

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Need for Firm Government in Uganda

**Research into East Africa's Past**

THE CONFIDENCE accorded Sir Mortimer Wheeler's recent article in *The Times* has not yet died down. In the course of a recent letter, Sir Alfred Vincent and Dr. L. A. G. S. have written from Nairobi:

"Sir Mortimer's recent views on the position respecting the protection of archaeological sites and monuments in Kenya are most welcome. African Dependence has a comprehensive antiquities ordinance in operation, but has an inadequate staff to deal with it, however good, which could give effect to an ordinance. His statement is well justified by the fact that the basic plan regime of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, Mr. James Kirkman has been able to direct his personal interest in archaeological sites into official channels.

"His first sentence ignores the fact that established Ancient Monuments Ordinances in various States terms practically the same as an Antiquities Ordinance. The implication in the second sentence that the Royal National Parks of Kenya has no official responsibility for such matters is false. In paragraph 12 of Ordinance No. 9, 1952, the protection and preservation of objects of zoological, archaeological and historic interest is made the specific responsibility of its trustees. It is frequently averted for an orientalist to become involved in material plans and decided monuments, whose duties would be to preserve and carry out research upon the archaeological sites of the Kenya State. Mr. Kirkman has since 1948 implemented his work, upon which considerable sums have been expended. The trustees also employ a whole-time officer to visit and control archaeological sites. Therefore, they strongly defend Sir Mortimer's statement that however good the machinery of an ordinance, a minimum of staff attention to the material relics of the cultural relics of East Africa is essential.

"Comparison with the position in the United Kingdom is also to be known. The position in the Belgian Congo, French Cameroun, Africa, and India deny that our responsibility to African archaeology compares unfavorably with our French and Belgian neighbors. The Kenyan Government probably devotes a higher proportion of its funds to the study of antiquities than the United Kingdom.

"Although Sir Mortimer Wheeler affirms that he visited East Africa to consider the various issues on the spot, at the time he wrote his article he had granted Dr. Leakey less than one hour to explain the existing machinery and never accepted an invitation to visit some Kenyan archaeological sites.

"The sole important factor to improve protected antiquities is finance. We propose, Sir Mortimer Wheeler's efforts to establish a British School of Archaeology for East Africa and hope that it will help to make research and stimulate outside interest or enable the trustees to extend their work in this field."

Sir Alfred Vincent is chairman of the Royal National Parks Trustees, and Dr. Leakey is one of his colleagues in this work.

**Miss Gaton Thompson's Views**

Miss Gaton Thompson wrote from Newham College, Cambridge:

"May I add, in support of Sir Mortimer Wheeler's opinion that coastal excavations should preferably precede those on inland Native sites, my practical experience as the excavator in 1925 of Zimbabwe and other puzzling native ruins, not necessarily of the same age, in Rhodesia?

"There is at the start, only one means of dating an ancient Native culture, and that is by its associated imported objects, if any. In Zimbabwe, thousands of imports had to be used elsewhere in Africa, in default of anything better, on the basis of the dating of a few import beads of several types of foundation, or just pre-foundation level, pointed, convergent, or separately, to an initial date of the eighth-ninth century. The recent radio-carbon tests have in fact yielded to date a good surprise, a date not later than the eighth century. Imported wares, for their part, which show a similar date, were only in East-African positions, but were not so abundant as between the tenth and fifteenth centuries.

"The same holds true of imports of the eighth century, the dating of the Zimbabwe-Trade, and the date of the further trade, without excavations on the coast, is a matter of great importance.

"The same holds true in the case of the East African AD. I am thankful to say long before that Herodotus had to be unearthed, and more complete arrangements of East African imports, as well as others, imported by the coins, which sometimes reached so far as the native interior, and by means of which the continued incoherence of the history of East Africa may be resolved. On analogy, so it may prove to be with the ancient Nave history of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda now under discussion.

"What are urgently necessary to start are a few excavations, not necessarily extensive or prolonged, at strategic coastal and inland settlements showing a terminal date not exceeding the first century A.D., and if earlier so much the better (the fine pottery sponsored by the Kenya Government at the time of the Gedi have led us for the moment all we need know about post-fourth-century inland settlements).

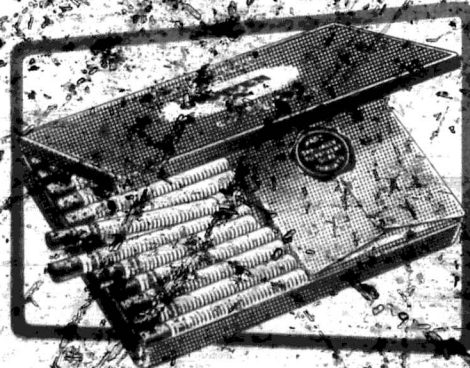
"The excavations would be of great historic interest in themselves, since we know nothing of Arab, Persian, Indian, Malay, Indonesian, and Chinese contacts with East Africa in the first millennium A.D. let alone those of Imperial Rome. But they should also be regarded, and as the first prerequisites in the equally important and urgent task of excavations in selected inland Native sites in the East African territories.

"It is practically certain that northern influences, Nilotic or Ethiopian, made their contribution also to the ancient Kingdoms of East Africa. But, however desirable this line of approach may ultimately be, I fear that its full significance may be crippled unless supported by firm dating evidence. And to the foreigners who traded down the eastern coast here we must look to believe, primarily for that evidence."

**Extend the Forests**

Mr. John de Ribochoff urges in the Legislative Council of Kenya recently that the Colonial Government concentrate on developing its forest areas, particularly the great areas of excellent seed and timber forest. The plan was to increase the area under exotic tree crops by 6,000 acres annually until a rotation of 35 years had been attained. When that amount could be felled it would, at present prices, be worth well over £100,000 annually in sawn timber free on rail. Probably a good deal of it would have to be exported.

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*"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."*

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the second largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1953 she exported £1,558,000 worth of raw cotton and £2,800,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £5,018,000 worth of finished items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the Uganda exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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### Lessons of the Kaue By-Election

#### Federal Party Overhaul in Northern Rhodesia

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation, has commented on the poor showing of the Federal Party at the recent Kaue by-election, in which Mr. van Eeden won by a 255 majority. Sir Roy admitted that about 500 Federal Party members were not on the electoral roll.

"But we are not squealing. We got what was coming to us. The Federal Party is stuck as at its lowest in the moment in Northern Rhodesia, but it will be climbing from now on. We must learn the lesson that Kaue pointed."

The importance of a party machine was realized, he said, by Mr. Ebdon, a former secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union, who had been appointed Federal Party organizing secretary for Northern Rhodesia. His job will be to reorganize the whole of the party machinery in the north and see that every one of our supporters is on the roll in the future, said Sir Roy.

He added that Mr. van Eeden had warned the Federal Party that enough had to be done at a by-election, but the party had either disregarded or did not really believe him. "He warned until he had every supporter on the roll before he resigned. All credit to him for doing it. There was nothing to stop us from doing the same."

### Looking Back 50 Years

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING of the Mazoe Farmers' Association, held 50 Years ago, were read at a special meeting to mark the jubilee of the inauguration of the association. More than 200 people, including the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Llewellyn, heard the minutes read by Mr. W. E. Thelwell, who was secretary at the inaugural meeting of the association. The chairman of the meeting was 80-year-old Mr. J. W. Dunlop, one of the founder members.

### Reverhulme Overseas Scholarships

#### Tenable at Colonial Colleges

THE REVERHULME TRUSTEES offer up to four scholarships each year to British-born graduates of United Kingdom universities who wish to undertake a period of advanced study or research at the University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota, the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, the University College of East Africa, Makerere, Uganda, the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury, or the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica.

The scholarships, tenable in the first instance for one year, are normally to be renewed for a second year on the recommendation of the college. They will be open to unmarried candidates who are under 25 years of age on October 1 of the year of election. In the event of an allowance being made for the Colonial Office National Service, so that candidates who have completed two years' service will be eligible to apply.

The value of the scholarships will be £250 for the first year and £200 for the second year. Prospective candidates are requested to complete return papers, available on application to the necessary field office of the British Council, and to send to the nearest British Consulate in the country of residence a copy of the application form, being sent a one-year scholarship will require 24 months' residence, and a two-year scholarship 22 months' residence.

Candidates should submit by January 1, 1956, a letter of application giving the following particulars: date and place of birth and nationality; school and university courses; degree or diploma of tertiary education; present or proposed place and duration of study abroad; and the names and addresses of three referees. Candidates must be normally resident in the U.K. and must appear for interview in London during April. The successful candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination before confirmation of their awards.

Applications should be addressed to the secretary, Reverhulme Research Awards (Overseas), Budget's House, Broadwell Place, London, E.C.2, and a full list of field office information may be obtained.

### Further Information

SIR RAYMOND G. FOSTER, Governor-General of the Federation, Dr. Chanyka, late Governor, and will be extended to all. There are 105,000 Eastern African Christians in the territories, with a total membership of 250,000, comprising a Non-Christian and two Swedish and two American organizations. Among prominent visitors to the conference were Sir Edward Twiss, Governor of Tanganyika; Franklin Clark Knapp, Chairman of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches; Bishop Louis Lillie, president of the World Council of Education; and Canon M. G. Carter, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. Francis Bedford, East Africa secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Dr. Donald A. Soper, Chairman of the Lutheran World Federation Commission on World Missions.

Miss G. Wicks presided last week at the annual general meeting of the London of the English Branch of the East African Women's League. Mrs. Granville Roberts spoke on progress in Kenya during the past year, and two films were shown—"The Way to the West" illustrating the construction of the western extension of the railway to Kampala, and "The R. Kingston" which is currently on Nairobi crafts African writings.

### "Pathway to Self Government"

MEMBERS OF THE Parliament of the Ministry of Local Government, Planning and Statistics, Uganda, Government, said that the governments of Uganda could show the way that they were so happy to fund. "It is not only that Africans must make use of the vast opportunity of learning from the people who want not only to be free in 1962, and to whom for self-government."

## Service for Visitors



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

<p><b>DAR ES SALAAM</b> Maha Street (Opposite the hour glass)</p> <p><b>MOMBASA</b> Kilimani Rd. Entrance to Dock</p>	<p><b>KAMPALA</b> Kilimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p><b>NAIROBI</b> Gardiner St. (opposite the terminus)</p>
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All further enquiries should be addressed to:

**THE INFORMATION OFFICERS: E.A.T.T.A.**  
P.O. Box 4013, NAIROBI, KENYA

In LONDON, the Association has a New Branch Office situated on the ground floor of the Imperial Africa Grand Buildings, 11, The Quadrant, London, W.C.2

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries should be sent to our representative in East Africa Airways Corporation, Salford House, 98-97, South Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 111, The House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

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# Clan and Union-Castle Merger

(Report continued from page 374)

The terms of the offer are as follows:

Existing holdings in	Shares offered in British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd.
CLAN	
£10 54% cumulative first A preference	Eleven £1 51% cumulative preference
£10 51% cumulative redeemable (1955 - 65) first B preference	Eleven £1 65% cumulative redeemable (1965) preference
£10 54% cumulative second preference	Eleven £1 51% cumulative preference
For every £7 ordinary stock	Forty-five 10% ordinary
UNION-CASTLE:	
£10 44% cumulative preference	Ten £1 41% cumulative preference
Ten £1 64% A cumulative preference	Twelve £1 51% cumulative preference
For every £1 ordinary stock	One 10s. ordinary

### Shareholdings of Directors

One of the appendices shows the share interests of each director in the two companies:

Sir George Christopher holds £2,000 of ordinary stock in Union-Castle; Sir Campbell Stuart £2,500 ordinary and 3,000 preference; Mr. J. S. Bevan £2,000 ordinary; and Mr. MacLair, Sir George Erskine, Mr. F. G. Howard, Lord MacLair and Mr. R. M. Turnbull each £1,000 of ordinary stock. None has any holding in Clan.

The holdings of the Clan directors require a little more than a page of small type to list. Together they have £1,770,000 in the ordinary stock of their company and share interests in a number of other holdings. Calson, a business manager of whose eight directors seven are also directors of Union-Castle, owns beneficially itself or through subsidiary companies £1,000,000 ordinary and £798,488 Union-Castle shares.

The articles of association provides that the new company shall be and remain wholly British.

Foreign holders of Clan or Union-Castle stock may exchange their holdings under this offer, but thereafter no foreigners will be able to acquire shares. No non-British may become a director.

### Lord Rotherwick's Advice

Lord Rotherwick has said in a letter to Clan shareholders:

"So far as concerns the preference stock and shareholders of the two companies the terms of the offer are exactly as announced, but so far as concerns the ordinary stock holders some modification has been made. Under the original proposal the equitable part of the new company would have been divided in, approximately the ratio, Clan 60% Union-Castle

40% and in addition Union-Castle ordinary stockholders in order to maintain their income, were to receive one redeemable preference share of £1 in the new company for each £1 of ordinary stock exchanged.

Under the new proposal the issued ordinary capital of the new company will of all ordinary stockholders accounts offer amounting to £6,300,000 instead of £5,520,000 and will be divided in the ratio Clan 57.4% Union-Castle 42.6%. Clan ordinary stockholders will now receive 41 ordinary shares of 10s each in the new company for each £7 of ordinary stock exchanged, and on this dividend now less than 16% forecast, the income for 1956 per £100 ordinary stock exchanged would be £26.16s. as compared with £25 for 1955. Ordinary stockholders of both companies will now receive their consideration entirely in ordinary capital of the new company and no redeemable preference shares in the new company will be allotted to Union-Castle ordinary stockholders.

Your directors consider that from the point of view of your company the benefits expected to accrue from the merger are likely to arise more in the course of the development of the joint organization than of the years immediately ahead. They are however satisfied that they are in the national interest and in the best interests of your company and its members if they are further satisfied that the terms of the offer are fair and equitable. Your directors strongly recommend that you should accept the offer.

### Sir George Christopher's Letter

A statement issued by Sir George Christopher to Union-Castle stockholders states:—

The board of Union-Castle made strong representations to the board of Clan that there had been criticism by ordinary stockholders of Union-Castle of the proposal to allot to them preference shares in lieu of exchange for their holdings, and suggested that this aspect should be re-examined since it was felt most desirable to attempt to meet a point unacceptable to many Union-Castle ordinary stockholders.

I am happy to be able to tell you that, bearing in mind the great importance which the boards of both companies attach to the merger proposals both from the national point of view as well as from the point of view of the members of the two companies, they found themselves able to reach a complete agreement. In all these circumstances the two boards felt that some increase could be justified in the amount expected to be received for the ordinary shares in respect of 1956 which would be taken into account notwithstanding the substantial placement problem. Accordingly it was found possible to vary the terms so that permanent capital in the form of ordinary shares is to be substituted for the redeemable preference shares previously proposed to be issued to Union-Castle ordinary stockholders. Under the modified proposals the income of ordinary stockholders of both companies forecast for 1956 is increased as compared with the original scheme.

### Clan Goes Steep to Larger Share

When your proposal was approached by the Clan board, the suggestion that a merger would be beneficial to both groups it was felt that it was unlikely that the needs of the two concerns would be so evenly balanced as to justify a combination of equal terms. It became apparent as a result of examination, however, that the widespread nature of the trading of the Clan group and their greater earning capacity, coupled with other less immediate, would be a problem for the shareholders of the larger share in the Union-Castle history and traditions. Union-Castle are heard more in the first instance reluctant to

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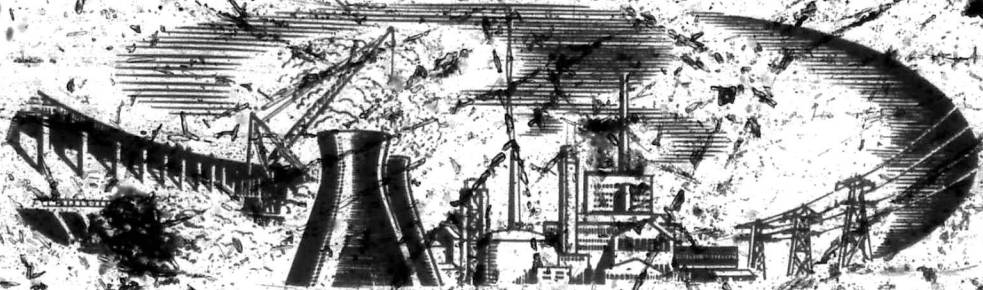


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agreement was arranged in which your company would be the stronger party. They became convinced, however, that the economic advantages and prospective benefits were such as to outweigh other considerations.

It is all factors into consideration, including the past profit record of the two groups, estimates of their profits for 1955, and an examination of the benefits likely to be derived from increases in passenger fares and from newly regulated increases in freight rates in respect of the four main and other routes. The board and their advisers are satisfied that the decision in the approximate ratio of 37/42 is fair and equitable having regard to the position which will obtain in the event of future earnings or replacement of the board.

It is also to be noted that there has been criticism of the proposals on the ground that the value of the assets of your company should entitle the Union-Castle ordinary stockholders to receive a larger share of the equity of the new company. It must be noted, however, that this case of a merger between two continuing businesses and share-holders, through the new company, will continue to have an interest in the Union-Castle assets as well as gaining an interest in those of Clan.

**Proper Basis of Assessment**

The proper basis upon which to assess the merits of the scheme is not the value of the assets to be contributed to the merger by each company, but the profits that may reasonably be expected to be derived from these assets and the cost of maintaining and replacing them. Any factor which might have been brought into the calculation in respect of surplus assets value is to be disregarded in the interests of the Union-Castle fleet replacement which is compared with that of Clan.

Your directors are satisfied that the terms of the offer are fair and equitable and that the proposals are in your interests and they cannot fail to be of benefit to your company. Your directors strongly recommend that you should accept the offer.

A few days earlier your statement had declared:

In view of certain comments which have appeared in the Press, the directors of Clan and Union-Castle wish to state that:

(1) Clan stockholders are not being offered a free

take up his own mind whether or not to accept the offer, and both boards have agreed that the offer should not be made unconditional unless it is accepted by the holders of at least 50% of the ordinary stock of each company.

(2) There has never at any time been any intention on the part of either board to force the merger on those who do not wish the wishes of the holders of a majority of the ordinary stock of either company.

(3) In order to give ample time for your consideration of this important matter, the offer will remain open for acceptance for over six weeks.

(4) The directors of Union-Castle have not refused to have discussions with the committee representing a section of Union-Castle ordinary stockholders. They have, however, told the committee that they cannot provide information or have any discussions prior to the offer being issued to all members.

It is proposed that Lord Rindwick, chairman of Clan, should be chairman of the new company, that Sir George Christopher, chairman of Union-Castle, should be deputy chairman, and that the other members of the board should be Sir Nicholas Cayzer (Clan), Mr. J. S. Beyan (Union-Castle) and Mr. James A. Thomson (Clan).

[Comment is made in Notes By the Way.]

**Kenya is Kenya's Biggest Single Enemy**

MR. RICHARD CAYLOR, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, said at the inaugural dinner of the Kenya Branch of the Press Club of East Africa:

"In fighting against the men of their own flesh and blood, our African policemen have probably been subjected to greater strain than the other races who make up our police force. They have emerged from that with a fine record of loyalty and high service.

A great many of them, in the early days of the emergency, were hastily recruited and thrown into the fight without very much training, and in those difficult days, without a good deal of the equipment they needed. Yet they did not falter and acquitted themselves well.

A great many of them, in the early days of the emergency, were hastily recruited and thrown into the fight without very much training, and in those difficult days, without a good deal of the equipment they needed. Yet they did not falter and acquitted themselves well.

The time has come when we must give the African policeman greater opportunities for advancement. This can be done only by giving him more responsibility and we can do this sensibly and practically only if we train him to accept and discharge these responsibilities.

Fear is the biggest single enemy in Kenya today. Some fear they may lose what they have or others that they will not get what they consider their fair share. Others fear to do what they know is right because there may be unpleasant consequences. If this fear can be put out the problems ahead can be met and overcome a good deal more easily and satisfactorily.

It is my concern to see that the policeman is not regarded with fear, but that a police station is not a place to which people are afraid to go and accomplish this — and with all that has inspired me and during the only three years it is not an easy thing to do — the police themselves have made considerable effort to make. But it also requires a complementary effort by the community — an effort to understand the way we go about things and the problems we have to face. After all, the police are public property and our duties in maintaining law and order and preventing crime are those of every peace-loving citizen.

The Press forms part of a bridge across which understanding between the State and public can flow. Often, as you do not always write about what we think, you should. Last December, having waved goodbye to my predecessor only an hour before, I had met you en masse at your request. Imagine my surprise later, knowing that I was shaking my head when I faced you, to be told that I was not even invited. The Oxford Dictionary gives the meaning of being pompous, bombastic and inflated. However, I do hope that you will come and see us whenever you can do something useful to the public.

As a member of the present-day public service, I sometimes feel that I have as much to do with the printed and written word as you. I begin to think also at times that some of the best press are journalists in disguise, judging from the groove which flows from their pen.

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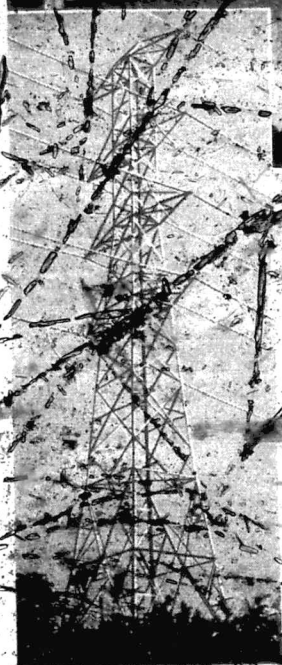
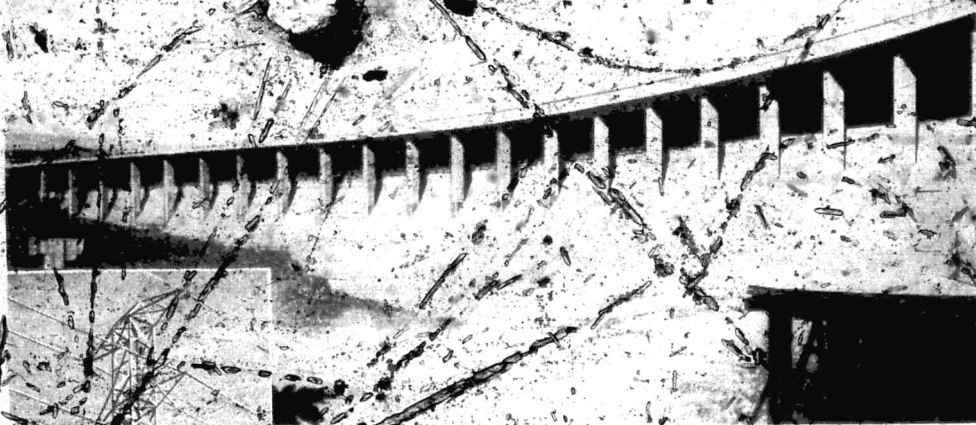
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The Owen Falls Hydro Electric Scheme, opened by Her Majesty The Queen in April, 1954, will ultimately provide 700 million units of electricity a year, bringing light and power by Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines to many parts of East Africa.

The backbone of this system is the 180 route miles of 132kV Transmission Line recently completed by the BIC Construction Company—a member of the BICC Group—extending eastwards to Tororo and westwards to Kampala. The line to Tororo will be the means whereby power is exported from Owen Falls to Nairobi thence to be distributed to meet the ever-growing demand in East Africa. This contract is but part of the many hundreds of miles of H.T. and L.V. Distribution Lines completed for the Uganda Electricity Board and is typical of the work carried out by the BICC Group in many parts of the World.

The many miles of power, distribution and control cables required for the first four Generators of the Owen Falls Scheme were supplied by BICC and installed by the BIC Construction Company. The BICC Group will also provide the cable equipment for Generators 5 and 6.



**BICC**

## OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION in EAST AFRICA

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED  
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## British Soldier Condemned to Death

FUSILIER LEO HOYLE, the 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Fusiliers, was sentenced to death last week by the Supreme Court of Kenya on a charge of murdering a Kikuyu woman near the battalion camp at Nanyasin on July 2. Leave to appeal was granted. The jury to whose verdict was added a strong recommendation to mercy, unanimously decided after an hour's retirement that although the prisoner suffered from mental instability, insufficient evidence had been produced to convince them that he was legally insane when he committed the offence, as the defence had contended. A Nairobi psychiatrist had given evidence that Hoyle suffered from blackouts and confusion. Mr. Justice Rudd, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the opinion of the doctors who had examined him and the recommendation would be forwarded to the proper quarter.

## Coins for Collectors

THE ROYAL MINT has issued 2,000 complete sets of the new Federal coinage for collectors. Specially struck from polished dies, the coins will be sold for £2 a set in red leatherette cases, embossed in gilt with the Federation's coat of arms. Applications for these "proof" coins must be made in writing to the secretary, Central African Currency Board, Box 1283, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and be accompanied by bank draft, postal order, or Southern Rhodesia currency notes, but cheques or money orders are the easiest way for applications in Salisbury is January 1 next.

There are at present locust swarms totalling about 800 square miles in the Somali Protectorate, according to *War Somali (Sidhi)*, published by the Information Department.

## News Items in Brief

Seven more Somalis have been appointed district officers in Somalia.

All passenger ships of the Union-Castle Line now carry a children's hostess.

An electrical and radio exhibition is to be held in Dar es Salaam next Easter.

Rhodesian Agriculture Review has begun publication in Salisbury as a monthly.

Trial of Sudanese M.P.s by Native Courts has been forbidden by the Chief Justice.

Motor vehicle registrations in the Federation rose from 15,807 in 1953 to 19,772 last year.

A new transmitter, the most powerful in East Africa, has been installed in Dar es Salaam for the Tanganyika Broadcasting Service.

Ten months' study of a German university is offered to residents in East Africa under an Alexander von Humboldt scholarship scheme.

For stealing £1,400 from Kenya Government and African district council funds, a Kamba tax clerk has been sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Nearly 1,500 Africans in Southern Rhodesia are known to have contracted tuberculosis during the first nine months of 1955, in which period 27 Europeans were treated.

A grazing concession of 50 square miles in the Narok district of Kenya has been granted by the Masai to the Watende, who will pay 6d. per beast per month for a maximum of 3,500 head.

A new university is to be established in Eldoretville to serve the Belgian Congo and Ruanda. Studies may be conducted elsewhere, and the first has recently been opened in Usumbura.

As the first step in the first stage of the Shire Valley hydro-electric scheme, Nyasaland's temporary bund about 1,100 ft. long and 15 ft. high at the river's deepest section is to be built at Liwonde.

Representatives of various consulates in East Africa recently toured the area around Nairobi, and saw the Railways and Harbour, and the way to the West. It was shown on B.B.C. television on November 21.

The 1st Field Regiment of the Southern Rhodesia Artillery is to be equipped with 5.5-inch guns, among the latest pieces used by the British Army in the last war. At present the regiment has 25-pounders and 3.7-inch howitzers.

At Zanzibar airport Mr. A.W. Acton-Matthews, head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, was met by about 150 Zanzibari demonstrators, carrying banners which demanded free universal elections on a common roll.

Not one boy who has been entered for the Cambridge school certificate from the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, failed to pass in the last 11 years. One-sixth of all students at Makerere College have attended the school.

Indian and Pakistani diplomatic and trade representatives in the Federation may now rent Government houses, following complaints that they had been unable to obtain other suitable accommodation and were forced to live in non-European quarters.

Six Federal Army cadets have been selected for a full two-year course at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. They will serve as second lieutenants in the British Army for six months before returning to the Federation, which is to be allocated six places at Sandhurst every year.

Southern Rhodesians of all races consumed on the average more calories and protein in their diet in 1955 than the average person in France, Western Germany and other European and South American countries, the Asian States and the Union of South Africa, according to the Central African Statistical Office.

New permanent immigrants into Kenya in the first half of this year numbered 2,585 Europeans, 2,814 Asians and 37 others; and permanent emigrants 1,513, 547 and 2 respectively. For Tanganyika the respective figures were 22, 1,082 and 45; and 335, 174 and 11. Visitors (not all permanent) numbered 1,897, and 164 respectively to Tanganyika.

Maltreated spirit drinks by Africans has been endorsed by Nairobi African Council's Wara Gombani. It has asked the Kenya Government to take drastic action to tighten the law relating to the illegal supply or consumption of such spirit. The council has recommended that a licence should always be purchased by imbursement, without the imposition of a fine, and that any person convicted of an offence relating to maltreated spirits who occupies city council housing should be evicted.

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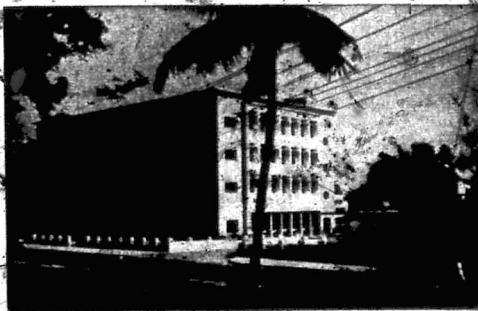
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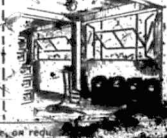
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- Use only under well-ventilated conditions.
- Avoid breathing down fumes. In breathing in any quantity call a doctor.
- Keep naked lights away.
- Wear goggles carefully on receipt.
- Always retighten closures after use.
- Store containers upright in cool, dry, well-ventilated area, and away from oil materials.
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We shall be pleased to obtain further advice on redox CHEMICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

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## E.A. Coffee Exports Worth £30m.

### Inter-Territorial Commission Suggested

MR. J. A. R. JENKINSON, who has recently re-elected president of the Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, in the third consecutive year, was very disappointed to see the spike at the annual dinner in Mombasa, emphasizing that coffee was the single important export from East Africa. Shipments having reached a value of about £30m. last year, he forecast lower prices and pleaded for inter-territorial examination of the position, since millions of people in East Africa are directly or indirectly concerned. He said, *inter alia*—

"Since the end of the war the coffee trade have enjoyed a boom, culminating in the unprecedented high prices realized last year. This boom cannot continue, and those trying to organize themselves so that coffee prices will remain at high levels are living in a fool's paradise. Production is now fast outstripping consumption, in particular for the lower qualities which consist of the bulk of the coffees produced in East Africa. Thus the economic life-line of East Africa is in jeopardy."

"It is not enough to say, 'Well, improve the qualities of the coffees.' That is a great deal easier to discuss than put into effect, as the better quality coffees are, as without thorough breeds, selective in their choice of areas for production. The possibility of quickly increasing the production of the better coffees, such as the Kenya and Malimango arabicas, is not very high. In any case, the production of those coffees would have to be trebled to bring the quantity into line with the robusta coffee, which forms the bulk of the East African exports, and which has taken 10 to 15 years to yield. This would be a fantastic achievement. Big arabicas, suitable production areas are very limited. Of course we can look to the improvement in the quality of the robustas which primarily come from Uganda and steps have already been taken in that direction."

### A Political Influence

"As producers become almost incoherent when I suggested that they could not expect the current prices to continue, in fact, they only expected that in the years they would be able to improve production standards and their coffees should obtain £1,000 per ton. During the boom of the last year, wealth has come to the country before those acquisitions, it has learnt how to handle, and in times of economic trouble, unscrupulous politicians can and will make a great deal of capital out of our difficulty. I am very sorry therefore that politics have not been allowed to enter into the deliberations of some sections of the coffee industry, and that those who have been in a position to do so have not taken this heaven-sent opportunity to divorce the industry from undue political influences."

"One very prominent instance of this has been the deliberate attempt of selling exchanges throughout the territories, the reasons for which I have no doubt, were politically inspired, but which, when viewed in sober commercial economics, are nothing more than an extravagance. Where else would one expect to find coffees being offered over 600 miles away from the point of shipment? At that distance from the real market it stands to reason that in time of economic difficulty and over-production those coffees are the ones most likely to find the heaviest buying resistance."

"In this country, today, the coffee exporters, if he wishes to participate at all auctions, are expected to travel around virtually the whole of the working week. Alternatively he can place an expensive coffee man in each cent. Surely one of the most elementary rules in economics is to market one's products as cheaply as possible, and enable the producer and the country to obtain the maximum benefit from the price realized."

"I suggest that the territorial Governments should set up a commission, with representation from all sections of the coffee industry, to formulate ways and means of buffering the impact of lower prices and further improving the industry on an inter-territorial basis."

"The Hard Coffee Trade Association is a body representing those interested in the production, marketing, and shipment of coffees, and our membership includes the smallest of producers to co-operative unions and international firms with a world-wide reputation. As a multi-racial, one-policy, organization, we have obtained a degree of success of which we can be justly proud. Anyone interested directly or indirectly in the coffee industry and within the territories of East Africa may apply for membership. In consequence our membership is very large and influential. It represents many millions sterling of capital investment in the territories."

## Makerere Trainees Downgraded

THE GOVERNMENT and African local government medical units in Uganda last year treated 75,332 African in-patients (compared with 77,275 in the previous year) and 669,465 (675,491) out-patients, and dispensaries dealt with another 1,698,355 cases. Government hospitals treated 1,314 (1,441) and 7,560 (8,723) European in- and out-patients respectively, and 2,306 (2,437) and 12,749 (13,555) Asians. These figures are given in the unsigned and undated annual report of the Uganda Medical Department for 1954. At the end of the year there were 14 vacancies for medically qualified staff and three posts for nursing sisters. Five Makerere-trained doctors entered the service, three as interns; four left the service, one being boarded as medically unfit and three downgraded to work as laboratory assistants after cancellation of their licences by the Medical Board. The report is published by the Government Printer, Entebbe, at 2/9d.

## Immigrants Favour Salisbury

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS of the immigrants who entered the Federation during the first half of this year went to Southern Rhodesia, and almost half settled in Salisbury. Of 9,730 immigrants 6,283 went to Southern Rhodesia, 3,050 to Northern Rhodesia, and 397 to Nyasaland. Salisbury took 2,986, and Bulawayo 2,338. In Northern Rhodesia 1,089 went to the Central Province and 1,650 to the Western Province, which includes the Copperbelt. Of Nyasaland's 397 immigrants 327 went to the Southern Province, 59 to the Central Province, and none to the Northern Province.

## Copper Not Expensive for Kariba

IF THE transmission line for the Kariba scheme, it would increase the cost by no less than £6m. This was stated by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board when explaining why it had advertised for tenders for a copper equivalent steel-pored aluminium conductor. "If the Federation had had a copper surplus, the board would have given careful consideration to that factor, but at present the country is able to dispose of all the copper it can produce on terms highly advantageous to the national economy."

## Multi-Racial Schools

THE GOVERNMENT had no intention of introducing multi-racial schools or multi-racial hospitals in Kenya, was stated by Mr. E. R. Macdonochie-Welwood, European Minister without Portfolio, in a speech to his constituents in Eldoret a few days ago. He described the Government as a Coalition rather than a multi-racial Government, and said that multi-racial schools would be disastrous to both Europeans and Africans.

## Rhodesia and Nyasaland Loan

UNDERWRITERS of the £10m. loan for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, issued in London last Friday, were left with 86% of their commitments. The loan was in 5% stock, 1975-80, at a price of 99½. Between the announcement of the terms and the day of the issue there were heavy falls in all-quoted securities on the London market. War Loan dropping 3½ points in three days to the lowest point for three years. It was that general weakness which caused the disappointing result, not the terms of the loan, which was regarded as satisfactory by the market.

"No man has been deprived of his liberty or had his life in jeopardy as a result of a decision in one of the superior courts of Kenya without fair trial—that in spite of three years of almost unbelievable savagery. It is a tribute to the upholding of the principles of British justice."—Sir Barclay Kihika, the retiring president of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa.

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## Australian Trade Agreement

AUSTRALIA will compete for Federal markets on equal terms with the U.K. and South Africa, said Mr. John McEwen, Australian Minister of Commerce, recently in the House of Representatives in Canberra. Tabling the new trade agreement between the two countries, he pointed out that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland undertook to maintain the preference margin in favour of members of the Commonwealth. Australia's two main exports to Rhodesia are wheat and processed milk. The main Australian concession has been to extend to other members of the Federation the preference of 9d. a lb. on unmanufactured tobacco. Imports previously granted to Southern Rhodesia only. Mr. McEwen said that Rhodesia, one of the few remaining outlets for bagged wheat, took about 60,000 bags annually from Australia.

## There to Stay

MR. A. A. OHENGA, the African Minister for Community Development in Kenya, said recently in the Legislative Council: "The African's view is that those of all races who are in Kenya today are here to stay. We believe in a form of government for Kenya in which people of all races can assist in the development. We have asserted the present position, by which Africans play only a small minority part in the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, and the Council of Ministers, as a necessary starting point. We believe and hope that, with the development of the capacities of the African people, they will play an increasingly important part in the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, and the Council of Ministers."

## Dairy Inquiry

A COMMITTEE TO inquire into the dairy industry in Kenya has been appointed by Government under the chairmanship of Mr. L. G. Troup, who reports on Kenya agriculture some years ago. The terms of reference are: "To consider whether some form of statutory control of the dairy industry is necessary, and, if so, to make recommendations to the Minister for Agriculture as to the form which that control should take." The other members of the committee are the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services, and Messrs. Humphreys Glade, M.L.G. H. Prettejohn, R. S. Alexander and S. M. Pate.

Two groups with large East and Central African interests have agreed to co-operate in large-scale manufacture of fertilisers in the Thames estuary. Shell will spend about £10m. to plant a plant to convert refinery gases, and other petroleum hydrocarbons into ammonia and nitric acid, and others will build a plant factory costing £10m. to use 80% of the ammonia.

## Of Commercial Concern

Net imports into Kenya in the first five months of this year were valued at £25,672,000 (£23,287,000 for the same period of 1954), domestic exports at £10,983,000 (£21,765,000) and re-exports at £8,797,000 (£1,127,000). The relative figures for Tanganyika were £14,753,000 (£10,957,000), £11,308,000 (£15,455,000) and £46,600 (£55,000), and for Uganda £13,485,000 (£10,719,000), £2,330,000 (£21,571,000) and £190,000 (£160,000). Kenya's exports were 15.8% of coffee, 13.4% tea, and 6.4% sisal. Of Tanganyika's 15.8% sisal, 24.5% is tea, and 14% cotton, and of Uganda's 15.8% coffee and 49.8% cotton.

Plans for the main dam in the Kariba Gorge of the Zambezi River are expected to be invited by the end of next month. The dam will be the Federal Hydro Electric Board. Mr. Duncan Peterson, secretary of the Salisbury last week that a technical mission from the World Bank would arrive in the Federation early next year in connexion with the proposal that the banks should provide some of the finance for the scheme.

Estimates of this season's crops in Tanganyika include sisal, 168,460 tons, against 178,250 tons last year; nut, cotton, 22,655 (18,273) tons; cotton seed, 27,315 (27,315) tons; hazel coffee, 7,483 (11,214) tons; and coffee, 1,138 (9,265) tons; cashew nuts, 43,466 (13,158) tons; maize, 117,029 (57,365) tons; bottled rice, 20,898 (10,000) tons; sugar, 10,000 (10,000) tons.

Cement production in Kenya and Uganda has risen from 1,500 tons in 1948 to a monthly average of nearly 13,000 tons for the first half of this year. In the first five months of the year about 55,000 tons were imported into Kenya and Uganda and 49,300 tons into Tanganyika.

At last week's auction in London 329 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 12 1/2 per lb., compared with 328 packages averaging 3s. 2 1/2d. in the previous week. The highest price was 4s. 2 1/2d. for a consignment from Uganda.

No ships were away from Mombasa on November 9. During the week 13 ships arrived and 12 sailed. At the end of the week 13,700 tons of cargo were in ports and 13,026 tons of exports were on board in the port area.

Tenders have been invited for the construction of townships for 500 Europeans and 3,000 Africans and their families in the Kariba Gorge area.

Seed cotton equivalent to 1,000 tons of dried gins have been delivered to gineries in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika this season.

Latest estimates of the 1955 coffee crop in Kenya put European production at 1,236 tons and African at 5,043 tons.

## Dividends

Frison, Ltd. - Final 6 1/2%, making 12 1/2% for the year ended June 30 last. Gross net profit £253,000, 1955/56; 1954/55 £246,000 (1954/55).

## Sisal Output for October

Messrs. J. & Co. (Africa), Ltd. - 1,715 tons of fibre, compared with 1,247 tons in October, 1954. East African Sisal Manufacturing, Ltd. - 205 tons of fibre, making 845 tons for 10 months.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. - 44 tons of fibre were produced in October, making 283 tons for 10 months, against 295 tons for the corresponding period last year.

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### Water for Cement Manufacture

**Report from Tanganyika**  
Mr. R. T. HANDLEY, a geologist for Tanganyika Government, has reported that sufficient limestone supplies are available for cement manufacture at a point about 10 miles from Kilimanjaro. It is possible to erect a cement factory.

The soil for blending with the limestone to obtain a good quality of cement can be obtained from the same area. The water for the cement is obtained from the same area. The limestone is of good quality and is available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of cement. The limestone is of good quality and is available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of cement.

The investigation has shown that the reserves of limestone and soil to be used for the manufacture of cement are of good quality and are available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of cement. The limestone is of good quality and is available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of cement.

Water should be obtainable in sufficient quantities to meet all demands. Two boreholes will probably be drilled in the area. The water for the cement is obtained from the same area. The limestone is of good quality and is available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of cement.

### Trace Sisal Plantations

AFRICAN SISAAL PLANTATIONS LTD. earned a profit of £9,901 in the year ended June 30, compared with £56,720 in the previous year. Provisions no longer required amount to £2,385. Taxation absorbs £26,119, and dividends totalling £0.50. Less tax, requiring £16,420, leaving a carry-forward of £29,934 against £28,216 brought in.

The issued capital is £142,500 in shares of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £30,141, revenue reserves at £94,112, reserve for future plantations of £27,000 and current liabilities at £54,888. Fixed assets, including land, are £115,498 and the output of the plantations in the year was 2,155 tons against 1,885 tons in the previous year. The average selling price was £72 12s per ton c.i.f. U.K.

The directors are Messrs. G. R. S. Doyle (chairman), S. Harman, A. L. G. Du Bois, and P. H. Hafnan. The 27th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 2.

### Lewa Sisal and General Investments

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS LTD. earned a profit of £50,995 in the year ended June 30, compared with £47,847 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £28,798, dividends of 20% and bonus of 3% on the preferred stock require £2,467 and of 10% and bonus of 3% on the deferred stock £16,211, leaving a carry-forward of £30,141 against £16,615 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £17,163 in 10% participating preference stock and £187,957 in deferred stock, both in units of 1s. 8d. Capital reserve stands at £7,092, revenue reserve at £20,134, and current liabilities at £46,578. Quoted investments appear at £55,316 (market value £55,316), unquoted investments at £17,889, and intangible assets at £39,889. The company holds 37,275 shares in Ambon Estates, Lewa and interests in Kileleshwa Estates and Ruwa Estates, Ltd. All these propositions are in Tanganyika.

The directors are Messrs. A. R. Miles (chairman) and J. T. Smith. The secretaries are Messrs. Rawe, Rawe and Co. The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 2.

### Seychelles Affairs

A PARTY OF 120 OFFICERS and 1,200 Militia will visit the Seychelles in a ship to investigate the possibility of establishing a base for the Royal Air Force. The ship will be the *Albatross*, which is long and two weeks and a population of 140,000.

### Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA has taken from its Commercial Report for November:

The cotton bazaar in India has been in a state of demand, with prices slightly higher. India's cotton has also been a steady firm market. The demand for raw materials for the local manufacture of goods, such as shirts and suits, is increasing. Most areas in the report have had rain and at least a few crops are in the ground. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months.

There have been reports of a small outbreak of malaria in the Northern Province. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months.

The weather has been generally favourable for the planting and growth of the crops. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months. The incidence of malaria has been high in the past few months.


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**MINING**

**Mineral Production in S. Rhodesia  
Record Output in First Nine Months**

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT announced last week that in the first nine months of 1955 mineral production was valued at £15,186,652, a record. Gold and base minerals accounted for two-thirds of the total and the gold and silver output was assessed at £2,987,900.

Over 700,000 tons of unbleached fibre produced were valued at £1,050,000, at £1,308.20 per ton, had an average value of £1,334,622, 234,622 tons of chrome ore, £1,648,482, and copper, £1,100,000, were produced by the Southern Rhodesian Development Co.'s Umkomaas mine, worth £117,394.

Other minerals included 139,700 tons of potash, £1,225,000; tungsten concentrate, £119,723; tin concentrate, £113; and beryllium, £5,511.

For the first time the Colony's annual output appears likely to exceed £20m, which will be only a little less in value than the current tobacco crop.

**American Metal Company**

THE AMERICAN METAL COMPANY, which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share and a year-end dividend of 1 per share on the common stock. Dividends declared during 1955 have totalled £20.53 per share, compared with \$12.50 last year, and for the first nine months of the year no more than 1954 compares with just over \$100 in the corresponding period of 1954.

**Mining Peruviana**

MR. R. C. PARSEYER, SOCIETY OF MINING AND Geology, has been appointed to carry out the Geological Survey of Uganda on 12 months' study in the country. Mr. G. L. NICHOLSON, ASSOCIATION OF MINING ENGINEERS, has returned to this country from Uganda.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first eight months of this year were valued at £16,782, against £12,119 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Kandabya Coal**

MADE OF COAL from the Kandabya area, Northern Rhodesia, have some of the best qualities very favourable for use as a fuel for heat-producing machinery, but that the content is disappointing. Investigations are continuing to cover the extent and quality of deposits. So far 14 boreholes have been completed and are being used to carry out a limited drilling programme before the start of the dry season. The seams at the top of the formation, known as 'escarpment' and 'cambrian' valleys and is thought to extend for two miles or more. The thickness of the main seam varies between 10 and 15 feet.

**Company Progress Report**

Keston - 69,000 tons of coal treated at the Beitia mine in the September quarter of 1955, and working profit of £1,381.10. The output of 12,000 tons of ore processed at the Dalwain mine in October of 2,467 tons of gold and a working profit of £2,023, against £1,911 in September. The corresponding figures for the Sunnyside mine were 2,900 tons of ore and £1,717 (£1,660) reduction in the retention of gold in plants and the Day Mine 1,680 tons of 286 oz. and £331 (£250).

**Substitutes for Copper**

ALREADY BY THE SUBSTITUTION of aluminium and plastics for a number of uses for which copper is normally employed, the International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council has convened a meeting in Paris on November 17 and 18. Representatives of the copper mining interests of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo will attend. The extremely high price of copper has induced many manufacturers, particularly in piping and roofing, to accept other materials instead.

**African Wage Award**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA CHAMBER OF MINES has announced that approximately 6,000 African workers employed for the Copperbelt will get increases in pay up to 29s. 6d. per 30 shifts. These Africans were placed in higher categories and given the benefit of reclassification of existing African jobs, but those coming from the transfer of the jobs from the European to the African sphere under the new African advancement scheme.



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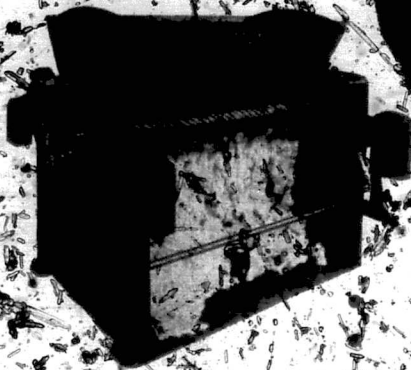
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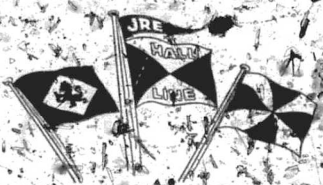
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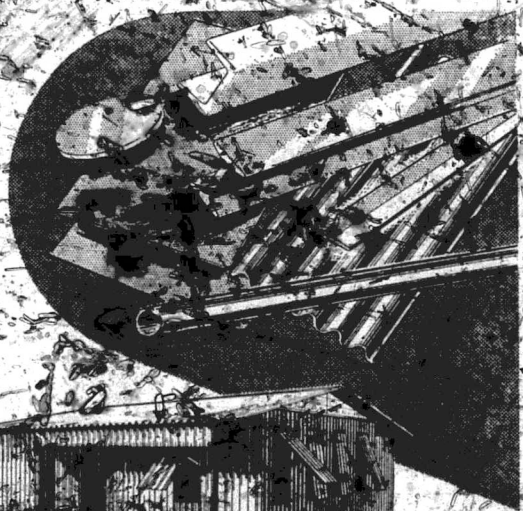
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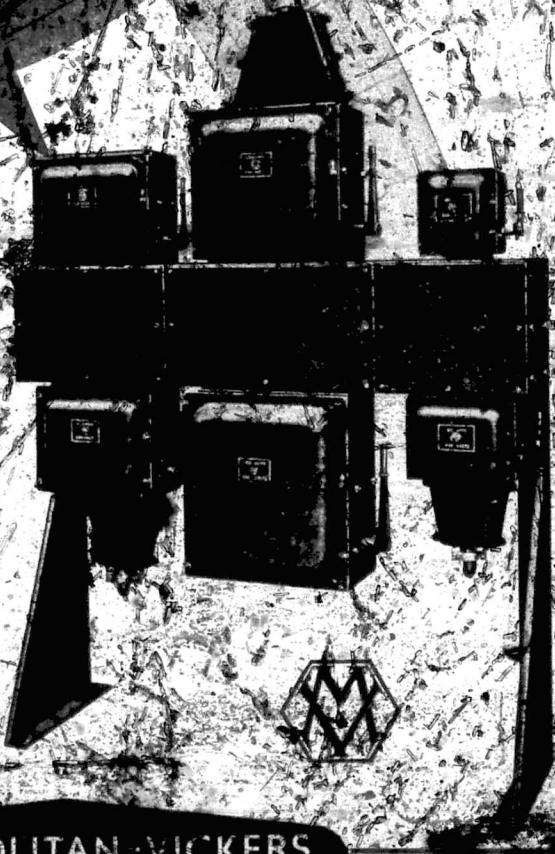
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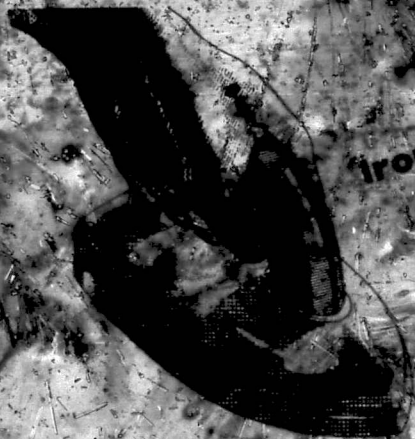
The daisy-like Pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell-Cotts Group of Companies is the marketing throughout the world of all exports of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelsohn

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1955

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS in Uganda have for weeks incited their readers to acts of intimidation and violence. This has been repeatedly reported by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, but not was the Kabaka's head been taken, his king-  
dom for a full month, and many have been subjects not of the tribe who have believed the lies of the British authorities that he has been permanently exiled, and possibly of chiefs and nobles who loyally with the Queen. The Riot Act had had charges made against the Kabaka's police before the police had caused disturbances in the day, being overtly seized day after day, almost all the papers were owned by Baganda and for the punishment the Protect-  
ion was described as "dis-  
honesty" to the Kabaka.  
Understood to have been  
with death, some have been in-  
had their huts burnt down,  
and their gardens laid  
of many years  
by a large and  
take a letter resigning  
and the Muganda is re-  
have thousand coffee trees  
background of  
restored Kabaka speaks  
of our nation.

According to the Kampala correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian*, outrages were committed on a number of chiefs from

November 5 onwards, the reported reason in each case being that the chief, presumably in an effort to carry out the Protectorate Government's instructions to tour the district and convince the people that the Kabaka was definitely not coming back, entered something between a threat and a oath, such as promising witnesses that they could eat his cattle, change his name, or dig up his father's bones if the Kabaka ever returned. No evidence exists that such statements were ever made, but crowds have apparently been organized and singing about in lorries singing and beating drums and trying to kill their victims' cattle, and burning to dig up ancestral bones, and in one case carried out a humiliating washing ceremony, conferring an opprobrious name on the victim. Last night one chief was beaten to the point of unconsciousness in front of the Assistant Resident, who was powerless to help him. As recently as Monday of this week the representative of *The Times* cabled that the situation was "still not clear."

Some of the African papers, especially those which support the Uganda National Congress, have printed descriptions of the tortures which used to be inflicted on traitors and those who showed cowardice in battle, the obvious purpose being to suggest that similar treatment was deserved by the chiefs and others who are now termed "traitors to the Kabaka." Such has been the state of affairs in some districts of Buganda. It was on October 16 that the Kabaka arrived back, but not until Novem-  
ber 16 did he remind his people that peace and good order must be maintained, that grievances must be presented through the established channels, that nobody should take the law into his own hands, and that "our forgiveness of one another in matters

These is truly indicative of the attitude of the nation. A month and more of confusion and eleven days of outrage were to elapse before any such statement was issued. At the same time the Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda and the Bakiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda announced jointly that the two Governments, in fulfilment of their common responsibility, were determined to maintain peace and order in Buganda, the people of which should remember that anyone, whether he be a chief or a peasant, who may have said that the Kabaka would not return to Buganda was reporting the decision of the British Government, and now that His Highness has returned those things should be forgotten."

Why was that action so belated? Demands for revenge were being printed before the Kabaka's return, and since then they had been repeated each week by several newspapers. It ought to have been clear to the British and the Baganda authorities that it was desirable for them and the Kabaka to speak and act much more quickly. Was the unfortunate delay due to reluctance to involve one who is now in theory merely a "constitutional monarch"? If so, the need for his eventual restoration merely emphasised the weakness of that position. Politicians in Great Britain may persuade themselves that Mutesa II is a figure-head, but that is certainly not the position which he occupies in tribal sentiment. If the Kabaka had spoken promptly and directly there would have been an immediate end to the excitation of feeling and turbulence. Why was it allowed to grow unchecked for so long?

What must be thought by those chiefs, headmen, peasants and others in Buganda who, having trusted the word of the British administrative officers whom they knew, now find not merely that that trust was misplaced, but that since the return of the Kabaka adequate measures have not been taken to prevent the victimization of those who had been loyal to the Queen's Government? The bitter disillusionment of the loyalists was inevitable when Her Majesty's Government changed its mind; but the loyalists should at least have been spared the physical hurt and financial loss which some of them have now suffered. As a direct consequence of their faith in British officials the position of many Baganda may have become untenable. Their plight is known not only throughout the Protectorate

but to many Africans in the adjacent territories, particularly to the propagandists of extremist doctrines, who will be encouraged in their racialism by what has happened in Buganda. It has already prompted vernacular newspapers there to harp on the theme of nearly self-government, and it may safely be assumed that that will continue to be the burden of the speeches of the Congress leaders, four of whom now have the prestige of membership of the Legislature.

The situation in Uganda is far from satisfactory, and, if there be not prompt and sufficient evidence that the Government intends to fulfil its first duty of governing firmly, there will be further deterioration in

**Offenders Not Brought to Book** the position. The attitude of the Baganda politicians may be judged from two significant facts: that up to the beginning of this week only one Luganda newspaper had mentioned the statements by the Kabaka and the two Governments, and that the leading Congress sheet continues to denounce by name chiefs whose only error was to believe the word of a Governor who was backed by a Secretary of State. If the Administrations, British and Baganda, have not adequately protected those chiefs and others, it would be strange indeed if all who have concentrated on exciting the people against them had managed to keep on the right side of the law. Why are the worst offenders still not brought to book?

### Statements Worth Noting

"The real plague spot in the Mau Mau rebellion has been Nairobi, and I believe that there are Mau Mau leaders in this city today living under the cloak of respectability, probably holding down reasonably good jobs in commerce or maybe employed in Government offices." — Mr. Stanley Ghersie, M.L.C., speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"In his fishing expedition off the Seychelles, Professor J. L. B. Smith, a few years ago started the world with his discovery of the Coelocanth, took more than 400 types of fish which had never before been identified." — Mr. Patrick Smith, speaking in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"The standard of education required for entrance to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be higher than that required by South African universities, and nearer to but not necessarily equal to that for London University." — Professor W. G. B. Smith, interim principal of the College.

"The Southern Highlands of Tanganyika is an ideal area for development under irrigation." — Mr. W. A. Guthrie, Director of Water Development in Tanganyika.

"For development purposes the Government must have at least £E7m. annually." — The Finance Minister of the Sudan, addressing the House of Representatives.

## Notes By The Way

### Queen Mother's Installation

THE QUEEN MOTHER'S INSTALLATION today as Chancellor of the University of London will be a memorable occasion, witnessed by as large a company as can be mustered in the Royal Festival Hall. Among them will be Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, the Earl of Athlone, and 138 representatives of universities from the Commonwealth and Empire and foreign States. The executive head or some other senior delegate will attend from 26 United Kingdom universities and 39 university colleges in the overseas Commonwealth, including Makerere College, Uganda, and the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (of which the Queen Mother is the first president). The University College of Khartoum now appears in the foreign section of the list. There is to be one representative each from Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the United States is sending 30.

### Lord Malvern and Lord Salisbury

AS THE NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCED in considerable time ago it was Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother herself who proposed when she accepted the office of Chancellor of the University of London that one of her first duties should be to confer an honorary degree upon Sir Godfrey Huggins, as he then was, and Viscount Malvern. His honours list, will be the second person to be presented to Her Majesty for the receipt of such an honour in her hands. The first honorary graduate will be Sir William Walton, who is to be made a Doctor of Music. Then Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon Lord Malvern, the first Commissioner for India (Mrs. Padiji), and the Marquess of Salisbury, who was one of the chief architects among British statesmen of the Central African Federation. His staunchness when the project was under heavy attack was of crucial importance, and it is most fitting that Lord Malvern and Lord Salisbury should be honoured in this way on the same occasion.

### Ethiopians Break the Treaty

WELCOME CANDOUR characterized the adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week which was devoted to the failure of the Ethiopian authorities to fulfil their undertakings under the agreement made with them a year ago in respect of two areas adjoining the southern border of the British Somaliland Protectorate which had for some time immemorial been used for grazing purposes by tribes which have been under British protection since the latter part of the 19th century. Mr. James Johnson, who raised the question, spoke of "a reign of terror," asserted that the Ethiopians had placed quinquets of their own nationality among those from the British side of the border who brought over their herds and flocks, and said that the treatment of some British-protected subjects arrested by the Ethiopians had been "medieval, barbarous, and unchristianized."

### Government Greatly Concerned

THE MINISTER OF STATE for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, was engagingly frank in his reply for the Government. He admitted that "quinquets" had tried to force British-protected tribesmen to declare themselves Ethiopian subjects, that their superior had endeavoured to close down a school for British children, that British Somalis arrested by the Ethiopians had been unsatisfactorily treated, and that, in short, "many of the actions of the Ethiopian authorities have proved to be

neither in accord with the letter nor the spirit of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, and that, very naturally, is causing great concern to Her Majesty's Government. It is surprising, however, that the Minister should not have known that men arrested by the Ethiopians have been held without trial for many months. That has been fairly widely known in non-official quarters in London, and the Colonial Office should have received such reports.

### Somalis Angry and Disappointed

THE MINISTER'S STATEMENT assuredly means that there has been some quite straight speaking by representatives of Great Britain to those of the Government of Ethiopia. The need for it — which will not be news to the readers of this newspaper — must increase sympathy for the protests of the Somalis in the British Protectorate. Their feelings have been deeply stirred, and they are angry and bitterly disappointed at the establishment for the first time of Ethiopian administration over an area as large as Wales in which they have been accustomed to wander with their great herds, often for eight or nine months in a year. Their hope that their objections would come before the General Assembly of the United Nations this autumn has not been realized, but they still intend to find means of using that platform to make their grievances more widely known.

### Reference to International Court

THEIR CASE, taken from the purely legal standpoint, indeed, British lawyers say that they have no case at all in law. Why, then, should H.M. Government have decided to oppose its reference to the International Court of Justice at the Hague? Consideration of the merits by that impartial tribunal would satisfy the Somalis, who, because they cannot appeal to the Privy Council, ask only that their arguments should be heard by some court which is completely independent of the Governments of Great Britain and Ethiopia. Surely that is reasonable. If their case is good, to refuse them the opportunity of pleading it would be a denial of natural justice; if their case is bad, there ought nevertheless to be no wish to prevent its enunciation. *Amicus prope* on the part of H.M. Government or of the Ethiopian Government should in either event not enter into the question.

### Foreign Office Incompetence

IF ETHIOPIA cannot be persuaded to join Great Britain in assisting reference to the International Court of Justice, why should this country not abandon the legalistic attitude which it has hitherto adopted and announce that it has no objection to the Somali requests? Neither the Secretary of State nor the Minister of State for the Colonies has sought to hide his sympathy with the Somalis. Indeed, both have gone out of their way to emphasize that sympathy in public. It is the Foreign Office which is obstructive, and the Foreign Office can, of course, look to the Prime Minister for special support, for Sir Anthony Eden was Foreign Secretary when that department failed to provide for the Somali the consideration which they clearly deserved and which the British services to Ethiopia fully justified this country in requesting. Had the claim been made in the right way at the right time it would assuredly have been granted. Why should the Somalis be permanently prejudiced because Foreign Office incompetence failed to do so? Why more yet should they be obstructed in the only way in which they wish for adjudication by a completely independent tribunal?

### Poor Timing

IT WAS MOST REGRETTABLE that the speeches of Lord Malvern and Mr. Macintyre at last week's dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club were largely noticed by the London newspapers — not, of course, from lack of interest or even so far as can be judged, from exceptional pressure of news that night. The absence of reports from the morning papers next day was clearly due to the fact that the latest time for telephoning reports to the Fleet Street printer had passed before the Prime Minister of the Federation was able to make his speech. Indeed, he had scarcely begun when the deadline was reached. If the statements of the club's chief guests are to be made known to a wider audience in this country — and that was one important purpose of the function — the time-table will have to be accelerated. Because I have already heard the Press blamed for failing to tell their readers what Lord Malvern and his Finance Minister said, it should be said that the fault was not that of the journalists. What is needed is to get as quickly as possible to the main speeches.

### Reply to Rumours

LORD MALVERN, whose speech mixed blip with political philosophy and firmness with tolerance, gave a characteristic reply to rumours that he was about to lay down his office as Prime Minister of the Federation. Some of the diners thought that his emphatic words — which he had committed to paper beforehand — implied that he intends to remain for a considerable period. Reference to the report in this issue, however, will show that the speech, while that of a leader who has no intention of allowing anyone else to decide the date of his retirement, meant only that he would not resign until he could feel completely assured that the withdrawal of his experience would not be detrimental to the Federation. I suggested recently on this page that he would probably have to face a controversial Citizenship and Franchise Bills through Parliament next year and then seek that Parliament to remove the burdens which he has so abundantly shouldered. Not that Lord Malvern has now said conflict is inevitable, but that is the probability.

## Lord Malvern's Comments on Rumours about His Retirement

"When I Judge it To Be Unharmful to the National Interest"

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said at a dinner given in his honour in London last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, that speculation about his retirement was premature.

Admitting that it was unwise of him to have stated some months ago that he would not stand at the general election due three years hence, he continued:—

"You will realize that a Prime Minister has already given himself notice. It clamps his style. I will try to stop the speculation, by saying that if and when I choose to retire from political life it will be when I judge it to be unharmful to the national interest. (Loud applause.) I know my political opponents will have their own ideas about when the national interest dictates this, but I am afraid it is a case where only I can be the judge.

"Our Parliament has, in the normal course of events, almost three years to run. The Government has a comfortable majority, and I am not too senile to do my duty as Prime Minister, even though the duties of a Prime Minister are such that they cannot be delegated to anyone else. In spite of the statement alleged to have been made by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister that the Acting Prime Minister is not just acting for me but is already taking over"

### Horses and Nosebags

Such speculation, Lord Malvern emphasized, was not only premature but harmful to the Federation. "I should not mind all this," he said, "if it were not for the fact that it is bound to create a feeling of uncertainty in the mind of those people who are interested in the success of the Federation, and of those people in the Federal and territorial political spheres who should be working in unity. For as one English Prime Minister said: 'When ministerial changes are in prospect there are always more horses than nosebags. Any feeling of uncertainty is bad at a time such as the present, when what we need more than anything else is stability and that confidence in ourselves which will engender confidence in us by other important people.'"

Almost 25 years ago, when he left the Rhodesia Party, he had told Parliament that he would probably not stand for election again. "But after a short visit to England I changed my mind and decided to get the independents together. You know what happened after

that.

"I promised my wife and myself that the 1965 election would be my last, and that I would retire after that Parliament. I was one of the few Commonwealth Prime Ministers who survived the post-war elections, although I had a comfortable majority. A showdown had to come one day, and took place after two and a half years, so I had to contest another election. Then, during the next Parliament, Federation unexpectedly became a five issue. It was something I had sought for 28 years in a somewhat different form. You will see that when you open up in the political toils you lose control of your own personal desires."

Having taken a prominent part in bringing about federation, and having urged Southern Rhodesians at the referendum to accept the Federal constitution, Lord Malvern said that he had felt that he should not retire, but ought to stand for the Federal Party.

### Lisbon Story

In Lisbon recently I was asked by a news agency about my early retirement from office, as they had had some news from Rhodesia. I told them that as far as I knew, there was no change in the situation since about six months ago, when, under pressure from the local Press, I had said that I should not stand again at the next election. It was, of course, an extremely unwise remark. (Laughter.) Anyone who knows the importance of the office of the Prime Minister in a Government under our British system will know that it was not a wise statement. For the reason that a Prime Minister may at any time before Parliament has run its course want to make an appeal to the people on some matter on which he feels deeply and lacks the necessary support.

"There are certain important matters which are settled, and until they are I feel that I should stick to it." (Applause.) "I wish to have a little peace and quiet."

"I have every confidence in the loyalty of Sir Roy Welensky and the rest of my colleagues, and I am sure none of this minor disturbance has come from them in any way. Apart from this I feel that it would be rather embarrassing if every time I visited England I am going to be billed as making my final or my farewell appearance. It would make me feel more like

Melba than Malvern.

After paying tribute to the splendid work of the Empire of the late Mr. Abernethy and to the great financial freedom, two-old friends of his, Lord Malvern referred to the nominal progress of the Federation in the last two years. Nevertheless, the Federal Government was exactly up to the mark at the moment. But in his experience, Governments were always unpopular in their second and third years. If they were doing their jobs properly.

There was a temptation for a few young men in territorial politics to tell the Federal Government how it should do its job. Some critics blamed the Government for not conjuring up enough money, and others, not living in the Federation, criticized it for not implementing the partnership clause in the preamble to the Federal Constitution. Lord Malvern reminded his audience that a similar clause had been written into the American Constitution two centuries ago but that it was still not implemented. The Federation would achieve partnership in the right way and at the right time, and certainly at a faster pace than in America.

The expanded social services which were necessary could come from only increased economic activity, and the chief problem needed was to create conditions in which the national income could grow. Industrial expansion must come before improved welfare. Rhodesians should count their blessings, not ask for the financial moon.

Lord Malvern concluded by claiming great success for the Federation — although all three territories think they have been treated abominably. Things are going very well. Criticism, when informed, is the staff of life; but it must be informed and based on facts, not the product of fantasy and wishful thinking.

Lesson for the Critics

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, said that the reception of the £10m. Federal loan issued in London (underwriters of which were left with 80% of their commitments) should show the Government's critics that raising money was not a simple matter of shaking the tree and allowing the apples to fall into one's lap. The result was no objection on the Federation's credit, but due to the fact that the London market was in a state between the announcement of the terms and the day of issue, during the short interval there were heavy falls in gilt-edged security prices. "But we got the money only because the loan was underwritten."

The Federation also urgently needed risk capital with which to exploit its enormous resources, and the Minister appealed to British business men with courage and a spirit of adventure to invest in the Federation. "The grounds fertile and the country a credit to the British way of life," he said.

Many missionaries were looking for funds for the Federation, the Minister continued. "You may travel round the world gathering promises, but when you want the real thing you come home and receive the help you want, there is really only one place to find new funds — in the United Kingdom, the fair godmother of the Empire and Commonwealth — and I prefer the term 'Empire'."

In some quarters in London it was felt that the northern territories of the Federation were not receiving a fair share of development funds. That was simply not true. The Federal Government had faithfully fulfilled the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission to pay special attention to development projects in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in order to achieve a more uniform level of development throughout the whole area.

Mr. Macintyre then quoted figures to show how the Federal Government had allocated its funds. In Southern Rhodesia £530,000 was spent on health buildings in 1952 — before federation; for 1955-56 the Federal Government for the same purpose was £704,000, an increase of 32.7%. Comparative figures for Northern Rhodesia were £179,000 in 1952, before federation, and £385,000 in 1955-56, an increase of 115%. The Nyasaland comparison was £210,000 in 1952 and £318,000 in 1955-56, an increase of 1,414%. Education buildings in Southern Rhodesia the pre-federation Government had spent £380,000 in 1955-56 the total of £384,000 showed a decrease of 7%. The Northern Rhodesia figures of £19,000 and £176,000 represented an increase of 206%. And Nyasaland's jump from £4,000 in 1952 to £84,000 now means a 2,000% increase.

Expenditure on all federal functions in Southern Rhodesia was down by 12% in 1955-56, from £7,678,000 in 1952 to £6,741,000. In Northern Rhodesia it had increased by 65% to £2,100,000 in 1955-56, and Nyasaland's increase was 15%, from £767,000 in 1952 to £885,000. "There was much talk about insufficient money for African

housing and development. But, speaking as a business man, the Minister thought it far more prudent to provide as many of those things as possible out of revenue rather than out of borrowed capital, which, as was recently shown, becomes scarce.

The dinner was in honour of Viscount Malvern, Viscountess Malvern, and Mr. Donald Macintyre, Finance Minister of the Federation.

Those Present

Sir Gordon Munro, chairman of the club, presided. With him at the top table were Lord and Lady Malvern, Mr. Macintyre, Sir Robert and Lady Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. C. Billy Hutchinson, Lord and Lady Hudson, Sir Robert Lathwaite, Sir Thomas and Lady Lloyd, Lady Munro, Sir Gilbert and Lady Renne, Lord Selburne, and Sir Edward and Lady Wilshaw.

- Other guests were:
- Sir Helyar and Smith, Mr. & Mrs. A. Acton, Mr. L. B. Alexander, Mr. C. J. M. Alford, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Anderson, Sir Wilfrid & Lady Anson, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Arnell, Mr. H. S. Aspinall, Mrs. P. C. Aspinall, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Mr. R. Avery, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Bach, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. I. R. Beard, Mr. & Mrs. G. Sr. Peter Beddall, Mr. J. G. Beever, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. J. Bevan, Col. H. & Lady Barbara Bevan, Lady Bird, Mr. & Mrs. T. Bird, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Bland, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Blagden, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Boys, Mr. E. C. Braine, Rear-Adm. R. Arthur & Lady Bromley, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. A. Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Butts, Mr. & Mrs. D. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. R. Charnock, Mr. F. Christie, Mr. & Mrs. M. Chubb, Mr. & Mrs. G. Chubb, Mr. B. S. Chinnison, Mr. W. C. Coe, Lord Colgrain, Mr. P. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Davies, Mr. F. P. Cratton, Mr. T. J. Callen, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. & Mrs. R. Derby, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Dells, Mr. R. P. Dobson, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Dodd, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Easton, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Edwards, Mr. P. V. Emery-Evans, Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Freeborn, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Gibb, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Gibbs, Mr. W. M. Graham, Mr. R. R. Green, Mr. H. Grosch, Mr. T. W. Hubb, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hunter, Sir William & Lady Halcrow, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. K. St. Edmund Hall-Hatch, Mr. L. S. Hargins, Mr. & Mrs. W. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. W. Havell, W/Cdr. & Mrs. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. P. Hawley, Maj-Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. E. P. Hasey, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. A. G. Hoar, Mr. A. Holborn, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Hutchings, Mr. H. D. Hutchinson, Capt. M. Hutchinson, Miss Barbara Hunt, Mr. L. Inking, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. W. James, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Nelson, Miss Joy Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Kaufman, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Keech, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Keen, Mrs. J. N. Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. Laing, Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. M. Lea, Mrs. Frederick & Lady Heath, Mr. & Mrs. R. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. M. Lockhart, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Mack, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Mr. & Mrs. C. McNeill, Mr. G. E. Mare, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. V. O. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Mayer, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. McCall, Mr. H. Melbourne, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Pinto, Sir Harry & Lady Moss, Mr. E. O. Munn, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Muthoe, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Nicholas, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Niven, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. V. O'Connell, Mr. E. H. Page, Mr. & Mrs. E. Page, Mr. & Mrs. J. Penman, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Peters, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. D. Phillips, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Pingree, Mr. & Mrs. J. Platt, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt-Col. & Mrs. R. A. G. Prentice, Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Proctor, Mr. & Mrs. O. C. Radmore, Mr. & Mrs. Raphael, Sir Stanley & Lady Rawson, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. T. Rees, Maj-Gen. O. P. J. Rooney, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rowland, Mr. & Mrs. M. Rowland, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Ryde, Mr. & Mrs. I. Salzman, Mr. G. S. Samways, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Scott, Sir George & Lady Short, Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Short, Mr. & Mrs. H. Short, Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith, Maj. & Mrs. E. Speering, Mr. & Mrs. N. St. John, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Strong, Mr. & Mrs. M. Taylor, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. I. P. Tylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Vee, Mr. C. H. Villiers, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Wager, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. H. Walton, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Ed. Whitecroft, Mr. & Mrs. Gerald White, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. White, Mr. & Mrs. V. Whitehead, Mr. & Mrs. J. & Mrs. Wimbush, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Wilson, and Mrs. J. M. Wollaston.

# Implications and Criticisms of Report of Royal Commission

Points from Mr. Philip Mason's Summary in Pamphlet Form

MR. PHILIP MASON'S 77-page pamphlet on the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission, to which reference was made in last week's issue, says of the subject of race relations—

"There are many indications in East Africa that provided individual Europeans are ready to approach Africans in a friendly and helpful spirit, they will receive a ready response; it remains to convince the majority of Europeans that it is in their interest as much as in the Africans that the latter should be brought into an individual, competitive, cash economy. But unless this change of heart takes place, it will be difficult to overcome African suspicion, and without full African co-operation success will not be achieved."

"In the course of implementing this policy, it should be possible to associate Europeans and Africans in ways that will overcome this suspicion. European estates might for instance take on African tenants and small farmers; other methods are European and African partnerships, the training of African personnel in industry and business, their progression to posts of responsibility. Basically the problem is a human problem, and success is possible only if the challenge is met by new approaches which replace fear by hope."

"In a short chapter on some of the criticisms and implications of the report, Mr. Mason writes—

"The brief notes which follow are written in the light of discussions which have taken place on three occasions, at Nuffield College, at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and at Chatham House."

## Political Dogmas Laid Bare

"The criticism that the report is politically unreal, the answer must be that the Commission have indicated what they think should be done, to raise the standard of living; to turn that into political terms and carry it out is the task of the Governments concerned, and it is the demerit in the report to have laid bare some political dogmas which stand in the way of economic progress."

"A point often raised is that the Commission assumed the desire on the part of Africans to better themselves economically which is suggested is often non-existent, but that a few Africans today who do not wish for a better income, though no doubt there are many who are still reluctant to face the necessity for earning it or to leave the old form of society. Fifty years ago economic opportunity was unknown, today some desire it. It is such a fair assumption that more and more will come to do so, to take it."

"The report is based on a number of assumptions in the field of politics and ethics which are unstated—and to state which would have involved seven volumes. There is a feeling among those whose emphasis is on collective action rather than private enterprise that the report embodies a swing towards individualism, that it is subservient to the classical economic theories of the laissez-faire school, and that criticism of Government control is excessive. This is a matter on which opinions will differ according to political convictions, but it can hardly be said that the tendency of the report is to complete individualism."

"Indeed, the objection is also raised that the report is inconsistent, in that the first part is devoted to removing obstacles to the free exchange of goods, land, and money, and the second part to putting them back. This is surely an assumed *parade* in this objection, for as in England today would advocates of free enterprise, individual enterprise, or complete

State control, and it can hardly be inconsistent to remove restrictions that are believed to be harmful and replace them by others which are not. The criticism is balanced by the rejoinder that those most anxious to end political paternalism seem to possess enthusiastic to prolong forms of economic protection that may be just as galling."

## Landless Proletariat

"A less doctrinaire criticism is that the proposals for consolidating holdings and making economic farming units, though they will undoubtedly increase production, will produce a landless proletariat who will, it is implied, be also without employment or means of support. But a landless proletariat is only another means for a class of industrial workers, and is not necessarily objectionable. In fact the first step which seems likely is that of a number of holdings at present employed in the town, but each maintaining an inefficient peasant and an inadequate holding in the reserve, one will become an efficient full-time farmer, while the others abandon their holdings and concentrate on their town employments. At the same time increased agricultural production will raise the standard of living in the countryside and produce a market for retail traders and craftsmen. The gloomy picture presented may well prove exaggerated, as that of the 1940s, who imagined that only "ruin and unemployment could result from the introduction of machines."

"The Commission were also charged with having neglected to estimate the total cost of their recommendations. This was not part of their terms of reference, and in any case estimates depend on the method by which an operation is carried out and vary considerably from year to year. The proposals should be taken as a whole, and imply a consistent philosophy and a single policy, whereas it is to be regretted that the report is a series of piecemeal proposals to which Government are bound only to give effect."

"It is argued that although the Commission were restricted by their terms of reference to consider of economic factors, they need not so consistently have neglected the social factor and human values. For example, they have stressed the economic value of Indians as small shopkeepers and suggested that restrictions should be removed from their operations. But this is, it is urged, to alter the whole character of East Africa, and it is to be hoped, to say that Indians need no Indians are unlikely to be in a higher proportion than one to 50; influence does not depend on numbers, but on quality. With this goes what might be called the anthropological criticism—do not interfere, with a situation probably to introduce unforeseen factors which may well do more harm than good."

"Of these two, the anthropological can be said to have more force in the present position is not a natural tribal situation but one of artificial unity imposed by a Government policy which has become out of date and a sign of which the members of the tribe themselves are already struggling for release from economic and social fetters. The measures proposed are likely to arrest a sharp decline."

## Concern for Social Betterment

"A point about human values, first raised as having considerable validity, but the emphasis shot through and through, is the concern for social betterment, the particular danger here being that it is one, indeed it will be outweighed, by economic advantages. In the end, however, it can probably only be answered in terms of a sturdy belief that paternal leading strings must one day be cast away and people left to find their own levels as human beings, and not as means for themselves."

"Two misconceptions, as opposed to criticisms, seem to be widespread. The first relates to the matter of the individual and the family. It is felt that the family is a common unit in the family, a class, or a caste. But there was clearly no such intention; the word family undoubtedly means a tenure in which a person or persons, with a joint interest, can use the land, to the exclusion of others, and can partition it as they wish. They might indeed wish equal clarity in the adoption of expression (transferable land)."

"The second misconception relates to the unions, in which the Commission did not express themselves as being particularly keen; what they did say was that Government attempts to encourage the growth of these unions on the British model perhaps be better directed to other ends; the unions are

...to be more healthy if left to develop on their own lines and will have a better chance when labour ceases to be migrant, while Government efforts might be more fruitful in the direction of Trade Schemes.

The feeling has been expressed that the Commission have been unduly harsh in their comments on the restrictive policies of Governments, particularly in the matter of compulsory saving. It is argued that left to their own devices the money saved would have been spent more actively and indeed more fruitfully. It is suggested that the simple method of giving people with a small income a rate of compulsory saving which is not burdensome cannot produce a capital sum which is really comparable with the capital funds of the territories. Another argument to maintain that in Uganda the rate has in fact restricted the area under cash crops.

As the Commission themselves repeatedly point out the report calls for a new approach in human relations. It makes demands in this respect on Europeans, Indians and Africans alike. The report suggests that success can only be achieved if there is growing mutual respect from below. Where can this be derived? Can it be instilled without a measure of political and social development at the same time? The Institution of the East African Africa Society was put forward as the only possible answer to these questions.

Imperial Connexion

The feeling is more than once expressed that the difficulties of carrying out a revolution of the kind proposed would involve the continuance of the Imperial connexion for some time to come; it was suggested that there was a growing feeling in the Colonial territories that self-government in the post-poned to an extent which a few years ago would have seemed quite unacceptable.

A new form of Imperial connexion, based on a time limit within which self-government should be attained, and backed by the strongest guarantees of the rights of minorities from both British and other peoples, was one solution suggested. The experience of both sides to them to suggest that the announced approach of self-government would mean a jockeying for position between rival parties while official guarantees no longer carry sufficient weight to maintain confidence, particularly in view of recent events in Uganda.

There remain three miscellaneous points. Imperial is every main section of the report is the need for integration of the three territories; this has been allowed to become politically out of the question, but could have been achieved without difficulty had a decisive policy been summed in the report. It is too late to hope for a decision to be reached by both Houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom? And is it really out of the

question to get from Africans or movements to some form of closer union?

"Investment is the crying need of East Africa and other under-developed countries; private investment will flow only if confidence is felt in the Government, irrespective of its political complexion and if it is felt to be stable and to possess common sense and a knowledge of how to get things done. It may be suggested that for some time to come such a result can be achieved only by some form of multiple Government. It is suggested that the general trend of world events today thus suggestion however strong a case might be made for it, is unlikely to meet with political approval.

U.K. Must Meet the Bill

Section of the recommendations of the Commission can be effected without heavy expenditure, but the bill for efficient communications, for example, can be met only in the United Kingdom. In practice this means that Kenya will not receive only the voter in England is prepared to do without washing machines for a little longer. Is British interest in East Africa sufficient to justify this a practical proposition? In the course of the three discussions from which the recommendations have been abstracted here, many points of detail were questioned but there was general backing for the main lines of the report, except among those who believed a leaded way such towards private enterprise. This summary may well close with the final words of the body of the report: "The problems before East Africa are part of a wider context... The situation demands a policy which can replace mutual fear by mutual hope. We view it as a new challenge in the world, demanding new approaches. We think that the recommendations of the Commission, in their wider context, and we hope that other nations in the Commonwealth and indeed in the world will contribute their personnel and their resources to the developing people of East Africa."

In his preface Mr. Mason emphasizes that the recommendations of the Commission form a radical change in the direction of Colonial Policy and that it is of the importance to East Africa that Parliamentary discussion of the document should be conducted with full understanding of the principles involved.

The pamphlet, entitled "A New Deal in East Africa," is published at 2s. by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

The pamphlet, entitled "A New Deal in East Africa," is published at 2s. by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Ethiopian Breaches of Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of Last Year Many Actions Causing Great Concern to Her Majesty's Government

MANY BREACHES of last year's Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement are causing great concern to Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Henry Hopkins, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in a debate in the House of Commons initiated on the motion for the adjournment last Thursday by the Socialist member for Rugby.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON said, *inter alia*:-

"The Labour Party, when in office from 1945 onwards, suffered a constant stream of criticism, almost abuse, for its handling of Colonial affairs from the party opposite, which said that it could handle things a good deal better. This does not seem to be the case in North-East Africa, and I have an unhappy tale to tell in connexion with the border of Ethiopia. In the days of the late Sir Stafford Cripps there was talk about the liquidation of the Empire. The party opposite seems to be contemplating evacuation of the Nile Valley first, Egypt, then the Sudan and now part of the Sudan and Reserved Area of the border of Somalia."

A year ago two dignified sheikhs and Mr. Michael Mansoor came to London and saw the Secretary of State who was most impressed by their dignity, their bearing, and their case. Earlier this year we on this side protested against the Somali and (Ethiopia) Order in Council, 1955. We did not get very far, but the Minister, who is always courteous, was not unsympathetic. The direct answer emanated from the Foreign Office, which is the villain of the piece. I think that the

Minister is on our side tonight.

Apprehensions Justified

The apprehensions which we expressed about the future conduct of the Ethiopians have been amply justified, and I have documentary evidence — as well as the accounts of journalists who were present at the silver jubilee celebrations in Addis Ababa — that about the end of August last year Ghera's men were hung in a most brutal fashion. We understand that the Emperor of Ethiopia later commuted the death sentence on 25 other Ghera people, and last week I believe five were released from gaol.

Out of the other abuses, there has been the arrest of chiefs, adivs and tribesmen, and here ample evidence, which has been checked, about what is happening. On no fewer than nine occasions adivs and tribal chiefs have been arrested by the Ethiopian authorities. The adivs have been released, but, of course, no apology or explanation for this kind of behaviour on the part of the Ethiopian authorities. The only explanation has been different: there the chief local authority of Hargeisa was taken into custody.

"On November 2, in answer to a question I was asked that Mr. Mohamed Begeerren, the chief local authority of Hargeisa, had been put in the gaol in Somalia and charged with membership of an illegal secret society, there is complete consensus. Anytime it is a political



society, and he was working with his own courts and his own tribe.

"These are great days in Ethiopia, with the trial of the British officers and a new Constitution. I hope it will grant freedom of discussion, assembly and expression, as provided in article 3 (1) of the agreement. If freedom of assembly, discussion and expression is to be allowed in Ethiopia, why do not our own British-protected Somalis have as liberally as the new Constitution?"

"The agreement of 1953 permits the liaison officer to send the trial of any of our people who have been picked up by the Ethiopian police or soldiers. What goes on in the new agreement if the liaison officer is not able to do this, since there are no trials? Our people are simply picked up and detained for some months - in one or two cases months - in jails or awaiting possible future trials."

"The case of Mohammed Begorah. At the same time our liaison officer had a chance to attend in court. In this matter of producing books and allowing him to be sent to jail, why cannot we use article 5 of the agreement? Why must these people languish month after month in jail without being told what their alleged offences are or being allowed to come into open court? This medieval barbarous and uncivilized behaviour on the part of the Ethiopians."

"The Ethiopian authorities have acknowledged only in this case of Mohammed Begorah that the liaison officer was allowed to attend the trial. In answer to a question in this House I was told: 'The right of the British liaison officer to attend the trial which exists under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954, has been specifically acknowledged in this case by the Ethiopian authorities. I think he might attend on all occasions, and that that was implicit in the agreement signed by the present Prime Minister, who was then Foreign Secretary with the Abyssinian Minister.'

**Regime of Terror**

"If the regime of terror persists in this area, tribal organizations cannot function because our protected people, the Somalis, these activists, will get away from the vicinity of Harar on our side of the line to this particular area because they are afraid of being picked up and taken away by the Ethiopians. I have authority for saying that the Ethiopians are setting up their own organization in certain districts to the west and traditional ones on our side. These are areas which I might say have in one which was used 10 or 15 years ago and are setting up their own courts. In these areas."

"Will the Minister visit the area and make sure that all these points are put at the conference on November 30 in Harar? I hope that we shall maintain what was written into the agreement - that our liaison officers should attend on these occasions and that we should be allowed to have our own organization functioning inside this area."

"Does the agreement allow British tribal organizations to function within, let or hindrance to a movement over the Haud and the Reserve Area? I understand that this is not the really limit but that some agricultural lands. It has been suggested by the Ethiopians that certain areas which have always been used for grazing land are to face agricultural land, and they are preventing our tribal organizations from moving into this patch of land on those grounds. Will the Minister find out what is happening?"

"Our education services in Somalia are in a bind, what the Italians are giving and have given to their school in the area was Italian Somaliland. We have two or possibly more Somali students in the United Kingdom whereas the Italians may send 2000 or more to Rome to study higher education there."

"May I make another point about the area outside Somalia, had proper. I gather that the Ethiopians, contrary to the terms of the agreement, made this year are interfering with the Aw Barre school, and that this and another school nearby have been closed. Would the Minister discover what is happening?"

**Provinces**

"What is to happen in the Somaliland given self-government? We have Ethiopia to the north and what is Italian Somaliland to the south of the British territory. It is not unlikely if and when we give self-government to the Somali people, that they will have another Somali-Arab dispute. It is inevitable in my opinion, will then be in the area of the Haud. How Somaliland will then be in the area of the Haud may offer to give them for this area of the Haud and the Reserve Area. We have made over to Ethiopians, but perhaps on some political conditions, perhaps if they agree to some kind of neutral zone."

"The Ethiopians took upon British Somaliland another 'lost province' which is the area they have maps in their possession of the area. The Somalis to whom I have talked about this are very enthusiastic. Some of them have the idea of looking upon the future as being linked with Italian Somaliland. They look for a greater or larger Somaliland, and they Muslim religion and

the past history, because Somaliland has never been part of Ethiopia. The future does lie in a united Somaliland of that kind, where Berbers look south towards Mogadishu and not west towards Addis Ababa. I hope that the Minister will look that way."

"I trust that he will take it from that and do his best for the respectable Somalis who, after all, are in our care. We are their guardians, and they look to us to look after them in these difficult and dangerous times."

**Minister's Sympathy for Somalis**

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON said in the course of his reply:

"Members in all parts of the House will be grateful to the hon. Member for Rugby for raising tonight the position of the British Somali tribes in the areas of Ethiopia covered by the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of November last year. His sympathy with the British Somali tribes by us all, and the Colonial Secretary and I on frequent occasions in the House have made clear the determination of H.M. Government to ensure the rights of the Somalis under the agreement are fully protected."

"On January 26 I said that we were entitled to expect the Ethiopian Government to see that the agreement was carried out in the letter and in the spirit and with full regard to the interest and feelings of the British Somali tribes. I regret to inform the House that experience appears to show that many of the actions of the Ethiopian authorities in the execution of the agreement have proved to be neither in accord with the letter nor the spirit of that agreement, and that, very naturally, this is causing great concern to H.M. Government."

"While it is correct to say that the agreement is operated fairly in the south and east of the areas which it covers - known as the Haud, serious difficulties have arisen in the north and west of Jigjiga which is commonly described as the Reserved Area."

"These difficulties fall broadly into four categories. First, the Aikis and the leaders of the tribal organizations, as well as the Waloos, the tribal people, have been arrested and prevented from doing their work. Aikis and leaders have been arrested on some occasions. In these cases their release was obtained after representations from the British liaison officer. In the most recent case, the one concerned, Mohammed Begorah, is still in prison and is to be tried on November 19."

**British Liaison Officer**

"Secondly, there was the question of the attendance of the liaison officer at the trials of Somalis under article 3 (b) of the Haud Agreement. A number of the tribes from the Protectorate who use the territories covered by the agreement for the purposes of grazing, is tried by an Ethiopian court. It is concerned in a case involving Ethiopians, but a British liaison officer, a member of his staff has the right to be present in court and is given an opportunity to provide any relevant information. That right has been specifically acknowledged by the Ethiopians in the case of Mohammed Begorah. I imagine that right has never been exercised before because there has been no trial."

"I was not aware of the complaints of very long periods of detention to which the hon. gentleman referred, but I will certainly look into them. I would only say in regard to the case of Mohammed Begorah that the British Consul in Harar is now assisting in making the arrangements for his defence."

"The third matter which has given rise to difficulties has been the appointment by the Ethiopians of their own Waloos - qualified the hon. gentleman called them - and the fact that there has been a dispute in the Haud and in the Reserved Area. This has been accompanied by a massive breach of the protective agreement to allow the Ethiopian Government to operate its social services by the Protectorate Government in the areas covered by the agreement in accordance with article 3 (c) of that agreement. In particular, they have on several occasions tried to close down the school at Aw Barre and have refused to allow education officers from the Protectorate to visit the school. That, too, is clearly a breach of the agreement."

"Finally, the Ethiopians have converted tribal grazing land to agricultural land, to the detriment of the tribes. It is our intention to see the agreement to ensure that all of us as

possible tribal and racial rights in the area shall be protected. As it has become clear that repeated representations by the British Mission Officers in Jijiga to the local Ethiopian authorities have failed to resolve these difficulties, discussions are being arranged between the British and Ethiopian representatives in Harar, which will be held in the first half of this month. We do not know the exact date. These difficulties are unquestionably both numerous and complex. They arise on the ground, and they should, if possible, be solved on the ground. That is why these talks are to be held in Harar.

I am glad to say that the Ethiopian authorities have welcomed these discussions and have suggested that some at least of the difficulties may have been caused by the actions of junior Ethiopian officials. It is something to get that admission. I feel sure that it is the hope of all of us that these talks will be crowned with success.

**Purpose of Agreement**

The agreement was designed primarily to cover the position of the large numbers of nomadic tribesmen who cross and re-cross the frontier into Ethiopia in the course of seasonal migrations with their stock. Some of these tribesmen practise intermittent agriculture as well as tending to grazing, while others have settled permanently. In this situation, with these different categories of persons, it is not surprising that difficulties have arisen about the working of the agreement in areas of mixed agricultural and grazing land. These difficulties we hope will be discussed also at the Harar meeting.

As referred earlier to the pressure on British Somaliland to become Ethiopian subjects. Some of the permanent settlers have voluntarily become Ethiopian nationals even though they are members of tribes which are under British protection. Others have adopted Ethiopian nationality in an effort to obtain greater security on their land or for other reasons.

In this connexion the House should know that assurances were given by the Ethiopian Government at the time the treaty was signed that any duly acquired property rights within the reserved area and the Grazing areas, of course, be respected, provided that no forcible expropriation had been involved. Those were the terms of the assurance given to us.

**Future of the Somalis**

The hon. member also raised — and this was in my opinion the most important point — the question of the future political development of the land and the Somali fear, of which we are all aware, of Ethiopian domination. I can assure him that H.M. Government fully appreciate the importance of this and are giving very careful thought to the future development of the Protectorate.

While I am in no position to make a statement on any subject at the moment, I am sure the House, that H.M. Government have no intention whatever of abandoning their responsibilities in the Protectorate so long as the inhabitants of the Protectorate wish to discharge those responsibilities.

We have, of course, been obliged to fulfil our legal obligations to the Ethiopians under the 1897 treaty, but these obligations have now been fully discharged and we have no others of a similar kind towards Ethiopia or towards any other Power.

**Wider Issues**

As regards the wider issue of the future developments in the Horn of Africa, once the Trusteeship Territories of Somalia becomes independent in 1960, I would only say — That also is a most important question and this is not only say that the House may be assured that the main factors determining H.M. Government's attitude towards future problems which concern the Protectorate and Somalia will be the wishes and the interests of the Somali peoples themselves.

I am glad to have had this opportunity of informing the House — and, indeed, many others in this country who are seriously concerned about the position of the Somali in Ethiopian territory — of the difficulties which have arisen. I think it is much better that we should say these things fully and frankly.

The Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement is only in force so long as it works satisfactorily only when there is co-operation and good will on both sides. I am sorry to say that at the present moment say that we have had an the co-operation from the Ethiopian authorities for which we had hoped.

Mr. JOHNSON: "Is it not possible to meet the Ethiopians at intervals to discuss the working of the agreement and even to alter the actual wording of the agreement in the light of any unsatisfactory parts of it? Is that not written into the agreement of last year?"

Mr. JOHNSON: "No, sir, but I think we can say that the meeting in Harar was the first step in the business of getting the line of the agreement altered."

In referring to co-operation from the Ethiopian authorities in its recent discussions that they regard to the border area of 1902 and friendly relations which exist between the two countries and the past services rendered by this country to Ethiopia, do not least to the Emperor himself, we had the right to expect that.

Of the good will felt in the country towards Ethiopia, which was very evident during the Emperor's visit to Britain last year, there can be no doubt. But the various incidents that have occurred during the last few months have understandably aroused a strong feeling among the Somali people. The existence of this feeling can do no good to either side.

I hope that the forthcoming discussions will afford an opportunity to clear up difficulties and misunderstandings. I must emphasize once again that H.M. Government intend to ensure that the rights of the Somali tribes under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement are fully respected, just as the agreement is being fully and faithfully carried out on our part.

**Emperor's Writ Does Not Run**

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT: "We on the Government back benches very much welcome the firm statement which my right hon. friend has made on this point. It is unfair to the Emperor to blame him entirely for the situation which has arisen in the border area of Somaliland and Ethiopia, because it has been widely known that his writ runs even today only a very short distance outside the border."

I warn my right hon. friend that it is not only possible to get the Ethiopian authorities to carry out their undertakings if we are to rely simply on assurances given to us by the Foreign Office in Addis Ababa. These matters have to be settled with the races on the spot. If we can get their co-operation we shall get some results, but it will be extremely difficult to do that because there is no proper sanction that we can exert against them.

If the Ethiopian authorities are unable to carry out their part of the agreement, have we a right — anyhow, a moral right — to resume our control over these areas to ensure that the rights of British-protected subjects in British Somaliland are properly safeguarded in accordance with the wishes of the people?"

The debate therefore ended, on the expiry of the 30 minutes allocated for the discussion.

(Comment as made in Notes By The Way.)

**Threats to Christianity in Africa**  
**Mass Revival of Paganism**

THE ATTEMPT TO ARREST the rapid spread of Islam in Africa by a chain of Christian missions had been unsuccessful, said Dr. Fridtjov Birkehi, director of world missions of the Lutheran World Federation, when he spoke in Maresgu, Tanganyika, a few days ago.

Addressing an All-Africa Christian Conference, he said that intolerance and materialism among Christians and the static thinking of their churches were the most dangerous factors impeding the spread of Christianity in Africa.

The mass revival of paganism and the rebirth of primitive religions in many parts of the continent ought, he emphasized, be taken seriously, especially when they were linked with burning political issues. "We must not realize that for many Africans, paganism means that Christianity has also to be discarded. They can become really free citizens of a free continent."

About one million Africans are Lutherans and a quarter of them live in Tanganyika, where they are served by five missionary organizations, the Norwegian, two Swedish, and two American.

## Favourably Impressed by East and Central Africa

Mr. W. R. Brackett's Report to Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

DEVELOPMENT in East and Central Africa involves disturbances to existing patterns of land use and occupation, changes which, when imposed by Governments, are no less popular in Africa than nearer home. Of progress to be made there must be secure systems of land tenure, in order that development capital may be advanced on proper security, proprietary rights need to be negotiated, these and other changes involve considerable interference with Native custom. Surveyors can be of help in adapting old or devising new systems of land tenure and transfer suited to the geographical and ecological needs of various areas.

I was told of delays in registration for survey of years in some places. As no development finance is likely to be forthcoming until title is registered, the shortage of land surveyors holds up development. Even where we went in East and Central Africa we met the plaint of an acute shortage of land surveyors which slowed little sign of being made good. Careers masters in our schools might note that here is a career of high professional standing which should suit any healthy man with a mathematical bent and a taste for an open-air life.

For African agriculture to progress as necessary that secure title be generally available, for until a man owns land and puts a permanent house on it he will have little inducement to adopt an improved standard of farming. It is also necessary for holdings consisting of scattered small strips to be consolidated. The re-organization of African land units would seem to be one of the major tasks facing the Governments of several territories. This is not unlike the process which took place in this country between the Black Death and the end of the great enclosure.

### The Men Africa Needs

It is a challenge to the profession to train the men needed to carry out this vast and varied work. They must be men of flexible mind, willing and able to adapt old techniques to new needs, for I do not think that the great amount of work required can be efficiently carried out in the limited time which is normally available by a meticulous application of existing cadastral techniques.

I believe too that our agricultural members, trained and skilled in the management and development of farms and agricultural estates, might be of great value in settling equitably the composition of the new re-grouped and consolidated holdings which are to be exchanged for the old strips.

In the Union of South Africa the great majority of land surveyors are in private practice, whereas in East Africa the reverse is the case. In East Africa we heard more of the shortage of land surveyors than anywhere else, and there must be openings there for private practising land surveyors. Improved statutory scales of fees which are being introduced should help to attract them, and I was told in one area that such was the anxiety of developers to get surveys done that they were willing to pay substantially in excess of the statutory scale to secure results.

Land tenure and the law varies from territory to territory, even within East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Basaland, and each territory has its own qualifications for its licence. Thus a man holding

Mr. W. R. Brackett, president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, has addressed that body at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Brackett and the secretary of the Institution have recently paid to East, Central and South Africa. Most of his remarks about East Africa and West Rhodesias are given above.

Uganda licence and no other land survey qualification would need to qualify in order to secure a licence in Kenya, an adjoining territory in the area of the East Africa High Commission. There would seem to be a case for facilitating the movement of surveyors from one territory to another, so that territories experiencing a shortage of qualified men could be helped out from the resources of others whose position was easier.

Qualified surveyors had shown a public spirit and initiative in seeking to solve special problems. In Salisburys for instance, quantity surveyors had been the driving force leading to the adoption of concrete construction (the formation of walls out of rammed earth) for building a considerable number of houses urgently needed after the war for European housing, and very attractive, cool, and serviceable houses they are, though the cost was relatively low.

### Opportunities for Town Planning

The town planner has now arrived on the African scene. Towns such as Kampala, set among the hills, give great opportunity, which has been used with imagination and success. Others, such as Salisbury, which are flat and already committed to a grid-iron street pattern, give less opportunity, though there is much to be done in the suitable siting of rapidly expanding industry, the re-development of obsolete central areas, the development of suburban areas, and the planning of improved road networks.

Development of suburban areas is frequently at very low densities, such as one dwelling to four acres, and residential estates are often well out from city centres. This is probably caused in part by the abundance of land in many areas and the fact that there is often little or no rating outside municipalities. A typical consequence is that Salisbury, a city of some 50,000 European and 400,000 non-European population, is stated to have a diameter approximately equal to that of Greater London.

This leads to a great increase in the cost of roads and other public services. Thus in the suburban area of one acre water cost 7s. 6d. a thousand gallons, and in many residential areas, in East and Central Africa there is no water-borne sewage disposal.

### Suburban Transport Problem

A more serious consequence is that the provision of public transport to suburban areas is uneconomic; in many of the larger towns developed on low densities of residential areas there is no adequate suburban transport service at all. This leads to a greater use of private cars for shopping and business travel, with the attendant problems of traffic congestion and car-parking, in spite of streets which are often very great width.

It is regrettable that the possession of a car is virtually indispensable even to a young man. This presents in itself an appreciable increase in his cost of living at a time in his life when he is least able to bear it.

Areas such as the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia offer great opportunities for imaginative planning, opportunities which are being grasped by keen municipal authorities and industrialists, though sometimes without all the professional advice that would best help them.

Chartered surveyors trained in the management of cultural estates might be of considerable value in the primary managerial schemes. One example is the Settlement Board in Kenya, which, by buying up the Highways, divides them up, provides additional housing, buildings, and lets the new units to approved Europeans. Thereafter it supervises and advises until the new settler has found his feet.

Another is the re-organization of African land units which is being undertaken both in East Africa and Rhodesia. This involves the inspection and allocation of an African's existing fragmented holding, and the planning of a reallocation, designed to give him an equal value of land in a more balanced farming unit.

A number of our valuer members have started in practice in Africa in recent years. They find their services much in demand, particularly by insurance companies, building societies, and the like, who welcome the opportunity of obtaining wholly independent advice. Their work includes the usual advisory functions, development of estates and central properties, rating and valuations for insurance.

### Sworn Appraisers Unnecessary

In Southern Rhodesia legislation on the administration of the estates of deceased persons requires that the value of the estate must be declared, and is, except for small estates certified by a person appointed by the Master of the High Court and known as a sworn appraiser. The appointment is based on no professional qualifications, but has come to be regarded by its possessors as the hallmark of a valuer.

The system, no doubt essential at one time, seems to have outlived its usefulness. Now that estate duty has been introduced there would seem to be a case for a small valuations department under the local Treasury which could check and approve valuations submitted by practitioners. Only in remote areas would the appointment of a sworn appraiser then be necessary, and the term would cease to be used if it were a qualification. Discussions with responsible officials encouraged the hope that the days of the sworn appraiser in the Federation may be numbered.

I consider that there is considerable scope for valuers both in private practice and the public service. Certain of the valuers already employed are now in the departments in which they can be of most use, not do their reports on the basis of subsequent negotiation as often as they might be.

Land values in urban and suburban areas are in general high. Values of land in suburban areas for housing are somewhat higher than one would expect in the United Kingdom on comparable development, whilst prices in most central positions are surprisingly high. I was quoted a price of £10,000 per acre freehold for a flat site not very centrally situated in a city with a population of 400,000.

House prices and costs seemed higher than I would have expected, but commercial blocks of simple type seemed relatively cheap. There is a great demand for business accommodation, and in consequence investors in such blocks obtain attractive yields. There is no rent control on such premises.

### Very Good Field for Investment

Towns are expanding at such a pace that capital appreciation may reasonably be expected, and there would seem to be a very good field for investment which is not so readily attractive by exceedingly low death duty and the fact that separate estates in some countries need to be aggregated with estates in the United Kingdom for estate duty purposes.

In all areas visited there has been extensive building of flats, which is a development. But in some areas there seemed the possibility that for the moment there might have been overbuilding of this type of property.

Undeveloped agricultural land is everywhere cheap, but the costs of fencing, water supply, and the provision of buildings are considerable.

In East Africa and Rhodesia, where industrial, commercial and housing development is proceeding at a great pace and from small beginnings, it is natural to find that there is a shortage of capital. In consequence, the banks have had to finance much physical development, even though they do not regard it as their proper sphere.

These areas are amongst the few remaining ones in which British capital is not only welcomed but encouraged. In addition it can secure better returns than in the United Kingdom and those of us who have clients looking for a wider and more attractive spread of their investments might advise them to look in the direction of Africa, despite the inter-racial and political problems that cloud its distant horizon.

In all of the areas visited there is a system of rating on capital values, new valuations being produced at short intervals. The system appears to work well. In dealing with a form of rating which corresponds with actual transactions, and there is a far less artificiality than is involved in assessments for annual value in this country.

The system of rating site values only has, however, its objections. It serves well enough, in a new community, and has the great advantage of cheapness in administration, but it happens that a building which is in some degree obsolescent may be unable to bear its rate burden whilst it still has considerable useful life, and has therefore to be demolished to make room for another. This leads to high rates of depreciation (which have to be paid for by tenants) and to the swift removal of those older buildings which add so much grace to mature cities.

The system also bears very hardly on house owners in areas which are becoming developed for flats. Sites for such purposes fetch high prices, rising on the basis of which there is a serious burden on the owner of a similar site occupied by one house.

Rating on site values on excessive sites also leads naturally to building to the maximum possible height, and it seemed to me that many central buildings were carried to a height which was out of scale with their streets and surroundings. Such intensive development in central areas also aggravates car parking and traffic problems.

Much energy, money, and material are being devoted to providing improved housing for Africans. An immense amount is being done to provide housing to new standards, and to pay tribute to the imagination and enthusiasm which are being shown and the advanced ideas which are being put into practice by municipalities and industries.

Training of Africans in surveying is now starting. In Entebbe and Nairobi the survey departments have set up their own schools and are training Africans possessing the General Certificate of Education to carry out such technical tasks as suit their ability. Certain students are already studying for the examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and the best will be sent to the United Kingdom for further training.

Makers College, in Kampala, is hoping to produce graduates in estate management, and the Royal Technical College in Nairobi is now and superbly equipped. It proposes to offer to run courses on land surveying and quantity surveying with a view to their students taking our first and intermediate examinations in — after we have seen their courses — we can accept the college as a suitable place of training. I saw some African land surveyors at work in Uganda and was favourably impressed.

### High Standard of Living

In the young and expanding economies of the territories we visited there are great openings for young men in our profession who are prepared to work rather harder than in England to enjoy, in exchange, a much higher standard of living in healthy and stimulating surroundings. The opportunity of sharing in the great increase in prosperity which these territories seem destined to enjoy.

They should not let what they have read in news papers give them the impression that all Africa is troubled by Mau Mau. The area so affected is small and is contracting. Except for isolated places in this part of Kenya life in these vast territories is as settled and quiet by day as in Europe.

## Right of Entry and Search

### An Army of Minor Hitlers?

A SHARP ATTACK by Mr. Norman Harris during the second reading of the Trade and Supplies Bill has caused the Government of Kenya to agree to considerable changes. Though not objecting to the principle of the Bill, Mr. Harris described some of the methods which it was proposed to use as despicacious infringements of the liberty of honest traders, who for comparatively minor offences were to be subjected to search without a warrant by an army of minor Hitlers.

The Member for Lewa Affairs, though describing himself as a conciliatory hedge-trimmer, said that the Member for Nairobi South had grossly overstated his case.

He disapproved the fact that the director of supplies should have power to delegate various powers to other persons, and easily be able to authorize the Government to supply the director, deputy director, or assistant director with authority necessary to administer the Bill, it being stipulated that the director's powers should be exercisable only with the approval of a Minister.

Objections to the right of entry and search without a warrant were rather theoretical for such powers existed in other contexts. A warrant would normally be obtained, but if an enforcement officer were to come across an offender in *flagrante delicto* would be absurd to deny him the right to enter the premises until he had obtained a warrant, by which time the birds would have flown.

# Sayed Ismail El Azhari Still Prime Minister of the Sudan

## Returned to Office by Margin of Only Two Votes

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI has been re-appointed Prime Minister of the Sudan by the Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm.

On the advice of the Prime Minister, the Governor-General then made the following appointments:

Minister of the Interior and Minister of Defence, Sayed Ismail El Azhari.

Minister of Communications and Minister of Public Works, Sayed Mubarak Zarroug.

Minister of Finance and Economics, Sayed Hammar Tawfik.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supplies, Sayed Ibrahim El Mutti.

Minister of Education, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman.

Minister of Health, Sayed Amin El Sayed.

Minister of Stores and Equipment, Sayed Santino Drog.

Minister of Social Affairs and Minister of Mineral Resources, Sayed Yama El Fadli.

Minister of Local Government, Sayed Mohammed Ahmed El Mardi.

Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Khidir Hamad.

Minister of Agriculture, Sayed Hassan Awadallah.

Minister of Justice, Sayed Abdallah Ali El Boshi.

Minister of Mechanical Transport, Sayed Pharamon Maik.

Minister of Animal Resources, Sayed Buth Dju.

On Tuesday last week the House of Representatives had re-elected Mr. Azhari, who had previously had been defeated by a margin of 49 votes to 45. The downfall of his Government had been caused by the withdrawal of support by four Parliamentary Wing Secretaries, but three of these nevertheless voted for his return to power. A Southerner, Sayed Alfred Borjouk, from the Bahr el-Ghazal, also changed sides in his favour.

### No Submission to Egyptian Pressure

The only two candidates for the office of Prime Minister were Mr. Azhari and Mr. Mirghani Hamza. The vote was officially declared to have been 49 to 45 in favour of the first-named, but two days later it was announced that the majority was only two not four, since a vote cast for Mr. Hamza by a Southern member who is secretary of the Liberal (Opposition) Party had been put by mistake in the Azhari pile. The final figures were therefore 48 votes for Mr. Azhari, 46 for Mr. Hamza, and one abstention — in addition to the two members who are in prison on charges connected with the mutiny in Equatoria.

Sayed Mubarak Zarroug, Minister of Communications, told Press representatives in Khartoum about the motion of no confidence in the Government and been submitted by the Opposition leaders.

"You can say that Egypt, and particularly Hussein Zulfikar, are behind the Opposition motion, since the internal situation is not such as to prompt such a motion. I hope that nobody will any longer maintain that Egypt, after Salah Salem's dismissal and after her consent to the plebiscite request, has changed her policy to the Sudan. She has changed only the means, and Zulfikar is trying to succeed where Salah Salem failed.

"We will not accept a Coalition or National Government because this runs counter to the Constitution and is against the democratic practices which we must learn and teach the people. We should govern as one party or go out.

"The Opposition will not be able to shoulder this responsibility. They are all afraid and will not be able to govern because they are an authority even if they are united.

"We will not submit to Egypt's pressure since if we do we will be a toy in the hands of Egyptian Governments. We will support an Egyptian or British interference to protect the future of freedom and democracy in our country.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda said in the Legislative Council last week that 188 officers and men of the Sudanese Defence Force and six of the Sudan Police had crossed the border into Uganda since the mutiny in August. No exact figure could be given for civilians, but it was estimated that between 2,000

and 3,000 Sudanese had entered Uganda. So far 53 Northern Sudanese had been repatriated to Khartoum, and the expenditure falling upon the Uganda Government had been about £5,500.

### Sayed Ali El Mirghani's Influence

That Sayed Sir Ali El Mirghani's influence was decisive in the re-election of Mr. Azhari has been suggested by the *Economist*, which wrote:

"In the course of five days of perplexing manoeuvre the Sudan's infant Parliament has unseated its Prime Minister and Cabinet and then restored both to office. On the face of it, four under-secretaries belonging to the party in power were responsible for both the upset and the restoration, since they turned their coats and then returned them again; but a back-room influence that swayed matters was that of one of the Sudan's two Grand Old Men, Sayed Sir Ali El Mirghani. Sayed Ismail El Azhari, head of the National Unionist Party and Prime Minister since the start of self-government, has had little credit for his successes and much blame for his failures. Among the former must be reckoned his sane and moderate handling of the situation in the Southern Sudan once it had broken out; among the latter, a weakness for foreign touring that had rendered him oblivious to signs of rising tension in the south, coupled with a hint of absolutism when he suggested that, instead of holding new elections while the south was in its present disturbed state, the present Parliament (in which his party holds a majority) should be the body to decide the self-determination issue. It was this last practical but impudent suggestion that was his undoing, and, though Sayed Sir Ali's blessing, four key men left his fold and brought him down by contributing to a vote of no confidence on his financial policy.

With the country on the eve of a self-determination, a broad coalition seemed to many people in Khartoum to be desirable. The only plausible alternative to reinstating El Azhari was to elect as Prime Minister the assiduous dignitary who left the N.U.P. but whose name, as most of its Moslem component does, to the religious tenets of the Khatmia (Orthodox) sect and the Umma Party whose members belong to a heterodox religious group, the Ansar. For some days this arrangement looked likely under the premiership of a prominent Khatmia politician, Sayed Mirghani Hamza; but, after some toing and froing, Sayed Sir Ali seems to have preferred to stick to a Government more solidly founded on Khatmia support. So the errant N.U.P. under-secretaries have returned to the fold and Sayed Ismail El Azhari resumes his functions.

Perhaps he won through because he is neither Khatmia nor Ansar, but an Ismaili. Despite a profusion of young politicians sporting party colours, Grand Old Men and religious chiefs still count for much in Khartoum.

### Wild Emotion against Government

The Khartoum correspondent of the *New Statesman and Nation* wrote:

"The most influential of the Khartoum daily papers, *Al-Azhan*, has said that the Coalition of Opposition parties which overthrew the Azhari Government in Thursday's budget vote had nothing in common except 'a wild emotion against the Government'.

Sayed Mirghani Hamza was a founder member of the N.U.P. and former Minister of Education, Agriculture and Irrigation. With Sayed Khalafallah Khalifa, then Minister of Defence, he soon moved away from the pro-Egyptian line on which the N.U.P. had won the election, and was thereafter expelled from the party last November. He is now president of the independence Republican Party which has formed four seats in the Assembly of Azhar.

Sayed Nur el Din, leader of the Unionists, also with four seats, was more recently expelled from the party for exactly the opposite reason. He remains a member of the N.U.P. but has refused to accept the party's demand for the Sudan's independence. The *Economist* has said that he was a leader of the Socialist Republican, 12 Southern Sudanese, and the Umma Party itself.

The most significant thing about last week's crisis was the attempt to bridge the gap between the two sects which have dominated the political life of this country. For the first time it now seems as though there is a measure of co-operation and agreement between the two Sayeds — Sayed Ali El Mirghani of the Khatmia and Sayed Abdel Rahman

El Mahdi. It is clear that Saïed Ali must have given his blessing to the new coalition, and the fall of Azhari was the inevitable result.

The spectacular return to power on Tuesday was due to a number of factors. The N.U.P. remains the strongest single party, and Azhari is not the man to make a defeat final, though it had been expected that more members would have voted to leave the lead of Saïed Ali and voted against Azhari last Thursday, and he strengthened his credit in the Government by responding to the appeal to join an anti-party Government. His return to power was not therefore unexpected, particularly since one of the Front against Colonialism deputies who abandoned on Thursday had refused to join the new Government. On Tuesday four under-secretaries changed sides, together with a Southern deputy, and the anti-Azhari coalition collapsed.

The crisis, therefore, has shown that there is at present no real alternative to Azhari, but it has also made it clear that Government stability will not be achieved until the coalition can be widened.

**H.M. Government Blamed**

Blame for the mutiny and other troubles in the Southern Sudan has been placed squarely on H.M. Government in the United Kingdom by Mr. Martin Barr, a former provincial governor in the Sudan, who wrote in a letter to *The Times*:

On November 15, 1955, the Secretary of State made a statement in the House of Commons that H.M. Government will give the Governor-General their full support for the steps he is taking to bring the Sudanese Empire to the state of self-government as a prelude to self-determination. On May 8, 1952, the Governor-General sent to H.M. Government a draft statute for self-government, approved by the Sudan Legislative Assembly, containing certain provisions and safeguards for the future administration of the Southern Sudan. This draft statute had the approval of both the Northern and Southern members of Parliament.

If H.M. Government had within six months signified their agreement with the expressed wishes of north and south, the statute would have become law, and the present situation in the south would not, I believe, have arisen.

In the event H.M. Government did not fulfil their promise but negotiated an agreement with the Egyptian Government signed in February, 1953, which, in the words of the *Sudan Paper* (Cairo, 1953), involved radical changes in the carefully prepared draft statute, these changes entered the scheme for the future administration of the southern and removed the safeguards. Neither the Legislative Assembly nor the Southern members of Parliament were consulted about these changes, which amounted to a complete betrayal of the real trouble in whom you neglected a vital feature of the matter on February 17, 1953.

The elected Sudanese Government which took office in March 1954 had therefore to implement a statute not of its choosing which was known to be repugnant to the Southern members of the Government. It is not surprising that the Government has not been able to do so far see how the Government can be held to the charge of the Prime Minister of the Government. It has not been able to do so far see how the Government can be held to the charge of the Prime Minister of the Government. It has not been able to do so far see how the Government can be held to the charge of the Prime Minister of the Government.

**Trouble to Prime Minister**

Those who have helped in the past in the administration of the Southern Sudan are equally grateful. The Prime Minister for his moderation in handling the situation. They may be forgiven for being so, for in the past two months when the Prime Minister regretted his awareness of the similar circumstances which have been wholly avoided by the Prime Minister for his moderation in handling the situation. They may be forgiven for being so, for in the past two months when the Prime Minister regretted his awareness of the similar circumstances which have been wholly avoided by the Prime Minister for his moderation in handling the situation.

It is also a wise use of mercy to those who have helped in the past in the administration of the Southern Sudan are equally grateful. The Prime Minister for his moderation in handling the situation. They may be forgiven for being so, for in the past two months when the Prime Minister regretted his awareness of the similar circumstances which have been wholly avoided by the Prime Minister for his moderation in handling the situation.

When confidence in the Government is so low, it is not surprising that the methods of the Government are being questioned. The young Sudan Government has been accused of being a colonial problem in its hands. It is not surprising that the Government is being questioned. The young Sudan Government has been accused of being a colonial problem in its hands. It is not surprising that the Government is being questioned.

Lastly, the Government has asked the Sudan Government in only one way by the act of self-determination at the earliest possible moment, but the Prime Minister can take any difficulties unimpaired by any of the restrictions imposed by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February, 1953.

teacher at a Roman Catholic mission school in Khartoum was crossed from the Sudan into Sudan into Uganda last week, said that the majority of those Sudanese who had taken refuge in neighbouring territories were being imprisoned. He alleged that in one of the 30 Southerners had been burnt to death when Northerners fired the guns.

**Sudan Budgeting For £1.5m. Surplus**  
**United Kingdom's Share of Trade**

THE SUDAN BUDGET for 1955-56, introduced by Saïed Hanama Tawfik, Finance Minister, estimates expenditure at £24,056,234 and revenue at £23,818,888, leaving a surplus of just over £24m. Expenditure on personnel is put at £11,678,412, decrease of nearly £5m. on account of Sudanization, but services at just over £1.5m. were up by almost £1.3m, and other expenditure at approximately £2.5m, represents an increase over last year of £1.6m.

Reviewing the economy of the country in 1954, the Minister said that exports had an f.o.b. value of £140.4m, almost £4m. under the previous year's figure. Cotton lint shipments were 33% below the 1953 figure, but the 1954 prices had caused the value to drop from £26.8m. to £21.7m. In consequence of higher prices other export commodities were up by £1.5m, though gum exports fell from 40,000 tons to 36,500 tons.

**U.K. Imports and Exports**

The United Kingdom has taken just over £19m. or 3.6% of the exports and supplied 32.4% of the imports, valued at £55,721,162. Next came India, with 10% of the exports worth £15,436,642 and 11% of the imports at £10,749. The third place was occupied by Egypt, which had taken 7.6% of exports to £11,640,010 and 30.1% of the imports for £5,302,419.

The trade balance of goods was £8m. and the services balance had fallen from £24.3m. to £23.8m.

During the first nine months of 1955 exports had reached £39.7m., compared with £37m. in the same period of last year. The value of imports for the same period was £37.7m., compared with £36.5m. and the visible balance of trade for the first nine months was favourable to the extent of £2.0m., compared with an adverse balance of £4.2m. in the corresponding period last year.

The Government had estimated revenue at £23,820,000, but the new estimate indicates that receipts could total £21,738,000, above that. In addition, cotton duties are expected rather more than the Government estimate. There was also a slight saving in expenditure, which was not put at £31,768,000, approved, with an original estimate of £31,972,256.

An arbitrary vote of 3% had been proposed on expenditure on salaries because it was estimated that 100 instances of these could have the creation of 100 posts, but it was unnecessary to create any vacancies.

Of the specialists recruited abroad by the Sudanese Government, it is not surprising that the Sudanese Government has been accused of being a colonial problem in its hands. It is not surprising that the Government is being questioned. The young Sudan Government has been accused of being a colonial problem in its hands.

# Nairobi's Mayor on Kenya's Future

## East Africa Needs Bureau of Standards

THE MAYOR OF NAIROBI, Mr. L. Someni, said on Monday night in Nairobi when responding to the toast of "United Kenya" at the annual dinner of the United Kenya Club.

A united Kenya means providing equal opportunity for every person in the Colony to advance to the limit of his or her ability. It means an equal opportunity for all to develop their economic fullness and to be able to study and plan and work to the full knowledge that there will be no obstacle in their way to the attainment of their ambitions, other than their own lack of ability to get there.

It is, however, desirable to use the phrase "economic" here, because to believe that social advancement, like water, must find its own natural level, and that it will surely do so in the absence of artificial barriers.

To many people opportunity is the be-all and end-all of success, but training is further from reality. Opportunity is merely the open door. Once the door is opened, future success lies completely with the individual, and there is no shorter, quicker road to success. The path is hard, demanding great determination — determination represented by a will to recognize that education is never completely a determination to forego in part the pleasurable existence which Kenya, with its wonderful climate, provides, such a great temptation to lead; determination to forego the easy way of life and acceptance need for further study.

### Continuation Classes

In Nairobi these opportunities do exist. Continuation classes have been in existence for many years, but, regretfully, the few little advantages have been taken of the facilities provided. The response has been so poor in the advanced classes that it is most discouraging to the Education Department. The City Council, and those citizens who for years have devoted much time to them.

With the opening of the Royal Technical College next year there will be far greater opportunities for additional studies at a level not before available. The faculties of the college comprise picked educationalists who will be only too willing to devote time to passing on their knowledge and experience to enterprising citizens. There will be no excuse for any person to say that the facilities are not available.

### Industrial Progress

The fact that Kenya is an agricultural Colony tends to obscure the terrific industrial development that has taken place within the last five years — a development that has brought in its train all the serious difficulties consequent on the lack of efficient people to take advantage of it. Whilst this is obvious in the artisan stratum, an equally great danger to expansion lies in the acute shortage of good administrative and technical personnel, senior and junior.

This has resulted in the comparatively few efficient, responsible executives having to do routine work which is usually done in these normal times by junior personnel. As a result, overall planning has suffered, and it is the over-all planning that is so important at this stage. These executives are having to do the day-to-day office superintendents, and in factories of former days, because these latter categories virtually do not exist, inexperienced young men today can obtain useful high salaries to find alley occupations, with the result that they refuse to go through the more tortuous period of learning a trade and a profession. There does not appear to have been sufficient emphasis by parents and schoolmasters against this calamitous short-sighted policy, and a vigorous campaign should be started to dedicate young people in the wisdom of making them slow. There are countless opportunities for persons skilled in a profession and applying their knowledge keenly and with a determination to get the very best out of their studies.

Industry has expanded so much in Kenya that, instead of one man working on a machine, the demand requires that each machine has its own man, and that each man must now have a more than elementary knowledge of what he is doing.

With the return to more normal shipping conditions and the intensified competition from overseas, the day is over when anything locally produced will do. If our industries are to exist there must be a better quality of products. One of the most important factors in attaining better quality production would be the creation of a bureau of standards, and I hope that commerce and industry will press Government strongly for early action in this regard. The South African Bureau of Standards has been responsible for phenomenal improvement in the quality of South African goods, and East African manufacturers were able to send their products to such a bureau for examination and advice, and quality improvements would inevitably result.

### Enrollment Tragedy

It should be possible to incorporate a bureau of standards within the framework of the Royal Technical College, and so make use of the facilities of that institution from the financial economies which would result.

It is most unfortunate that the college will open with only 250 students, against approximately 1,000 in the past year. Fine facilities of course are available, but the limitation, and it would be a tragedy if it were not, is that so severely limit the opportunity for that mass of eager students who desire to have advanced technical and professional education. The tragedy is accentuated by East Africa's great need for these services.

The Royal Technical College has a vital role to play in East Africa. No other institution is likely so important a, breathing on the lungs of development. There is a world shortage of technical, professional, and administrative personnel. The era of overseas recruitment is inevitably drawing to a close. Let us learn from the other big countries which have successfully created their own factories of skill — manpower. East Africa has 20m. people, and it refuses to accept that from amongst these millions we are unable to find sufficient eager, intelligent people.

### Maintaining Highest Standards

I appeal to the Governments of the East African territories — and it is a joint East African problem — as well as to the Home Government for the best consideration to the consequences of stifling the effectiveness of the college at this time, and for their generous support of these facilities. Their appreciation of its importance, and their aid in the effectiveness of their aid being vitiated by its being insufficient for the task.

It cannot be made too widely known that the college is determined to maintain an educational and degree standard in no way inferior to that of the universities of the United Kingdom. Those who are fortunate enough to gain entrance at the first term will have fought very hard for the privilege, and, whilst every consideration will be given to territorial and racial factors, no circumstances will there be any lowering of educational standards in order to facilitate entry.

There is a wonderful future ahead of us, in Kenya in particular, and in East Africa in general. There will be boundless opportunities for those who are fit to take them up. It is a challenge to everybody, promising high rewards, and I say to the youth of East Africa that this is a challenge to their manhood. The future of these territories lies within their grasp.

Let them, in education, tolerance, and hard work, take full advantage of what is available, and, with their faith, grit and courage, there will truly be a prosperous and united Kenya.

### Inter-Racial Confirmation Service

EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN CANDIDATES were confirmed together for the first time in Kenya at a service conducted by the Bishop of Mombasa at Thomson's Falls recently. The Bishop has written: "The congregation was fully representative of the local farming community and of the local African community. The church was packed. The service was conducted in English, Swahili, and in addition Luo and Kikuyu. The confirmation prayer as the lay members of the congregation were in English and Swahili. It was a new and very rich experience in worship for all. This place, right in the heart of what was, and what to a degree still is, the emergency area, is in the vanguard of true Christian progress towards the active Christian realization of a multi-racial society."

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## British Settlers for Rhodesia

### Lord Malvern Signs Hague Agreement

British settlers to Rhodesia, the majority of whom are of Netherlands origin, to the Federation has been signed at the Hague by Lord Malvern, Federal Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, and the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Public Health. The agreement had already been signed in Salisbury by Mr. Frank Owen, Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

An official statement emphasizes that the agreement applies only to Dutch nationals emigrating from Holland to Rhodesia. The Netherlands Government undertakes to provide all necessary data regarding the prospective emigrant and the Federal Government undertakes to consider only applicants who have been approved by the Netherlands Government.

### Family Migration

Last year 750 Hollanders settled in the Federation, this year the total will be about 500. Since the war about 2,000 have emigrated to the Federation, mainly unassisted. Now that the assisted migration scheme is well under way, that figure should be considerably increased.

"We believe first and foremost in family migration, and for this reason the Dutch Government assists all members of the family, not just the head," said Mr. H. Hogenberk, Dutch Commissioner of Emigration, in Salisbury. "This year our budget estimate for emigration runs to £4m. Of this 90% will be spent on assisted passages."

Since last April 50 graduates of the Beverton Agricultural College who would otherwise have gone to plantations in the East Indies had settled in the Federation, mostly as tobacco farm assistants. Dr. Hogenberk said that Holland was anxious to increase the number of agricultural migrants.

## Mr. C. A. Davenport to Retire

### Exchange of Letters with P.M.

MR. C. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Mines, Coal and Survey, wants to retire, and the Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Cusfield, today has agreed to release him about the end of January. The work of the Government will then be reorganized under five Ministers instead of the present six.

Mr. Davenport, formerly manager of the Globe and Phoenix mine which he joined over 40 years ago after graduating from the Camborne School of Mines, was for a time president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

He entered Parliament as member for Que Que in 1930 and became Minister of Mines, Commerce and Industries. He was returned unopposed at the 1954 general election, when he was given the portfolios of Mines, Public Works, Education and Defence.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Davenport wrote:

"In tendering this resignation I would like to make it clear that there is no disengagement as far as I am concerned with any Government policy, and that I have been particularly happy to be associated with you and the other members of Cabinet. When the last election was due to take place I was by no means keen to stand again, but considered it my duty to do so because of the amount of new blood that would be introduced into both Parliament and Cabinet, and I therefore decided to put in a further two years, so that I could, as well as I am able, pass on the results of my previous experience. The time has, I think, now come when I could be released, without having missed anything."

Mr. Todd replied:

"I am most grateful to you for the very valuable service you have given Government and country over the past 10 years. You have never spared yourself, and the fact that you were resigning was a result in the last two years, although you would have preferred to retire, is fully appreciated. I am going to take advantage of your loyalty to the extent of asking you to give us your continued assistance until the end of January, 1956, by which time I hope to have the work of government reorganized under five Ministers."

## Sociologist Impressed by Federation

### Rhodesians Thinking of Africa's Future

MR. ROEL ITALANDER, the Dutch sociologist, playwright and author, who was recently refused admission to South Africa, said in Salisbury that in the light of that refusal he had been all the more impressed with the framings of Federation officials.

"I showed them whatever I wanted to see. They answered whatever questions I put in, and they have been most co-operative and courteous," he said. Broadly speaking, he felt that in its official policy the Federation was travelling in the right line.

"In and around Salisbury I have met many idealistic people of every fine type who are really thinking about the future of Africa. From what I have seen so far I am impressed with the obviously sincere efforts of many of your people to make a reality of the partnership ideal."

"At this stage it cannot be hurried, but at least honest attempts are being made. There is still a good deal of prejudice, but one hopes that this will be overcome. I feel that there is a real hope for the future in this part of Africa."

## Population of Federation

APPROXIMATE FIGURES issued in Salisbury at the beginning of this week give the total population of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as 2,530,000, of whom 225,000 are Europeans. The territorial divisions are as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 166,000 Europeans, 2,220,000 Africans, and 12,700 of other races; Northern Rhodesia, 62,000 Europeans, 2,060,000 Africans, and 6,300 of other races; Nyasaland, 5,600 Europeans, 2,530,000 Africans, and 2,000 of other races. Last year the European birth rate in the Federation was 28 per thousand, and the death rate six per thousand.



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## Competition for Uganda Trade

### Africans Prefer Quality Goods from U.K.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS should either appoint separate resident agents in Uganda or at least ensure that more frequent visits are paid to that Protectorate by their staff, British African agents said. Mr. M. A. Maybury, lately Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda, when he addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

There was, he emphasized, a strong feeling in business circles in Uganda that exporters in Great Britain did not always pay adequate attention to that market, which was too often treated as if it were a suburb of Nairobi.

The economic controls imposed during the war and immediate post-war years had unfortunately left many business men in East Africa control-minded and averse to the risks of a free market, though control now applied to 21 commodities only, and United Kingdom suppliers had had a largely protected market in Uganda, because balance of payments difficulties had made it necessary to draw imports mainly from the sterling area.

### Need for Greater Effort

Now, however, United Kingdom suppliers were meeting strong competition from Continental countries, particularly Germany and Italy, and must expect sharp competition from Japan also. Moreover, once the balance of payments position permitted, the market would have to be opened freely to the world. For Uganda fell within the area covered by the Congo Basin Treaties. An era of greater and freer competition was certainly at hand, and traders could no longer expect to make sales with little effort.

A complete revolution in the way of life of the people

of Uganda was being attempted, and the tax trade had a vital part to play. The usual time for Africans in Uganda had not been fully open for 10 years, and a considerable amount of hidden wealth existed, a factor which should challenge those engaged in commerce. Better living standards must depend on increased productivity, and that in turn required the creation of incentives which could be stimulated by the expansion of internal trade.

### 13,000 African Traders

Few people realized that of the 16,000 traders in the Uganda Protectorate at least 13,000 were Africans. The problem in that country was not that of encouraging the African to enter trade but of assisting him to stay in trade. He lacked knowledge of trading practice, and the Protectorate Government was therefore taking measures to advance Africans in trade which were in many respects pioneer work in the whole of Africa.

The approach was largely educational in character, and a good deal was being done through simple books and special courses. One plan to stimulate internal trade was the provision of buildings in country areas for the use of private enterprise firms as wholesale showrooms.

While the Government did not intend to spoon-feed African traders, it considered it of primary importance to develop a self-reliant African trading community able to compete with other traders in the country and also to trade with the outside world.

The tastes of African buyers in Uganda depended increasingly on quality, the women especially were becoming more discriminating in their purchases, with the consequence that quality goods from the United Kingdom, though often more highly priced, were in higher favour than cheaper foreign goods of poorer quality.

Mr. Maybury urged business men visiting African markets to break their journey at the international airport of Entebbe in order to investigate for themselves the possibilities of trade in Uganda, a market more attractive from the United Kingdom standpoint than ever before.



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## PERSONALIA

MR. HENRY LEAH has returned from a visit to East Africa.

SIR DENYS LOWSON has joined the board of the Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd.

ADAM AMBEGE has been appointed Ethiopian Ambassador to London.

MR. WALTER M. OWAN has been appointed Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya.

MR. C. G. RICKETT has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

DR. GRACE MARLOW, director of the San Francisco Art Museum, is shortly due in East Africa for a short visit.

THE KABAKA OF UGANDA yesterday started a series of tours of his kingdom. They are expected to last about 10 weeks.

MR. J. O. MAJORIN and MR. A. H. RIDLEY have been appointed members of the Northern Rhodesia Town Planning Board.

MR. P. B. CHEVALIER, MR. F. G. COLLINS, MR. E. G. FLEMINGS, MR. F. N. LANE, and MR. R. PENMAN have arrived from Nyasaland.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS arrived in northern Tanganyika last week by air and at once started on a big game safari.

MR. GRAEME D. NISHOLL has been transferred to Singapore as manager for South East Asia of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

CHIEF ZAKAYO OCHIENG, of Central Nyanza, who has retired after 38 years of Government service, joined the K.A.R. 1917, and became a chief in 1944.

MR. J. H. F. STOLTON, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is revisiting East Africa. He was at the same time Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

CAPTAIN BRYAN GREEN, Rector of Birmingham, who is to undertake an evangelical mission in Southern Rhodesia next year, is now in the United States on his 17th preaching tour.

MR. J. A. FOOT is on leave pending retirement from the appointment of Commissioner of Prisons in Uganda, where he has served for the past nine years. Previously he had been in Kenya.

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requires a young graduate in forestry to establish nurseries for trees of commercial value to replace indigenous trees in some of the more arid portions of the Northern Transvaal.

Salary will depend on experience. Cost of living allowance at present £23 per month. Membership of pension fund and medical benefit society is compulsory.

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The Secretary,

The Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Limited,  
Private Bag, Messina, Northern Transvaal, South Africa.

DR. J. L. HARRISON has been appointed Director of the Housing Advisory Board for East and Central Africa.

MR. L. J. HARRISON has been appointed Director of the Housing Advisory Board for East and Central Africa.

SIR JOHN F. NICOLS, Governor of Northern Rhodesia and formerly of the Colonial Service, has joined the London Advisory Committee for Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

VISCOUNT MALVERN, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was a guest of the United and Central Africa Group of the House of Commons on Monday evening.

MRS. F. C. SHAW, hon. secretary of the East Africa Women's League, will visit Northern Rhodesia until the spring. During her visit Mrs. ALLEN will undertake the secretarial duties.

MR. C. W. GUILLEBAUD, who adjudicated on African wage claims on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia some time ago, has been appointed Reader in Economics and Politics at Cambridge University from July 3rd next.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Company, and a director of the East Africa Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS, vice-president of the British South Africa Company, will on Saturday present to Blantyre Town Council a mayoral chain and medallion as gifts from the company. The present mayor is CAPTAIN J. A. C. FLORENCE.

MR. I. R. DUNN YOUNG, Q.C., leader of the Conservative and Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was on Monday appointed a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. He will take up that office on February 1st.

MR. A. E. J. GAWLER has resigned the chairmanship of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., after an association with the company dating back to 1927. He became a director in 1932 and chairman of the board in 1945. The new chairman is MR. E. J. LANGFORD.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, M.P., Finance Minister in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons on Monday by the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. DR. M. A. HOOKER presided.

THE REV. BERNARD ICELY, a missionary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa who served in Northern Rhodesia until he became Rector of Northolt earlier this year, has been appointed by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia to be one of his commissaries in England.

MR. PETER SCOTT, a well-known painter of birds, has accepted an invitation from the trustees of the Uganda National Parks to visit the Protectorate and open a new safari lodge in the Murchison Falls National Park on New Year's Day. Mr. Scott will leave London about December 27 and be back by January 10.

#### FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

DELIGHTFUL NEWLY BUILT 4 roomed house with saving seaside house, with three bedrooms, sea view, Isle of Wight, Dept. for long lease. Full particulars from Box 616, East Africa, Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SPEND YOUR LEAVE in England at BRINGWORTH HALL, near Storrington, in sunny downs of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Several ground-floor bedrooms. 11 miles from sea. Buses pass. Unlicensed. Station: Pulborough.

MICHAEL G. H. GARDNER BROWN, who worked some time in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia afterwards supervisor of Colonial Service courses at Cambridge University, and then Colonial Secretary in the Bahamas, has been appointed Deputy Chief Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria. He will take up his appointment in February.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, newly Governor-General of Nigeria, who recently headed East and Central Africa to be the United Kingdom member of the United Nations visiting Mission to that territory in the Pacific next year. When a similar mission visits the area in 1946, the Governor-General will be MRS. P. MATHESON, now head of the East African department of the Colonial Office.

Recent arrivals in Eschima from the Federation include MR. G. L. BAGLEY, MR. T. A. BOND, MR. J. N. CLOTHIER, MR. W. J. P. GREEN, MR. E. HASTHOTE, MR. J. D. KEELING, DR. A. M. E. KREFF, MR. S. MASON SMITH, MR. J. W. MORRIS, MR. S. L. NEWMAN, MR. D. H. RICHMOND, MR. R. B. S. TUCKER, MR. A. J. WATKINS, MR. A. MRS. C. R. WHITTALL, and MR. & MRS. J. M. WILLIAMS.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. SPENCER CHAMBERLAIN, who visited South, Central, and East Africa last year, will leave this country in January to take up the appointment of headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa. He was at one time a housemaster at Gordonstown School and after the last war he became organizing secretary of the Outward Bound Trust. For his work behind the Japanese lines in Malaya he was awarded the Laureate of Arnhem Medal.

MR. M. A. MAYBURY whose lengthy address to East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is reported on another page, was in the Service in Burma from 1935 to 1949, for the last six years as Under-Secretary for Reconstruction. He went to Uganda as Director of Supplies in 1950 and Commissioner for Commerce in the following year, soon afterwards an official member of the Legislative Council. When he goes back to Uganda shortly he will take up the new office of Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development.

### Rhodesian Ministers Entertain

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was the guest at luncheon last week of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Earl of Munster presided, and among those present were Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., Mr. Bernard Branson, M.P., Mr. W. Coldrick, M.P., Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., Mr. D. Dods-Parker, M.P., Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. G. G. Hall, M.P., Mr. Edward Heath, M.P., Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., The Earl of Liverpool, Mr. H. Hopkins, M.P., Mr. Macintyre, M.P., Minister of Finance in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Howard d'Egville, Major Lockhart, and Mr. R. V. Vanderfuer.

### Lady Idina Smith

X.F. writes:—"Others have written about Dina's exceptional charm and attraction. I would like to pay tribute to her kindness, generosity, and thoughtfulness for others. I remember her many years ago, before she was grown up, on a holiday in Scotland with her mother and younger sister, all wearing Suffragette ties, rather self-consciously, but greatly admired by their friends. There are happy memories of her beautiful home in Kenya, of the peacocks and Jersey cows, and, more recently, sad times of illness, faced so courageously. There will never be anyone quite like her again. May her bright spirit rest in peace!"

### Obituary

#### Major E. M. Jarvis

MAJOR EDMOND M. JARVIS, M.A., R.R.C.V.S., who has died in hospital at the age of 82, was a pioneer of the Eastern Division of Southern Rhodesia. After serving in the South African War he bought Jelf estate, near Umhlati, and it is still owned by the family. For some years he was on the veterinary staff of the British South Africa Company. In the 1914-18 war he served in East Africa, being awarded the M.C. and a number of despatches. He was first president for Southern Rhodesia of the British Empire Service League and was connected for many years with the Rhodesia Agricultural Society and the Umhlati District Farmers' Association. He is survived by two sons, of whom one is in this country; the other owns Jelf estate.

Mrs. JACK COLLIER, an old settler on the Victoria Col has died on his farm in the Paterson district, Southern Rhodesia. He owned the Sandale Estate, L.L. 1926 and was estate manager for over 20 years. During the 1914-18 war he served with the Royal Flying Corps.

Mrs. J. N. MARBLE, who lived in Blueyale, served in the 1914-18 war and was in the African Lakes Corporation in 1927. She was in Northern Rhodesia and then since 1932 in Nyasaland. A keen Freemason, she was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Eastern Division.

#### Canon J. M. Miller

Mrs. K. M. MILLER, wife of the Canon of Western Kenya, died in hospital in the Eastern Division of Southern Rhodesia. Canon J. M. Miller, who died in hospital, worked for 27 years in the Sudan, in Nyasaland, and in the Kenya Province of Uganda in 1948.

Before he came to the Eastern Division he had been told of his building society for the purpose of his moral in the building of churches. He was more than justified in his reputation during the 27 years he spent in almost entirely unpopulated areas. His ability to "enrich the lives of the people" was a great asset. He was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi.

He was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi. He was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi. He was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi.

How different Nyasaland was with the cheerfulness of Canon! Yet when we realized how irksome it was to him to be incapacitated by illness, we could not but rejoice that he was called, in his higher service.

#### Mrs. D. G. Miller

MRS. D. G. MILLER, who was born in London, settled in the Eastern Division of Southern Rhodesia. She was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi. She was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi. She was a member of the Anglican Church at Lumumbashi.

## Commerce and Industry in N. Rhodesia

### Prospects Bright, Says Lord Llewellyn

OPENING THE 12th CONGRESS of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia, Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General of the Federation, said that the story of the remarkable development of commerce and industry in the territory particularly appealed to him. He had been president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire for three years.

"I am told," he said, "that at your first meeting, just before the last war, nine firms, from Kitwe, Ndola and Lusaka, were prepared to subscribe two guineas each towards the finances of the Chamber for the ensuing year. Such has been your progress that instead of the original nine—shall I call them by the proud title of 'merchant adventurers'?—you now number 450, and have 150 affiliated members as well."

Great as the immediate past has been, the prospects for the future were brighter still. "I know," continued the Governor-General, "that there is some criticism of Salisbury as a city which engulfs everything. But all should be proud that their Federal capital is a thriving and prosperous city. As England could not do without London, it could equally not do without its industrial north. The Federation could not do without its industrial north either. I see great expansion and prospects ahead for this part of the world. We have immense deposits of rich minerals as yet unworked and by 1960 we shall have the largest man-made lake in the world and the cheapest electric power."

### Trade Agreements

"We have to make our contribution to the reserves of the sterling area. The best way is to make as much as we can and of what we want, and the next best way is to restrict our demands for scarce-currency goods."

The trade agreements recently signed were designed to help us to do this more self-sufficing and give opportunities to enterprising business men. The Federation is one customs area, and thus there are opportunities open alike to those living in the metropolitan territories.

Discussions are pending on an economic rental for Europeans and Africans employed in commerce and industry. Mr. A. G. Muller, of Kitwe, told the congress that a bill between £50 and £60 would be required to buy the land. His policy at the time had some support from local Governments to accept the rental. In the past commerce has been the responsibility of providing goods and European employees.

John Wilson, director of the Rhodesian Association for the Blind, had addressed the meeting. He said that the Association for the Blind is mainly a voluntary organization, said to him, "I am pleased to have £1,000 as a Rhodesian Fund for the Blind. I hope that the people will allow me and that all other organizations will co-operate in their own activities. I am sure that our handicapped people also offered their services for the project to be carried out. Many of the blind people there are suffering from the disease. In Northern Rhodesia, 20% of the population are blind, more than in any other part of the world. The majority of clinical work in eye disease are in the tropics. It should be trying to find out the cause of the disease."

Lord General Llewellyn said that when addressing a gathering of 600 men of the tribe, he had a number of police, and 1,000 of the tribe, and a number of police. He called upon former leaders and non-commissioned officers in particular to show in their affairs the values of leadership, loyalty, and discipline be the example of good sense, reliability, hard work, and devotion to the Queen's Government.

## Colonial Affairs at United Nations

### Sir John Macpherson for New York

H.M. GOVERNMENT has reviewed Colonial representation in the British delegation to the United Nations. Sir Alan Burns has since 1947 been the British representative at the two annual sessions of the Trusteeship Council, and in connexion with Trusteeship and Colonial questions coming before the General Assembly the British delegation has usually included the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs when Parliamentary business permitted, or a senior official from the Colonial Office. It has now been decided that the British representative on the Trusteeship Council should reside permanently in New York and normally also represent H.M. Government on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. As Sir Alan Burns cannot continue in the post in the new circumstances, he will be succeeded next September by Sir John Macpherson, lately Governor-General of Nigeria.

## B.O.A.C.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has, with the consent of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, joined the board of the company concerned with the development of Mr. Harry Ferguson's revolutionary ideas of motor vehicle design. Lord Rennell, who has been a director of B.O.A.C. since March of last year, has been appointed part-time deputy chairman. During the last war he served in East Africa. He is a managing director of Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., vice chairman of the Sun Life Assurance Society, and a director of other companies.

## Railway Project

MR. BEN SCHOEMAN, South African Minister of Transport, said on returning to the Union from a visit to the Federation that he had had tentative talks with Sir Roy Welensky, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Transport, on the question of building a railway line from Beit Bridge to West Nicholson, which would shorten the rail distance between Pretoria and Bulawayo by about 150 miles and provide the Federation with an additional link with the sea.

## As a Christmas or New Year Gift

Friends in East and Central Africa would greatly appreciate an annual subscription to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. It costs 7s.

The ordinary edition, the most popular in the world, costs 30s. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA 66 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.1

## News Items in Brief

The death penalty for rape has been abolished in Kenya. The Nikuru African Progressive Party has been formed in Kenya as a political group.

"Simba", the British film about Mau Mau, is now being shown in the United States, where the Press notices have been favourable.

The Anglo-Ethiopian Society are holding a reception in London this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I.

Nearly 50 miles of new road fit to carry heavy traffic have now been built from the Great North Road towards the site of the Kariba hydro-electric project.

Mr. van Eeden, Federal M.P. for Kapoet, has said that in the next session of Parliament he will move that work on the Kariba hydro-electric project shall cease and the whole shall be abandoned.

Zanzibar's Legislative Council has unanimously approved in principle the proposals of the Government for constitutional advancement. No African members attended the sitting.

The recent meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League was not the annual meeting, as stated on the invitation cards, but an ordinary general meeting. The annual meeting is usually held in March.

Eight editors from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa recently toured the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, visiting the four producing mines and the new mines at Bancroft and Chiluluma. They also saw the Broken Hill mine.

Six solar stoves have been imported from India by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Director of Medical Services, Dr. D. M. Blair, who is in charge of experiments, has said that they will not be completed before the end of the year.

The third political organization to be formed in Kenya by Africans since the outbreak of the Mau Mau-rebellion is the Nakuru African Progressive Party. The president is H. D. Odaba, the vice-president Mr. Omuga Ligongo, and the general secretary Mr. M. C. Kahyu.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London last Thursday in the DUNDEE STAR CASTLE include:

**Mombasa** — Mr. J. Acton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Barnard, Mr. W. Bennet, G.M., Mr. & Mrs. J. Bennion, Mr. & Mrs. G. Bewley, Dr. Jessie Blundell, Mr. L. H. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. J. Brown, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. Caswell, Mr. & Mrs. F. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Cockings, the Rev. F. Comerford, Mr. & Mrs. O. Davies, Brigadier & Mrs. J. Drew-Major & Mrs. R. Dobson, Mr. A. Docherty, Mr. E. Dod, Mr. & Mrs. P. Doran, Mrs. E. Dunstan-Adams.

Mr. I. Garfield, Mr. E. Gavaerts, Mr. J. Gross, the Rev. P. Hanna, Mr. & Mrs. N. Jamelin, Mr. & Mrs. A. Jefferiss, Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R. King, Mr. & Mrs. D. Klee, Mr. & Mrs. W. Legg, Mr. & Mrs. D. Leuchars, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. R. Ling, Canon D. Lubwama, Mr. J. McDonald, Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. F. Molyneux, Mr. & Mrs. D. Morgan, Mr. S. Morson, Mr. J. North, the Rev. J. O'Connor, Mr. & Mrs. J. Patterson, Mr. H. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson.

The Rev. B. Soughley, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Symons, Mr. & Mrs. P. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. P. Thompson, Mrs. H. van Veen, Mr. & Mrs. Verdcourt, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. & Mrs. R. Whittington, Capt. & Mrs. E. Wickham, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Wisbey, Mr. & Mrs. W. & W. W. Wint, and Mr. A. Wylie.

**Tanga** — The Rev. R. Foley, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hampson, and Mr. J. W. Marshall.

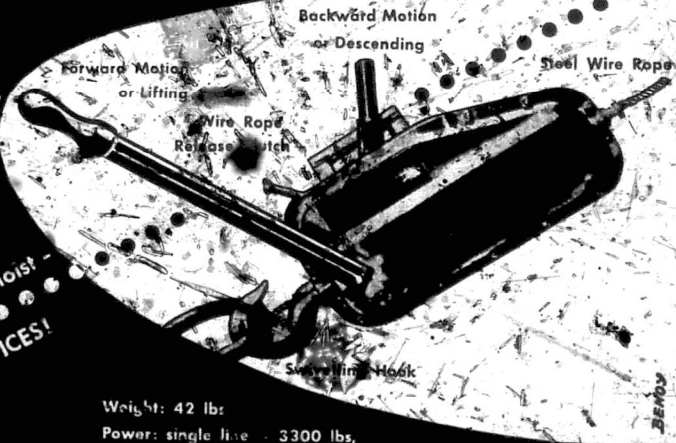
**Beira** — Mr. & Mrs. E. Hannard, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Joubert, Dr. E. D. Myers, and Mr. L. Scull.

Few people know that, in addition to the East African Society, there is in London an Africa Society, which was formed recently by Africans studying at the London School of Economics. The declared policy is to "promote the mutual understanding and unity among all students of whatever race or colour from Africa, whether with any others from any part of the world, and to assist students in Africa." Members are restricted to students at that school.

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Kenya Castle	Jan. 12	—
Rhodesia Castle	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
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SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA

## Of Commercial Concern

Nyasaland Africans are to receive a new type of employment book, containing a photograph of the holder. This will be issued to those who have been employed in one trade or type of employment for more than three years and have been with one employer for at least a year.

Lord Chindye, in a speech last week when addressing the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, said that a large increase in dielectric traction was to be expected in East Africa, since diesel oil from the Aden refiners would be readily available at Mombasa.

At last week's auctions in London 4,621 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 11d. against 3,929 packages averaging 3s. 127d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 11d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Mr. J. J. Nieuwoudt, who controls a large part of the Northern Rhodesia crocodile skin industry, said in Salisbury recently that during the last six months his organization had exported £50,000 worth of skins to Europe, mainly to France and Switzerland.

More than £16m. was paid out for maize and about £900,000 for other produce by the Nyanta marketing organization of the Kenya Maize and Produce Control during the 1954-55 season. Betterment funds benefited by more than £170,000.

Three ships awaited berths in Mombasa on November 16. During the previous week 13 ocean-going vessels had berthed and 11 sailed. At the end of the week about 15,700 tons of weight of imports and 47,600 tons of exports were in the port area.

### New Mombasa Berths

Expenditure of £4m. on the Port of Mombasa has been recommended by the East African Transport Advisory Council. The main work will be two new deep-water berths on the mainland opposite Mombasa Island.

Mr. J. J. Nieuwoudt, who controls a large part of the Northern Rhodesia crocodile skin industry, said in Salisbury recently that during the last six months his organization had exported £50,000 worth of skins to Europe, mainly to France and Switzerland.

East African Airways have applied for a licence to operate a freight service from Dar es Salaam to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. Central African Airways want to start a similar service.

The first tea nursery in the Emba district of Kenya has 50,000 seedlings with which to start tea growing among Africans. The aim is to plant 100 acres a year up to a total of 2,000 acres.

In the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia 48,658 bags of groundnuts were purchased during the season by the marketing unions. 26,745 bags have already been exported.

Seven-ton miles of branch railway in Tanganyika Territory from Mbagala to Kongwa, are to be pulled up. The line was built to serve the ill-fated groundnut scheme.

Digging machinery for the great Managiti extension scheme in the Sudan has been bought from Germany, quotations from that country being the lowest received.

The first steamship launched for the Sudan Government's service has been named the ATONG, after the highest mountain in the country (10,456 ft.).

£250,000 is being spent on waste-processing plants in the Eastern Districts of Northern Rhodesia, in which a canning factory is also being built.

Registration of companies in Southern Rhodesia in August numbered 27, with a total capital of £893,906.

Pyrethrum exports from Kenya last year exceeded 2,000 tons of dried flowers, worth almost £1m.

### Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. have declared a dividend of 4% making 8% for the year ended 31st December 1954. £10,776,875 of capital, the £2,155,375 of which was recently issued as a one-for-five scrip issue, are to be paid in the dividend. For 1953-54 there was a distribution of £3m on a capital of £9,276,875, which was raised by £15m by a capital reorganization which included a merger of the A and B ordinary shares into ordinary stock. The net profit, after meeting all charges, including tax and transfers to inner reserves, amounted to £1,452,701, compared with £939,953. The transfer to reserve is £605,375 (against £175,000). The dividends will require £495,736 (£408,182) and the carry-forward is £310,115 (£259,125). Mr. Julian S. Crossley is the chairman.



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Photo of original blade received from South Africa



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P.O. Box 73, Kisumu, Kenya  
and at Kampala, Uganda

**HORACE HICKLING & CO., LTD.**  
P.O. Box 1, Drogheda, Ireland

**DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.**

Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, N. Ireland

**Mining**

**Rosin Antelope Copper Mines Report**

**Profits of £5.9m. in spite of Strike**

ROSN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing 96,000 tons for taxation, earned a net profit of £5,944,729 in the year ended June 30, compared with £4,844,729 in the previous year. General reserve £1.4m. and loan stock redemption reserve £1.5m. Dividends totalling 4s. per share require £93,844, leaving a carry-forward of £71,682 against 1955 brought in.

The issued capital is £8,987,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £6,011,864. Loans at £1,445,067, provisions for replacements and renewals at £2,624,520, and current liabilities at £12,720,940. Fixed assets appear at £6,854,074, investments and loans at £2,574,790, and current assets at £2,457,706, including £963,576 in cash.

Output for the year amounted to 22,596 tons of blister copper, compared with 22,810 tons for the previous year. Production was down owing to the strike of African employees early in 1955. Sales amounted to 22,596 tons, including 2,236 tons of copper purchased from stocks released by the United Kingdom Government, and 16,360 tons in the form of electrolytic copper refined abroad. More reserves remaining on June 30 last year than at 1954, 2,000 short tons equalling 3,200 tons copper.

The directors are: Mr. R. L. Prain (chairman and president), Sir Harold F. Carmel-Robinson (deputy chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, Colonel Sir T. Ellis-Kirkpatrick (alternate), Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. H. R. Finn, also administrative vice-president, H. H. Hochschild, Hochschild (alternate), T. G. Moore, D. De'W. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles (who is also executive vice-president), Mr. MacLaren (who is also technical vice-president), Mr. G. B. Bretnar, T. G. Moore, and R. M. Peterson, also president in charge of sales, secretary, and secretary, The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, G. Taylor, and Brigadier R. Micklem. The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia, on December 27. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust Report**

**Profit of £2,502**

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., earned a profit of £2,492,502 in the year ended June 30, compared with £2,471,729 in the previous year. General reserve receives £250,000, and dividends of 4s. per share require £225,531, leaving a carry-forward of £24,440 against 1955 brought in.

The issued capital is £5,654,700 in shares of 5s. Premiums stand at £881,714, capital reserves at £3,893,767, and current liabilities at £3,292,522. Shareholdings in subsidiary companies are valued at £2,171,717, and current assets at £2,948,306, including £2,171,717. The principal asset is a holding of 520,564 shares of £1 in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are: Mr. R. L. Prain (chairman and president), Harold F. Carmel-Robinson (deputy chairman), and Sir Charles C. G. Cumings (alternate), Sir William L. Murphy, Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. H. R. Finn, H. H. Hochschild, C. C. Kirkpatrick, J. H. MacLaren (who is also executive vice-president), A. B. MacLaren (who is also technical vice-president), T. G. Moore, J. Payne, J. R. M. Peterson, L. P. Taylor, also president in charge of sales, secretary, and secretary, The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, and Brigadier R. Micklem.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on December 27. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on other pages.

**Chibuluzha Mines**

CHIBULUZHA MINES, LTD., report issued capital at £1m. in shares of £1, interest receivable at £1,990, loan at £3,514,674, and current liabilities at £2,600. Fixed assets are valued at £2,693,300, including £1,611, and current assets at £468,793, including £78,000 in cash.

**Mufulira Copper Mines Report**

**Profit of £6.4m. After £1.4m. for Taxation**

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £4,420,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £6,393,958 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,870,981 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1m. and loan stock redemption reserve £35,364. Dividends totalling 4s. per share require £5,309,244, leaving a carry-forward of £42,861, against £121,541 brought in.

The issued capital is £6,814,790 in shares of £1. Share premiums amount to £1,333,274, revenue reserves to £5,446,887, loan stock redemption reserve to £385,767, loans to £1,007,200, provision for replacements to £2,454,817, and current liabilities at £14,609,143. Fixed assets are valued at £8,474,080, trade investments and loans at £2,287,525, and current assets to £23,302,276, including £7,596,436 in cash.

The output for the year amounted to 86,027 long tons of blister copper, compared with 88,972 tons for the previous year. Production would probably have constituted a record except for the strike of African employees early in 1955. Sales were 84,093 tons of blister copper, 29,286 tons of electrolytic cathode copper, and 9,807 tons of electrolytic copper refined abroad. In addition, 33,250 tons of copper purchased from stocks released by the U.K. Government were sold.

The directors are: Mr. R. L. Prain (chairman and president), Harold F. Carmel-Robinson (deputy chairman), alternate, Messrs. M. J. G. Cumings, Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Sir William L. Murphy (alternate), E. G. Bunker, Colonel Sir W. Ellis-Kirkpatrick, alternate, Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. R. C. Acutt (alternate), P. Y. H. Smith, D. O. Buckingham (alternate), C. R. Anderson, W. Marshall Clark (alternate), G. W. J. Kelly, H. K. Hochschild (alternate), J. R. MacLaren, W. Hochschild (alternate), C. Kirkpatrick, D. De'W. Kirkpatrick, H. R. Finn, who is also administrative vice-president, J. H. Lascelles, who is also executive vice-president, alternate, F. E. Buch, H. E. Openheimer (alternate), G. W. Pooley, R. M. Peterson (alternate), A. B. MacLaren (alternate), and L. Tucker (alternate).

The secretary is Mr. G. B. Bretnar, and the London committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), E. G. Boring, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, D. O. Neave, C. C. Wilson, and Brigadier R. Micklem. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Gold Fields Rhodesian Development**

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £41,294 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £63,377 in the previous year. Tax recoverable amount to £20,427. Taxation requires £17,081, and dividends of 1s. per share £36,142, leaving a carry-forward of £24,871 against £16,085 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,257,110 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves total £113,524, and current liabilities stand at £8,754. Fixed assets appear at £1,859, quoted investments at £208,947, unquoted investments at £98,357, shares in and advance to an associated company at £183,730, mining properties, farms and ventures at £521,423, and current assets at £23,074, including £20,860 in cash. The market value of quoted investments was £208,947.

The directors are: Mr. Robert J. Parker (chairman), alternate, Mr. J. S. Parker, Sir Joseph B. MacIntyre, Mr. B. Simpson, Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, and Sir Richard Snedden. The secretary is Mr. G. B. Bretnar.

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

**Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos Report**

RHODESIA MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., report an excess of expenditure over revenue for the year ended August 31, 1954, of £9,423, compared with £14,509 in the previous year. The issued capital is £2,000,000 in shares of 5s. and is valued at £259,780, and current liabilities at £1,927. Fixed assets appear at £84,302, buildings, development and equipment at £521,300, general reserve expenditure at £57,894, and current assets at £71,300, including £2,329 in cash. The directors are Messrs. R. Robinson (chairman), C. R. Anderson, T. Coulter, J. G. Lammie, E. B. Robinson, and C. W. Rush. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. C. Wilson, W. E. Graves, and G. W. J. Spence.

The fourth annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia, on December 9.

## MINING

**Rhokana Corporation's £10m. Profit****Tax £3.3m., and Current Assets £14m.**

RHOKANA CORPORATION LTD. after providing £3,660,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £10,022,463 in the year ended June 30, compared with £9,544,021 in the previous year. A sum of £3.3m. is appropriated for capital expenditure and £20,000 transferred to the preference share redemption fund. Dividends totalling 8s. 6d. require £6,562,505, leaving a carry-forward of £27,664, against £316,048 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 821,002 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares, £2,450,324 in ordinary stock units, and £49,676 in stock units of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £8,597,396. Capital redemption reserve at £678,996, preference share redemption fund at £20,000, profits appropriated for capital expenditure at £20,811,899, revenue reserves at £853,038, Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., at £465,000, and current liabilities at £4,386,079. Fixed assets appear at £29,648,549, redeemable development at £1,833,403, stores at £2,868,647, Bancroft Mines at £15m., and current assets at £13,973,096, including £1,808,168 in cash.

**Ore Reserves**

During the year, 3,618,000 short tons of ore were milled against 4,138,500 in the previous year, and 1,271,263 (77) tons of blister and 4,447 (52,918) tons of electrolytic copper produced. Ore reserves on June 30 last totalled 10,449,300 short tons averaging 2.16%.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman) and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Buckingham, R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark (alternate), R. J. F. Phillips, H. E. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillips, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, J. A. Scott, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, W. E. Groves, A. C. Wilson, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 14. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Rhodesia Copper Refineries Report**

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES LTD. report a profit of £87,065 in the year ended June 30, compared with £108,743 in the previous year. Interest on the preference stock requires £37,166, and £2,530,000 is allocated to the preference share redemption fund, leaving a balance of £100,283, against £76,064 brought in. The issued capital consists of £1,176,641 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference stock units and £200,000 in ordinary stock, both of £1. Share premium account stands at £3,595, capital redemption reserve fund at £123,339, preference share redemption fund at £25,301, revenue reserves at £100,283, advances from fellow subsidiaries at £1,167, and current liabilities at £116,096. Fixed assets are valued at £2,213,402, stores at £319,986, and current assets at £135,943 including £40,671 in cash. Production of electrolytic copper during the year was 121,282 (127,479) tons, the reduction being due to the strike of African employees.

**Rosterman Gold Mines Report**

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES LTD. report a loss of £8,738 for the calendar year 1954, compared with £9,137 in the previous year. Sums of £2,978 have been written off the company's investment in Kabale Mining Co., Ltd., £21,381 on an investment in Rosterman (Uganda), Ltd., and £7,900 on a joint venture in connection with graphite. Postal losses transferred to the balance sheet now amount to £463,224. Fees paid to the directors amounted to £1,380. The issued capital is £2,625 in shares of 5s., and current liabilities are £2,740. Fixed assets appear at £2,331 and current assets at £54,623, including £50,691 in cash. The directors are Messrs. A. H. Moreing (chairman), E. V. Baillie (alternate), G. M. S. Leader, and D. J. Dowdie. The secretary is Mr. G. Anderson.

**Bancroft Mines**

BANCROFT MINES LTD. report that on June 30 the issued capital was £5,055,833, the share premium account stood at £11,824, 5% shares at £30m., and current liabilities at £1,275,000. Fixed assets are valued at £4,274,944, stores at £2,283, and current assets at £5,235,325, including £51,711 in cash.

**Rhodesian Anglo American Report****Profit of £18m. after £9m. Tax**

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LTD. after providing £9,863,824 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £18,134,484 in the year ended June 30, compared with £17,027,123, in the previous year. The net profits in the accounts of the company, after deducting on the interests in subsidiary companies and profits retained by subsidiaries, amount to £5,585,185 (£5,164,539).

General reserve reserves £1,064,447, and dividends totalling 2s. 4d. per unit less 7d. require £5,037,500. Dividends carry forward of £323,436 against £1,618 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £6.5m. in units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £5,061,643, revenue reserves at £4,597,271, and current liabilities at £4,527,855. Fixed assets are valued at £15,430,602, and current assets at £5,466,167, including £886,552 in cash.

The company holds a controlling interest in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. and substantial investments in other Rhodesian mines.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman) and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Hayes (alternate), N. W. S. Lewin, H. St. L. Grenfell, R. B. Habart, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillips, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, W. E. Groves, A. C. Wilson, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 14. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear elsewhere in this issue.

**Wankie Colliery Report**

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD. after providing £200,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £224,012, in the year ended August 31, compared with £112,202 in the previous year. Taxation reserve received £165,000, general reserve £350,000, and dividends totalling 10d. a share require £1,000,000, leaving a carry-forward of £87,918, against £11,736 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,412,500 in shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £216,803, revenue reserve at £992,227, taxation equalization reserve at £235,000, debentures at £35m., and current liabilities at £940,839. Fixed assets appear at £7,454,856, and current assets at £1,073,713, including £413,193 in cash.

Sales of coal and coke for the year were respectively 3,414,719 and 20,966 tons, compared with 2,732,357 and 154,617 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. Couther (chairman), L. Wishart (managing director), K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, R. L. Pringle, W. Rust, M. van Weyenberg (alternate), J. H. Lascelles, the Hon. Humphrey Gibbs, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. H. Moreing, E. C. Baring, W. E. Groves, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 12. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate**

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE LTD. incurred a loss of £581 in the year ended April 30, compared with a profit of £458 in the previous year. The carry-forward is £1,675, against £2,256 brought in. The issued capital is £2,500 in shares of 1s. and current liabilities stand at £71. Quoted investments appear at £7,619 (market value £616), unquoted investments at £552, and cash at £61. The directors are Captain A. H. Moreing (chairman), alternate, Mr. H. C. L. Williams, and G. M. S. Leader (alternate), Mrs. W. C. L. Williams, and Mr. F. S. Bassett, and the 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 13.

**Woman's Nickel Claim**

Mrs. MADALENA LESLIE has registered a nickel claim covering 3,000 acres at Ingondoma, 50 miles west of Gatooma. According to the Geological Survey Department, the ore resembles that found at Sudbury in Ontario, where about 80% of the world's nickel is mined. No nickel is as present produced in Southern Rhodesia.

## Company Report

## Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Two Problems of Major Importance

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGMENT of the Statement dated October 18, 1955, by the Chairman, MR. RONALD L. PRATT, F.C.E., circulated to the members:—

In spite of a strike of African employees during the first two months of 1955, blister copper production for the year was 22,606 tons. This production was arrived at by the melting of 5.1 million tons of diluted ore.

The costs for the past year show an increase of £18 10s. 10d. per ton in the cost of producing and marketing blister copper and an increase of £17 7s. 9d. per ton for electrolytic copper refined abroad. The average cost of production of both blister and electrolytic copper increased from £126 1s. to £142 0s. 3d.

The average realization price of both types of copper for the year was £210 11s. 8d. per ton which is the highest figure in our 24 completed years of operation. The difference between this figure and the cost figure mentioned in the preceding section resulted in a profit of £19,859,418. The increase in the value of copper stocks brings this profit up to £10,626,377 and taxes are estimated to be £3,896,000.

## Reserves

The appropriation to the replacement reserve is again which is the same as last year and which represents slightly over the average rate at which expenditure on replacement is expected to run over the next few years. The transfer to general reserves is £1,400,000 to cover the increase in the value of copper stocks which this year is no less than £767,000. Certain investments made during the year, and a further investment towards the cost of the investment in our refinery subsidiary company.

After making these dispositions, there remains the sum of £4,565,432 available for distribution after bringing in the balance of profits of £93,428 from the preceding year. Last July an interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, less taxes, was paid, and your directors now recommend a final distribution of 2s. 9d. per share, less taxes, making a total distribution of 4s. per share for the year, costing £4,494,000.

## Refinery

Last year we announced the decision to construct an electrolytic refinery at Ndola, to be owned and operated by a subsidiary to be known as Ndola Copper Refineries, Limited, the capital of which would be found as two-thirds by this company and one-third by British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited. Much progress has been made during the past year on this project, which is expected to cost about £10m. and to come into operation some time in the second half of 1958.

It has been necessary this year, in view of our investment in the refinery company, to present a consolidated balance sheet for the first time. From the unconsolidated balance sheet it will be seen that our investment in the copper refinery at the close of the year was £23,353,571 while from the balance sheet of Ndola Copper Refineries, Limited, it will be seen that the cost of the construction work up to the same date was about £80,000.

The Rhodesian Copper Belt contains about one quarter of the published copper ore reserves of the world, expressed in terms of recoverable copper, and is destined to become perhaps the most important copper producing area in the world within the measurable future. Few young countries are endowed with such a heritage.

We take the view, however, that this heritage is only good if on the one hand we can develop a system of race relations between the European and African employees on these mines which will ensure the peaceful and harmonious operation of this industry in the years to come, and on the other hand if we, together with the rest of the copper industry, can continue to develop profitable markets for copper which will ensure the absorption of existing production and of the big new productions which will be coming into the world in the next few years.

## African Advancement

It is clear, therefore, that those who from time to time over the years are charged with the responsibility for the management of these mines cannot afford to take other than the longest possible view, even if this involves from time to time some sacrifice on the short run. The view that the most important single question affecting the future of these mines is that of the relationships between European and African employees.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure that we were able to announce last September that agreement had been reached between the Copperbelt companies and the European Mine Workers' Union on a scheme which will provide immediately a number of new opportunities for our African employees and create for them the nucleus of an intermediate field of employment. The agreement provides for a job survey to be undertaken as soon as possible of all the remaining jobs within the European field and provides for negotiations to follow the survey which will, we hope, result in a comprehensive plan which will represent a permanent solution of the advancement problem.

## Fields of Employment

The features of this plan, it is expected, will be the completion of the intermediate field for Africans and agreement on a permanent field of employment open to European Union members as at present and also open to suitably qualified and experienced Africans at the same rates of pay and emoluments as those enjoyed by Europeans similarly engaged.

This agreement was the result of years of negotiation. During the last 16 years or so three boards of inquiry or commissions have examined the problem of African advancement on the Copperbelt, and increasing interest in this matter has been shown in many parts of the world.

The agreement that has now been reached is a great credit on those who were responsible for negotiating it, and I should like to pay my tribute to the European Union for the realism with which they have dealt with this problem. A settlement along the lines envisaged will not only safeguard our European employees against any alleged risk of unfair competition, but will also provide for our African employees that real equality of opportunity which alone can give

practical expression in the industrial field to the spirit of partnership on which the Federation is based. Africans will now have the chance, previously denied to them, of proving some of their claims. Difficulties in dealing with as complex a problem as this must inevitably arise from time to time, but given good will on all sides there appears to be now no reason why industrial relationships on the Copperbelt should not be placed on a sound and workable basis.

### Copper Price

The other main preoccupation during the year was the behaviour of the copper market. When the price of any commodity rises as quickly and as much as the price of copper has in the last year, certain dangers arise, on the short term view, the danger that the reaction in price, when it comes, may be just as drastic; on a long term view the danger that damage may be done permanently to that commodity's markets.

In the case of copper the position has been particularly vulnerable. For some time past consumers of copper, by which I mean both fabricators and end-users, have been concerned at three factors: the prevalence of strikes and other interruptions at the producing mines or smelters, the instability of the price, and the level of price which they consider too high, whether by reference to past standards or to present production costs.

Added factors have been the multi-use structure which has existed in the copper world and the difficulties in which many fabricators, particularly in Europe, have found themselves of financing their working stocks of a commodity which has risen in price so rapidly.

Because of these factors the fabricators and end-users have turned increasingly to the possibility of subsidies. The materials competing, each in their own field, with copper enjoy relative freedom from the handicap I have mentioned as applying to copper. Their prices enjoy great stability at what are considered reasonable levels, and on the whole their supplies are not subject to major interruptions.

These problems have occurred at a time when large new productions of copper are about to reach the market as the result of new enterprises announced some years ago. We have been increasingly concerned at the position, but we have realized that there is little any one producer can do to remedy the situation.

We took the view, however, last May that while we could not hope to influence the price level or the incidence of strikes, we could at least impart some degree of stability to the market by quoting prices which would not change daily as has previously been the case when our major contracts are governed by the London Metal Exchange quotations. Furthermore, we considered that such fixed prices should be approximately in line with the average of world prices as ascertained from time to time.

### The New Policy

In implementing this new policy we were not only returning to the same policy as we pursued in the years from 1945 to 1953, but were also following the practice of most other large producers in the world.

Our decision to make the change was influenced by a request made to us by the copper fabricating industry of Great Britain. It has received the support also of the fabricating trade in other parts of the world. Even if they are not our customers, and as I mentioned above, most major producers in the world are now on some similar marketing basis, realizing that it is up to the industry to do something towards matching

the conditions offered by those other industries who market products which are now competing with copper.

### Miscellaneous

During the year your company and the other Copperbelt mining companies joined in forming a Technical Education Foundation on the Copperbelt which should meet a need created by the rapid growth of the Copperbelt industries generally.

Your company has taken a participation in a new company within this group, called Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Limited, whose purpose will be to examine mining propositions within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but outside of the Copperbelt or of the main concession prospecting areas near the Copperbelt.

The companies owning the latter concessions continued their prospecting programme during the year, the work being carried out on their behalf by Rhodesian Selection Trust Services, Limited. These concessions cover an area of 41,500 square miles. One of these companies, Mwinlunga Mines, Limited, announced last month an arrangement made with the New Consolidated Prospecting Company (Pty.), Limited, whereby that company will carry out mineral prospecting operations over certain parts of the area covered by the exclusive prospecting rights of the Mwinlunga company. This prospecting work will be spread over a period of four years, and there will be a full exchange of technical information between the two companies during these operations.

The mines in this group of companies have, through a subsidiary company, set up an experimental farm near Marabulu, Northern Rhodesia, for the purpose of improving the quality and quantity of breeding stock both of dairy and indigenous beef cattle. More recently, through the same subsidiary, we have undertaken to finance a survey which is being made as to the agricultural potentialities of the 'Kafue Flats'. Both these matters are considered by your board to be of considerable importance for the future of the country, both from the point of view of food supplies and in view of the importance of obtaining a better balance between industry and agriculture in these territories. Some problems of stabilization and urbanization of African labour have continued to occur, the attention of the mining companies, who have set up a sub-committee to discuss this complicated question with the appropriate Government authorities.

### Conclusion

The copper industry of the world needs more than anything else at present a period of freedom from production interruptions and from violent price fluctuations. Such freedom would go far to re-establish confidence in copper and to strengthen its traditional position in the engineering industries.

Moreover, it has been said in responsible quarters that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may hold the key to the solution of many of the world's inter-racial problems. I agree with this view, and consider that the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has a major contribution to make to this solution. We have made a good start, and a period of relative tranquillity is now most desirable. Our present conditions are well justified in suggesting that we look forward to a year of full production at a profitable level, and a year in which we shall lay our appropriate part in consolidating the foundations of a still young country and elaborating the practical aspects of the inter-racial partnership on which the future of the Central African Federation must depend.

## Company Report

## Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Mr. Ronald L. Prain Reviews Main Interests

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 18, 1955.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Mr. RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E., dated October 18, 1955, which has been circulated to the members with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1955:

Last year a chairman's statement was submitted for the first time, and I feel that shareholders will wish me to continue this practice in view of the interests of this company, which are now more widespread than has been the case in recent years.

I will start by reviewing briefly the position of the companies in which we are mainly interested, namely, Mufulira, Chibuluma, Baluba, and Chambishi.

## Mufulira

Accompanying this statement are the complete accounts, directors' report, general manager's report, and chairman's statement of the Mufulira company, which between them will give you, I think, all the information you may require.

Our confidence in Mufulira as one of the great copper mines of the world remains unchanged.

During the year Mufulira made an issue of 666,667 shares at a price of £1.25 per share, thus providing £2,000,000. We took up our rights, namely 340,200 shares, at a cost of £1,200,600. Since the end of the financial year we have acquired from another shareholder a further 19,475 shares in Mufulira, together with a proportionate number of shares in Chibuluma, Baluba, and Chambishi. Our holding in Mufulira is now 63.98%.

## Chibuluma

The annual accounts, directors' report, and manager's report of the Chibuluma company are being sent with this statement. Since no chairman's statement is issued by that company, perhaps I may take this opportunity of adding a word on the present position at Chibuluma.

When this enterprise was started in 1951 it was planned to start ore hoisting in 1955. It is a great credit to the manager and his staff and the consulting engineers that the mine was in a position to carry out this programme. It is no fault of the organization that certain delays have occurred in the arrival of the main winder and of the steelwork for the concentrator. Now, however, by moving a temporary winder from Mufulira, ore hoisting did actually begin as planned in October and will continue at an average rate of about 15-18,000 tons a month until the initial stopes have been opened up, when we shall be in a position to hoist the rated capacity of 40,000 tons per month.

The delay in the arrival of the main winder and concentrator steelwork was due partly to the strike and partly to the dock strike in the United Kingdom. The concentrator is expected to be available for operation on or about April 1, 1956, and the ore which is now being hoisted will be sent to the stockpile on the surface.

These delays will involve an unforeseen increase in the expenditure which must be incurred before revenue is received. The extent of this increase has still not been ascertained, but it is hoped to avoid any call on shareholders to meet it.

The mill at Chibuluma will produce a copper concentrate and a cobalt concentrate. The copper concentrate will be smelted at one or more of the Cornish smelters, and the cobalt concentrate will be sent to the Chibuluma cobalt plant, which is under construction at Neolia. This plant is expected to come into production about the middle of next year, and arrangements are in hand for the treatment in Europe of its first product, which will be a cobalt matte containing about 10% cobalt.

Apart from the unfortunate delays in arrival of equipment which have arisen in the last few months, Chibuluma would probably have fulfilled its original time and financial targets.

After the share transactions mentioned in the preceding section our holding in Chibuluma is 64.29%.

## Baluba and Chambishi

Our holding in each of these companies is also 64.29%. They are essentially large mines for the future, and work is proceeding at both properties to increase our knowledge of the extent and characteristics of the orebodies.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Limited

This company continues to render administrative, managerial, technical, and other services to all the companies in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and holds the appointments of consulting engineers to Chibuluma, Baluba, and Chambishi, and also to the Kasanzwa, Kadola, Lupula, and Mwinilunga prospecting companies. Our interest in the latter companies is held through Mufulira's interest in these companies.

During the year the Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Research and Development Centre at Kalulushi was officially opened, and is already rendering valuable service to the group as a whole.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration

Last July a new company was registered in Southern Rhodesia, called Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited, in which your company has a direct share as well as an indirect one through Mufulira. This company has been formed for the purpose of examining mining propositions within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but outside of the Copperbelt, or of the main concession prospecting areas near the Copperbelt.

## Commitments

As mentioned last year, that in the event of a large-scale scope and possibly greater financial commitments, your company now has by way of reserve a more diversified shareholding interest in the company, so that the cash resources of the company should be increased. During the year the dividend paid by the company was somewhat less than its income, and as a result the free cash in the company was increased to about £297,000. This

has been partly used up by the purchase of the shares in the new Chibuluma, Baluba, and Chibambishi which I mentioned earlier, which together cost about £175,000, reducing the free cash to £122,000. There are also continuing commitments on the drilling at Baluba and Chibambishi, and some other minor calls on our funds.

For this reason your board has this year again decided to withhold a small proportion of the income to build up the cash resources further.

**New Issue**

Last November the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting of the company agreed to increase the authorized capital of the company from £5m. to £6m. by the creation of two million additional shares of 5s. each.

Thereafter 1,427,776 shares were offered to shareholders at a price of 17s. 6d. to bring in sufficient new capital to enable your company to take up its share of the new Mufulira issue mentioned earlier. The number of shares at present on issue amounts to 22,619,158.

**Financial and Dividends**

The income for the past year which, apart from a small credit of interest received, came exclusively from Mufulira dividends, amounted to £3,518,000, against which expenses amounted to about £65,000.

In July an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less taxes, was paid, and the directors have now recommended a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, less taxes.

If this recommendation is accepted by the shareholders in general meeting the dividend distribution for the year will cost £1,357,000. This will allow the cash position to be built up again as outlined earlier, and the sum of £250,000 has therefore been transferred to general reserve, representing approximately the free cash in the company.

**Stock Exchange Listings**

It is indicated this year that we were taking steps to list the company's shares on the New York Stock Exchange. Listing began last July and have attracted considerable interest. During the first 11 weeks of trading in 1,387,000 shares in the transactions in Rhodesian Selection Trust shares for three of those weeks were the highest of any security listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the turnover for those 11 weeks was about 1,387,000 shares.

It is interesting to note that only three British sterling area companies are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, of which two are companies in our group.

During the year our shares were also introduced unofficially to the Brussels Bourse through the facilities afforded by the Banque Lambert in Brussels.

At the beginning of the year I convened informal meetings of shareholders both in London and New York. These are the two main centres where the holders of the majority of our shares appear to reside. In view of the increasing attendance at these meetings I propose again to call formal meetings within the next two or three months.

**Officers and Board**

During the year certain new officers of the company were appointed as is shown on the directors' report. At the end of June Mr. R. M. Peterson retired from the post of technical vice-president, and was succeeded by Mr. B. MacLaren, who had formerly been general manager of the Mufulira and the Roan-Antelope properties.

Mr. MacLaren was also appointed a director of the company, and we were pleased to welcome also Mr. C. Kirkpatrick to the board. I am glad to say that Mr. Peterson will remain a member of the board.

The London Advisory Committee recently suffered a great loss through the death of Sir Dougal Malcolm, K.C.M.G., the distinguished president of The British South Africa Company and formerly a director of your company. His services to Rhodesia and to the Copperbelt were immeasurable, and he and his counsel will be greatly missed.

**The Future**

I cannot conclude this statement without drawing the attention of shareholders to the historic agreements which were concluded last September between the Copperbelt companies and the European Mine Workers' Union on the subject of African advancement, to which I refer in the previous year. This matter is dealt with fully in the Mufulira chairman's statement to which I also draw your attention. This issue has hung over the Copperbelt for years, and it is gratifying to feel that at last the various parties involved have come to grips with the real problem.

We hope that the first-fruits of this agreement will be a period of industrial peace on the Copperbelt, and, perhaps equally important, we feel that the pattern which is being set on the Copperbelt opens the door for a similar pattern to be adopted throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with its declared policy of partnership.

Your company, and the group which bears its name, is confronted both with great responsibilities and great opportunities in this young country, and shareholders may rest assured that your board is fully alive to, and prepared to accept, such responsibilities and opportunities.

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## Company Report

## Mufulira Copper Mines Limited

Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

## Mr. Ronald L. Prain's Statement

The following is an abridgement of the statement dated October 18, 1955, by the chairman, Mr. RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E., presented to the members:

In spite of a strike of African employees during the first two months of 1955, copper production totalled 83,193 tons, made up of 47,240 tons of blister and 35,953 tons of cathodes.

The past year has witnessed an increase of approximately 20 per cent in the cost of producing and marketing each of the three types of copper which Mufulira has for disposal, namely blister copper, cathodes produced at Mufulira and electrolytic copper refined abroad. The average cost of production of all types of copper increased from £144 4s. 3d. to £133 7s. 0d. per ton.

The curtailment of production occasioned by the strike across, for some of the increase in average cost, but the greater part of the increase was due to the increased payments for mineral royalty resulting from the higher selling price of copper and to the cash bonus scheme. The remaining increase was due to the increased cost of power, wages and labour.

## Highest Price in 21 Years

The average realization price of all types of copper for the year was £273 19s. 0d. per ton, which is the highest figure in our 21 completed years of operation. The difference between this figure and the cost figure mentioned in the preceding section resulted in a profit of £11,554,261. The increase in the value of copper stocks brings this profit up to £12,069,354 and taxes are estimated to be £4,420,000. From the resulting net profit two main appropriations have been made, namely on to the replacement reserve and another to the general reserve.

The appropriation to the replacement reserve is £1,500,000 which is £250,000 more than the previous year. This figure is somewhat higher than the average rate at which expenditure on replacements is expected to run over the next few years, but the expenditure varies considerably from year to year and is at present running at a very high rate. This season your board considered it prudent to make an appropriation this year which will bring the balance on the replacement reserve up to a figure, namely £2,455,000, which is estimated to be sufficient to cover the current year's expenditure.

## General Reserve

The transfer to general reserve this year is £1,000,000. After making these dispositions there remains a sum of £5,552,405 available for distribution after bringing in the balance of profit of £12,311 from the preceding year.

Last July an interim dividend of 6s. per share, less taxes, was paid and your directors now recommend a final dividend of 1s. per share, less taxes, making a total distribution of 7s. per share for the year. This is an apparent increase of 32% over the distribution for last year, but it must be pointed out that this year's distribution is of the increased capital and a truer picture is shown by taking the total cost of the

distribution this year, namely, £5,500,000, which is an increase of 44.2% on that of last year, and is the highest distribution we have made by the company.

## Mine Position

The ore reserves were increased during the year by 6.7 million tons due to new information from development and drilling between the 1,350ft. and 1,600ft. levels at the western end of the mine and to drilling below the 1,600ft. level.

Eighty-five per cent of the ore sent to the mill now comes from block caving and about 10% from open stoping, the balance being from development.

During the year the hoist shaft came into operation for the first time.

The electrolytic refinery, of which one section of the tankhouse has been running already for two years, is expected to be completed in its entirety during the current year, that is, to say, we shall be able to use the full facilities of the tankhouse and the refined copper-casting plant.

We expect to make our first wire bars some time early in 1956 and thereafter the capacity of this refinery will very nearly match the capacity of the Mufulira enterprise as a whole. In due course we expect to be in a position to produce commercial shapes of refined copper.

## Labour Position

At the end of 1954 there were outstanding with the European Union two disputes, the first dealing with leave conditions, on which it has been agreed to go to arbitration, and the second dealing with a demand for a 15% increase in the basic pay for artisans, which will go to conciliation later in October.

As far as African labour is concerned, since the end of the financial year three Copperbelt companies have introduced a new scale of cash bonus and cost-of-living allowance, the previous allowance being consolidated into one pay. There remained outstanding a claim by the African Union for an increase of 6s. 8d. per shift for all African employees represented by the Union. This matter has been to conciliation and will now go to arbitration.

The Chamber of Mines has also offered to the African Union a scheme for re-grouping some employees so that they will now go into a higher group, and therefore enjoy increased remuneration, and furthermore another has been made to put all employees on an income wage basis which at present applies only to employees in the higher groups.

Another important recent development has been the recognition of the Mines African Staff Association by both the mining companies and the African Union.

Mr. Prain's remarks on the two major questions of African advancement and the copper price are dealt with those contained in his statement (see preceding pages).

## Power

This time last year we were very concerned at the power position from three aspects, namely, supply of fuel, the provision of transport for fuel and the question of generating capacity.



During the past 12 months the position has changed considerably. On the long term aspect it is satisfactory that the Federal Government has decided to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which is expected to come into operation in 1960. Studies are now being made to see whether the Copperbelt will be able to get by this year immediately before the commissioning of the Kariba scheme by means of its importations of hydro-electric power from the Congo, which are now expected to begin in the second half of 1956 instead of 1957, and of its own present and planned expansion of thermal generating capacity.

**Tribute to Railways**

For the short term angles the year has been more free from worry about fuel supplies than any year since the end of the war. To some extent this is due to an improvement in the rail position and perhaps to a greater extent to the fact that the strike in January and February this year enabled the mines to build up an unprecedented stock of coal.

This has since been eaten into somewhat and the position is still not such as to warrant the total cessation of wood-burning, it would be ungenerous, however, not to admit that the position is better than last year and while the railway problem is not yet solved, I should like to pay tribute to the efforts which have been made by the administration and employees of the railways.

During the year your company and the other Copperbelt mining companies joined in forming a technical education foundation on the Copperbelt which should meet a need created by the rapid growth of the Copperbelt industries generally.

**R.S.T. Exploration**

Your company has taken a participation in a new company within this group called Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Limited, whose purpose will be to examine mining proposition within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but outside of the Copperbelt, one of the main concession prospecting areas near the Copperbelt. The companies owning the latter concessions continued their prospecting programme during the year, the work being carried out on their behalf by Rhodesian Selection Trust Services, Limited. These concessions cover an area of 41,500 square miles.

**Mwiflunga Mines**

One of these companies, Mwiflunga Mines, Limited, announced last month an arrangement made with the New Consolidated Prospecting Company (Pty.) Limited, whereby that company will carry out general prospecting operations over certain parts of the area covered by the exclusive prospecting rights of the Mwiflunga company. This prospecting work will be spread over a period of four years and there will be a full exchange of technical information between the two companies during these operations.

I mentioned last year that two important long term problems were engaging the attention of your Board, namely the future agricultural position in the Federation and the question of the social and economic problem created by the industrialization on the Copperbelt.

**Experimental Farm**

The mines in this group of companies have, through a subsidiary company, set up an experimental farm near Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, for the purpose of improving the quality and quantity of breeding stock both of dairy and indigenous beef cattle. Recently,

through the same subsidiary, we have undertaken to finance a survey which is being made as to the agricultural potentialities of the Kabwe Flats. Both these matters are considered by your Board to be of considerable importance for the future of the country, both from the point of view of food supplies and in view of the importance of obtaining a better balance between industry and agriculture in these territories.

**Mine Townships**

The problems of mobilization and urbanization of African labour have continued to occupy the attention of the mining companies who have set up a sub-committee to discuss this complicated question with the appropriate Government authorities.

Another matter which is engaging the attention of your board is the question of the future of the mine townships in their relation to the Government townships. This question involves consideration of future population trends on the Copperbelt and the question of individual house ownership.

**Appointments**

During the year certain new officers of the Company were appointed as is shown on the Directors Report. At the end of June Mr. R. M. Peterson retired from the post of Technical Vice-President, which position he had held for some seven years. Mr. Peterson originally joined the Company in the capacity of Manager in 1938 and in this time also had the offices of General Manager, Consulting Engineer and Technical Director or Vice-President. He has retired on the grounds of age, but I am glad to say that he will remain a member of the Board so that his services will continue to be available to the Company. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Mr. Peterson for the great service he has rendered to this Company and to wish him on behalf of the Board and shareholders every happiness in his retirement.

Mr. Peterson has been succeeded as Technical Vice-President by Mr. A. B. MacLaren.

The London Advisory Committee recently suffered a great loss through the death of Sir Douglas Malcolm, Bt, M.C., the distinguished President of The British South Africa Company and formerly a Director of your company. His services to Rhodesia and to the Copperbelt were immeasurable and he and his counsel will be greatly missed.

**Conclusion**

The copper industry of the world needs more than anything else at present a period of freedom from production interruptions and from recent price fluctuations. Such freedom would go far to re-establish confidence in copper and to strengthen its traditional position in the engineering industries. Moreover it has been said in responsible quarters that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may hold the key to the solution of many of the world's inter-racial problems. I agree with this view and consider that the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has a major contribution to make to this solution.

We have made a good start and a period of peace and tranquility is now most desirable. In the present conditions I feel justified in suggesting that we should look forward to a year of full production at a profitable level, and a year in which we shall play our appropriate part in consolidating the foundations of a still young country and elaborating the practical aspects of the inter-racial partnership on which the future of the Central African Federation must depend.

**Company Report****Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

**Contribution of Private Enterprise to Federal Development****Sir Ernest Oppenheimer on Expanding Interests**

THE 26TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LIMITED, will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 14, 1955.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to stockholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1955:

It has not previously been my custom as chairman to issue a statement as a full summary of the operations of the copper mining companies is contained in the annual report.

While the shares in these companies continue to be our main investment, we have, particularly since the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, expanded our interests and are perpetually playing an increasingly active part in the development of the Federation. I believe that stockholders will now welcome an annual statement.

I do not think that many stockholders appreciate the wide extent to which private enterprise has contributed to the general development of the Rhodesias. The copper mining companies operating in Northern Rhodesia had to establish their own towns with communal and domestic amenities. They had to provide their own water schemes and their own power stations and many other essential services which, in a developed country, would have been the obligation of the Government or local authorities.

**Heavy Capital Expenditure**

The mining companies and their ancillary units, for which we and our parent company, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, are responsible in Northern Rhodesia, not only found the capital fund of over £35,000,000 required to open up the mines and to provide the necessary services, but have since then retained about £45,000,000 from profits for the expansion of the industry and the development of services and amenities for their employees.

Our copper mining companies and those of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group formed the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, Limited, to take over the distribution of electric power on the Copperbelt. The total cost of the installations required to provide power is to date £16,000,000 and more has to be expended to complete the work in hand.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company has spent £1,300,000 on its Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa hydro-electric schemes and now, in conjunction with the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Broken Hill Municipality, has embarked on an extension of the hydro-electric power project of the Lunsemfwa River at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. This will, it is hoped, provide the power required at Broken Hill until power from Kariba becomes available to meet future requirements.

In Southern Rhodesia, the Wankie Colliery Company, in which the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, the tobacco and other industries in Southern Rhodesia, and the railways and power stations are dependent for their coal supplies, has been committed to capital expenditure exceeding £6,000,000. The company now has a productive capacity of some 4,500,000 tons of coal per annum and is expected to be able to

produce at the rate of 5,000,000 tons early in 1956.

The copper mining companies have with the mines of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group established The Rhodesian Technical Foundation with the object of operating a series of technical institutions in the leading towns at an initial cost of £400,000.

**Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme**

The decision of the Federal Government to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme on the Zambezi River is very important not only for the mining industry but for all consumers of power in the country. The project will provide the power requirements of the Federation for many years to come and cheap power will attract new industrial development and assist existing waterworks.

The expansion will, however, create a great strain on communications within the country, and it is of the utmost importance that the Rhodesia Railways should be equipped immediately to overcome the present shortage of rolling stock and staff in order to meet the increased traffic as it eventuates.

We have indicated our willingness to assist in providing some of the funds required for the Kariba project and are willing to help in the expansion of communications and public works not only as an essential protection for our mining companies but as a long-term investment in the country.

To this end we, jointly with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, formed Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Limited, in June, 1955. This development corporation has already raised a 15-year sterling loan of £2,500,000 in Holland, and has taken over the loan of £1,000,000 made by us to the Rhodesia Railways in 1954. It has recently undertaken to provide, in the next two years, £5,000,000 of rolling stock, including bogies and tank cars, which the Rhodesia Railways will hire from the corporation.

Geological prospecting in the Federation has been accelerated. Through our investment in Anglo American Rhodesian Mineral Exploration, Limited, which is operating in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in Chartered Exploration, Limited, which will conduct an intensive search for minerals over a very large part of Northern Rhodesia, we will participate in any discoveries made by these companies.

**African Advancement**

Members will recall the disappointments and setbacks that characterized almost all negotiations on this complex subject for many years. However, with patience and good will prevailing, an agreement was signed on July 30, 1955, between the copper mining companies for which we are responsible and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union. The agreement of advancement for African workers was agreed upon. It was also agreed that further steps of advancement would be considered by both parties later.

This agreement was followed by similar agreements concluded by the mining companies of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group and finally, by one between the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the Mine

Workers' Union embracing the copper mining industry as a whole.

### Important Chapter in Industrial Relations

Thus, another important chapter in industrial relations in this part of the world has been brought to a successful conclusion. There seems every hope that a permanent solution will be found which will be fair, just and acceptable to all concerned.

The progress in the two years since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being in September, 1953, has strengthened the confidence we have always had in the territories which now form this new State and the benefits that we expected to flow from the integration of the complementary economies of Southern

Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are emerging, and the hopes that we held for the future of the Federation are being realized.

The Federation offers many opportunities for mining, industrial, commercial and agricultural development. It offers to men and women the opportunities of a new country with a young and healthy approach to its problems. It requires much in the way of capital and technical skills, and in those fields which are within our capacity, we will continue to play our full part.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the transfer offices at Kitwe, 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, and 31, Old Street, London, E.C.2.

### Company Report

## Rhokana Corporation, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

### Record Net Sales Exceed £10,000,000

### Sir Ernest Oppenheimer on African Advancement

THE 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on Wednesday, December 14, 1955. The following is an extract from the review by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to stockholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1955:—

The total net profit for the past year, at £10,020,000, constitutes a record for the company, and is £540,000 in excess of the profit for the previous financial year on a comparable basis. This is a gratifying result, more particularly as production during the year was adversely affected by the strike of African employees during the first quarter of 1955. The fact that the profits of £6,90,000 arising from the Company's mining operations was only £100,000 less than last year is due to a considerable extent, to the improvement in the price of copper and to our ability to maintain limited production during the strike period with the loyal co-operation of all European and certain African employees who remained at work throughout.

#### Investment Income

A small reduction of profit accruing from our mining operations was more than offset by an increase of £640,000 in our investment income, the dividends received from both Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited and Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, being higher than in any previous year.

The company's other major investment is in Bancroft Mines Limited. In January of this year the Board of that Company announced its decision to develop and equip the mine for an eventual production rate of 85,600 long tons of copper per annum, which is exactly double the tonnage originally contemplated. It is expected that the mine will come into production in 1957 and that the output will gradually be stepped up to 85,600 tons by 1960.

The developments which have taken place recently in regard to African advancement are all more satisfying to me in that they were achieved so soon after the strike of African employees, which was regrettable not only in its effect upon the company, but in that it revealed that the African Trade Union leaders had not yet appreciated to the full the measure of responsibility that is placed upon them by virtue of their office. The key-note to African advancement is responsibility and integrity, and now that the first steps have been taken

the African Mineworkers' Union must prove that they are worthy of the responsibility placed upon them. They must show that they have the ability and willingness to consolidate what has been made possible by the co-operation with the Companies of the European employees, and must take full advantage of the training schemes which are available to them.

#### Employee Organizations

I wish to pay a tribute to both the European employee organizations—the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and The Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association—for their considerable foresight in this matter. Those of the employees represented by the Salaried Staff Association are not affected immediately by the agreement to transfer a specified number of jobs from Europeans to Africans, but their readiness to entertain the principles thereby established should be given full recognition. The European Union's decision to co-operate with the Companies in the matter of African advancement is an important event and I regard the lengthy period of negotiations as time well spent, as the considerations were carefully weighed before this important decision was taken. The question of African advancement is of vital importance. Good employee relationship is fundamental to the industry's future, and its attainment implies continuing and whole-hearted collaboration between the employees and the companies in the approach to a problem which has to be faced but which allows of no easy or rapid solution.

#### Coal Stocks

The coal stocks which were accumulated during the strike have enabled the company to make up any shortfalls in coal supplies during the winter but, when this review was prepared, these stocks were still diminishing, and unless the Rhodesia Railways can transport, during the summer months, more than the normal monthly requirements of the copper mines so that the stocks can be replenished, operations will be seriously interrupted. Although we had hoped to discontinue wood-burning, it is now probable that this will have to be continued for some time to come. The position may be eased when power supplies from the Belgian Congo come through in 1956, but the improvement can only be temporary, as the Copperbelt's power requirements will

continue to increase. Urgent steps must be taken to increase the carrying capacity of the railways.

I therefore welcome the formation by Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, and Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, of Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Limited, which company has recently undertaken to assist the railways by purchasing £5,000,000 of trucks which the railways will hire. It is also essential that power should be available from the Kafiba project as soon as possible and we shall endeavour to play our part in assisting to finance this great project.

**Confidence in Firm Demand for Copper**

It can be accepted that the substantial increase in the price of copper between June, 1954, and September, 1955, amounting to nearly £150 per ton was, to a considerable degree, the direct consequence of strikes on the lines in Chile, the United States, and in Northern Rhodesia, and the recent recession from the peak of just over £400 per ton was therefore to be expected. I am confident that a firm demand for copper will continue in the future and that an increased world production can readily be absorbed. It must, of course, be expected that we should have to face competition from substitutes, especially aluminium, but this competition is intensified by the overall shortage of copper. It is satisfactory that additional tonnages of copper will shortly be available from the Bancroft and Chibulima Mines.

I remain completely confident that the copper mining industry will continue to play a major part in promoting the development and well-being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It will continue to offer a high standard of living to an increasing number of employees and to provide an important market for Rhodesian products while its direct contribution to the

revenues of the State is of outstanding importance. Moreover, it is our policy to assist financially and in other ways with the general development of the Federation so as to help in building up this new country on a sound basis socially and economically.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the Head Office, Kitwe, or from the transfer offices at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, and 11, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

**Foreign Businesses in the Sudan**

TWELVE FOREIGN AND MIXED COMPANIES have been given permission to engage in business in the Sudan since the beginning of last year. Two were British firms, one Italian, and four Egyptian; one was mixed Egyptian and Sudanese, one German-Swiss-Sudanese, and three were mixed French and Sudanese. The total authorized capital of all the companies was ££1,122,000. Three have been officially described as financial and agricultural and development concerns, and two are engaged in cotton purchases. The other seven are concerned with engineering and contracting, petrol distribution, flour milling, printing, oil milling, well drilling and hydraulic engineering, and the sale and distribution of manufactured goods.

"There is an urgent need for conscientious and trustworthy book-keepers and storekeepers. The general standard of efficiency in the lower clerical grades is such that continuous supervision is needed to see that clerks keep their books and records posted accurately and up to date. It is unfortunately rare to find junior clerks who take a pride in doing their work well." — Director of Audit, Uganda, in his report.



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1954		1953	
Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	11
Number of Consumers	11,093	Number of Consumers	52,219
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	189 million units
Capital	£948,000	Capital	£1,600,000

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**Company Report**

# Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

## Coal Sales Increased by 681,762 Tons to 3.4m. Tons

### Mr. T. Coulter's Review of the Year

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in Bulawayo on Monday, December 12.

The following is from the statement by the chairman, Mr. T. COULTER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1955:

#### Profit Passes £1m.

The profit for the year after providing for depreciation, debenture trustees' fees, and directors' emoluments, but before taxation, amounted to £1,084,012, as compared with £563,339 for the previous year, being an improvement of £520,673.

Taxation absorbed £260,000 and a sum of £163,000 was transferred to taxation equalization reserve. In accordance with the provisions of the coal price agreement, an amount of £250,000 was transferred to general reserve, which now stands at £735,000.

Dividend No. 61 of 4½d. per share was paid in May, 1955, and the directors have declared a further dividend No. 62 of 6d. per share, which will be paid on or about December 8, 1955, to shareholders registered at the close of business on November 2, 1955. The total distribution for the year of £386,094 represents 10½d. per share, and compares with 9d. per share paid last year.

Capital expenditure on fixed assets during the year, less sales, amounted to £1,200,115 and, after making allowance for amortization of coal mining rights and depreciation, the balance sheet shows fixed assets at August 31, 1955, at £7,454,856.

Current assets (excluding stocks, and stores) at £2,487,183 as against current liabilities of £940,839 indicate a surplus of £1,546,344 represented by Federal Government stocks and short-term loans and deposits. This surplus will be required to finance the balance of the large capital programme which we embarked upon two years ago.

#### Sales and Output Position

The following is a summary of sales of coal and coke for the year ended August 31, 1955, compared with the previous two years:

	1953	1954	1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	2,781,023	2,732,957	3,414,719
Coke	158,821	154,617	220,966

It is gratifying to note that coal sales for the year increased by 681,762 tons compared with the previous year and more than offset the temporary setback that occurred in 1954. Coke sales also showed an increase of 66,349 tons.

Our development programme for coal production is well ahead of schedule, and the present capacity from the three collieries is already of the order of 5,000,000 sales tons of coal per annum, which is some 900,000 tons ahead of the existing coal-carrying capacity of the Rhodesia Railways.

We have no doubts about honouring the guarantee we gave to the Government of Southern Rhodesia in 1953 that our output capacity would be raised to not less than 5,000,000 tons a year by the end of 1956. Our relations with the Railway Administration are close and cordial and, while we acknowledge the improvement in the coal-carrying capacity during the last

12 months, there are still many railway problems to be overcome before we shall feel assured that all the coal we can produce can be transported and the demands of our consumers satisfied.

#### Price of Coal

In expectation of an improvement in the coal-carrying capacity of Rhodesia Railways during the current year, and the consequential improved efficiency which is dependent thereon, we are reducing the average selling price for the current year by 5d. per ton to 18s. 10d. per ton at pitsmouth.

During the year under review satisfactory progress has been made on the programme of development and reconstruction, and the next 12 months should see this scheme virtually completed. Two years ago it was estimated that the cost would be in the neighbourhood of £5,300,000. It is now more likely to approximate £6,000,000, but the additional funds can be found from our own resources and further capital issues are unlikely.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the company, 11 Old Jewry, E.C.2.



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## MINING (contd.)

## London and Rhodesian Mining & Land

### Profit of £60,995 after Taxation

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO. LTD. concerns with mining, real estate and ranching interests in Southern Rhodesia, after providing £69,861 for taxation, earned a profit of £60,995 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £66,272 in the previous year. General reserves received £3,511 and loss on the sale of a subsidiary's holding in the parent company amounts to £6,142. Dividends totalling 10% require £55,663, leaving a carry-forward of £50,375 against £46,571 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £141 in shares of 5s. Property and revenue reserves stand at £409,501, reserves for future taxation at £18,300, and current liabilities at £265,209. Fixed assets appear at £45,029, subsidiaries at £407,240, quoted investments at £339,285 (market value £302,741), unquoted investments at £22,720, and current assets at £480,930, including £184,131 in cash.

Land sales during the year totalled 24,701 acres, realizing a profit of £32,528. The profit from ranching was £33,163, against £51,388.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director), Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (deputy chairman), and Messrs. A. H. Ball (assistant managing director), H. Tevis, J. Whitehouse, and Major-General Sir Peter Beddall. Messrs. H. F. Browne and H. L. Quinton are alternate directors for Sir Joseph Ball and Brigadier Thorburn respectively, and Messrs. J. H. Mitchell and H. N. Clackworthy are joint managers in Rhodesia.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 9.

## African Investment Trust Report

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., after providing £11,030 for taxation, earned a profit of £19,363 in the year ended June 30, compared with £12,784 in the previous year. A loss on realization of a holding in the parent company amounted to £6,265, and a dividend of 5% less tax requires £8,265, leaving a carry-forward of £19,524 against £15,052 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £69,524, and current liabilities at £11,013. Fixed assets appear at £2,956, quoted investments at £265,341 (market value £253,035), unquoted investments at £1,306, and current assets at £110,764, including £101,590 in cash.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director), (alternate), Mr. H. F. Browne, Mr. A. H. Ball (assistant managing director), and Brigadier S. K. Thorburn. The secretary is Mr. J. A. G. Mills, and the annual general meeting will be held in London on December 9.

## Quarterly Copper Mining Results

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report production of blister copper at 21,563 long tons for the September quarter, compared with 23,800 tons in the previous quarter. Revenue from sales was £5,796,000 (£6,895,000) and operating and administrative expenditure £3,562,000 (£4,727,000), leaving a surplus of £2,234,000 (£2,168,000). The difference in value of stocks was an increase of £283,000 (£467,000), the estimated profits after providing £147,000 for replacements and loan interest, being £2,980,000 (£2,483,000).

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 23,870 (26,000) long tons of primary copper in the September quarter, sales revenue was £7,193,000 (£7,227,000), operating and administrative expenditure £3,464,000 (£4,630,000), and increase in the value of stocks £200,000 (£465,000) leaving an estimated profit, after deducting £264,000 for replacements and loan interest of £3,665,000 (£2,859,000).

## Uranium

THREE AREAS in the SOUDAN have been reported by a French expert, M. Cosan, as likely places for uranium. In the south the Zande, and Kajo Kaji are reported to represent extensions of the belt within which uranium has been found across the border into the Belgian Congo. An area in the western Sudan is being investigated because of its topographic similarity to uranium-bearing ground in Yugoslavia.

## Coronation Syndicate Report

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., carried a consolidated trading account for the year ended June 30, compared with 1954-55 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £25,884 and general reserve and the reserve for depreciation £17,500 and £5,000. Dividends totalling 20% require £80,500, leaving a carry-forward of £70,077, against £102 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £403,500 in shares of 7s. 6d. Revenue reserves stand at £53,379, and current liabilities at £404,000. Fixed assets appear at £79,032, subsidiaries at £1,000,000, quoted investments at £11,059 (market value £10,000), and current assets at £90,777, including £48,000 in cash.

The company owns several mining parties and claims in Southern Rhodesia, including those of Arcurus, and we and Buttery's.

The directors are Messrs. L. E. Smith (chairman), L. E. Smith, H. H. Dwyer, L. E. Smith (alternate), L. E. Smith, R. S. Walker, and R. S. Walker. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. H. Ball and H. A. Butcher, and the Rhodesian committee of Messrs. J. H. Mitchell, H. N. Clackworthy, H. Tevis, and R. S. Walker.

The 30th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 5.

## Coal for the Copperbelt

COAL FOR THE COPPERBELT may again have to be imported through Lobito Bay. The Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines announced on Monday that, after consultations with the Federal Government, the mining companies were investigating the possibility of importing coal during the months of next year in which tobacco and maize will have to be moved, with the consequence that Rhodesia Railways may be unable to carry from Wankie Colliery all the fuel needed by the mines. Their requirements during the next six months are put at 560,000 tons, present stocks are about 45,000 tons, and railway facilities presently average 60,000 tons a month. Even if the railway could handle 50,000 tons in the next six months and if wood burning continued on the maximum scale, there would be a deficit of 450,000 tons. In the last nine years coal has had to be imported from Lobito at four separate periods. The total is about 1,000,000 tons, bought mainly from the U.S.A.

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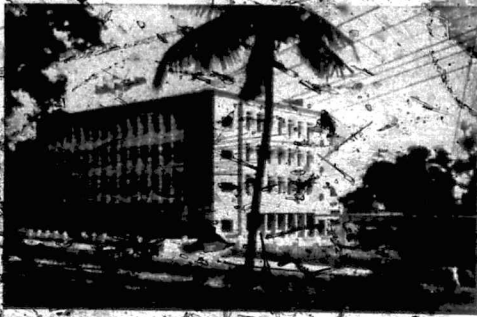
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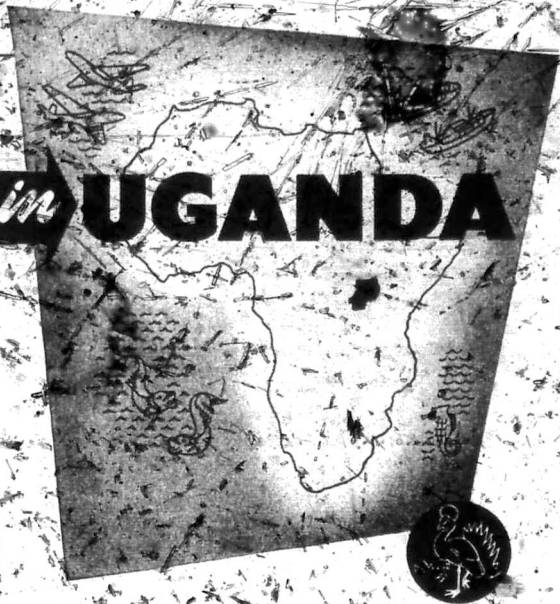
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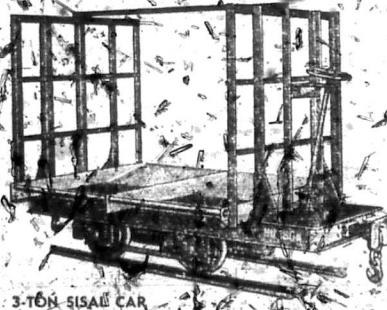
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