

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 1, 1956

Vol. 32

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Inter-Racial Party Formed in Tanganyika

# Arms of the Federation

## Commonwealth Relations Office List

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE LIST FOR 1956 (H.M. Stationery Office, 21s.) devotes 14 pages to the Federations of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Colony of Southern Rhodesia. There is an interesting diary of events leading to the establishment of the Federation and a short chapter on the arms of the Federation, which are thus described:

**Arms:** Per fesse Azure and Sable on chief Sun rising Or and in base six paleways Argent over all a fesse argentated counterfoiled of the last thereon a Lion passant Gules. **Crest:** On a Wreath of the Colours, an open book guardant wings extended Or, perched upon and grasping the lions a Lion passant guardant Or.

**Supporters:** On the dexter side a sable Antelope and on the sinister side a Lion passant guardant Or. **Motto:** *Magni Estis Merenti*. There is an explanation that the new arms are made up of elements drawn from the three territorial coats. Thus the lion passant on the fesse and the Dexter supporter are derived from the arms of Southern Rhodesia, and the rising sun and the sinister supporter from those of Nyasaland. At the same time, some minor alterations have been made for artistic reasons. For instance, the design of the wreath has been simplified by omitting the two thistles which appear with the lion passant on the chief of the Southern Rhodesian coat, and the rising sun appears against an azure field instead of the sable field of the Nyasaland coat. The unity of the new Federation is further symbolized by the dovetailing of the fesse.

## Uganda Child Artists

FIFTEEN ASIAN AND FOUR EUROPEAN SCHOOLCHILDREN in Uganda have received awards in a world-wide painting and drawing competition organized by the Morinaga Society of Japan, supported by Japanese Ministries and the Japan Unesco National Committee. More than 200 entries were received from 43 countries. Ashok Patel, 10, of the primary school, Jinja, and Alan Smith, 12, of the European school, Tororo, received Japanese dolls and a medal. G. Z. Patel, of the Government primary school, Mbale, K. Raj Singh Bagco, Saro H. Barot, and Vincent S. Bani, of the new Government primary school, Jinja, and E. S. E. Turner, Jennifer Mackay, and Anthony Smith, of the European School, Tororo, received medals. Their entries are included in an exhibition of selected pictures which is touring Japan.

## Sudan Police Killed

THREE SUDANESE POLICEMEN and several Sudanese cotton growers were killed on Sunday in a clash near Kosti, some 200 miles south of Khartoum, following the refusal of the growers to deliver up their produce. A week earlier they had threatened to withdraw their cotton unless they were paid in full for it and were to increase in their 40% share of the profits.

# News Items in Brief

Southern Rhodesia's Parliament adjourns until February 28. It will not now be possible until March 20.

Postal applications forms for the Sabakwe election, which is likely to be held on April 1, are available at Rhodesia House, London.

The objective of African staff continuing to sit on the Federal Assembly in A. M. Masekela has resigned the chairmanship and membership of the Nyasaland African Congress.

The Egyptian Government has sent a mission to Khartoum to discuss financial and economic matters, including cotton prices, and a proposal to join the Egyptian currency with that of Egypt.

Uganda's representatives at the Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesia Conference in Kampala, Mrs. H. M. Sivona, of the Colonial Office, was present.

The East Africa Defence Committee met in Entebbe following the recent assembly of the High Commission of the Government of the Uganda and Tanganyika, and the G.O.C. in East Africa.

Vermin control reports to the Government of Uganda call for transfers of the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Uganda to Kenya have been officially denied. It is added that no such plan has ever been suggested.

After 5 1/2 years' service in the Army, the Kenya Police, Uganda Police, and the Kenya tribal police, Sgt. A. I. bin Salim has retired. He enlisted in the 3rd KAR in 1895 at the estimated age of 12.

The annual report on Uganda for 1955, prepared by the Department of Information and created by the Government Printer, Entebbe, reached London by air on Tuesday. Copies will be available in the United Kingdom in about two months. About 4,000 European children started school this term in the five Rhodesias. Three quarters of them were in Southern Rhodesia, about 2,000 in primary schools. About 240 new teachers have also started work this term. 40 from Great Britain, 2 from the Sudan, 7 from rest of Rhodesia, who were trained locally.

Scottish Committee for the United Institute has been established in Edinburgh under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Russell in order to extend the Institute's educational services in Scotland, especially by the establishment of a centre to co-ordinate the organization or conferences of Commonwealth staff and the distribution of teaching aids on Commonwealth staff.

Mr. Harry Franklin, chairman of the multi-racial United Northern Rhodesia Association, said at its first annual meeting that since the formation of the Association's club at Kabalong, Kasaka, members of all races had met and developed a spirit of mutual trust by discussion and playing games together. It was his next to establish premises in other parts of the territory during this year and eventually to extend the movement to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The salaries of employees of Government of Makerere College, Uganda, being paid this week. Those invited to attend the annual meeting of the Public Service Commission of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya, the Director of Establishments of the East African Governments, and representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, the East African Tobacco Company, the Shell Company of East Africa, and the Standard Steamship Company.

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# Of Commercial Concern

The transmission lines to carry over 500,000 kw power from Kariba to the Corn Belt of Northern Rhodesia and industrial centres in Southern Rhodesia are likely to be at 330 k.v. and 220 k.v. as originally intended. This decision will increase the cost of the lines by about 35% but will enable them to carry more than double the amount of power. Only two countries, Soviet Russia and the United States, have transmission systems of higher voltage.

The value of the output of Southern Rhodesian furniture industry has increased 20% in the past 10 years, said Mr. Garfield Fodd, the Prime Minister, when he recently opened an exhibition in Salisbury of Rhodesian-made furniture. The number of manufacturers has grown in the period from eight to 33, and their products are now worth nearly £1.2 million annually.

Electricity from the Owen Falls has reached the village of Gwelo, 120 miles away. Mr. W. D. D. Fenton, chairman of the Gwelo Electric Supply Board, was present when the current was switched on at a generating station. The Bugisi Co-operative Union, based at Manambwa, secretary-general of the Bugisi African Local Government Council.

The London Stock Exchange fell 10 points on Thursday when the new Kenya Government stock, of which 87% was left with the underwriters, fell 10 p.c. to £10 paid up and at 2 discount, but rose during the last hour to close down to a discount of 3%. The price of issue was 90%.

Hunter, Davies & Co., Ltd., engineers, throughout Southern Africa and the Rhodesias, have declared a final dividend of 20% making 27 1/2% (the same) for the year to October 31st. There is a slight reduction in the net profit to £268,041 from £275,000 after tax of £16,919 (£12,100).

Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., report profits before tax for the year to September 30 last, were £380,235 compared with £23,011, in the previous year. The dividend is 20% on the ordinary capital of £1,500,000 (40% for 1953-54). The chairman is Mr. R. Starr.

Two ships were awaiting berths in Kilindini Harbour on February 15, on which day there were 10 million tons of imports and 24,532 tons of exports in the port area. During the preceding week, 13 ocean-going ships arrived and 11 sailed.

British Plantations, Ltd., has received from East Africa a tentative offer for the whole of the company's properties and the directors suggest that shareholders may prefer to keep their holdings until a confirmation can be issued.

More than 600 different types of wheat are being used in experiments at the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu in an effort to discover a rust-proof strain that will grow in the rainy season.

Revenue earned at the Port administered by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in December was £34,000, against £27,200 for December, 1954. Port revenue for 1955 was £3.9m. (£2,978,600).

Hall's Transport Services, Ltd., has been registered in Nyasaland with a capital of £50,000 to take over the transport interest of Hall's Garage. It is a subsidiary of the Rhodesia United Transport Co. Ltd.

## Rats Destroy Cotton

Rats have destroyed about four-fifths of the cotton planted in the Kariba area of Nyasaland. One Indian grower is reported to have killed more than 50,000 rats on 700 acres under the crop.

At last week's auctions in London 2,330 packages of African cotton were sold for an average price of 2s. 4d. per lb., compared with 1,283 packages averaging 2s. 12d. in the previous week.

Freight rates and passenger fares on the shipping route between South Africa and India are to be increased from March 1, 1956, by 20% in consequence of higher operating costs.

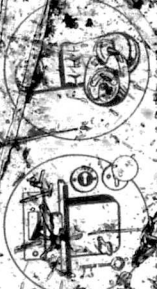
The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to build a road from Umtali to the timber-producing Inyanga districts at a cost exceeding £1m.

Harbours and wharves at Kafue Bay and Kosi Kosi on Lake Nyasa are to be improved at a cost of about £77,800.

Tobacco auctions in Salisbury will start again on March 13.

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## Danger of "Over-Booming" Federation

Mr. K. C. Acutt on Extravagant Sales Talk

THE NEED for an adequate information service for intending immigrant industrialists was stressed by Mr. K. C. Acutt, resident director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., when he recently addressed the Rhodesian Economic Society in Salisbury.

One of the most harmful aspects of the campaign to new industries was the lack of co-operation and liaison between the Federal and territorial Governments, he said.

Mr. Acutt regretted that extravagant promises of the provision of power or the availability of transport and other services were sometimes made. The industrialist might feel that he had been deliberately or recklessly misled, and the result could only be most adverse publicity for the Federation.

"Unless we accept that the African must be educated and assisted to play an increasingly important part in our industrial development, we cannot take a long-term view of the prospects in this country. It is clear that any expansion which is solely dependent on European immigration will be restricted."

To attract industry they should aim at using the European in the position to which his background and training were appropriate. He must become the forerunner and we must make full use of the African in all positions which he can efficiently and trustworthily hold.

Mr. Acutt added this warning: "We must be careful that in striving too hard to sell industry to industrialists, we are not 'over-booming' the Federation. Features in business programmes."

## Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., earned a profit of £246,015 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £254,824 in the previous year. Tanganyika taxation absorbs £49,500, general reserve receives £80,000, contingencies (including staff fund) £10,498, and the King George VI Memorial Fund, £5,000. Dividends amounting to 17½% require £98,438, leaving a carry forward of £1,012,372 against £1,007,793 brought in.

The issued capital is £750,000. Revenue reserves stand at £1,862,372 and current liabilities at £639,224. Fixed assets appear at £2,607,704, subsidiary company at £12,363, and current assets at £651,529, including quoted investments at £226,373 (market value £992,588), unquoted investments at £22,420, and £237,128 in cash.

Sisal production during the year totalled 14,455 tons, against 12,772 tons in the previous year. The estimate for 1955-56 is 15,000 tons. The company has 31,327 hectares of mature and 4,916 hectares of immature sisal.

The directors are Sir Edward Hitchcock, chairman and managing director, Colonel Sir Charles Ponsonby, and Messrs. A. A. Lough, Richard Gray, F. K. Campling, and W. Bain (secretary).

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in Tanga, Tanganyika, on March 10. The text of the chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

## Liebig's Extract of Meat

Consolidated Profit of £1m.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co. LTD., after providing £737,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,014,165 for the year ended August 31 last (some subsidiaries for other periods), of which £46,061 was attributable to outside shareholders. After deducting transfers by subsidiaries and profits retained by subsidiaries, etc., the profit brought into the accounts of the parent company totalled £379,609. General reserve receives £100,000. Dividends totalling 11% tax free, require £220,000, leaving a carry-forward of £257,077, against £231,088 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 5% cumulative preference stock, £1m. in 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each, and £2m. in ordinary stock. Share premium account stands at £686,837, capital reserves at £228,538, revenue reserves at £1,107,077, reserve for future taxation at £52,500, unsecured loan stock at £500,000, employees' provident account and other provisions at £417,452, amounts owing to subsidiaries at £1,646,093, and current liabilities at £2,486,760.

Fixed assets appear at £734,450, shares in subsidiaries at £5,023,051, amounts owing by subsidiaries at £517,438, trade investments at £20,000, and current assets at £5,433,018, in ending £189,973 in cash.

## Ranching Activities

The company's ranching activities in Southern Rhodesia have been handicapped by heavy stock losses. The fencing programme is being continued, and great hopes are entertained in connection with Zebu cattle imported from America. A pilot plant for canning fruit and vegetables and for jam-making is to be erected at Cashel.

The meat-canning factory in Dar es Salaam has failed to reach expectations owing to a shortage of cattle in the number of cattle available. In his statement the chairman makes appeal for orderly and regular marketing.

The factory in the Sudan is also causing the directors anxiety. Cattle-buying is difficult in view of the high prices offered by Egyptians, and the country through which the buyers have to travel.

The directors are Messrs. Kenneth M. Cassle (chairman and joint managing director), K. R. M. Cassle (joint managing director), William Gunther (joint managing director), A. Grisar, J. G. Phillimore, and Sir Francis Glyn. The secretary is Mr. J. V. Cooper.

The 9th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 8.

## Funds for Colonial Development

MR. E. W. GIBBY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, said in Nairobi when it became known that the underwriters had been left with 87% of the new 5% Kenya stock issue made in London last week, that it was the fourth successive Commonwealth of Colonial war to go badly in recent months. That meant that underwriters must be more cautious over future loans, and that British overseas territories must try to raise more money locally for their development programmes.

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## Company Report

## Bird &amp; Company (Africa) Limited

## Earning Capacity Substantially Maintained

## Royal Commission Report "A Breath of Fresh Air"

## SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK ON THE SISAL OUTLOOK

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED, will be held on Friday, 24th February, at 10.30 a.m. at the Grand Hotel, Victoria Road, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman and managing director, SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, Chairman.

"For the year to the 30th June 1955, the net profit was £246,507, compared with £254,824 in the previous year, and after tax of £198,519, against £211,923.

## Production and Costs

"During the year receipts from sisal sales in East Africa and part of all grades fell from an average of £67.98 to £56.13s. per ton, a reduction of over £10 per ton. Costs and charges outside our control, and those for imported materials from the United Kingdom, shipping, freight, railway and port charges, and terminal expenditure, which affects location, increased during the period. But uncertain and low market prices for our products are essential factors to reduce our own production costs.

"I would like to thank my headquarters staff, and my local managers for their wholehearted cooperation in creating economies in all departments. As a result, a large part of the fall in price has been successfully absorbed. This has so far been done without reducing wages or salary rates, although we have carefully pruned our organization.

"Past heavy capital expenditure, together with the economies effected, allied to an increasing production, have made it possible substantially to maintain our earning capacity.

## Capital Structure

"The book value of the fixed assets of the company now amounts to £2,607,704, after depreciations of £6,922,676. Of the authorized capital of £1,000,000 the amount issued remains at £750,000, all in ordinary stocks.

"As I pointed out in my last report, together with the large balances carried forward on profits and loss account, have been more than absorbed in building up these assets and the capacity of the business, and for some time we have been engaged in the not too easy task of achieving greater liquidity. During the current year our production and profit figures are better than in the previous year. The question of adjustment in the capital structure of the company, to which I referred last year, is still receiving the consideration of your directors, but in present circumstances it is thought inopportune to put forward proposals.

## Proposed Final Dividend

"Your directors recommend a final dividend of 100% making 174% less tax for the year, the same as in the previous year. The total dividend requires £98,438 out of the net profit earned after tax of £298,515, the balance being used to strengthen our position.

"During the year the sisal price fell to under £70 cwt. United Kingdom for No. 1 grade—the lowest level since the war. It has since recovered to between £80 and £90, and in spite of some temporary weakness the future outlook appears sound. The world carry-over of all hard fibres at the end of 1954 of 6,000,000 tons was reduced by the end of 1955 to 4,000,000 tons—about two weeks' production.

## World Production

"World production increased but demand increased at a still greater rate. Tanganyika production for the year showed a slight decline, and estimated world commercial demand for hard fibres was 540,000 tons and available production for export 510,000. If world sisal was 39,500 tons, the East African production being fibre sisal only over half.

"The year saw the cessation of American Government dollar stockpiling, but this was more than made good by the demand from American industry. The stockpile is to be physically liquidated in a manner which should not affect the conditions of price.

## The American Scene

"The American scene, however, the main centre of the decline in the sisal price, is still in the earlier part of 1955. The stimulation by American agriculture of water buffalo increased from 100,000,000 lbs. in 1954 to 200,000,000 lbs. in 1955. But of this record quantity, just over half, or 100,000,000 lbs. the previous year, consisted of foreign cow imports, mainly from Mexico, based on raw materials issued at artificially low prices and at labour rates below American or British standards. The use of unofficial exchange rates—the official rate of one cruzeiro to the dollar is 18, whereas the official rate fluctuated around 80—also remained an intractable factor in respect of Brazil.

"The interests of world hard fibre producers are better served by a stable American and Canadian spirit fibre industry than one undermined by artificially priced imports of foreign twines. If the American industry is allowed to run down on the present, so dire a serious strategic and security situation might arise, not are the agricultural interests of America and Canada in the long run benefited. The East African industry supports any measures which may be taken to redress the unsatisfactory situation.

"There is now every prospect that a reasonable price level will be maintained and a greater measure of stability and confidence given to producers and consumers.

## East Africa Royal Commission Report

"This report is a breath of fresh air to economic and administrative thinking in East Africa. It contains a call for comment on timing, especially in relation to tribal society, and finance.

"To implement some of the more important proposals, a substantial Exchequer grant to the Colonial Office is necessary and better access to long-term capital for Colonial private enterprise. Why should

...a larger proportion of the earnings of the Colonies...  
...the... and sterling bank...  
...the... to their development...  
...support to a major scale...  
...to follow... — the Mau Mau, instead of...  
...proceeding to their... and... of all...  
...collected.

Human Knowledge

The Royal Commission drew attention to the...  
...of East Africa, not only in natural resources...  
...and fertility, but particularly in human know-how...  
...Unless for some time ahead greater...  
...were... immigrants of all races with this...  
...know-how, then the economic advancement and...  
...of the indigenous peoples would be obstructed...  
...retarded. Official policy and practice seem to...  
...been unimproved by the... advice.

...companies are the... employers of labour...  
...in private enterprise in East or Central Africa...  
...experience is that the great majority of Africans...  
...prefer leisure to money, no matter what consumer goods...  
...are available, when once a low net cash wage has been...  
...reached. Indirect costs — housing, food, medical...  
...services, water supplies — amount to three or four...  
...times the cash wages paid.

Dilemma Facing Employers

It is one of the dilemmas of economics in this part...  
...of Africa facing every employer that an increase in the...  
...wage rate results in general in a corresponding fall in...  
...output. This basic fact appears to have been insufficiently...  
...understood or recognized by the Royal Commission...  
...We still regret the tempo of... at our...  
...peril. It is true that a slowly expanding...  
...respond to economic incentives which...  
...encourage in every way.

The Commission trenchantly observes that the most...  
...important economic expansion of East Africa occurred...  
...independently of Government plans and...  
...nothing to them. The... industry is a case in point.

Area Development

Our... development has progressed steadily, and...  
...have planted our first... small crop... so far 250 acres...  
...have been planted, and we propose to proceed over the...  
...next eight years with a planting programme of 150 acres...  
...per year.

Farms

We recently completed a dam in an entirely...  
...area where there are neither streams nor springs. The

...over a mile long... depth...  
...I would be... that it was...  
...to... it with fish... they would come...  
...by birds in flight... long distances...  
...taken place, and... our...  
...reduced... costs by 8s... we are taking...  
...of... excellent... a month...  
...well known... in the Sudan recently appeared...  
...has so far been a very... experiment...  
...cause for the crocodiles, which are so...  
...ing from long distances to... us.

We often have... of elephants...  
...salaries... salt licks... to water...  
...creatures... and move through heavy undergrowth...  
...They display great affection...  
...amongst

...the... that recently he waited...  
...a party of... bulls which had taken...  
...during... hours of dark...  
...of the bulls... shoulder...  
...other... help...  
...of such... and...  
...and...  
...are... and...  
...to put on record the...  
...of my staff, without whose...  
...special... which...  
...could not have... of maintenance...  
...My sincere thanks...  
...labourers... who have...  
...the...  
...colleagues on the...  
...greater... and...  
...We were...  
...Charles...  
...20 years, appeared in the...  
...There could have been no...  
...quished... by Her Majesty.

New Cement Factory

SOME 400... UNSKILLED AFRICANS of the...  
...Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes...  
...building...  
...River, Kenya, when construction...  
...This will be the first...  
...which members of those tribes...  
...since the outbreak of the...  
...Initial production from the...  
...150,000 tons a year, representing an...  
...of about £800,000, and...  
...Mr R. J. Hillier...  
...is managing director of the company.

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491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 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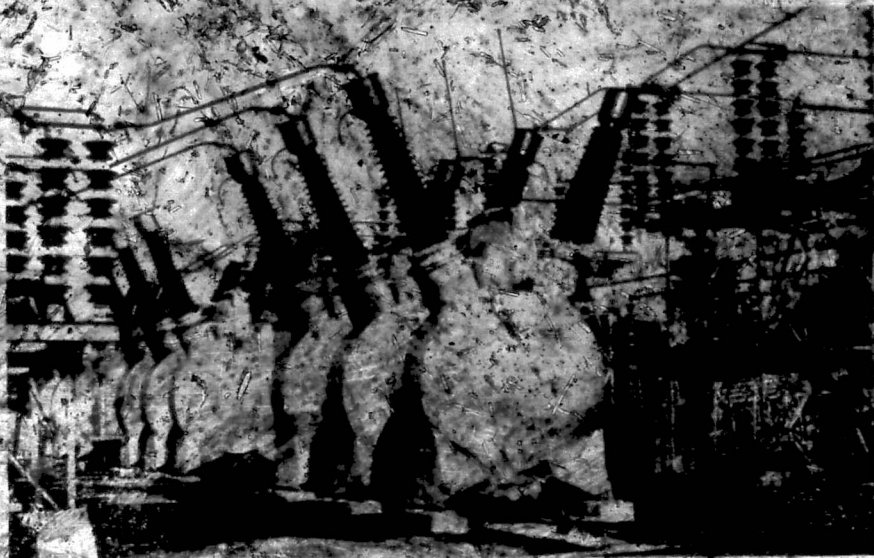
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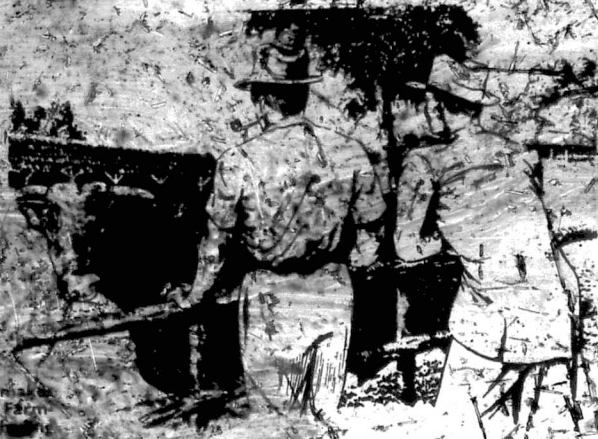
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	2003	Finance for Kariba Dam	914
Notes By The Way	904	Personals	914
Letter From Tanganyika	905	Parliament	917
Paris	906	Local-Mining News	923
Discussion	907	Company Reports	921

Founder and Editor:  
S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1956

Vol. 27

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40th Year

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**POLITICAL LEADERS** of all races in Tanganyika Territory have founded a United Tanganyika Party, the aims of which are stated in a striking manifesto which are stated in a striking manifesto which is published in full in this issue. Nowhere else in Africa has such strong support for one common policy been declared by the members of all races in a Legislature, including a high proportion of non-Europeans. The Europeans who are opposed to the "over-riding obligation" to spread throughout the Territory, and especially to the less fortunate inhabitants, the moral, spiritual, social, cultural, economic, and political benefits of "older civilizations." That high challenge could be met only by first-class leadership, far better leadership, indeed, than any East African territory has ever yet had, for the central purpose of this new organization is, nothing less than the conquest of the greed inherent in man. It has been temporarily sublimated in many countries, in times of crisis, and the same result could be attained in Tanganyika, given the right impetus and direction by men who are inspired by a deep and high sense of service and determined to put it above all other considerations. That, and nothing less, is the price of success in this endeavour. Pronouncements, however sincere, will not suffice; they must be made and kept alive by a manifest willingness to rise above self-interest in daily life. Can the signatories of the document set that example in their own persons? If not, the hopes which they express are vain. But if they can put the principles they profess above habit, convenience and personal interest, they can do immeasurable service to Africa.

That the Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Asians nominated to represent non-official opinion in the Legislature should give such

a lead to the Territory and all Africa is highly to their credit, but they must expect to be judged by their impact upon the life of the Territory, not by their words. What men of God will anywhere might accept almost the whole of their statement (except perhaps the reference to full self-government), cynics will certainly dismiss it as mere verbiage, and many people who long for peace will suspend judgment until they can see if the beliefs and aims now professed begin to change individual and public opinion and action. In particular they will watch for the fulfilment by the signatories of their undertaking to expose all attempts at changes in the Constitution by unconstitutional means and all subversive and seditious activities, and for the ways in which they resist all proposals which would lead to the domination of one racial group over the others or the subjugation of one group by the others. These matters go to the heart of the racial problem in all the territories. If the non-official members of all States in Tanganyika can make good the obligation to which they have committed themselves to unite in common action for these central purposes they will work a miracle which could transform East and Central Africa.

One of them aims is a developing process directed towards full self-government within the Commonwealth. The provisional chairman, Mr. Ivor Baydon, somewhat amplified that point by a reference to the common purpose of striving to become a nation and of achieving self-government within the Commonwealth. It is a sad commentary on the lack of wise policy by successive Governments in the United Kingdom that any of the territories should want nationhood and self-government

### Federation Should Still Be the Aim

for itself rather than participation in an East African Federation, yet in present circumstances it is not surprising to find the spokesmen for all the races espousing the idea of closer union with their neighbours for all the world knows how badly Kenya and Uganda have mismanaged their affairs. Precisely the same colonialist attitudes general in Uganda, however, and many Europeans in Kenya would object to federation with Uganda, though they might accept a wide Tanganyika. Statesmanship should not accept such short-sighted defeatism, but should be able to foster inter-territorial and inter-racial understanding and trust as an essential prelude to that federation which should be the natural destiny of the three adjacent and complementary Dependencies. A weak Uganda, a weak Tanganyika, and a weak Kenya, weak in the sense of States comparable with the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or Nigeria, would be poor substitutes for an East African Federation — for which the best possible foundation would be created by the success of the plan now made public by those who most influence opinion in the Mandated Territory. Let them strive for that goal within the effort, but with the intention of spreading its influence to Kenya and Uganda for the good of all East Africa.

\*\*

**THE POLITICIANS.** British and Sudanese, who were responsible for the British scuttling from the Sudan, are primarily to blame for last week's tragedy in Kosti, when nearly two hundred peasants **Black Hole Of Kosti.** The politicians who contrived the premature withdrawal of the British administration are culpable because, well knowing that there were not enough properly trained Sudanese to fulfil all the functions of government, they recklessly took risks which were certain to impair the well-being of the mass of the people. This tragedy would not have happened under the régime which came to an end a few months ago. The discontent which led to wholesale arrests would almost certainly not have come to pass had not the British administration; and if it had it would have been handled in a very different fashion by the administration, by the police sent to deal with the demonstrators, and by those concerned with accommodating the men arrested. The incident is comparable only with that which history remembers as the **Black Hole of Calcutta**. Exactly two centuries ago, and during the hottest season of the year, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, had one hundred and forty-six

Britons thrust into a room measuring eight feet by fifteen feet, and next morning only twenty-three still lived. In Kosti almost exactly twice the number were thrust into a room just to be the wiser, and twenty of three of the prisoners died agonizingly in a few hours.

For weeks the Government had failed to deal with unceasingly angry agitation in the area, despite the fact that cotton is the very life of the Sudan. Its Khartoum Ministers, jockeying for power, were **Blame the** **Political** **Politicians.** The politicians, and the officials on the spot, evidently lacked the experience and the capacity to cope satisfactorily with the situation. They were at least blameworthy than the politicians who, in their stampede to self-government, rashly promoted many men to appointments for which they had not the essential qualifications. Their British colleagues had great confidence in some Sudanese, and there were cases in which outgoing British administrators felt that their Sudanese successors had the character and the capacity to fill their posts competently. But that was so in a small minority of instances only, and all the experienced members of the Civil Service, British and Sudanese, knew that precipitate and complete Sudanization would involve quick, progressive, and dangerous change in standards. Almost all British officials recognized that many Sudanese lives would be sacrificed as a direct result of the reckless abandonment of the task, never far from finished, upon which Great Britain had been engaged for six decades. But Mr. Grey (Sir Anthony) Eden was so bent on his perverse policy of abject appeasement of the military junta in Cairo that he disregarded the repeated warnings of men whose whole adult life had been spent in the Sudan, and an apathetic Cabinet unhesitatingly approved the ignoble flight from responsibility. They share with Mr. Azhari and his colleagues the moral responsibility for this holocaust.

### Statements Worth Noting

"We speak of our civilization as being a Christian civilization. But no one believes that the boys and girls of Africa will pick up all that is necessary for their life from school, community contacts, or homes. There is a need for a definite militant approach to bring to the children the message of Christ for today." — Mr. R. G. Gifford Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when opening in Salisbury a conference on religious education.

"In 1956 our rate of economic progress will be even greater than in 1955." — Mr. Hubert Ponter, president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries.





...to lay down the beliefs which must be held... to become a nation and of achieving self government... the Commonwealth.

...this goal will be no easy task, and it will require the united efforts of all and years of strenuous effort... The Tanganyika United Party will not bring a nation into being, but by setting these beliefs and

living in accordance with them the people of Tanganyika can become a nation.

United Tanganyika Party does provide a common basic approach to the problems which have to be faced. Our members have the will to accomplish great things for Tanganyika, and in accepting the challenge implied in the building of a nation yet to come are confident that we will secure the support of the people of Tanganyika.

Editorial comment from under Matters of Moment

# 189 Cotton Growers Die in Black Tide of Kosti

## Third Disaster Since the Sudan Achieved Self Government

FOR ONE NIGHT LAST WEEK, 189 African cotton growers in the Kosti district of the Sudan, some 200 miles south of Khartoum, died in a black tide of heat and suffocation. The cause of the disaster has been given by the Sudan Government pathologist as "heat stroke."

On a dull, overcast night, the cotton growers, some of them Sudanese but many *fellata* (African nomad territories to the west of the Sudan), were arrested, and as the local prison was full of men taken into custody in the disturbances, they were locked in a barracks under construction about a mile outside the town.

All were crowded into a single block said to be 39 feet by 100 feet and the windows were locked. According to Press reports from Khartoum, a police officer and a prison officer were present when the men were locked up, and no notice was taken of their cries during the night.

### Lamentation and its end

The prisoners were given a cup of water on arrival, but many had eaten nothing for two or three days, during which report they had been being evaded.

A report telegraphed to *The Times* stated: "Some died shouting hysterically, others rolled up on each other's heads as the night wore on. Tears on faces and legs and blood on the walls by the windows showed the efforts made to reach fresh air before the prisoners collapsed in the heat. The mean temperature at Kosti at the time of the deaths was 100 deg. F. by day and 70 deg. by night."

All this would seem to point to lamentable carelessness on the part of a few inexperienced officials. The issue, which led to the men's deaths—conditions on the cotton plantations, which is of deeper significance, is being made much of by agitators.

*Alayam*, the leading Arabic newspaper in Khartoum, that grifting without a police on internal affairs has been a major contributory factor in all three Sudan disasters of the past two years—March riots of 1954, the southern strike and now the Kosti disaster.

Deputy Premier Abd al-Rahman al-Sudani and Amin al-Sayid, in a statement, said that the deaths had been caused by the heat, but that the heat had not been the cause of the deaths was asphyxiation, since the ventilation of the barracks was good. He suggested that the men might have eaten bad food before they were arrested.

### First Official Statement

The first statement issued by the Sudan Government read:—

"The deplorable Kosti disturbances caused the authorities to arrest a large number of farmers on charges of disturbing the peace and taking part in riots and detain them in detention rooms for interrogation.

"This action was taken by the authorities concerned in the evening of February 21. But when the gates of the rooms were opened this morning it was found with deep regret that no small number of them were dead and some others in a very bad condition.

"It is believed the cause of death was asphyxiation resulting from the heat and overcrowding. Medical authorities are continuing investigations and will report to the Cabinet."

The Minister of Health, Dr. Amin El-Sayed, and the

Police commandant and Amin Ahmed Hussain, and other senior officials flew to Kosti to begin investigations.

### Dissatisfaction Among Cotton Growers

The National Guidance Office in Khartoum has issued several statements which indicate the development of dissatisfaction among cotton growers in the Kosti area, where members of the White and Suddes Tenants' Association threatened to refuse to deliver their cotton to the marketing authorities unless their demands for greater participation in profits and in the control of the schemes were granted. By law, the tenants are entitled to 40% of the profit.

When the attempt to force the growers to make deliveries was resisted by angry and well-armed men with spears and axes, who fired on the police in a general affray, several hundred of the demonstrators opened fire and killed at least 15 of the demonstrators (though the number was first officially given as 10).

Official statements made in Khartoum contain the following passages:—

February 20. Seven hundred cultivators, out of a total of 1,000 on the Gudu scheme in the Kosti district, refused to hand over their cotton and prevented pickers from picking cotton on the scheme. The pickers and others were sent to come to an understanding with the sheikhs, and they agreed to sign out of their entitlement be paid to them on Sunday. The sheikhs consented to continue work, and their claims have been considered. On the morning of the 21st, however, yesterday cultivators demonstrated in large numbers, led by their sheikhs, and armed with spears and knives. They demanded and obtained permission to make deliveries, but the sheikhs refused to do so and caused them harm.

### Police Action

The police were compelled to intervene and had to disperse the mob with tear-gas which they did not desire, and attack on the police and on the pickers. Whereupon the police were obliged to fire and casualties of both sides, police and cultivators, were the result. Two policemen and the son of the cultivator were killed and two policemen and a police constable were seriously injured. Cultivators' casualties were not given as a result of their fleeing from the scene of events.

Reinforced police to maintain order were dispatched to the district. The vast majority of the cultivators who were the cause of the disturbance in the area of disturbances in the Gudu scheme and the police have the position fully in hand, and have been able to take to arrest about 200 of the instigators believed to have taken part in the rioting. The investigation to find out the facts of the case in Kosti has arrived at the scene of the incidents, but as many people have already left the place, the police are unable to ascertain the actual number of casualties among them.

The district commissioner in Kosti reports that Official Notification states that 12 cultivators have been injured and 22 were injured, him of them seriously. Others were sent by their relatives direct to Geigal dispensary.

Up to this evening 325 cultivators were arrested. Conditions in the district are normal and investigation continues.

The Khartoum Correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed on February 22 that casualties in clashes on a cotton plantation of the previous Sunday had been



officially admitted as 15 cotton growers and three policemen dead. He reported that the tenants had asked for their share of the profits to be increased to 60%, for an immediate advance payment, for proper auditing of the accounts, for tenant participation in management committees and for a definite sales policy. The dispatch continued:

The Government has been lenient in enforcing proper management of some cotton schemes to duly impress on it by legislation controlling owner-tenants relations and some of the tenants grievances are redressed. However, because of quasi-communist agitation, both in the Gezira and on other smaller plantations.

Cotton growers are probably the least prosperous smallholders in the Middle East. They are common to those who have want more, and their political sympathies have been unfruitful. A similar case of non-delivery of cotton was made last year on the Gezira scheme, but negotiations led to a temporary settlement.

Last year, when tenants on three private schemes in the Kosti area defied their threat and stopped picking, police enforced the law by arresting 20 tenants, who came in for trial by the local sherihs court. It was thought that trouble had been averted, but an advance payment was offered on Saturday in compensation, but a crowd of 700 cultivators attacked the police with spears and broadswords. The police failed to disperse the crowd with tear gas and opened fire, but it overcame and withdrew. After the incident police reinforcements combed the area and made arrests.

It is clear that it was anciently announced in Khartoum that all was quiet on the plantations near Kosti, and that 212 cultivators detained on suspicion of taking part in class struggle, the police had been released after inquiry by a magistrate.

At Wad Medani, however, the president and three members of the executive committee of the Gezira Tenants Association were arrested for distributing leaflets and for containing "an injurious falsehood against the Government" although the House of Representatives unanimously resolved in a month to rescind the section of the penal code under which the charge was made.

**Communists Active**

The Sudan Workers' Federation, which is a Communist dominated body, called a half-hour token strike throughout the country for Saturday and ordered demonstrations after working hours in favour of the demands of the cotton growers.

On Friday members of the Bar Association in Khartoum insisted on the Congress of Ministers and have the Prime Minister demand for the resignation of the Government. "The Leader" of the Opposition, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahdoub, is president of the association; he took part in the procession.

Last day a judge in Kosti ordered the arrest of two Sudanese police officers, two sergeants and seven other policemen on charges of negligently causing the deaths of 492 Sudanese cultivators who were killed while fighting the maximum sentence provided in the section of the penal code under which they have been charged is two years imprisonment and a fine.

Though the Government had imposed a ban on processions, there were organized demonstrations in Khartoum and Kosti. In the latter town some 500 workers, organized by the Anti-Imperialist Front, defied the police. The police did not intervene but the president of the Communist-dominated organization, (who is a member of the House of Representatives) and the secretary were afterwards arrested.

Mr. Noel Baker, special correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphed on Sunday in the course of a long message:

One English district officer could have averted Kosti with a gesture. Had 194 died when self-government replaced colonial government, that is the lesson of Kosti, if the grim truth that the prisoners could easily have been released in several half-empty barrack cells had been heeded.

Robust police leadership for the people outside Khartoum. Grievances, real or otherwise, are ignored and people left unaided.

— I get a happy notice — in British days they were not afraid — are making desperate attempts to stop the wave of bitterness and fury among the Sudanese in the Kosti district. They take no notice of the discontent and inexperienced district officers and open fire on a demonstration at the slightest provocation.

Last night police swooped on journalists in the street corner, arrested them, and searched for leaflets. After protest they were released and given an unconditional apology.

"Today a three-day general strike over the whole of the country is being planned. Newspapers are planning to publish a protest against the high-handed arrest of journalists."

The arrogance of the police was doubly responsible for the Kosti disaster — that and the fact that, although El Azhari is an excellent Prime Minister, he is absolutely useless as Minister of the Interior.

**M.P. Jailed**

On Monday Sayed Hassan El-Zorng, a member of the House of Representatives and leader of the Anti-Imperialist Front, and Mohamed El-Sayid Salim, president of the Sudan Workers' Federation, were both sentenced to six months imprisonment for leading a demonstration. Seven other men received sentences varying from three to six months imprisonment on similar charges.

Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, who has a large following in the Kosti area, sent his son on a tour of the villages to appeal for calm and to assure the people that justice would be done through the courts.

**African Land Development in Kenya**  
**Settlement in the Pastoral Areas**

RESETTLEMENT OF AFRICANS IN KENYA under the African Land Development Department (Alddev) in the year ended June last increased from 2,306 families in December to 2,691 families six months later. The report continued:

Alddev has also been primarily concerned with the pastoral areas, which forms four-fifths of the land surface of Kenya, leaving the Agricultural Department to concentrate on the lands of high potential. In the past years, after the war, the way was set to the policy of developing the land for agricultural settlements, and such new areas could be found only in the marginal belts between the older pastoral areas and the better land already occupied.

Grazing schemes were taken up in the first place to accommodate stock, while the home lands were re-conditioned. But they are now being developed for their own sake, as the second half of the Swynnerton plan aims to increase the average value of the cow stock units from £2 to £10 a year.

Grazing schemes and ranches sponsored by Alddev cover more than 12,500 square miles, only a small percentage of the 225,000 square miles of Kenya, but a useful beginning, and as one of the earliest, the Kituru (Kata) the Swynnerton target has already been reached, thus refuting the criticism that these schemes serve only to perpetuate worthless cattle.

**Need for Markets**

"This development is useless without good markets. The pastoral tribes have no way to a large extent been persuaded to sell their stock, and the fact of sales has become a casualty feature of the pastoral life. Success depends on frequency and regularity to ensure a good attendance of traders and a large supply of cattle. Unfortunately quarantines play havoc with such a programme.

Purchases by the Agricultural Marketing Organization have increased from 25,733 stock units in 1952 to 39,439 in 1954 and 23,317 for six months this year. The total for the year may well reach 25,000 and the increase is maintained if it enable the joint live-cattle plant to start operation in 1956.

Other schemes were Makuyu, 1,209 families at £212; Langata, 655 families at £302; Kijumet, 234 families at £25; Sagarua, 61 families at £41; and 1,045 families at £70.

The pace of consolidation of augmented holdings on farm planning continued to accelerate, particularly in those areas where the work was done by large numbers of repatriates who had to be placed on relief.

Over a large part of Kenya almost all development is bound up with water supply. From 1951 the Agricultural Department has completed three dam construction units, each with some minor assistance from contractors had built 95 dams in the African areas in the year ended 1954. These had a total capacity of 1,172 gallons, and a reserve of 20,500 gallons per dam. With the exception of Machakos all had been paid for from local funds.

Mr. R. D. S. MacOwan, acting Director of Veterinary Services, filled the vacancy on the board created by the retirement of Mr. R. A. Hammond.

# Rhodesian Finance for Kariba Copper Companies to Provide £50m

THE KARIBA hydro-electric scheme will be provided with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies have promised to contribute £50m, the British South Africa Company £2m, Barclays Bank D.C.O. £2m and the Standard Bank of South Africa £2m.

Dr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance, said in the Federal Parliament last week.

The paper I have just laid upon the table contains the official record of a fact which is probably without parallel in the history of any country's development. I have certainly heard nothing like it in 23 years experience of political life in Rhodesia.

This paper shows that the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia are prepared to contribute £50m. to the Government in a 44% interest as this would be in any circumstances, a particularly significant fact when the British Bank rate has risen to 5%. In addition, the companies concerned are prepared to accept a surcharge on Kariba power assumed by them for the period 1961-67 which would yield a further £10m.

This offer not only ensures that a reasonable part of the total cost of the scheme will be met from local resources but it goes beyond this. If overseas sources of finance for this scheme are sought in the degree that I expect the contribution of the mines will not only help to finance Kariba, but will also leave a substantial margin available for other projects amongst which the requirements of Rhodesia Railways have an important place.

The Government has already expressed its gratitude to the copper mining industry for this magnificent gesture, and I am sure that every member of this House will also wish to be associated with the thanks which are rightfully due to the industry.

### Chartered and Banks Contribute £8m

I am glad to say that the Kariba British South Africa Company has agreed to lend £4m, Barclays Bank D.C.O. £2m, and the Standard Bank of South Africa £2m. I have never doubted that when the time came the Kariba scheme would be well supported by these local interests which were in a position to do so but it is always gratifying when great proof of confidence has not been misplaced, and our grateful thanks are also due to these other friends of the Federation who have demonstrated their friendship at a time when it is most needed.

Mr. R. L. Prain, chairman of the Federal Finance Election Trust group of companies, said of the £50m. loan promised by the copper mining companies:

"This loan was taken up by the companies during the years 1956 to 1960 in proportion to their profitability over that period. It will bear interest at 4% and will be repayable in varying amounts over 28 years from the date of each instalment."

The copper companies have also agreed to accept a surcharge on electrical energy generated from Kariba during 1961-67. This surcharge will be calculated by agreement in such a way as to return to the Government Power Board a total sum of £10m. in the period concerned. The surcharge will be shared by all the participating companies of the trust groups in the Copper in proportion to their total consumption of energy.

These decisions are a natural sequence of acceptance by the companies of the fact that the future of copper mining in Rhodesia is inextricably bound up with the future prosperity of the Central African Federation, and that as the largest industrial enterprise in the area, as called upon to accept special responsibilities.

"Our decision brings to a close at one point our special public responsibilities to our duty to shareholders. In this sense it is a merging of the interests of the copper companies with the interests of the people of the Federation, both white and black."

It is hoped that these arrangements will finally remove any remaining financial obstacles to the solution of the power and transport problems which have claimed so much of our attention in recent years.

### Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer's Views

Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American group, said that the mines had been seriously hurt for years and that the Kariba scheme was necessary to meet such requirements. He said the Government had the necessary funds available in the interest of the companies.

The technical mission of the World Bank is now in Rhodesia to make a final appraisal of the Kariba project.

The White Paper which Mr. Macintyre laid on the table corresponds to the correspondence between the Treasury and the two copper mining groups.

It shows that the proposal is to issue £21 Government bonds of £1,000 of nominal value. The first issue of £10m. next and the last in July 1960. Northern Consolidated Copper Mines will supply £20m., Mulgaira Copper Mines £5m., Rhokana Corporation £4m. and Roan Antelope £4m. The companies asked for an assurance that the basic price to which they would be entitled would be supplied to Rhodesia, Congo, Zulu, Power Corporation, and would be used for authorization of generation of power and construction of plant and installations in Southern Rhodesia. The Treasury replied that the basic price clause before the Federal Power Board would be in a position to determine its tariff since that is the request of the companies would be placed before the board for consideration.

The British South Africa Company's loan is to be repaid in instalments during the next four or five years, and the rate of interest is to conform to the terms of any loan made by the International Bank.

### Publications Change

Sir John B. Balfour, Minister of Finance in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Monday that specifications for the Kariba hydro-electric project had been changed on the advice of consultants who had recommended the substitution of a higher powered turbine as the transmission into the scheme of 350 megawatts. The transmission line between Salisbury and Bulawayo, which is estimated to cost £100 million, will be increased to £179 million, and development of turbines capacity will be cut about £113 million, compared with an original estimate of £85 million. Whereas the average cost of producing the megawatt in Southern Rhodesia at present is £228, the new Kariba hydro-electric power plant, when fully operational, would produce it at a cost of £283, in the second year of operation and then decline progressively to £283, in 1970, that estimate being based on the assumption that the maximum demand in the Kariba area would rise from the current annual figure of 1,000 megawatts to 1,430 by the year 1970.

(Comment appears in News by the way.)

## Lord Altrincham Mr. Huxley and Mr. Leung

Mrs. ELSPETH HUXLEY and Mr. Colin Leung discussed Lord Altrincham's posthumous book 'Kenya's Opportunity' in a B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa on Monday. Both thought it an unfortunate inadequate, but learned volume, the political proposals of which they consider impracticable.

The time at which it might have been possible to bring Kenya into regions, which might have been the logical ones, had passed, said Mr. Huxley. Mr. Leung agreed, saying the idea of treating all Africans in the country in Africa as a nation was a thing that you can have a trust state in Kenya of a number of the times of a Western European nation-state. He thought that to draw Kenya into any region, which would be a natural one, might work.

Mr. Leung said that Mrs. Huxley since the regions in the single constituent of a Kenya country, would be a crucial and capital association of the regions, bearing great limits to one another, the only way forward, she felt, was to increase African and white representation in the Government, undoubtedly with the presence of the common electoral role.

Mr. Leung emphasized the need for real multi-racialism, and suggested that when multi-racialism was operated in Kenya.





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"How about heat and fire—very important in a public building."

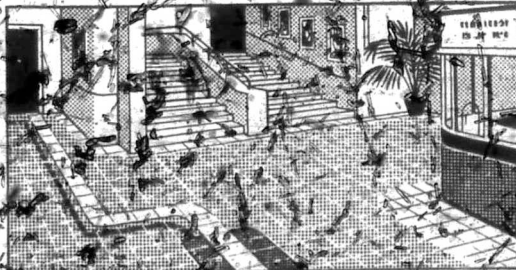
"The resilience of Semastic Tiles—which are non-slip by the way—makes them quiet and easy to walk on—and they're really cool."

"Supposing—oh, must be prepared for the worst—structural sub-floor cracking occurs. How bad is the risk on Semastic Tiles?"

"Again, don't be silly as you could hear for—Semastic Tiles are laid in a slight dip conform to the surface of the sub-floor."

"That lightness and reduction in thickness would be a great help in flooring multi-storey buildings."

"Yes, they indeed are. In fact, in all respects, Semastic Tiles—developed by the Semastic Company especially for use in tropical countries—are the best you can have."



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## Form of Parliament Should Be Clarified

### Sir Roy Welensky on Commonwealth Status

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, said in a recent speech in Broken Hill that he was anxious to see the Federal Bill reaffirm its determination to attain full Commonwealth status in the near future.

"As a Government we have shown our ability to govern fairly and to be ready bearing in mind the rather poor tools we have in the shape of our present Constitution. I sincerely hope that Her Majesty's Government will appreciate our difficulties and that there will be no unnecessary delay in dealing with our status within the Commonwealth. The necessary safeguards for African interests can be devised to the satisfaction of those who are responsible for them today."

Advocating a larger Federal Parliament, he said that if the present House completed its normal functions, it would still be two years to go before a general election but it was not too early now for the party to be in a position to consider the need for certain constitutional changes which the territorial Governments should consider seriously. The fact that some of the members represent native interests means that a quarter of the Parliament would normally refrain from becoming members of the Executive. That would be bad enough in a House of 60 members, but the position is ludicrous in a House of 100.

Seven Cabinet Ministers are not sufficient to deal properly with the problems ahead of the Federation. The Federal Government had taken over some 60% of the territorial territories. To do this there were seven ministers, while the territories had 24 ministers among them.

## American Viewpoint

PROVIDING THE FEDERATION travels steadfastly along the road towards a truly multi-racial society, there can be no limit to its development, said Mr. Walter Hochschild, president of the American Metal Company during a visit to Rhodesia. American Metal has large interests in the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Roan and other companies and their subsidiaries, and Mr. Hochschild is a director of both. Urging the Federation to remain true to its aims, he said there are six million Africans here who must have the opportunity for growth and development. One of our companies has a slogan: there is no limit to progress when people work together. That is the fundamental point. Prospects of future American investment were good, for anyone who comes here and has a look round cannot fail to be impressed by the great vitality of this country. Every time I return I am more impressed by this factor. The Federation, he thought, had reached a stage of advancement similar to that of the American West 75 years ago.

## Income Tax Report

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON INCOME TAX in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has recommended a maximum rate of 10s. in the case of income, a lower maximum rate of super-tax, and the exemption of married persons with annual incomes under £200. Three of the seven members favour the abolition of super-tax on the ground that it would stimulate the inflow of capital and of immigrants with the skill, means, and enterprise to establish new industries.

## Kenya—Sudan Trade

MR. I. E. NATHOO, Minister for Works in Kenya, who recently paid a four day visit to Khartoum as a guest of the Sudan Government, has reported promising prospects of trade between the two countries, especially in tea and coffee. He said that the Sudanese are interested in Kenya.

The elephant and buffalo are probably the only animals which are definitely on the increase in Kenya, Kenya Game report.

## Tribute to Kenya's Troops

### Remarkable Devotion to Duty

GENERAL LATHOURY, G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, said on Saturday at a reunion of the 5th Battalion The King's African Rifles that that corps and the Kenya Regiment had borne the brunt in the early days of the Mau Mau rebellion, and that their efforts and things would have been in a very sorry state in 1953 and 1954, while the King's units were being schemed and planned. He described the loyalty, cheerfulness, and devotion to duty of the African soldiers as remarkable.

He had, he said, been told that there had very soon been increases in their rates of pay. New barracks should be raised had already been agreed. New barracks for the Kenya battalions were now needed, and he was determined that the miserable slum of the arched camp at Naayuk should no longer be inhabited.

Mentioning that many African warrant officers had commanded battalions during the emergency, General Lathoury said that he hoped their status would be raised by the reintroduction of the rank of second lieutenant which had existed until 1932 in the 5th (Ghana) Battalion.

## Kenya Federation of Labour

### Communism in Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has called upon the Kenya Federation of Labour to show cause why its registration as a society should not be cancelled.

The Attorney-General announced in the Legislative Council a few days ago that the Government had taken that action on the grounds that the Federation is pursuing objects other than those constituted in its objects set out in its rules and declared in its application to register. A reply must be made by March 10. Group Captain L. R. Biggs, member for Mount Kenya, had raised the issue, saying that the federation was being used to circumvent Government policy in regard to country-wide political organizations for Africans. The federation was clearly acting as a political body, and seemed to claim that it expressed views held by Africans throughout Kenya. Did the Government intend to tolerate such an attempt to flout its declared policy?

Saying that there was assuredly some association between Communism and Mau Mau, and that the activities of the Federation of Labour must be regarded with suspicion, Group Captain Biggs commented that there was some strange reluctance on the part of the Government of Kenya to acknowledge the existence of Communism in the country. The menace was very real, however, and it was high time for that to be recognized.

## Uganda Africans Visiting India

SIX UGANDA AFRICANS will leave on Saturday by air for India to spend a month in that country as the guests of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. It had originally been announced that the party would number five. The delegation will consist of Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, a Representative Member of the Legislative Council and one of the leaders of the Uganda National Congress; Mrs. P. Kiyosokole, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council; Mr. J. W. Lwanafa, a Representative Member of the Legislative Council and a teacher in Kigezi; Mr. Sam Kibuka, secretary of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce; Mr. V. C. Nanyole, manager of the Butoga Traders' Co-operative Society; a member of the Sijja Boyship Board, and vice-president of the Busoga branch of the Uganda National Congress; and Mr. Paulo Mwanaga, organizer of the Uganda National Congress.

Letter to the Editor

Buganda Prefers Isolation  
East African Clubs in London

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, I should like to assure you that your fears that the acquisition of a house in Baywater by the Buganda Government for students from Uganda will be in the spirit of isolationism are quite unjustified. I am sure that East Africa House at Marble Arch provides for the needs of Buganda and other students from Uganda, and I am sure it is the general feeling amongst all East African students, the Buganda included, that East Africa House has done and is doing an excellent job - and nobody would like to dissociate himself from it.

Unfortunately, it simply cannot cater for the needs of all the students now in the U.K. who would like to avail themselves of its services. I have tried time and again to secure accommodation, but almost each time I have been turned down for the good reason that it has always been full.

Under the existing rules, women cannot become members and cannot even be admitted as guests by a male member. Furthermore, East Africa House does not provide facilities for corporate activities. Thus, the Uganda Association cannot hold its meetings there.

Consequently, there is plenty of scope for another house, and the Buganda Government is to be congratulated for taking the initiative to meet this need. But there is no reason to think that such a house would compete with East Africa House, or in any way supersede it, or even be an alternative to it. I am sure that those who stay in the Baywater house will always want to stroll up to East Africa House for

a drink at the excellent bar and for a chat with their friends.

Yours faithfully,  
K. K. MAYANJA,  
Cambridge.

What Mr. Mayanja's guess may be that long before the Buganda Government began negotiations for premises in London, East Africa House was in process of acquiring a neighbouring property in Great Cambridge Place in order to increase its accommodation, and that a third house has been bought for East Africa House discouraging corporate activities, they are encouraged - with the one proviso that the club premises cannot be made available for political meetings. Its main aim is to promote inter-racial harmony, which would probably be disturbed by sectional political movements. If the Uganda Association has not been able to hold meetings at East Africa House, as a correspondent implies, it was presumably unable or unwilling to do so, undertaking formally requested that the meetings would not be political in character. Other East African students hold meetings there from time to time.

I still consider it unfortunate that isolationist action should have been taken by Buganda, though we hope, of course, that Mr. Mayanja's expectations may be realized. If his argument were sound, however, there would be a case for a Kenya House and a Tanganyika House, in addition to this new Buganda House; but surely nobody would consider dissipated developments of that kind desirable. — Ed.]

An African to Africans

AN AFRICAN MEMBER of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Arthur Brown, one of three African members of UNESCO now touring Africa, has said in Kisumu that Africans should concentrate on education before politics; that too many young Africans were married too early; that too many neglected agriculture and were interested only in white-collar jobs; that some preferred care-free lives to further studies; and that Northern Rhodesia was backward in education, and that education is usually neglected where there is taken more than necessary.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. T. WILCOX, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, is visiting in Sidrap, Kenya.

MR. E. S. REY, vice-chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries (Pharmaceutical), Ltd., has been visiting Khartoum.

SIR HERBERT COX, former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, is to be chairman of a commission of inquiry into the recent disturbances in Sierra Leone.

MR. KENNETH MAURICE WATKINS, since 1949 Financial Secretary of the Somaliland Protectorate, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the Bahamas.

SIR STRATH RALLI, as chairman and director of Ralli Brothers, Ltd., has returned from a month's trip to South Africa, on which he was accompanied by CAP RALLI.

MR. S. E. J. BORRAN, commercial assistant to the general manager of Nyasaland Railways, sailed on Thursday in the *Empireburgh* eastwards on his way back to Limbe.

THE HON. JOHN HAREY, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has appointed MR. A. H. C. HARRIS, M.P. for Maldon, Essex, to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES KEIGHTLEY, C-in-C, Middle East Land Forces, and LADY KEIGHTLEY, are visiting the Federation as the guests of the Governor-General, LORD JEWELLIN.

MR. J. FENWELL, manager of the Manchester office of the Union Castle Line, has retired after 49 years' service. His successor is MR. W. S. WILKINSON, who joined the company in 1927.

MR. I. C. W. BAYLSON, chairman, and MR. A. Y. A. KARIMBE and CHIEF H. M. LUGUSHA, vice-chairmen, of the Tanganyika Non-Official Members' Organization have been re-elected.

MRS R. C. BONE, until recently on the staff of Johns Hopkins College of Education, has been appointed principal of the new Teachers' College in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will visit the Union of South Africa and the Central African Federation in September and October, accompanied by LADY HOME.

MR. FRED SMITHYMAN, who has been a member of the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland for 26 years, is retiring. During the last war he served in the King's African Rifles, Africa, as a major.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY had an audience of the QUEEN last week on his return from Central Africa. MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received in audience the same day.

The marriage is announced between MR. D. G. THOMSON, of the Nigeria Police, and MISS ANNE ROBERTSON, only daughter of SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of Nigeria, and lately Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and LADY ROBERTSON.

DR. C. E. HOCKING, Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office, has been appointed consultant to the Kariba Lake Committee. He will visit Northern Rhodesia from March 20 to 24 to advise on the fishing potential of the lake, the best methods of exploitation, and the degree and methods of bottom clearing to be undertaken.

MR. ANTHONY HURD, Conservative M.P. for Newbury, who has paid a number of visits to East Africa, is visiting the Falkland Islands, which had never previously been visited by an M.P. in the United Kingdom. He carried letters of greetings from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

MR. DINDRAGH SINGH, who has arrived in England by air from Uganda to study law and economics at London University, captained the Uganda Asian cricket team in Uganda last year, was captain of the Uganda hockey side which played against Kenya in each of the last two years, and has played for Uganda against the All-India and Pakistan Rover teams.

MR. JOHN S. DEAN has been appointed chairman of King Line, Ltd., the principal subsidiary of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. MR. O. A. HALL has been appointed managing director, and MR. J. G. DUMSDAY and MR. R. M. TURNBULL have joined the board, from which MR. R. B. THOMSON (chairman) and SIR CAMPBELL STUART have resigned.

MR. D. G. MAULICK, who has been appointed Commissioner for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, served in Uganda in 1930-38 and with the Governor's Conference Secretariat in Nairobi from 1940 to 1944. He went to Tanganyika in 1948 as Assistant Director of Economic Control and in 1952 he has served in the Gold Coast.

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## DUNFORD, MIDHURST, SUSSEX

THE FORMER HOME of Richard Cobden, a pleasant country house in lovely surroundings near the South Downs, fully modernized three years ago, is being developed as a meeting place for groups of various kinds and as a centre of thought on African problems. Individual visitors of all races are also welcome for short periods. Amenities include central heating, warmed conservatory, extensive gardens and woodlands, good cuisine. Details from the secretary.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

ASSISTANT WORK ADMINISTRATIVE WORK at **NYALI-MOMBASA**, mainly for toll bridge. Knowledge of constructional network useful. Good prospects. With full particulars to J. L. BOSTON MAYHEW & Co., Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2., or Nyali, P.O. Box 117, Mombasa.

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## Obituary

## Dr. C. J. Wilson

DR. CHRISTOPHER JAMES ("DAN") WILSON, C.M.G., M.C., M.D., whose death in Nairobi in his 73rd year was reported last week, had spent many years in East Africa and was very popular with Kenyans of his generation.

After leaving Cambridge where he gained first class honours in science, he qualified M.D. at London Hospital. He went to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and then became a surgeon on ships of the Royal Mail Line. After a spell as a medical officer on pioneer constructional work in South America he joined the Colonial Medical Service in East Africa in 1911, and when war broke out in August 1914 became M.O. of the East Africa Mounted Rifles, in which he wrote the history. There was perhaps no more popular man in the unit than "Dan" Wilson, who was awarded the Military Cross and twice mentioned in dispatches during the campaign.

Soon after the end of the war he became Deputy Principal Medical Officer in Kenya, and then in 1925 P.M.O. in Kenya. From 1931 to 1933 he was D.M.S. in the War Department. He then retired and settled in Kenya. In 1937 he was nominated to the legislative to represent African interests and appointed to the Executive Council. He took his duties seriously, keeping in close touch with Africans. Before he resigned in 1943 he had been made C.M.G.

## Two Frank Books

He wrote "Before the Dawn in Kenya" in 1953 and in the following year "Kenya's Warning" (two Frank

books) in which he pleaded for honest recognition of the basic truths of the situation, including in particular the fact as he held it to be, that very few Africans in that country were yet competent to make a useful contribution to public affairs, and that to thrust political responsibility upon them prematurely was unfair to them and to Kenya.

Wilson was sharply critical of the failure of the Government to deal promptly and effectively with the outbreak of the Kikuyu rebellion and because no notice appeared to be taken of his reiterated warnings he began to write regularly for a Nairobi weekly paper, which provided him with a platform for a series of sharp attacks by no means least on some of the settler politicians and especially Mr. Brodell. It was a sense of duty, which indeed led him to impose this self-imposed task, for he was at more charitably minded man with scrupulous standards and a deep love of Kenya.

Mrs. (née Grace) Sinclair survives him.

COLONEL JACK GLEFFAN, O.B.E., who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 72, settled in the Colony in 1924, and farmed in the Banket district until five years ago. Educated at Marlborough and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery, Agony in 1903, and was severely wounded in France in 1918. He retired from the Army in 1922. He has been a keen cricketer as a young man, and was always an ardent rider.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR PARLISER, D.S.C., who died at his home in London last week at the age of 65, was Commander-in-Chief, on the East Indies Station from 1946 to 1948.

COLONEL H. TRAVERS KIRKLAND, D.S.O., late Royal Artillery, resided in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

## Africans with incomes of £1,000

DURING A RECENT VISIT to the Kiambu district of Kenya Mrs. Angela Christopher was told by a district officer that he knew at least 10 Africans in one location alone who have incomes exceeding £1,000 a year.

She visited the Kangora chicken farm of the Justin Kotja family, with more than 1,000 birds, mostly White Leghorns, some imported by air from England, where one of the sons had studied poultry management.

In an interesting article in the *Kenya Weekly News* Mrs. Christopher gives a table showing that agricultural production by Africans in the Kiambu area last year reached a value of almost £900,000, compared with £654,000 in 1954. At the top of the table came wattle fuel and poles worth £280,000, and wattle bark at £238,635. Fruit and vegetables produced more than £115,000, charcoal £104,000, pineapples £48,000, pyrethrum £45,000, potatoes nearly £36,000 and bananas about £3,500.

## Uganda's Buoyant Trade

IMPORTS INTO UGANDA in the first 10 months of last year reached the record total of £27m., or £2m. more than for the whole of 1954. Compared with the previous year, nearly double the value of motor-cars and motor-cycles was imported. Exports for the same period at £8m. were £2m. more than for the first 10 months of 1954, with coffee reaching the record of £3m. This took £11m. of Uganda's exports in U.K., £2m. and America, £6m. Of the Protectorate's imports £12m. were from the U.K. and £2m. from other African growers received £15m. for their crop of robust coffee for the 1954-55 season, more than £4m. of which was drawn from the Coffee Price Assistance Fund.

## Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist-Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors in the territories, and to give advice, maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. These addresses are:

**DAR ES SALAAM**  
Main Street (opposite the harbour)

**MOMBASA**  
Killingini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

**KAMPALA**  
Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

**NAIROBI**  
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to  
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.  
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA

In LONDON the Association's new branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative for East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 36-37, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from the African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

**Parliament**

**Kenya European Official Dismissed**

**Inquiry Promised into Origin of Mau Mau**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of State for the Colonies, announced that the appointment of Mr. W. Richmond, the administrative officer concerned in the case in Kenya of Kāmau Kichina, had been terminated.

MRS. BARRARA CASTLE, Labour Member for Blackburn, who recently visited Kenya in connexion with the case, asked the Minister whether he now agreed that she had been justified in the charges she had made against the professional conduct of that official, for which charges the Colonial Secretary had bitterly attacked her. "Would the Minister convey to his right hon. friend that it would be wise to be more sympathetic in future when matters like this are raised?"

MR. HARE: "I am sure that the Secretary of State always wishes to be sympathetic to the hon. lady. In fairness to my right hon. friend, I think I should say that it was he who caused the investigations to be made into this case."

MRS. CASTLE asked whether five named men who were arrested in Nairobi on August 25 and sent to Manyani detention camp were still in detention, what charges had been brought against them, and what was the evidence on which it was based.

MR. HARE replied that the men were detained on grounds of public security because of their complicity in Mau Mau activities. No charges had been preferred against them. The advisory committee on detainees had recommended their continued detention, and the Governor had accepted that advice.

MRS. CASTLE: "As the military campaign against Mau Mau is now practically closed, and in view of the very suspicious circumstances concerning the arrest of these men, does the Minister think that it would be desirable to have a public trial of these men detained so recently instead of only giving these vague and unproved grounds for their detention?"

MR. HARE: "The evidence concerning the complicity in the Mau Mau activities was really sufficient to satisfy the advisory committee, who are under the chairmanship of a judge, and they are quite clear in their minds that there was every justification for detaining these men."

MR. FENNER BRICKWAY (Lab.) asked under what ordinance 1,000 Africans alleged to belong to the passive wing of Mau Mau in Nairobi had been arrested.

MR. HARE: "During the week ended January 28, 877 Africans were arrested and charged before the courts for various offences, including vagrancy, trespass, theft, offences against Emergency Regulations and offences against laws. Eighty-two were arrested as Mau Mau suspects; 77 were released, four are still under investigation, and one has been detained."

**Forced Labour**

Mrs. Castle asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that in some parts of Embu and Fort Hall women were forced to give five to six days' communal work per week, with the result that their children were suffering neglect.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Agricultural communal work is limited in Embu to one day a week and in Fort Hall to two days a week, subject to 90 days maximum per annum. In Fort Hall district particular attention is at present being paid to the building of villages, and a considerable amount of time is spent by plot holders on building their own huts. This is an individual responsibility, and is not classed as communal labour, although the people organize the work on a communal basis according to their custom."

Mrs. Castle: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the information which he has just given conflicts with information given to me by the district commissioner in Embu, with whom I did a tour, and that individual women in the villages there told me that they were doing three days' manual labour, some on such general work as maintaining roads? Is it not true that we made these jobs the responsibility of paid labour and did not put them on the backs of women and make them forced unpaid workers?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not know whether the hon. lady, after three weeks in Africa, has convinced herself that she is now prepared to alter the habits which have gone on for centuries."

**Inquiry into Mau Mau Origin**

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.) asked if at the cessation of the active phase of the emergency in Kenya the Government would instigate a full inquiry into the origins and growth of Mau Mau to ascertain why the movement was allowed to grow to such an extent before the Kenya Government took action.

MR. HARE: "The Kenya Government intends to investigate these matters fully at the end of the active phase of the emergency."

**African Franchise Report**

Asked for a statement on the Couits Report on African franchise, MR. HARE replied that as it was now being debated by the Kenya Legislative Council he had nothing to say at present.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware of the very deep resentment among Africans towards these proposals, and particularly the proposals that there should be plural votes for certain persons and an income restriction upon other Africans, and will he give reconsideration to these proposals?"

MR. HARE: "My information is not the same as that of the hon. Member. I have arranged for copies of the Couits Report and of the sessional papers to be put in the library. The discussion in the Kenya Legislature should be over by the end of the month, and I am sure it would be better to wait until we have had all the information before reviewing this."

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Is it not a fact that these proposals have been very well received in certain quarters, and is it not very wise to take advantage of Kenya that the proposals could be given a chance to be worked out without interference from this House?"

MR. HARE: "I think that is quite correct. On the whole, the reaction has been very favourable, and I still think that we must give the proposals a reasonable chance."

J. JOHNSON: "May I ask the Minister to look again at the so-called 'loyalty' test, which has caused enormous ill-feeling among the Kikuyu and Embu and Meru peoples, and which can lead to discrimination and abuse by administrative officers in certain cases?"

**High Commission**

MAJOR P. H. B. WALL (Cons.) asked whether the Secretary of State would consider moving the headquarters of the East Africa High Commission from Nairobi to some centre outside Kenya, such as Entebbe.

MR. HARE: "No, Sir. The legislation establishing the East Africa High Commission provides that its headquarters shall be at Nairobi, and that the Governor of Kenya shall be its chairman. Nairobi is geographically midway between Dar es Salaam and Entebbe, and experience has shown that it provides the most convenient site for the headquarters."

MAJOR WALL: "Will not the Minister agree that in Tanganyika and Uganda more confidence would be inspired in the East African High Commission if its headquarters were not at Nairobi and if the senior Governor took the chair?"

MR. HARE: "Nairobi is situated literally on the centre of the lines of communication in East Africa. In fact, for 20 years prior to the formation of the High Commission Nairobi has been the headquarters of most of the inter-territorial services. It may be of some comfort to the hon. and gallant member if I tell him that the High Commission does not always meet in Nairobi. In fact, of its last two meetings, one was held in Dar es Salaam and the other in Entebbe."

**Riot Damage Ordinance**

In a statement on the Riot Damage Ordinance enacted by the Northern Rhodesian Government, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that it would remain in force until the end of the year and then expire unless re-enacted.

"It provides that when a riot occurs, whether or not occasioned by the stoning of cars involved in accidents, the Governor in Council may declare the area concerned to be a riot damage area. He may then appoint a commissioner to assess the damage, to find out the names of all the inhabitants of the area, and to discover how many of them were present at the riot. He may then try to prevent the damage and to restore the rest of the population to order."

"On receipt of the report the Governor may impose a levy on all the inhabitants; but the levy must not exceed the total amount of the damage (including the cost to the Government) and it may be imposed if the Governor is satisfied that all those who were present at the riot have been prosecuted. The levy is to be paid into a Riot Damage Fund, from which compensation can be paid to the victims of riots."

## Serengeti National Park Agreement with the Masai

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STATEMENT has been issued in Tanganyika:

The future of the Serengeti National Park has for some time been a source of serious concern both to Government and the board of trustees, and great consideration has been given to ways and means of overcoming the difficulties which have become increasingly apparent. These difficulties spring from the legitimate interests of Masai within the park.

When the park was declared the position of these Masai who had established rights in the area, was recognized and an undertaking given that these rights would not be disturbed without their consent. It was at that time hoped that the exercise of these rights would not conflict with the main objectives of the park, but unfortunately experience has shown that this is not the case.

The suggestion which ultimately emerged as that best calculated to provide the best solution was based on securing the agreement of the Masai to give up all their rights in those areas of the park in which the trustees attached the highest importance to the preservation in perpetuity of the flora and fauna in its natural state. There would thus be no further conflict with human interests in these areas. The remainder of the park would at the same time be declared a controlled area under the Fauna Conservation Ordinance.

### Controlled Area

Here the Masai would be free to carry on their normal way of life, i.e., build their *bomas* herd their cattle and protect themselves and their stock from wild animals, but hunting without the prior permission of the game warden would be forbidden, and wild life would thus continue to enjoy protection from hunting.

The possibilities in this direction have accordingly been carefully investigated by Government in consultation with the trustees and with the Masai. It has not been possible to make any statement while these consultations were in progress and

will be published as soon as the agreement has been worked out.

It may now be stated that the Masai have assured Government of their willingness to co-operate by evacuating certain areas in the present National Park on condition that they have unrestricted rights of access and residence in the remaining areas and that water for their use should be provided in these areas. These rights should in no way conflict with the establishment of a controlled area for the Masai, who are, by tradition, normally content to leave game undisturbed, and proposals on this basis were accordingly submitted to the board of trustees for their consideration.

The board have indicated their acceptance, subject to the controlled area being secured against alteration other than with the consent of the Legislature, to which they attach high importance.

The whole question is now receiving further consideration in the light of the understanding reached with the Masai and the views of the Government. It is the intention of Government to issue an explanatory White Paper before submitting its proposals to the Legislature for the requisite approval.

### Federal Bank Bill

THE BANK OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND BILL, now before the Federal Parliament, proposes the establishment of a central bank in Salisbury with a capital of £1m. to be held by the Federal Government. At least five out of the seven directors would be representatives of industry, commerce, or farming. The bank will take over all assets and liabilities of the Central Africa Currency Board, act as banker to the Federal Government, issue bank notes and coinage, and as the Government's agent issue and manage the public debt. The Bill lays down the minimum and maximum reserve balances which the commercial banks must maintain with the central bank. For current accounts the range is from 6% to 25% and for deposit accounts from 3% to 10%, the actual percentage in each case being determined by the central bank and amended from time to time.

### Increased Rail Traffic

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS' REVENUE for December was £1,530,500, against £1,441,000 in the same month of 1954. Revenue for the whole of 1955 was about £17,488,000 (£15,336,100). Railings to Mombasa Island at 59,778 tons were 23.9% higher than in the previous month. Tonnage railed up-country from Mombasa during 1955 was 1,396,466 tons, against 1,251,268 tons in the previous year. The tonnage railed to the coast of Tanganyika on the Central Line was 21,497 tons, an increase of 25% over December, 1954, the total for the year being 36% higher than in the previous year. Traffic railed up-country last year from Tanga increased by 41%. A total of £27,648 tons were railed from Tanga during the year, some 24,000 tons more than in the previous year.

### Bandanga's Higher Profits

BANDANGA LTD., a company with tea estates in Nyasaland, earned a trading profit of £24,435 in the year ended September 30, compared with £13,647 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £11,150, general reserve receives £1,000, and £9,000 is transferred to development reserve. A dividend of 15% less tax, requires £2,760, leaving a carry-forward of £1,619, against £1,004 brought in. The issued capital is £32,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £30,879, and current liabilities at £19,078. Fixed assets are valued at £36,704 and current assets at £48,600, including £24,144 in cash. The company owns 572 acres of tea in bearing and partial bearing and 143 acres not yet in bearing. During the year the estate produced 322,696 lb. of manufactured tea, compared with 242,286 lb. in the previous year. E.o.b. costs per lb. were reduced from 24.23d. to 19.2d. The directors are Messrs. W. R. E. Pictou-Warlow (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, B.N. (M.P.), and Lieut. G. G. Dickson. The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 19.

A useful pamphlet on anti-malaria drugs has been published by the Ross Institute.

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# BY SEA

### New Items in Brief

A motion to repeal the Deportation Ordinance has been rejected by the Uganda Legislative Council.

Thirty-seven Africans in the service of Nyasaland Railways have been on the list for 30 years or more.

A new battalion of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment is to be known as the Third (Northern Rhodesia) Battalion.

Brothers (Rhodesia), Ltd. have given £5,000 to the death of a family business with a view to capital expenditure they deem most pressing.

The annual report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kenya, for 1955, issued on December 23, in three years has only just reached London.

Gramophone records of African music are to be manufactured in Kampala in a factory to be established by Dr. George Obel, a German industrialist.

The public seat of the Federation has been received in Rhodesia from the Royal Mint. Arguments were previously lodged with the Governor-General's Privy Seal.

The advance party of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment has arrived in Kuala Lumpur from Malaya. The main body will return when relieved by the 1st Rhodesia African Rifles.

This remarkable little Bill was the draft given to the Legislature by Mr. A. L. le Matre to an ordinance to amend the Tanganyika Customs Tariff Ordinance. The second reading was carried only by a majority of 2.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has donated a copy of the Bible to the Legislative Council of Kenya. The Scriptures have long been translated into 100 languages in Kenya and 839 elsewhere.

Officers of the Kenya Police were instructed to make 117 arrests last year, 227 of them in Nairobi. The seven police stations in the colony have a combined strength of 1,000 Europeans, 1,000 Africans and 60 dogs.

More than 100 African athletes have started training for the 1956 Olympic Games. Mr. J. G. Henson, a coach, is in charge of the Olympic training camp.

The Olympic Games will be held in Melbourne, the colony of his majesty to Australia from 1956 to 1960.



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### Brighter Future for Capable Africans but they Lack Sense of Responsibility

Mr. A. P. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said when addressing African members of the Staff.

"There has recently been a number of cases where African members of the staff who have been promoted failed to do their job but worked hard, and have not shown a proper sense of responsibility. For example, some have been drunk on duty. In other cases they have been guilty of stealing money and goods entrusted to their care."

"On the other hand many Africans have been able to carry out their duties with every satisfaction, but not enough are coming forward to fill the high posts which we have made available to Africans in recent years and which are anxious to fill."

"Staff cannot be promoted merely because they have had long service. They can advance only when they show that they are capable of assuming the responsibility of the job. Because it is only in this way that we can earn the money to pay your wages. There is a very bright future in the Railway service for the hard-working and capable employee."

### Competition in the Air

Five competing airlines are expected to enter the Federal Government's air market. Mr. A. Hume, chairman of the Air Corporation of Southern Rhodesia, said that the Honing-Clan Air Corporation, Ltd. has two competitors, the Honing-Clan Air Corporation, Ltd. and the Honing-Clan Air Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Hume said: "There must be some element of competition. The more competition, the more people will be able to trade."

Mr. Curtis suggested that there was a "tremendous danger" in leaving the main part of a country's air services to the concern of a few competitors would not help the development of the country as a whole.

The Honing-Clan group propose to start the first direct Salisbury-Bombay heavy-gauge service when the new line is opened in the latter half of this year. York will be a station passenger will be used.

### Pioneers' Revelation

WE RECENTLY PUBLISHED THE NEWS that Mr. A. H. Wood, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, who was in England had left an account of an episode of which there appeared to be no other account, namely a meeting in which the pioneers agreed to repudiate British control of Southern Rhodesia and proclaim a republic with Cecil Rhodes as president if he were alive. In connexion with the Jameson Raid could we readers give the names and addresses of the author or next of kin?

### Lobito Rail Link

SE. ROY WLENSKY, the Federal Railways Commissioner, said in Lusaka recently that Rhodesia Railways and the Congo Airways were unanimous in their recommendation for the use of the Lobito rail link to aid in the Federation but that they could not yet disclose what the proposals were. They were now being studied by the Rhodesia Railways Board and the Ministry of Transport. The Federal Government is involved and consultations must be held before any announcement could be made.

Zanzibar spends 4% of its revenue on the salaries and emoluments of officials. Mr. J. G. Henson, M.L.C. speaking in the Legislative Council.

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MINING

African Advancement on Copperbelt  
136 Africans Already Promoted

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA CHAMBER OF MINES issued the following statement in Kuwe on Monday evening:

Satisfactory progress has been made in the past few months with the training of African employees who have been selected to take over more skilled and responsible jobs, including the jobs that were handed over to them under the agreement reached by the companies and the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Union in September, 1955.

A total of 75 categories of jobs is involved, including the 22 handed over under the agreement. The other 51 involve the advancement of Africans into newly created jobs outside the European sphere.

A total of 136 Africans have been promoted to advanced jobs and another 129 are at present being trained. It is estimated that in the next four months there will be 232 in advanced jobs and that a further 250 Africans will be undergoing training.

Special Training

The companies have carefully considered the qualifications necessary for each job. They have been prepared to detail proficiency tests and to lay down to ensure that Africans selected can successfully do the job. In many cases special training had to be organized to enable Africans to qualify for the jobs.

Although certain minimum educational qualifications have been laid down for some jobs, the companies have exercised their discretion in waiving these requirements in order to avoid penalizing employees of long and satisfactory service and experience who were able to do their new jobs satisfactorily. This discretion has been exercised in the case of 115 African employees.

Educational qualifications of this kind are required only for certain jobs which fall within the scope of employees represented by the African Staff Association and are not required for any of the advanced jobs which are to be done by employees represented by the African Miners' Trade Union although a basic knowledge of English is required in all cases.

The companies point out that in addition to the Africans who are being promoted to these advanced and more responsible jobs, there are many hundreds of Africans throughout the industry who are affected because they have to be selected and trained to fill the vacancies caused by the promotions.

High Prices for Metals

BASE METALS showed spectacular rises on the London market last week, copper rising more than £20 to a new record price of £421 a ton, tin £423 had also broken a record, tin advancing no less than £70 to £1,000 one day to £837, lead adding £5 to reach £125, and zinc more than £10 to £173. Authorities in the higher price zone and the knowledge that the Government will probably reduce the zinc stockpile is the main reason for the higher copper price which further advanced in the U.S.A., partly in consequence of pressure from China for a further price rise from American buyers. The present price is the highest since April, 1954.

Higher profits for Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £261 in the year ended September 30, 1955, compared with £63 in the previous year. Dividends totalling £100,000 were paid, leaving a carry-forward of £279,433. The company's assets brought in £1,453,903 in shares and £1,453,903 in cash. Capital reserve stands at £259,000, and is appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets at £474,218, reserve reserves at £33,374, and other liabilities at £101,858. Total assets appear at £1,121,338, and liabilities at £254,815, and current assets at £212,665, including £87,743 in cash.

During the year 162,600 (159,907 tons of ore were sent to the Dalmy mine for a yield of 3,39 (3,08) dw. per ton and a working profit of £102,890 (£93,550). The corresponding figures for the Sunnyside mine were 33,500 (30,100) tons, 5,16 (4,48) dw. t., and £7,837 (£10,655); and for the Bay Horse mine 13,950 (13,300) tons, 4,74 (4,52) dw. t., and £5,170 (£3,268).

The directors are Messrs. E. B. Penfus (chairman), S. Dench, C. P. Oatford, F. E. Wigley, F. L. Wigley (alternate), P. A. Jousse, and Sir Digby Bunnell (alternate). B. W. Duggan, J. C. Burnard, and J. H. Ince.

The 46th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on March 27.

The chairman's statement appears on another page.

Rand Selection Corporation

RAND SELECTION CORPORATION, a company with interests in Rhodesia, reported a dividend of £254,027 for the year ended September 30, 1955, compared with £149,553 in the previous year. Tax absorption was £2,611, and a dividend of £23,344 (dividend £818, and a bonus of £497,339) was paid on 208,700 shares. The issued capital of the parent company is £1,018,939 in shares of 5s. Dividends and interest payments are £6,052,648 (market value £14,500,000) and £1,751,905, interest in subsidiary companies at £4,027,239, and current assets at £1,622,239, and current liabilities at £561,994, including £16,420 in cash.

Expansion at Kamativi

KAMATIVI MINES, LTD., a Dutch-financed company mining in the Gwaai area of Northern Rhodesia, have increased their authorized capital from £700,000 to £3m, and intend to raise the amount to £4m. From 900 tons a day to 1,000 tons, the present shareholders at the Billiton Company, the Hagedorn Company, and the monthly production of tin last year was about 35 thousand tons. Its excellent pure tin is combined with an excellent refined lead from Broken Hill to make solder which exceeds to a "remarkable degree" the quality of British and other specifications. "Kamativi," a spokesman of the company has said, "should be able to make about the best solder in the world, where in the world today due largely to the fact that only virgin metals are used."

THE BRITISH MINING TRUSTS group changed their tin price from £100 a ton for copper on Monday, raising it by £20 to £120 a ton, as was last altered on September 15, 1955, when it was increased from £125 to £160. Since the plan was introduced on August 9 last year the price has been consistently below that quoted on the London Metal Exchange. During the 20 months the London market price has risen from £94 to more than £120.

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Company Report

# Central African Road Services, Limited Company Restored to Private Enterprise By Northern Rhodesia Government Now Owned by Rhodesia United Transport, Limited

## MR. H. ST. L. GREENFELL'S REVIEW

MR. H. ST. L. GREENFELL, O.B.E., Chairman of Central African Road Services, Limited, has circulated the following statement with the directors' report and accounts of the company for the year ended September 30, 1955:

The past year has seen great changes. The company, which in the past three years has been owned by the Northern Rhodesia Government, has now become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rhodesia United Transport, Limited. Its name has been changed from Thatcher, Hobson and Company, Limited, to Central African Road Services, Limited. And its predominant position within Northern Rhodesia in the transport field has been assured by the issue to it of a passenger franchise over the principal long-distance routes for a period of 21 years from January 1, 1955.

### Government Transfers Control

These changes require explanation. Northern Rhodesia Government's willingness to transfer control of the company back into the hands of private enterprise stemmed from its desire to attract outside capital into the territory to assist in its development projects which are the direct responsibility of the territorial government.

In my statement last year I reported that the Northern Rhodesia Government had agreed to provide the company with a further £300,000 capital, £50,000 of which had been drawn by September 30, 1954. Under the arrangements made with the United Transport Company, Limited; that company undertook to repay to the Northern Rhodesia Government the loan of £50,000 and to relieve it of the need to provide a further £250,000 for the immediate development plan, as well as whatever further capital the company might require in the future. Thereby the Northern Rhodesia Government has been enabled to reallocate this £300,000 for other development projects.

United Transport Company, Limited, in association with British Electric Traction Company, Limited, formed Rhodesia United Transport, Limited, as a finance and leasing company to control their road transport interests within the territories of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Rhodesia United Transport, Limited, subscribed for 200,000 ordinary shares in Central African Road Services, Limited, and will be subscribing before December 31, 1955, for a further 300,000 ordinary shares.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has offered in lieu of 500,000 ordinary shares a similar number of 5% non-cumulative preference shares, which are to be made redeemable. These shares will be redeemable over the period of the passenger franchise at a premium of 21.875 pence per share. It is the intention of the Northern Rhodesia Government that on this course to return the full cost of purchasing Thatcher, Hobson and Company, Limited,

### Benefits of Transfer

It will thus be seen that as a result of the transfer of control to Rhodesia United Transport, Limited, important and material benefits have accrued to Northern Rhodesia.

Firstly, the Northern Rhodesia Government can immediately £300,000 which it can use for other development projects.

Secondly, over the period of the 21-year passenger franchise the Northern Rhodesia Government will receive £699,140 for its £500,000 preference shares, and this money can also be used for development.

Thirdly, £300,000 capital will have been brought in from overseas.

### Management and Finance

Fourthly, and possibly most important of all, the territory gains the special skill and experience of the very biggest private enterprise and transport groups in the United Kingdom, and the benefit of their massive financial resources.

The Motor Traffic Ordinance, was amended in December, 1954, by the Northern Rhodesia Legislature to empower the Governor in Council to grant passenger franchises over specified routes in areas. Such a passenger franchise was granted to Central African Road Services, Limited, in respect of certain routes for a period of 21 years from January 1, 1955. The interests of existing licence holders at that date was protected, and the Licensing Authority is empowered to issue licences to third parties up to one tenth of the total number of licences in issue on any individual route over which a passenger franchise has been granted. It is to be hoped that the interests of the public and existing operators have been secured.

### Lower Rates, New Services

With the additional capital the company expanded its fleet of passenger and freight vehicles. A new depot and workshops are under construction in Ndola and extensions and alterations made to the workshop at Broken Hill and Lusaka. Modernisation of the fleet has been completed, and the availability of the fleet has, as a result, of much improved the passenger business, and its staff have raised to a high standard.

As a result, the revenue miles run by the company's vehicles increased in the year to September 30, 1955, by 28% and the gross traffic revenue by 25%. The increase in gross traffic revenue, which has averaged some £150,000 a year, each of the last three years has exceeded the reasons for the company's expansion. The number of branches and depots, which, with the large of staff, the increase in operating profit derived from a marked increase in volume of traffic.

### Expansion of Routes

The company has increased its route mileage from 1,000 to 1,500 miles, and the revenue mileage from 1,000 to 1,500 miles.



Company Reports

# Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

## Progress in all Departments

### MR. J. E. BROWN ON PROBLEM OF LABOUR COSTS

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on February 23 in London.

MRS. E. M. WATKINS, the Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is his amplified statement:

"The results for the year ended June 30 last show a net profit of £18,325 compared with £23,000 for the previous year. This is after charging all expenses including rotation planting, costs of administration, depreciation on building machinery, transport, etc., and after providing for the trading loss incurred in respect of Wafui Farm at the date of sale of the property in March 21, 1952."

#### Distribution

"As a result of the policy of paying no dividend we distributed 10 pence per 10s share out of capital profits which had the advantage of being less costly to the company than the payment of an equivalent gross amount to individuals. We began the year under review with a balance of £17,000 in our capital profits reserve which suffices for a distribution of 10d. per 10s share equivalent to a dividend of about 145% less tax at the standard rate. That is our recommendation, and in making it we have in mind the advantages to the company and shareholders which we would prefer to prefer a capital distribution to a dividend."

#### Progress Despite Difficulties

"In spite of the persistence of low sisal prices throughout the year, the period was one of progress in all departments. The central factory, the teething troubles of which caused us some anxiety at first, ran almost trouble-free during the year. It took some time to organize efficiently our large factory labour force under the novel conditions imposed by a very modern layout, but that was eventually achieved. As a result our costs of production fell during the year, and I am glad to say they are still falling."

"The only important construction work that remained to be carried out after the completion of the factory was the building of new central workshops in the factory compound. This was put in hand during the year, and although a little more building still remains to be done the workshops have been in use for some months past. We have now achieved a high concentration of engineering activities as the circumstances of a sisal estate permit, and we have no doubt that this will make for efficiency and economy."

#### Production and Planting

"Our estimated production for 1955-56 is 2,500 tons. We are, for shareholders will recall, seeing an increased output of well-graded lower grades of production to a material extent, and 140 acres have been leased from Government (600 acres more) in new land adjoining Pangave and other sisal estates. It is of great importance to the rapid development of the new land, and our tractor department responded admirably to the demands we made on it."

"During the year under review, 200 hectares were planted with sisal without prejudice to the normal

annual routine planting. This year the planting programme for Pangave estate, which now incorporates the new land, is 280 hectares, a programme of which we believe ourselves capable. We look forward to settling down to a regular annual planting programme of 160 hectares as soon as our newly acquired land has been fully developed."

#### Higher Output and Lower Costs

"Last year I laid emphasis on the success with which our estate managers had responded to our insistence on lower costs under all heads. At the same time, and I was confident that, given a little time, our own staff would be equally successful and they have indeed to report gone a long way towards justifying my confidence."

"I am sure that some of our staff, concentrated in a most admirable manner on lowering costs, and with the prospect of a materially increased output of fibre in two to three years time, we can, I think, face the future with confidence. We should anyway be as well placed as most other producers to face whatever the future has in store for us."

"Shareholders may be surprised to expect large profits. The price of the shares is as low as £69 per ton c.i.f. London at one period during the year under review. I am glad to be able to say that the tone of the market today is better than it has been for some time, but you will not expect me to forecast the future of the sisal market."

#### Rising Labour Costs

"The trend of the labour market, on the other hand, is clearly predictable. The need to pay the African labourer higher wages is gaining ever wider acceptance, and I believe an inevitable one. We have entered a period of steadily rising labour costs. Unfortunately we have no reason to suppose that our labour force will immediately respond with a proportionate increase in their present low output. All the same, I am not inclined either to dispute the need to pay the African more or to deny that ultimate benefit should accrue to all from raising his standard of living; and, however, concerned at the length of the delay there will be before we can reap any benefit from paying higher wages. That delay means a period of low earnings for sisal companies and of unremitting savings and economy by their staffs. On this latter respect we are fortunate. Under the admirable leadership of our general manager, Mr. G. A. Sorenson, our staff will, I feel sure, continue to serve us well. Their work in 1955-56 certainly merits the warm thanks of shareholders."

"A source of added strength to the company was the recent acceptance of the post of visiting agent by Mr. B. O. Moore. As general manager of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Limited, he won for himself a leading position in the industry. We are consider fortunate in having secured the services of one in whom your staff have as great a confidence as your directors."

The report was adopted.

Company Report

# Falcon Mines, Limited

## Satisfactory Outlook at the Dalny Mine

### MR. E. B. PAPERFUS'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held on March 27 in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is the statement of the chairman of the company, MR. E. B. PAPERFUS, which was circulated with this report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1955.

No changes have taken place in the authorized and issued capital of your company. The mining claims and properties held all remain unchanged and are as stated in the director's report.

Capital expenditure on plant and equipments, during the year totalled £28,433 of which £5,435 was incurred at the Dalny mine, the principal item being £16,049 in respect of shaft sinking, which will refer to later.

#### Profit and Appropriations

The net profit for the year was £12,761 which included an estimated £35,000 derived from the re-treatment of concentrates produced and stockpiled prior to September 30, 1954. The whole of the stockpile of unroasted concentrates on hand at the Dalny mine has now been re-treated.

With regard to the appropriation account, an amount of £10,000 has been taken out in respect of investments and £49,218 has been transferred to profits appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets, mine stores, etc.

#### Dividends Total 17 1/2%

After providing for dividends Nos. 3 and 4, totalling 17 1/2% (10 1/2% per share) declared during the year, there remained a credit balance on appropriation account of £23,518, compared with £19,408 brought forward from last year.

The item previously appearing in the balance sheet as general reserve is now shown as profits appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets, etc., and after taking into account the transfer of £49,218 mentioned above, this account now stands at £474,219. When this has been added to the company's issued capital, and share premium account there is a total of £1,181,151 which is represented on the opposite side of the balance sheet by fixed assets, mine stores, materials and inventory.

The account previously called provision for replacement and renewals now appears as a normal costs reserve.

#### Dalny Mine

As forecast in my review for 1954, the ore reserves of the Dalny mine decreased during the year and the estimated tonnage in reserve at September 30, 1955, was 467,000 tons valued at 43 sh. 6d. per ounce, a width of 103 inches. This was 91,500 tons less than the total for the future, the value being 20 sh. 6d. per ounce, showing a small decrease. Development results since the end of the year have been very encouraging and a substantial stretch of new ore has been exposed to the west of the previously known Dalny ore bodies, which is considerably higher in grade than the average of the mine. In addition, the deepening of the 13th shaft to below the 13th level, which is

completed will provide further development ends below the ninth level and enable new ore to be opened up at an accelerated rate. We expect that during the current financial year the tonnage of ore in reserve will show a substantial increase.

#### Sunace and Bay Horse Mines

At the Sunace mine the favourable development results obtained in 1954 were not maintained and the estimated ore reserve at September 30, 1955, declined to 13,400 tons, valued at 5.5 sh. per ton over a width of 32 inches. The profits from this small mine have dried up and still further during the current year, but several geological possibilities of obtaining payable ore in various parts of the mine have still to be tested. It is not possible to assess the future prospects at the present time.

The Bay Horse mine also showed a decline in its ore reserve during the year and recent development results have not been encouraging. However, modest profits can reasonably be expected for the next year or so and possibilities of obtaining further payable ore still exist.

#### Prospects for Development

You will appreciate that the earnings of the Sunace and Bay Horse mines have been relatively small during the past two years and that the Dalny mine has accounted for the greater part of our profit. The outlook at the Dalny is eminently satisfactory and there are prospects of increasing the scale of our operations at this property if the good development results continue. There is no foreseeable reason why this should not be so.

The Falcon mine tribute was terminated on July 31, 1955 and your company received a net income up to that date of £992. Towards the end of the year the Mtuga copper claims were tributed to a third party on a royalty basis, but no income was received up to September 30, 1955.

#### Gold Prices

The average price realized in respect of gold produced at the three mines operated by your company was 249s. 3.5d. per ounce fine (1954—249s. 10.2d.), but monthly declarations of working profits continue to be based on the initial price paid by Southern Rhodesian gold producers, which remained unchanged at 245s. 6d. per ounce fine.

As regards taxation, the Federal rate of 6s. 3d. in the £ and the Southern Rhodesian territorial surcharge of 1s. 3d. remained unaltered but, as stated in the director's report, no taxation is at present payable by your company because of the capital redemption fund, and which is received in respect of the Dalny mine.

In conclusion I wish to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. D. O. Pearce, who resigned as manager of the Dalny mine in April, 1955, and also to Mr. W. D. How, who succeeded him. Our thanks are also due to the managers and staffs of all the company's mining properties for their loyal and efficient services during the year.



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8.8. "Mayo Lykes"	mid April	early May
8.8. "Elizabeth Lykes"	early May	mid May
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