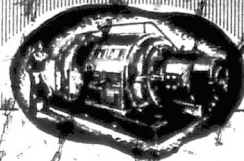


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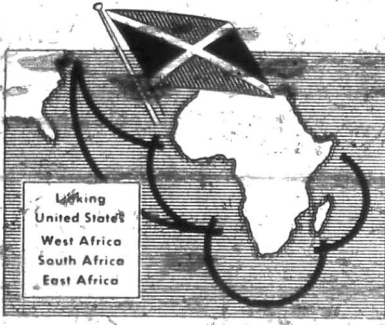
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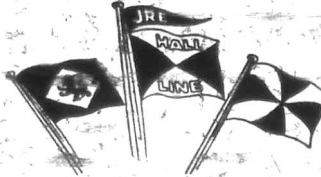
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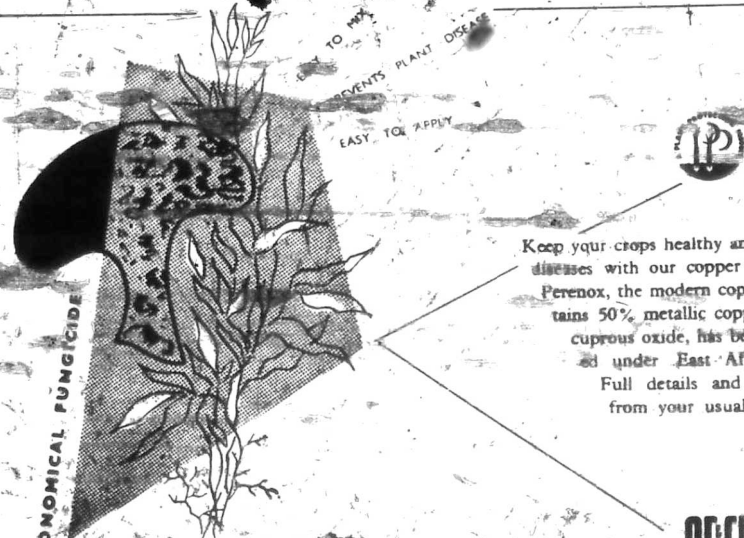
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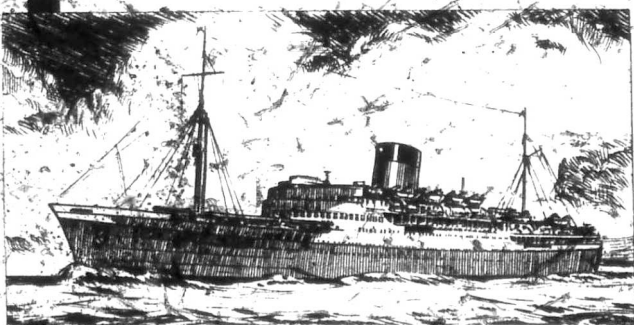
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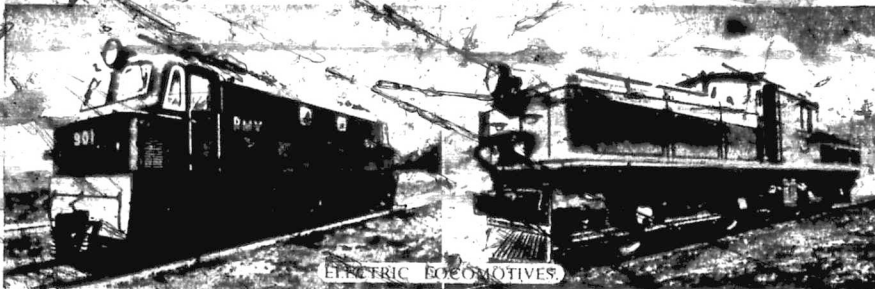
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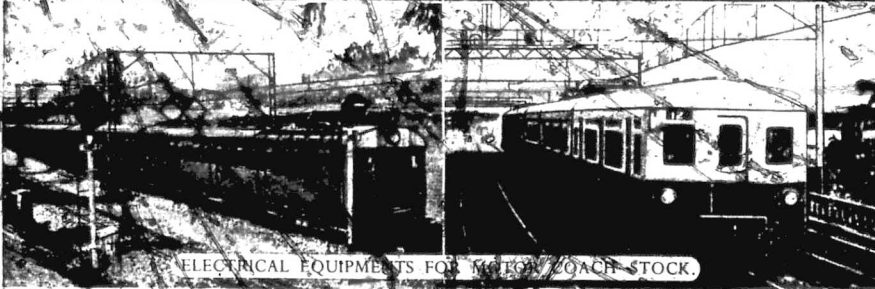
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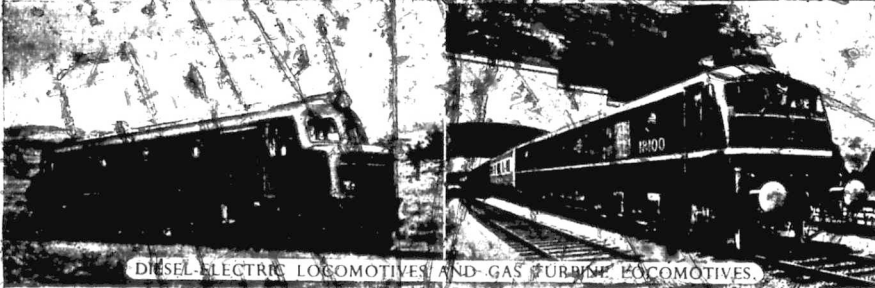
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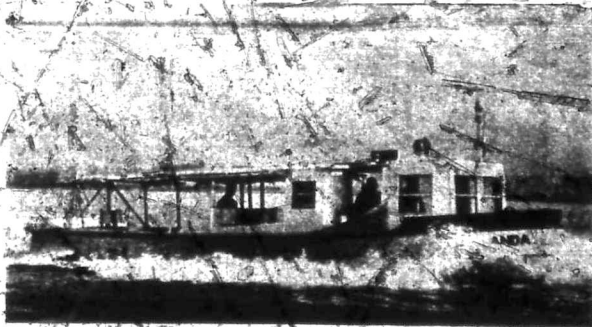
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956

Vol. 33

No. 1677

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FRACTIONS IN NEW YORK may regard Great Britain and France as standing in the dock devoid of defence to the accusations which have been hatched at the United Nations. So simple a view is

Background to U.N. Demands.

not likely to be taken by impartial judges. They will consider the United Nations itself on trial, and as busily engaged in covering up its own poor record by the traditional methods of pouring out torrents of words and abusing those whom it accuses. Its own sins of omission are far heavier than any errors of commission with which the Governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic can be charged, and the chicaneries concerted under its shadow would, if they could be revealed, dismay and disgust the millions of simple-hearted folk who imagine that abstract justice is the constant concern of what they naively consider a World Parliament unencumbered with the hindrances of self-interest. Again and again men occupying high office in the nation have told us that, in their experience, there is far more guile, collusion, and trickery at the United Nations than there ever was at the League of Nations in Geneva. It is against that background that we must judge the orgy of self-righteousness, the frenzy, and the formulae which are being offered as substitutes for practical policy.

It is fantastic to assume that a United Nations "force" of some 1,200 contingents of various nationalities, without heavy weapons without combat training, and with no common language, will bring the Egyptian Government to reason. This heterogeneous group has been declared to possess a special power because

it represents the "moral authority" of the United Nations. Who can expect Nasser to respect the moral authority of a body which has shown little morality since its creation and no power to exercise authority? He has for years defied its ruling that Israeli ships must be allowed to use the Suez Canal, and it has lacked the will to compel compliance. If the Anglo-French troops were withdrawn before the Suez Canal came under effective non-Egyptian control, then, when the waterway had been cleared of the obstructions wantonly surked in it by his orders, Nasser could continue his discriminations against the shipping of nations which he dislikes, with Britain and France at the head of the list. Anybody who conceives that to be impossible will perhaps explain Nasser's announcement this very week that thousands of British and French citizens, most of whom have lived in Egypt for long periods, are to be expelled and allowed to take out no more than £18 each, though many have large sums invested in homes, businesses, and other possessions.

Dismissal of the Russian outrage on Hungary with a few words, the United Nations turns with gusto to put pressure on Great Britain and France. The United States — which is largely to blame for what has happened in the Middle East — went out of its

way to encourage the Afro-Asian group of twenty-six members of the U.N.O. to seek to compel an Allied withdrawal from Egypt before the task of their force is anything like done and before any other body of troops is available to do what the United Nations Organization itself has by resolution recognized to be necessary. Last Saturday

day three nations voted in the General Assembly for an Afro-Asian motion demanding withdrawal "forthwith" of British, French, and Israeli forces. In voting against the motion those three countries had the support only of Australia and New Zealand, the countries which abstained from voting being Canada, South Africa, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Nationalist Cuba, and Dominica. The Belgian delegate intended to move an amendment linking the departure of British and French troops with the arrival of United Nations forces, but India and the United States threw all their influence against that sensible compromise. In the Assembly the American delegate, Mr. Cabot Lodge, made nonsense of his country's decision by voting for withdrawal "forthwith," while declaring that he understood that word to mean "as soon as possible." Such casuistry speaks for itself. Appropriately, it followed a promise on the previous day that the United States would not align itself with the Afro-Asian-Soviet nations. But it did.

The American Press, evidently inspired, declares that the United States acted from fear that Russia would otherwise have gained

all the credit for helping the African and Asian members of the Cynical Policy of Assembly. If this is the real explanation, it is probable. If, as trans-Atlantic newspapers also state, President Eisenhower thinks that Anglo-American friendship will be stronger than ever once this Middle Eastern problem is settled, he must lack knowledge of the general indignation in Great Britain at the attitude of America. The fact is that large numbers, perhaps millions, who accepted philosophically the American pressure upon this country to scuttle from Abadan, the Suez Base, and the Sudan are at long, long last angered by the cynical conduct of United States policy. Even *The Times* has referred to the "indecent" of the hounding of Britain and France in vote after vote at the United Nations, an "indecent" in which the United States has been an active participant. It appears more interested in leaping contumely on its chief allies than in bringing Nasser to book and insisting on the reopening of the Canal for the use of the ships of all nations. That is the urgent need of the world, very much including East Africa.

Notes By The Way

Too Honest

MR. STANLEY EVANS, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, has been asked by his divisional committee to resign from the House of Commons in consequence of his speech on the Suez issue [which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published on November 8], and he has promptly accepted the suggestion, commenting that "a general without an army, and, what is worse, living on borrowed time, seldom wields much influence and loses all dignity." It is Mr. Evans, I suggest, who emerges with credit, not his committee. It was unanimous in condemning their Member, though he had evidently acted as his conscience dictated and in what he believed to be the best interests of his country. But the Socialists of Wednesbury — or, at least, the committee which they have elected — prefer an automaton to a honest-minded man. They should read Burke on the responsibility of an M.P., and digest the fact that the Bill of Rights declares that "the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any place out of Parliament" — and "impeach" then had its original meaning of impede, prevent, or hinder. Meantime Mr. Evans has offered them a few points for consideration.

Socialist Hysteria

PERHAPS I AM A LITTLE OLD-FASHIONED, but I have seen "but, military operations having been started by a duly-elected Government of the people, backed by a substantial Parliamentary majority, it seemed to me against the best interests of the British people to divide the House of Commons while fighting was still in pro-

gress. A country that subjects external policy to the pressures of internal party politics at a time of crisis, however impeccable the motives, is bound to bring its people to the edge of disaster, and beyond. That is what has happened. The result of a divided country is there for all to see. I see the Suez situation as a bid to strengthen British hands in the Middle East, and a united Britain would have proceeded to occupy the whole length of the Canal. As it is, all that has been achieved is an uneasy armistice — all because of an artificially engendered hysteria which at no time found an echo in the hearts and minds of the people. For this calamitous state of affairs the Shadow Cabinet and the leader writers of the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Observer*, and the *Economist* must bear a heavy burden of responsibility."

Career Wrecked

I WONDER IF MR. EVANS has not been victimized — for the action of the constituency committee — nomination — partly because he was one of the little group of Socialists who had the courage during the heated debates which preceded the federation of the Rhodesias and Nataland to declare himself strongly in favour of the proposal. Even worse, in the eyes of many Socialists, he praised British settlement in East and Central Africa, lauded the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia for its record in African affairs, declared his conviction that the average Briton did not lose his fair-mindedness once he crossed the seas, and held that it was quite safe to entrust the future to the conscience and guidance of such men. I happen to

know that very strong pressure was brought upon Mr. Griffiths at that time by leaders of his party, who pleaded with him to "toe the line" or at least keep silent. Because he believed it his duty to speak the truth as he knew it, he rejected such appeals, commended the policy which he deemed was wise, and voted against his party. Now, because he has again done what he believed to be right on another controversial issue, his Parliamentary career is wrecked by bigots who put party before conscience or country. Our alleged democracy is dishonoured, not Mr. Evans, whose courage and robust common sense can ill be spared from the House of Commons, but by small-minded men who exert their power to punish one who has exercised his right of freedom of speech in the service of his conscience.

Opposition Shadow Cabinet

THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY has just elected its "Shadow Cabinet", which consists of 18 members, namely, the chairman of the party, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the deputy chairman, Mr. James Griffiths, the chief whip, Mr. H. W. Bowden, the leader of the Socialist peers, Viscount Alexander, two elected representatives of Socialist peers, the Earl of Lucan and the Earl of Listowel, and 12 M.P.s. elected by the parliamentary committee. That election last week produced the following results: Mr. Harold Wilson (185 votes), Mr. Alfred Robens (149), Mr. Aneurin Bevan (148), Mr. G. R. Mitchellson (146), Mr. James Callaghan (140), and Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Sir Frank Soskice, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Dr. Edith Summerskill, Mr. George Brown, Mr. Kenneth Younger, and Mr. Tom Fraser. The unsuccessful candidates included Mr. Arthur Bottomley (with seven votes less than Mr. Fraser), Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Mr. R. R. Stokes, Mr. Leslie Hale, and Mr. John Strachey.

No Comfort for British Africa

THERE CAN BE NO COMFORT for the East and Central African territories in the results, for not even one member of the Shadow Cabinet has a record which can be considered encouraging from the Colonial standpoint. The leader of the party has shown no noticeable interest (though a brother, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, has great personal experience of the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and some first-hand knowledge of Central Africa, especially Bechuanaland). The deputy leader, Mr. Griffiths, was for two years Secretary of State for the Colonies, but his attitude changed very markedly as soon as the Government of which he was a member lost office, and he led the bitter and protracted opposition to federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who deals with Colonial matters in the Shadow Cabinet, has not yet shown any understanding of them, and Mr. Creech-Jones, a former Socialist Secretary of State, who has been his mentor, is no longer a member of the hierarchy.

Swing to the Left

NOR IS MR. GORDON WALKER, a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who has taken an objective attitude, or Mr. Richard Stokes, a business man who has travelled on several occasions in East and Central Africa. Mr. Arthur Bottomley, another ex-minister, has likewise been excluded, doubtless because of his balanced judgment. Mr. George Brown, one of the dozen elected members, visited Kenya a few years ago and was a co-signatory with Mr. Charles Hobson of a good statement on their return, but since then Mr. Brown has been conspicuously silent on East African occasions. It will thus be seen that those who now guide Socialist policy on Colonial matters know very little about them and are scarcely likely to accept that bipartisan approach which is generally as necessary in Colonial as in foreign affairs, where there have been many indications that a Socialist Government, if one attained

office in the fairly near future, would be more extreme than that headed by Mr. Attlee. The new Shadow Cabinet reinforces that impression. Socialist theory on African questions would be little checked by practical knowledge of African conditions.

Howling Mob

A FRIEND who has argued for several years that there ought to be more African members in the Legislative Council of Kenya — but that the British authorities in Uganda were far too impetuous in packing the Legislature with Africans — has written me a note saying (in part): "I am glad that East Africa and Rhodesia has called attention to the pandemonium created day after day in the House of Commons by Socialists who had lost all restraint and that in commenting on such behaviour you said that if it had occurred in an immature African community it would have been denounced as evidence of its unfitness for political responsibility. That truth should have penetrated some minds and made them feel ashamed. I have just read a statement by Sir Norman Angell that the Commons ceased at that time to exist as a deliberate assembly and became a 'howling mob.' He went on: 'If that can happen in a Parliament made up of people of the same nation, speech, and background, what is likely to happen in a Parliament of 60 or 70 different nations when they come to high controversial matters such as the action to be taken by an international police force?'"

The Public and Politicians

HIS REFERENCE was to the Disunited Nations — or, as your paper has so often and so rightly called the organization, the Disunited Nations. When U.N.O. was making itself ridiculous over Tanganyika and Somalia, those politicians in Great Britain who have now found it convenient to emphasize its defects were silent. I cannot imagine that the events of recent weeks can have given anyone outside the House of Commons an enhanced respect for its members. I think I have heard more condemnation of them (of both parties) in the past fortnight than at any other period of my life, and my experience cannot have been exceptional. Most of the discussion I have heard has been contemptuous of the official excuses and of the hysterics of the Opposition. A friend home from Rhodesia said that the debates in the Commons on Central African federation had prepared him for emotion carried in that House to the verge of mania, and that he was glad these recent demonstrations have been about the Middle East, not the franchise in Central Africa. He suggested that when extremist M.P.s vehemently denounce the proposals which are soon to be made about votes for Africans, they should be reminded that in November 1956 they had proved their own unfitness to sit in a Legislative Assembly."

How Long is Youth?

NYASALAND'S League for African Youth, which has just been formed, has decided to admit to membership males and females between the ages of 12 and 30. That can scarcely please the local African politicians who have been clamouring for the vote for everyone at the age of 21. For their purpose, Africans are fully adult at 21. From the standpoint of this new African League they remain youths until 30.

Without Comment

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PAPER somewhere between the Limpopo and the Nile — I prefer to give no closer clue — informs its readers that in submitting letters for publication they may use "nom-de-plumes."

Kenya Plan for the Irreconcilable Mau Mau Detainees

Government Regards no Man as Irrevocably Lost

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has told the Legislative Council of the means by which it is intended to deal with the hard-core of Mau Mau fanatics.

Each individual now detained will have the opportunity to "work his way back into normal life" but the irreconcilables will not return. They will live with their families in an agricultural settlement on the Tana River.

In the course of his address the Governor said:

"In May, 1955, a list of 51 major gang leaders was prepared, of these only two are still at large. Late in 1955 cattle thefts had been reduced in number but were still a great trouble to farmers in the settled area. Now the black spots in the reserves no longer exist and cattle thefts have been practically eliminated.

"The British battalions and the battalions of the K.A.R. have both done invaluable service to Kenya. Following his brilliant success, General Lathbury has recommended that the police should now take over the control of operations from the Army and that, in support of the provincial administration, they should resume responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. This change will take place on November 17. General Lathbury's position will remain unchanged. The War Council will continue as at present. The Army will stand by in support of the police.

Few Terrorists Remain

"But there are still between 200 and 300 men living as terrorists in or out of the forests. They include one very notable leader. They can be brought to book only if they are pursued as actively in future as they have been in the past. If they are not then they are perfectly capable of reviving Mau Mau activities. But the record in this country of Mr. Catling leaves no doubt in my mind that the surviving terrorists will be pursued with the greatest determination and great success.

"The Mau Mau movement was in two parts. There were the terrorist gangs in the forests. There was also the elaborate, long-established, deeply-rooted system of committees which covered the countryside where Kikuyu lived and worked, as well as the city of Nairobi. Most of the leading gangs have been eliminated, but our troubles with active Mau Mau will be at an end only when we have shown that we can keep the peace not only in conditions as they now are but in the future when all but the worst of the detainees and Mau Mau convicts now in custody have been released.

"Among the detainees and Mau Mau convicts are both those who were in terrorist gangs and those who were part of the passive wing. We are faced by a problem of absorption back into the normal life of the country. It applies to released detainees and Mau Mau convicts, to repatriates who have returned from the settled area into the reserves and who have no land, and finally, but perhaps most important of all, to those Kikuyu who have actively helped us but who will not remain in the permanent security forces.

"At one time the problem of absorption appeared to me almost insuperable. But since last year much progress has been made, and great credit is due to the Special Commissioner Mr. Johnston. Many thousands of former detainees have come back to their districts, and they have given very little trouble. But it should be remembered that they are closely supervised by their chiefs and headmen, who should bear an ever-increasing burden of responsibility as the number of released grows.

"With the co-operation of European farmers, the return of Kikuyu labour to the farms of the Rift Valley, and now to the Nyanza Province, has proceeded smoothly, and, subject to careful supervision, will hope continue.

"We hope soon to absorb an increased number of Kikuyu in forest villages. A number are working of the Mwea irrigation scheme in southern Kenya, though this project is still in the growing period.

"Reabsorption of displaced persons who have land of their own is comparatively simple. That of the landless is more difficult, but we have hopes that by the end of 1957 it will have been possible to make arrangements for the majority of landless Kikuyu.

Land Consolidation

"In this connection I draw attention to the great success throughout the Kikuyu land unit of the Campaign for the consolidation of land—a campaign which is now being extended to Nyanza Province. This success has been almost the most striking feature of Kenya during the last year. It should lay the necessary foundation for a big agricultural advance in the Central Province, where the land is good, the rainfall sufficient, and the people hard-working.

"It has been found that in the Central Province the average family cannot farm more than seven acres without assistance. There will therefore be a considerable demand for paid agricultural labourers or for part-time workers who themselves have a holding of some sort.

"It has been suggested in some quarters that Government intends to enforce land consolidation against the wishes of the people. This is not true. The development can proceed only with the voluntary co-operation of the great majority. The rules made under the Native Lands Trust Ordinance to establish the machinery of land consolidation are specifically designed to safeguard African interests.

"The entire process of determining limits, consolidating holdings, enclosure and demarcation will be carried out by committees of elders chosen by their people themselves. Moreover, the consolidation is that of pieces of land already held by individuals. No communal land is being taken into the scheme without the consent of all those who have an interest in it.

"These rules are an interim measure to give quietude of possession, and will be applied only to areas in which there is a demand for land consolidation. A start is being made on the preparation of the final legislation governing the issue of titles in the African areas.

Detainees

"Approximately 18 months ago there were 50,000 detainees and 16,000 Mau Mau convicts, making a total of 66,000 persons in custody. Many have been set at liberty, and during the past 12 months the Government released just over 24,000 detainees and convicts. At the moment there are 34,000 detainees and 8,400 Mau Mau convicts, giving a total of 42,400 persons in custody.

"In October, 1952, in the Kikuyu land units, in many parts of the settled area, and in Nairobi there was a reign of terror by night which was of such strength that before long no man dared give evidence in court against an accused member of the Mau Mau movement. The operation of the criminal law broke down, and decent law-abiding men were compelled through fear of the consequences if they resisted, to submit to the tyranny of the movement.

"The truth of what I say has been confirmed by the number of corpses dug up all over the Kikuyu land unit during the past 18 months, since the time when the great body of the Kikuyu people started to co-operate with the Government. The number of corpses found has left no doubt that it was the calculated policy of the Mau Mau leaders that it was with those of their fellow Kikuyu who supported the Government and tried to maintain law and order. It is clear that they went either as paid off innumerable private scores.

"The safety of the — and they were many — who remained in the past, and indeed, the task of restoring peace and good government demanded that a large number of the organizers and leaders of the movement should be detained, for only in this way could the influence of those who defied the law be removed. The alternative to the detention of these people would have been the spread of the reign of terror over all the areas where Kikuyu lived, and then to other parts of the country.

"Such widespread imbibition, relying both on physical force and superstitious fears, could not have been established except by men, who in many cases, had become fanatical followers of what was almost a false religion."

Two Approbations

"Our policy stands on two approbations. One statement is that each individual detainee must have his chance to work his way back into normal life. The other is that the irreconcilables will not return."

"Mau Mau prisoners or convict can be allowed back into the normal life of the country unless his own behaviour and the condition of the area to which he will return gives good reason to believe that once at liberty he will not again become a menace to peace and order. On the other hand the Kenya Government regards Mau Mau as lost, and the most assiduous efforts are being made and will be made to reclaim it for society."

"We have established a method by which detainees are gradually freed from the larger camps to smaller camps in their own areas. After examination by Government officers and their own people in these areas, they are, if thought fit, released. This process will continue. Its continuation is the first part of the effort of rehabilitation."

"But there will come a moment when we find that we have set at liberty all those who can be comparatively quickly reclaimed, and that the only detainees left are those so deeply imbued with the fanatical Mau Mau spirit that their rehabilitation will require a period of years. I cannot say when that moment will be. What I can say is that up to date very few of the large number released have caused any serious trouble, and it has not been necessary to return more than a handful to custody."

"For those who can only be made good citizens again over a period of years our main idea is that of an agricultural settlement in a comparatively remote area. Our idea is that from the Tana River in a place distant from the main centres of population, the African cultivators of this irrigated land will live in family conditions. They will not live behind barbed wire, and their detention orders will be cancelled. Restriction orders will be passed restricting them to the settlement area, which may be between 20 and 30 square miles; they will not be permitted to leave it."

Opportunity for Reform

"Each will have the opportunity to re-establish himself as an ordinary citizen. We hope that the area will gradually become an administrative division under an administrative officer. Careful arrangements will be made to guard against those on the Tana leaving the area of that scheme and coming into populated areas."

"Acceptance of this Tana concept involves acceptance of two corollaries. The first arises from the fact that the Tana settlement is a means of offering as wide a measure of liberty as is consistent with security to those who have not yet proved their readiness to resume a place in a peaceful society. The success of this experiment could well be jeopardized by the behaviour shown in detention or prison when by their attitude and methods of the Mau Mau conspiracy."

"Such people might well destroy the effectiveness of the plan, and they must therefore be restricted in their liberty to do so. It will be necessary to place these persons in a special settlement under more stringent conditions. We hope that while those on the irrigated Tana settlement will be numbered in thousands, these last will be numbered in hundreds. They to be so recalcitrant that their removal comes to be necessary if the plan is to succeed."

"The other and more short-term corollary, is that the technical problem of irrigation on the Tana is a complicated one and experience has shown that we cannot cut short the period of experiment and pilot schemes. With certain exceptions, we hope that gradually it will be possible to absorb on the Tana the worst of the present detainees and Mau Mau convicts."

"Our experience with the Mau Mau conspiracy has prompted the Government to review the powers on which in normal times it has to rely to preserve the peace. This review has embraced both the permanent law of the Colony measures which relate to the maintenance of public order and the special measures which have been found necessary to introduce during the last four years under emergency powers."

"The Government is devoting particular attention to the needs of the sort of situation which is apt to arise in a period which, although free of increasing tension and disturbance, does not yet amount to a full-scale emergency. In such circumstances any Government must be empowered to maintain the initiative in preserving public order, and at the right time the Government intends to introduce legislation designed to reinforce its authority for this purpose."

Mr. R. E. Turnbull, the Chief Secretary, said a few days later that no attribution would be exacted from Mau Mau irreconcilables. They would be treated with the care and attention which a 20th century Government lavishes on those who are dangerously unbalanced mentally.

**General Lathbury's Order of the Day
Warm Tribute to the Exerts**

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, Commandant-in-Chief, East Africa, issued an order of the day which said in part:

"The Army is to be withdrawn from operations against the terrorists in Kenya at the end of this week. After four years of emergency we return therefore to the normal state of affairs in any British territory, where the police are responsible for law and order. The Army's normal task is to be prepared to defend the country against any external threat and also, if called upon to do so, to go to the help of the police in maintaining order within the country."

"You British and African soldiers of the Army in East Africa have every reason to be proud of the part you have played in the last four years in defeating Mau Mau and restoring law and order. In our ranks have served Regular and National Service soldiers from Great Britain, askaris of the King's African Rifles and other East African units from all three territories of East Africa, and Territorial and National Service soldiers of Kenya serving in the Kenya Regiment."

"Some units have come and gone, individuals have come and gone within units, but the Kenya battalions of the King's African Rifles, the Reconnaissance Squadron of the East Africa Armoured Corps, and the administrative units which support them have been on emergency duty for four years without a break. To have the operational companies of the Kenya Regiment, although few of their members have been on active service all that time,

"We have not yet dealt with the last of the terrorists, but you must have realized that the Army's task in catching the few that remain is over. At the most there may be about 450 left, but many of these have not been heard of for a very long time, and it is more likely that only about half that number, little over 200, are really still at large. The task of bringing these to book is one for special intelligence teams, not for soldiers."

"Now that you are being withdrawn from active operations and will be returning more to training, it is all the individual skills of the soldier, you must not lose that spirit of cheerful enthusiasm which has been so clear a characteristic of both the British and the African soldier in Kenya over the last four years."

"To all of you I say: 'Well done, and thank you. Together let us preserve the good name of the Army in East Africa to which your deeds in the emergency have contributed so much.'"

Awards for Kenya Petty Officers

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL has been awarded to Stoker Petty Officer Crowe, s/o Yaya, and the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to Chief Petty Officer Harry Watson, both of the Royal East African Navy, for bravery while serving in the minesweeper ROSALIND. On February 9, 1956, owing to a defect in the auxiliary feed pump, the stowhold suddenly filled with steam blowing at 100 lb. pressure. C.P.O. Watson tried to reach a check valve at the back of the boiler by climbing through scaffolding steam, but was overcome and had to abandon the attempt when the pump collapsed. Petty Officer Crowe climbed over the top of the boiler and lowered himself on to a grating in a small space full of steam and shut off the valve.

Irresponsibility of African Union Caused Copperbelt Unrest

Findings of the Brantzen Commission of Inquiry

THE CAUSE OF THE UNREST which manifested itself in the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia between May and September, 1956, was the responsible opposition of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Trade Union to the granting of recognition of the Mines African Staff Association as an organization representing certain categories of the companies' African employees.

In those words the commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to inquire into unrest in the mining industry record their main finding.

The commissioners were Sir Patrick Brantzen (chairman), Mr. H. J. Hoffman, and Mr. W. J. Donnelly. Their report was issued in Lusaka last Sunday. It is a document of 40 pages.

The chapter on conclusions and recommendations says, *inter alia*:

"We consider the union's attitude in this respect to be irresponsible because:

"(1) The union from May, 1956, onwards showed their determination to prevent the companies from implementing their recent agreement with the Mines African Staff Association and the union by resorting to strike action, boycotts of mine welfare services and medical centres, the burning of overtime and wholesale stoppages of work—measures apparently aimed at achieving industrial chaos.

Pretext

"(2) The union, in furtherance of this aim, used the wearing of leg-guards and the posting of identity discs by African underground employees, matters eminently suited for settlement by negotiation and consultation with the companies, as a pretext for organizing stoppages of work involving approximately 45% of African underground employees and a large number of African surface workers.

"(3) The companies recognition of the Mines African Staff Association had been the subject of lengthy negotiations with the African union in 1955, and we are satisfied that the union leaders had been fully apprised by the companies during these negotiations of what the effect of such recognition would be, not only with regard to the division between the union and the association of African jobs existing at that time, but also of the jobs which were shortly to be released by the European Mine Workers' Union for African advancement; following these negotiations the union entered into an agreement with the companies on October 11, 1955, thereby accepting the companies' recognition of the Mines African Staff Association and the association's field of representation of African jobs.

"(4) In all the strikes staged as a protest against the introduction of monthly pay for certain African employees, and therefore ultimately against the implement of the October, 1955, agreement with the union and the companies' recognition agreement with the African Staff Association, the union leaders both at headquarters and at branch level, persistently disregarded the negotiating procedure laid down in the union agreement with the companies and the provisions of the union's own constitution.

"(5) From the evidence relating to the five meetings held between July 26 and 28, 1956, and from the minutes of these meetings it is ascertained that the union representatives maintained a firm and uncompromising attitude towards the agreement of October 11, 1955, between the union and the companies.

"They appeared to insist that, notwithstanding that agreement and the recognition agreements with the African Staff Association, certain staff and supervisory employees should continue to be represented by the union. They made no real effort to examine the criteria formulated by the companies for the division of African jobs into ticket-paid and staff jobs.

The union leaders pursued a course of action in violation of the recently agreed to be either in disregard of the terms of the October, 1955, agreement or in violation of the agreement as to enable the union to represent African employees in the staff categories who were members of their union; the effect of this would be to nullify the recognition of the African Staff Association by the companies.

The opposition of the African union to the recognition by the companies of the Mines African Staff Association as representing staff and supervisory grades is, we consider, a matter affecting adversely the stability and maintenance of peace relations between the mining companies and their African employees, and if such opposition continues to express itself in the future it will be likely to result in the abandonment of such good relations.

Obstacle to Good Relations

The only matter affecting adversely the establishment and maintenance of good relations between any organization representative of employees and any other such organization in the mining industry, is, in our view, the persistent opposition of the African union to the recognition of the Mines African Staff Association and the recognition by the companies as a trade union representative of certain classes of employees.

"While we are not satisfied from the evidence adduced before us that the activities of any persons or organizations outside the mining industry had the effect of producing unrest within the mining industry, we must record the evidence was produced which showed that certain leaders of the African National Congress had in public addresses expressed strong animosity to a recognized organization of African mine employees, namely, the Mines African Staff Association, at a time when delicate negotiations were taking place between the companies and their African employees regarding their representation by that Association.

"This outside interference in labour relations in the mining industry appeared to be motivated by a desire to limit the representation of African employees in the mining industry to one trade union. Such interference in the relationship between the mining companies and their employees and between industrial organizations representing different categories of African employees in the mining industry may in given circumstances have the effect of producing unrest in the industry, and we hold this view because the evidence placed before us showed that a significant number of surface-holders in the African Mineworkers' Union also held prominent positions in the context of the African National Congress.

Submissions by the Companies

"The companies suggested amendment to the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance to empower the Government to cancel the registration of a trade union if it takes part or connives at or encourages an illegal strike. It could not be introduced unless the companies' proposals to make certain strikes illegal were accepted, and this we are unable to recommend.

"We do not in any case consider it desirable that the registration of a trade union should be liable to cancellation in the circumstances outlined by the companies, and endorse the views of the Acting Chief Commissioner that there is no merit in a legislative proposal for the cancellation of the registration of a trade union which is opposed to the companies' present wish to cancel their existing agreement with the union should they think fit.

"The companies further proposed that the officials of a trade union should be disqualified from office for certain offences committed by them dishonestly or for the offence of having committed or aided another to participate in an illegal strike. The Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance has already been amended to provide that a person who is convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or disloyalty is disqualified from office for the date of such conviction or for a period or a person employed in the collection of funds for a trade union. We consider that this amendment is sufficient for the purpose.

"Regarding the proposal by the companies that the number of paid officials in a union should be limited to law to a limited number, we are of opinion that any such limitation would be deeply resented by the trade unions as an unjustified interference with their internal administration and organization, and be a source of endless disputes between individual trade unions, and the authorities as to the number of paid officials having regard to expansion, contraction, membership, or other peculiar circumstances of a particular trade

(Continued on page 430)

Government's Suez Policy Saved Africa from Communism

Lord Home's Address to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

SOME PEOPLE TODAY were inclined to brand this country as a common lawless, but we were entitled to remind our critics that the alternative we had risked and extended the greater part our wealth because we knew it was vital to world society to crush those who sought to destroy the law and dictate to mankind, save the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Home, at a dinner given in London on Monday in his honour and name on the premises of Home by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

If the United Kingdom had learnt any lesson through generations of international diplomacy Lord Home continued, it was that the rule of law was the sole foundation of civilization, and that peaceful, constructive international relationships could be based only upon agreements. Once they were signed they must run the contract of the contracting parties. Treaties could be routed at will, then the lawless, the greedy, and the tyrannical would rule the world.

We were a peace-seeking country. Indeed, war was the one thing that made Great Britain fear for its existence, as its lifelines were so vulnerable. We had been criticized in the past, especially in our dealings with Hitler and Mussolini, for reluctance to use our power and for raising the opportunity to prevent war by timely deployment of forces in support of treaties and law.

Our instant reaction to Colonel Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal was more than the historic reaction to those who would separate us from the Commonwealth and cut off our supplies. With the lesson of the thirties fresh in everyone's mind, an international treaty had three more been treated as a scrap of paper, Nasser's act being accompanied by the familiar parade of overhearing ambition, propaganda, mob appeal, contempt for the rights of others, and boasts of power.

Quintus Temptation

The rights of the Canal users, not only in Western Europe, but in Asia, Australia, and New Zealand, were guaranteed by international convention and international usage, and the services upon which they all relied, were an essential element in their economic well-being. If the Canal were to be controlled by one country, it might be tempted, as Egypt boasted, to use it for its own selfish ends, thus bringing havoc and ruin to all.

West and East would suffer. Much of Europe's economy is run on oil, but India's industrial development and Pakistan's balance of payments, and the economies of Ceylon and Indonesia would equally be the victims. Seizure without any revised treaty amounted to a breach of the peace. Unquestionably discrimination and blackmail would have followed for political ends. Seizure of the Canal was only a preliminary part to a much more ambitious scheme of domination. Nasser had advertised himself, but he was a part of a much more predatory waste.

If the Communists could have won the Middle East, there would have been a tremendous force they would have out-flanked Turkey, Iran, and Iraq, and been in a position to apply a noose to the Asian and to India; and the gateway to Africa would have been open. Then, nothing short of all-out war could have stopped the victorious Communist march.

Only was the Middle East about to burst into flames did the United Kingdom exercise her power, and not a moment too soon. It was a shock to Commonwealth and world opinion, but general war had been averted, a Communist plot forestalled, and above all, the United Nations had been compelled to shoulder its responsibilities for securing a just solution to the Canal dispute, and a final settlement of the Arab-Axis problem of co-existence.

We fully understand the initial shock which intervention brought to the Arab and Muslim peoples. Now we trust that they will realize that the intervention was a necessary one to

their own interests. If Nasser's plot to arm Russian fanatical volunteers had materialized, the Arab countries would have found themselves as Russian satellites, and each in turn would have suffered the same fate of Hungary, and if Russia had dominated the Middle East, the Afro-Asian nations would not have enjoyed the prospects of freedom which they enjoy today. Africa was next on the list.

The United Kingdom would indeed be loath to blame itself for the Suez fiasco, but it is hard to see the proud and independent Arab and Muslim countries being drawn by a mixture of political pressure from within and military pressure from without into the Communist orbit.

Lord Home said that he had not yet anywhere had knowledge of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but politicians would never subscribe to the theory that you should not talk of things you know nothing about. He did know that the Federation falls under the United Kingdom standard of Suez. They exposed the absurdity of those who associate our actions with any motive of "colonialism."

Good Advertisement

"Ever since the Crown first encouraged elected institutions in the Colonies, the pattern of a free Commonwealth of independent countries was enshrined. The evidence there for all to see of nations who, having climbed the constitutional ladder, now assume full responsibility as mature members of international society.

"They are the living, flourishing, robust children of so-called British imperialism - and the family is increasing still. It is not so bad an advertisement that we have given the world this free institution."

"In Africa the United Kingdom and the statesmen of the Federation are engaged in the most exciting and ambitious social and political experiment of all - the creation of a harmonious plural society, in which European and African will live together and work together for the common good of the country. Under the eyes of the world you have to raise political institutions which will meet the special and exacting requirements of the situation as it is. It will need patience, tolerance, vision, and courage, but there are all available in your leaders."

In a salute to Lord Malvern, the Minister said that he was the architect of the Federation, an original thinker, and a man of many talents who shone in any company, a master of statecraft. "I always read his speeches, which is the greatest compliment one politician could possibly pay to another."

"He hands on to Sir Roy Welensky, already one of his country's most distinguished, which I am not going to anticipate, talks with him, which I hope will not be too far ahead now. But this wish to make plain without doubt or qualification:

"It is the policy and intention of H.M. Government that the great social, political, and economic experiment that is the Central African Federation shall succeed. There are many who think that Whitehall and Stonewall are synonymous. We shall disabuse them of that feeling."

Suez Frustrates Visit

The president of the club, Sir Gilbert Rennie, who had proposed the health of Lord Home, said that he had planned to visit the Union of South Africa, the Federation, and the High Commission territories this autumn, but that his plans had been frustrated by recent events. He had already toured New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, and Canada.

Among the guests were Viscount and Viscountess Bruce, Commander and Mrs. Allan Noble, Lord John Hope, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Sir John Maclean, Sir Leslie and Lady Rowan, Sir Howard d'Emville, Sir Thomas and Lady Page, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Phipps, Major H. W. W. Bernard, Mr. H. St. J. Griffin, Sir Alan Rose, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. M. Thomas.

Members present included Sir John Kennedy (chairman of the club) and Lady Kennedy, Miss Georgia Rhodes, Sir Nicholas and Lady Cawzer, Lord Malvern, Sir Arthur and Lady Griffin, Mrs. J. M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. Evans, Mrs. B. J. Breen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. D. Hawksley, and Mrs. H. M. H. H.

East Africa's Way to the West is Complete

Sir Andrew Cohen Opens the Kampala-Kasubi Extension

A HISTORIC OCCASION, and one of the greatest during his time in Uganda, was how Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of the Protectorate, described the successful completion of East Africa's Western Extension from Kampala to Kasubi, when he ceremonially opened the line on Friday.

"Who but Sir Winston Churchill could have seen 20 years ago that we should be standing here this morning at the end of this fine railway. It is a very great achievement, shared by those who planned it and those who carried it out in face of great physical difficulty. During his term as Governor, he had seen many projects come to fruition, but there was none of which he felt prouder than this."

The railway would contribute to the development of the country and the progress of its people. It was a symbol of great courage, imagination, the highest technical skill, and faith in the future of Uganda.

We stand for steady, continuous, and ordered progress of the country, and above all of the people, with the people playing an ever increasing part in the government of the country, in public life and in economic development.

Sir Andrew performed the opening ceremony by tightening the bolts of a fishplate between the rails. To symbolize the economic importance shared by the mine and the railway, the fishplate and bolts had been made of copper from Kilemba.

Strategic and Commercial

Major-General W. D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, said that the strategic and commercial advantages of an extension to the Congo of the old Kenya-Uganda Railway were well appreciated half a century ago. But wars and financial depression had prevented completion of surveys carried out in 1911, 1920, and in 1931-34.

He continued:—

"The initial interest towards the present project sprang from the detailed prospecting carried out in the Kilemba region which established that copper and cobalt could be mined on a profitable scale provided a railway could supply the necessary means of transport. At the end of 1950 the Uganda Government asked the Railway Administration to undertake an engineering study of the present line so that an early decision might be reached. Shortly afterwards they decided to authorize the construction of a line from Kampala to Mityana so that work on pegging out this section and the new survey work were in progress simultaneously."

"During 1951 an intensive study was made of the economic possibilities of the area of western Uganda which would be traversed by the railway and as a result of the survey and this study the Uganda Government gave approval to the project in January, 1952. The Central Legislative Assembly gave its approval in the same month, and 'The Way to the West' was at last clear."

Work started in 1952. The construction plan provided for simultaneous working in various sections and at the same time bridges, water supply installations, and station and other buildings were put in hand in one sequence as suitable sections of the completed line opened as the railhead moved forward. By this means it was possible progressively to open the line to traffic, very closely behind the railhead as it moved.

"This leap-frogging method of construction worked extremely well and the line was open to traffic to Mityana in August, 1953, to Musozzi a year later, and in February, 1955, as far as the Congo. On March 17, 1956, the railhead reached Kasubi, and only two weeks later the line was open throughout under construction conditions, and on August 1 it was open to public traffic."

"From pegging out to completion 200 miles of railway were built in little over four years, most of which the Administration may be justly proud."

gradual, and it might have been as high as 200 feet and the largest cutting would have been 150 feet high which had to be moved was over 150m. cubic feet, a brick which was solid rock. There is on the average a bridge every eight miles, with a maximum of 20 to 25 feet, and for the impassable cuttings nearly 10 miles of concrete had to be cast and installed.

Perhaps the most interesting features were the spurs down the escarpment to the four mile causeway across the Lake George swamp. The British engineers had to dig a deep, wide, firm, and unobstructed way for the water to flow through the original working platform, with a low splash and swim their way through the bottom with a low steel probe, and marking a path with benderes which could be seen high above the tops of the papyrus.

The speaker then stated a list of members of the Bakonjo tribe led by Captain Wilsor of the Uganda Public Works Department at the age of 70. Everyone must admire their fortitude.

This railway has now started on its true role as a traffic artery along which the life-blood of agriculture, commerce, and industry will increase in flow. Although the first major benefits will be the concentration of Kilemba, it shall soon be able to see the development of the agricultural potential of Mubende and Toro, tea production from Fort Portal, cattle from Ankole, timber from the many forests, and a growth trade with the eastern Congo. An industrial area is planned for Kasubi, and it has been a most encouraging sign already that with the opening of each new section the flow of traffic, both passenger and freight, started immediately.

"Along this line a whole network of production and prosperity will rise in areas which are now largely virgin and the benefits will be comparable to those which followed in the wake of the original Uganda Railway."

The formal opening was followed by the Mukasa of Toro naming the locomotive which had brought the Governor, Lady Cohen, and the party to Kampala.

Interdependent

That afternoon the Governor's party travelled to the Kilemba mine in the foothills of the Rwenzori Mountains. During the ceremony in the concentrator plant, Sir Andrew declared the mine in production.

Mr. D. G. Sharpstone, managing director of Kilemba Mines, Ltd., said that the twin opening ceremonies had happily coincided for the undertakings were vitally interdependent. Exploitation of Kilemba without the railway would have been impractical, and construction of the railway might have been long delayed without the assistance of Kilemba's traffic. He was confident that many important new economic developments would be stimulated over the years, and that the hopes of those who had done so much to advance the projects would be handsomely fulfilled.

Replying, Sir Andrew Cohen said that the Government was proud to be associated through the Uganda Development Corporation with so great a project as Kilemba.

Reviewing the Government's economic policy, he stressed three essentials. First, it was vital to take positive steps to develop Uganda's natural resources; the mine would ultimately broaden the base of the country's economy and tend to lessen its dependence on agricultural industries. Secondly, it was a duty to provide the facilities necessary for economic development, such as the Oyan Falls hydro electric scheme and development of the railways. Thirdly, it was vital to take active and positive steps to promote greater participation by Africans in economic life and progress.

On his return to Kampala, Sir Andrew issued a letter in which he treated the Kilemba mine.

To mark the occasion East African Railways issued a well-produced brochure entitled 'The Way to the West' which traces in photographs many of them, and the building of the extension from the preliminary surveys to completion.

The chief engineers during the period of survey and construction were Mr. W. Usherhead and Mr. C. D. Hanfrey; the construction engineers were Mr. C. D. Hanfrey, Mr. R. H. Hicks; the resident engineers in charge of the site were successively Mr. P. H. Hicks, Mr. C. L. G. and Mr. W. S. Fogarty.

The contractors employed on the works at various times were George Grahame, Ltd., Richards Contract (East Africa), Ltd., Boury Bros., Ltd., Shilling Aaladi, Ltd. and A. G. Ltd.

Commission's Report on Southern Sudan Disturbances

False Telegram and Ministerial Interference with Civil Servants

THE COMMISSION ON SUDAN, constituted by the Government of the Sudan to investigate the causes of the mutiny and other disturbances which occurred in the three Southern Provinces of that country in August, 1955, has submitted a comprehensive report, which was received early last February but not published by the then Ministry, headed by Sayed Ismail El Azhari.

The new Sudanese Government, however, has now issued the document being of the opinion that "in conformity with the principles of true democracy, the report must be published both in Arabic and English so that all classes of the public will be in a position to understand the factors and causes, including those of neglect or failure, which contributed directly or indirectly to those much regretted disturbances in which many citizens lost their lives and the progress of reform in the public services received a serious setback."

The Government has given an undertaking that disciplinary measures will be taken against Government servants in the administration, the police, the army, or other branches of the public service against whom any charge of neglect of duty is made in the record of evidence collected by the Commission.

The Commissioners

Mr. T. S. Colgan, a district judge of the first grade, was chairman of the commission, and his colleagues were Sayed Khalifa Mahgoub, general manager of the Equatoria Projects Board, and Chief Lolik Lado, of the Equatoria Province. At their request the Minister of Defence nominated two assessors to advise them on military matters, namely Kaimakam Mohamed Bey Tigani and Binbasai Ali Hussein Sharif.

Among survivors of the disturbances who were summoned to give evidence were chiefs, clerks, soldiers, politicians, missionaries, administrators, party leaders, and Members of Parliament.

In a report of 127 pages we quote the following salient passages:—

"The causes of the disturbances can never be understood unless the following points are constantly kept in mind:—

"(1) That there is very little in common between Northern and Southern Sudanese. Racially the North is Arab, the South is Negroid. Religiously the North is Muslim, the South is pagan. Linguistically the North speaks Arabic, the South some 80 different languages. This is apart from the geographical, historical, and cultural differences.

"(2) That for historical reasons the Southerners regard the Northern Sudanese as their traditional enemies.

"(3) The British administrative policy until 1947 was to let the Southern Sudanese progress on African and Negroid lines (whatever that may mean), and, making use of the Closed Districts Order and the Permits to Trade Order, prevented the Sudanese from knowing each other, dealing with each other, working with each other, and learning from each other. The missionaries, who had most of the education in their hands, and for their own purposes threw in their influence in favour of the above policy.

"(4) That for political, financial, geographical, and economic reasons, the Northern Sudanese progressed quickly in every field (local government, irrigation schemes, health, high education, industrial development) whilst the Southern Sudanese lagged far behind. This marked difference in development between two

different people of one country inevitably creates a feeling in the underdeveloped people of at least an imaginary that they are being cheated, exploited, and dominated."

"(5) All the above factors combined did not create in the Southern Sudanese a feeling of common citizenship with the Northern Sudanese, nor a feeling of nationalism or patriotism to the Sudan as a whole, and his loyalty remained as it always had done, to his own tribe alone. It is only within the last year or so that the average Southerner is becoming politically conscious, but political consciousness, as it is bound to be initially, is regional and not national."

The causes of the disturbances are as follows:—

Forged Telegram

"(1) A false and forged telegram alleged to have been sent by the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, on about the beginning of July, 1955.

The following false telegram originated from an (as yet) unknown Southern clerk in Juba (as yet unclassified) to my administrators in the three Southern Provinces:— 'I have signed a document for Self-Determination. Do not listen to the socialist campaign of the Southerners. Please then sign me from all that I have ordered to my orders. My administrative work will be complete with my orders. It will be ready in three months time all of you will come round and apply to work. You have to do it.'

This false telegram, some 100 or 150 variations typed in Government paper, was widely circulated throughout Equatoria Province. It was sent to various political-minded clerks in Government offices in all districts of the province, as well as to Southern police officers and men. It reached Forti, Yambio, Meridi, Nzara, and Yei. Almost all the Southerners who read it evidently have had it or heard of it. It also got to Sardinino, a Waki Buluk Amin in the Southern Province.

"On receiving this telegram the said Sardinino merely changed it to my administrators in the three Southern Provinces to 'to my Northern officers in the Southern Corps.'

"He was upon called a meeting of the folk-ways M.C.O.s of the Southern Corps: Mr. Taling Lalongi, Bash, Algeo, Shawish Lado, Shawish Lamania, Ghobsh, Lavota, Bash Shawish Lubon, and Shawish Lamania. The meeting was held on or about 20, 1955—a week or so before the Nzasa incidents in a school opposite the 3rd and No. 6 Company, Southern Corps, in Forti. A white man was called in from his pocket, he told the assembly that he had just received this telegram from a clerk in the Merkassani area, who had in turn received it from Juba. He expressed upon that assembly that this telegram was true, and asked them what were they going to do about it. Some of those present believed the contents of the telegram, but the others preferred to wait and see whether the (the Northern officers were really going to oppress them or ill-treat them.

Oath to Kill Northerners

"After the Zangie incidents at Azeza on July 26 Southerners gathered together above. On with others on July 26 and asked them whether they now believed him. He seems to have been well conversant with the army movements, and he gave them the further information that Northern troops were coming to the South, that happened in that meeting is better told by Bash Spadani Algeo:— 'All of us took the oath that if Northern officers are going to treat us badly we shall kill them all.' This was agreed."

"Although the alleged telegram was widely circulated, it does not seem to have reached the ears of the police authorities except on August 1, after the arrow incident at Forti. No action was taken by the police authorities at that time. The source of this telegram, the explanation was that they were busy collecting evidence of the more serious case of the mutiny afterwards, and upon the disturbances took place shortly afterwards, their time and energy was spent on investigations, cases arising therefrom."

"It is clear that there must have been lack of intelligence because the telegram had been in circulation for about a month before the arrow incident. In the circumstances some heard of the telegram, and some did not, and it is hard to understand the disturbances. In any event, it is a pity that the Government has failed to order for the investigation of the source of this telegram, and that it had not been ordered that the investigation should

*Copies of the report have not yet reached the Sudan Embassy in London. What the public will see in Chartoum and England is still not clear.

"Needless to say, the telegram itself is a slanderous forgery. Many administrators would have resigned at there is a centile of truth in it and in a sophisticated or an educated community such an authority would do no damage, but in a primitive and backward community, which is abnormally susceptible to suggestion, a forgery which did in fact come in a preparable form, particularly because it was written on a clean sheet of paper to which such a community has special credence.

"The failure to find the originator of such falsehood, and to have him or them immediately tried, helped political agitators and extremists (like Shaurimo and others) to persist in a course of action that was bound to lead to breach of the law.

"The telegram, by sheer coincidence with the Nzara riots of July 26, assumed special significance in that the Southerners used it as proof of its truthfulness. But what is alarming is the complicity of some of the administrators to such or similar matters. Notice for example the following answers of one administrator in Equatoria:

Q. "Did you hear of the alleged telegram by the Prime Minister?" A. "Yes." Q. "Before the disturbances (i.e. of August 18) or after?" A. "Before." Q. "What action did you take in your district to explain to the people that it was a forgery?" A. "Nothing; it was much too absurd for anybody to believe!"

Political Interference

"(2) Loss of confidence due to the interference of some administrators in Equatoria in political affairs.

"Some time in May, 1955 two N.U.P. Southern Ministers left the Cabinet. They were Sayed Dal, M.P., who resigned for disagreeing with the Prime Minister on Southern affairs, and Sayed Bullen Aher de Bior, M.P., who was dismissed for publicly criticizing the Prime Minister on Southern affairs.

"Soon afterwards Parliament went into recess for the summer holidays, and plans were made by the Southern Members of Parliament to hold their conference in Juba in June. The purpose of this conference was to try and form a 'Southern block'. The aim was to bring together all southern M.P.s regardless of party in order to pursue the 'demands' of the Southerners and to support in Parliament any Northern party which is prepared to grant them.

"For this purpose the Southern Liberal Party issued invitations to all Southern M.P.s to come to Juba and meet together. The idea about the Southern block seems to have originated in Khartoum in April, 1955.

"It might be useful here to mention something about the Liberal Party and its activities. Just prior to the elections of 1953 a party was formed in Southern Sudan whose aim then was the complete independence of the Sudan. It was called the Southern Party. As it established branches in various towns and villages in the three Southern Provinces, it has (and still has) the support of the majority of Southern intelligentsia who are mostly Government servants in the various Government departments. Those branches in the different towns and villages are called Southern Party Committees.

"With regard to political matters as opposed to tribal traditions, customs, and habits, the people in the bush are now turning to the intelligentsia for guidance, and for this reason, it can be safely said, the Southern Party has also the support of the great bulk of Southerners.

Southern Party

"In the House of Representatives 23 seats (about 50 per cent of the House) were for the Southern constituency. Twelve Southern Party members, six National Unionists and four independents were returned, but since the elections some Southern members changed party every day.

"The name of the Southern Party was changed in 1954 to the Liberal Party in order to avoid the word 'Southern' which might imply that the country is separated and so the name of which the Northerners object. It was open to Northerners to join, but since most of them did not, it has become known as the Southern Liberal Party. In this report the Southern Party, Liberal Party or Southern Liberal Party are used synonymously.

"The Liberal Party with the United Party formed the Opposition in Parliament and during the first eight or nine months of Parliament's life it seemed to have had little or no activities in the South, but in August and September, 1954, when motions in the Civil Service were announced and it was found that the Southerners benefited little from Sudanization, their activities increased, and they started a propaganda campaign in the South for a move for demanding federal status, and it was not difficult for them in the South to capitalize on minor grievances and local troubles.

"In fact they have on some instances exceeded legal boundaries and engaged themselves in wholly inadvisable demonstrations and engaged themselves in wholly inadvisable demonstrations. They called for a general strike in 1954 and in 1955.

a resolution was passed to demand federation. However, the word 'federation' was neither defined nor properly understood, and the meaning given to it was simply, that Northern administrators should be changed by Southerners.

"When the two Southern Ministers left the Cabinet in May, 1955, Sayed Siricio Iro and Sayed Bullen Aher de Bior went to the Prime Minister informing him that the Liberal Party was going to meet in Juba in the coming conference. The meeting between Sayed Siricio Iro and the Prime Minister took place on June 13 and the following is a résumé of what took place.

"Sayed Siricio: 'The Liberal Party are going to invite the Prime Minister to Juba in June'.
 Prime Minister: 'Any party can invite whenever it likes, but you must be sure that we shall not allow Government officials to take part in such a political conference, and those who do will be dismissed. The conference will discuss federation'.
 Sayed Siricio: 'We are a transitional government, we have the Self-Government Statute and the Anglo-Sudan Agreement to be executed and we shall be very careful not to contravene their integral whole. The Egyptian and British Governments would not have signed the agreement unless they had been satisfied that the feeling of an Sudanese was that the Sudan should be one unit on the basis of the decision arrived at at the Juba Conference in 1954 under the chairmanship of Professor Juba and - though this last conference does not matter - but that the Government must use all its force and strength to execute the agreement in letter and in spirit. The Government shall not be lenient in this respect, I have its promise and all its might. I and Bullen the same thing two days ago when I called him for the purpose. Please and tell the others the same thing.'

"Because invitations were sent even to Southern Parliamentary Members to the N.U.P. the Government attempted to frustrate this conference, and for this purpose it appears that a Government source to some political minded administrators in Equatoria to arrange for telegrams to be sent to Khartoum deprecating the aims of the Juba conference and supporting the Government.

District Officers Report to Trickery

"The District Commissioner in Yambio, and the A.D.C. in Temburu, who were in their district to obtain from chiefs signatures supporting the Government. All form of pressure was used to obtain their consent, trickery, and bribery. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Governor-General of the Sudan, with copies to Governor Equatoria, D.C. Yambio, D.C. Temburu, and the Executive Officer of Temburu Kuruk, Governor Equatoria.

"The Chief Baka, Baka of Juba, was compelled by the D.C. Yambio, A.D.C. Yambio, D.C. Temburu and Executive Officer of Temburu Tribal Council to sign an agreement. I refused to do so, so I got him the following letter: 'I have signed for the political idea he has in mind which I cannot understand for the moment. A very kindly ask which means slavery of Southerners during the term of which will mean our doom.'

"The D.C. and his colleagues refused and frightened me that they have the power to take me away from being a chief and take my car and all my guns, including whatsoever I have got had make me a poor man in the sense of the word poor. The D.C. then asked me whether I could write.

"I wanted to him that I was able to write. Then he gave me a piece of paper to put my name to prove that I can. As a proof to him I wrote my name. He immediately took the piece of paper and put it in his pocket, taking for granted that I have signed for the political idea he has in mind which I cannot understand for the moment. A very kindly ask which means slavery of Southerners during the term of which will mean our doom.

"The third request was the D.C. who was of course the speaker was that I should write and indicate effect of my car of relief of the Government, which had broken on the way to Temburu carrying money to the district. This I did at once without any argument. This money was only a trick to get my broken on my way to Temburu.

"The D.C. and his colleagues took me to all over the country compelling other chiefs to sign on the same terms. I have signed and given a car as an example that I do not sign, likewise all the Temburu chiefs have in only good like be under childish circumstances.

"The A.N.C. brought some chiefs to his office and sent telegrams to support in his own name on behalf of the chiefs. These 11 chiefs were Vunpora, the traditional ruler of A.N.C. The telegram was given much publicity by the Government.

"The purpose of this telegram publicity was to show that all was well in the South and the Government was doing nothing to those N.U.P. members who were in the South.

began to waver that the Liberal Party M.P.s represented nobody but themselves.

Now Azande, as the result of the establishment of the Zande Scheme in their country, have become more prosperous and sophisticated than many of the other tribes in Equatorial Africa. Together with the expansion in education and other social services, they have developed, and this development is on the increase, more political consciousness.

The Azande have been ruled for generations by a different race, called the Gbaya. They are very powerful in their numbers over their subjects, and until comparatively recent times (30 or 40 years ago) they ill-treated and oppressed them. They are therefore more feared than respected.

A practice was started by the previous regime and continues today of appointing chiefs from amongst Azande themselves. The chiefs in the Southern Sudan are appointed and salaried, and for all practical purposes are considered Government servants, and the rules preventing civil servants from involvement in politics apply equally to them. There has been no exception in this rule at one time, but lately they have been expressly debarred from taking part in politics at all.

Government Servants Involved in Politics

In September, 1954, the Deputy Governor of Equatoria conducted personally a full and comprehensive investigation into the activities of Uganda Liberal Party politicians who had made an intensive propaganda tour in the Southern Provinces under the leadership of Seyed Baki Diu, M.P., and during his investigations he discovered that money for political purposes was being collected under auspices of chiefs, and again he warned them against the practice. He also instructed all district commissioners not to allow Government employees to take part and to disallow meetings in Government buildings.

It is clear that this rule applies to all Government servants from Governor to chief. It is included in the Sudan Government Administrative Regulations (Cairo) IV, Sub-Section (a) (1) that a public servant shall not take any part in the public part in politics unless it be expressly authorized by these rules.

This has been reiterated by the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, as late as September 2, 1955, in a circular to a previous circular to this effect that "The public interest demands the maintenance of political impartiality and discretion in the Public Service, and the maintenance of impartiality and discretion as an essential part of the structure of Government. The overriding consideration must therefore be to maintain public confidence in the freedom from all possible bias, and the public holding in its hands to give loyal service to whichever party is in power."

The fact that the A.D.C. himself interfered in politics in such a way, whilst preaching to his subject people not to do so, is deplorable both in a moral sense and in an administrative sense. When an administrator is appointed his primary duty is the welfare of the community that he serves. In the Southern Sudan he has got the additional duty of nursing primitive peoples to maturity.

Loss of Public Confidence

It is manifestly wrong for an administrator to allow his party loyalty to carry him beyond his duty to his people and to the Public Service. It certainly led into his public losing confidence in his impartiality. There is also reason to believe that the Governor and Deputy Governor in Equatoria were well aware of the activities of their subordinates.

It is interesting to note that shortly after the telegram was dispatched by the Assistant District Commissioner, the Government of Egypt sent many invitations to Southern chiefs to attend the Liberation Festival on July 23, 1955, in Cairo. The administration, however, prevented them from going on the grounds that that meant interference in politics which as public servants they are not allowed to do.

"The Juba Conference's aims with regard to federation may have been unconstitutional because, as the Prime Minister rightly pointed out to its promoters, the Government was bound by the Statute and agreement, and any change in them might have entailed a protraction in Self-Determination which every sane man would suppose, wanted to avoid."

But we are led to the irresistible inference that some form of intimation had been sent to some administrators in Equatoria by a Government agency (the exact source of which we are unable to establish) to try and suppress it. Such methods would ultimately lead to the corruption of the whole Civil Service; and, for the sake of a temporary and a doubtful party gain in Khartoum, a population which was passive and Northern was transformed by such administrative meddling into becoming actively so. The telegram of support of any other declarations of support for that matter, would not have created such excitement if it had been the spontaneous feeling of the people.

It is only fair to say that some administrators, for example the late Mr. Eadweil Shaw, refused to do this.

In this connection it must be said at once and when a

Government officer gets a request from a Minister which is contrary to the Civil Service Regulations, he finds himself in a very awkward and embarrassing position, since the Public Service Commission established under the Self-Government Statute cannot give him absolute protection by reason of the fact that its functions are consultative and advisory and the Minister can overrule any of its recommendations.

"It is evident, therefore, that unless the officer is prepared to lose his job or be placed on the black list, he will have to obey that order. There is something wrong somewhere."

Sudanese Support for Egypt

THE SUDAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, by a vote of 46 to 22, has adopted a Government motion condemning Anglo-French-Israeli "aggression" against Egypt. The resolution read:

"That this House condemns the aggression of France, Great Britain, Israel and the United States against Egypt, and that it expresses its deep sympathy for the Egyptian people in their struggle to preserve their freedom and independence and to resist the violation of the resolutions of the United Nations; and that it calls upon the aggressors to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and to withdraw their troops from Egyptian territory forthwith so that security and peace will prevail in a world which sorely craves for peace and stability."

The debate lasted three hours, during which Opposition speakers criticised the Government for having given very little support to Egypt so far. It was moved by the late Mr. Ismail El-Azhari, the former Prime Minister, who is leader of the National Unionist Party, moved an amendment calling for the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Great Britain and France. It was defeated by 46 votes to 22.

At the request of the Minister of the Interior, the House then passed into session a

Sudanese National Subscription Fund to aid war victims in Egypt. It has been opened in Khartoum. Seyed Abdel Rahman El-Mahdi has given £10,000 and Seyed Abi El-Mirghani



PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. M. A. HALL, of Sotik, have arrived in England.

MISS MARGARET HALL will today be called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

MRS. ARTHUR TAWCUS has left London for her annual visit to Kenya.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is now in residence at the Lodge, Lushoto.

MR. J. F. C. SWAN, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in this country.

MR. A. C. C. SWANN has been appointed Provincial Commissioner for Nariva, Kenya, following the retirement of MR. C. H. WILLIAMS.

THE RT. REV. C. E. STUART, Assistant Bishop of Worcester, and formerly Bishop of Uganda, has fractured a leg in a fall.

LORD JOHN HOPE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed MR. M. K. EVANS to be his private secretary.

DR. J. SIMONSON, United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, has arranged to make an extensive tour of East Africa, beginning at the end of this month.

DR. WALTER WOUTERS, a Belgian cotton geneticist from a research station in the southern Congo, has spent a week at the cotton research station at Namulonge, Uganda.

MESSRS. F. S. CLARK and C. H. CAMPBELL, of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, have been investigating the possibility of establishing a research centre in East Africa.

The engagement is announced between MR. M. A. J. OAKSHOTT, of Kiambu, Kenya, younger son of Mr. Hendrie Oakshott, M.P., and Mrs. Oakshott, and Miss CHRISTINA ROSE, of Molo, Kenya.

SIR FRANK ENGLENDOW, F.R.S., who has visited East and Central Africa, and has held the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture at Cambridge University since 1930, will retire at the end of the academical year (September 30 next).

DR. DAVID DAGE, who has joined the physics division of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization in Muguga, Kenya, has studied at Rothamsted experimental station and at Cambridge University.

MR. ALAN MOORHEAD, whose book "Gallipoli" has won the *Sunday Times* book prize of £1,000 and the Duff Cooper prize of £200, is to use the awards to pay for a visit to Africa to investigate the slaughter of wild game.

DR. J. E. HOLLOWAY, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, December 6. LORD HAILEY will preside.

MR. PHILIP MITCHELL, a former Governor of Kenya and of Uganda, who for the past four years has farmed in the Subukia district of Kenya, has been advised to live at the coast owing to heart trouble. LADY MITCHELL and he are at Tlivi.

CAPTAIN E. E. RODLEY, who flew Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret to Rhodesia in a Strato Cruiser of B.O.A.C. in 1955, was second pilot of the airliner in which the PRIME MINISTER and LADY EDEN flew to Jamaica last week.

MR. R. DE S. STAPLETON, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, whose appointment as Governor of the Eastern Region of Nigeria was announced last week, has been promoted a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. J. E. HOLLOWAY, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and the Royal Empire Societies in London, at 1.15 p.m. of Thursday next, December 6, on "The Influence of Capital Development on the Africans". LORD HAILEY will preside.

SIR ROBERT STANLEY, who has been appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of Mauritius, and LADY STANLEY are outward-bound by sea for the Colony. Sir Robert, who was Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia from 1947 to 1952, had previously served in Nigeria, Cyprus, Barbados, and Gibraltar.

SIR CHARLES MATHEW, Chief Justice in the Federation of Malaya, who is retiring from the Colonial Legal Service, was Attorney-General in Tanganyika from 1947 to 1951. He went to Uganda as a magistrate in 1933, became Crown counsel three years later, and in 1939 was appointed judicial adviser in Buganda. He was seconded to Ethiopia as legal adviser to the Government of that country from 1942 to 1944, and then he went to Nyasaland as Attorney-General.

Passengers for Beira in the m.v. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London on Wednesday of last week, voyaging via Rotterdam, Las Palmas, Ascension, and St. Helena, include: Mr. & Mrs. Balaam, Dr. & Mrs. J. Brydone, Mr. W. G. Clark, Mrs. C. Creer, Dr. & Mrs. W. P. Eilon, the Rev. & Mrs. L. C. Gilbert, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Goode, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Mann, Mr. & Mrs. L. Newman, Mr. W. Pickering, and Squadron-Leader & Mrs. E. E. S. Small.

MR. JOHN FORD, Director of the E.A. Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Tororo, Uganda, has unveiled a bronze plaque in the research laboratory in Shinyanga, Tanganyika, in the memory of DR. C. H. N. JACKSON, former chief entomologist, who died last year. The balance of subscriptions to the memorial fund will be devoted to a prize for the best biology student of the year at the Tabora African Secondary School, in which Dr. Jackson was greatly interested.

THE SUEZ CANAL BEING CLOSED

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Colonial Secretaries to Visit Federation Three Weeks in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, is to pay a three weeks' visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He will leave London on December 27, accompanied by Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, Mr. W. E. Gorrell Barnes, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of African affairs at the Colonial Office, and Mr. J. O. Moreton, principal private secretary.

The party is due in Lusaka on December 29, and will spend nine days in Northern Rhodesia, including a tour of the Copperbelt.

A three-day visit to Salisbury will begin on January 7, during that period the Minister hopes to inspect the site of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme.

From Salisbury the party will fly on January 10 to Nyasaland for a six-day programme which will take them to the Southern, Central, and possibly the Northern provinces. They will return to Northern Rhodesia on January 16 and leave for London four days later.

Reception for Sir F. and Lady Crawford Guests of East African Commissioner

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and Mrs. Matthews held a reception at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, last week in honour of Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor-designate of Uganda, and Lady Crawford.

Those who accepted invitations included: Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Abbott, Mr. & Mrs. C. Aschan, Mr. & Mrs. P. de V. Allen, Mr. C. P. Alport, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Bradbury, Major General John Buckley, Mr. A. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. Walton Ball, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Billington, Mr. D. C. Brook, M.P., & Mrs. B. S. Barry, Mr. & Mrs. F. Baughan, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Beckwith, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Chisholm, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Campbell, Lieut. Colonel W. V. Crook, M.P., A. Creech-Jones, M.P., Colonel Archer Cust, Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, Miss L. Craddock, Captain R. F. Casparreuth, Sir Geoffrey & Lady Clay, Mr. A. V. Clerk.

Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Dent, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. George Durcan, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. U. Dove, Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Drake, Mr. A. J. Don Spall, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. d'Erlanger, Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Ellis, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Eagleton, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Eccles, Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, Mr. & Mrs. John Fletcher-Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Gordon, Mr. Keith Granville, Sir Arthur & Lady Griffin, Mr. J. A. Gray, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. H. de Grey-Waten, Mrs. & Mrs. E. R. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffin Smith, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes.

Sir John & Lady Hall, Mr. & Mrs. W. Harris, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Hill, Mr. C. J. & Lady Anne Holland-Martyn, Mr. & Mrs. G. Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Hailey, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Hewatson, Mrs. M. A. Hooker, Mr. & Mrs. Holden, Mrs. G. H. Jones, P. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. L. Joseph, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. L. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Lattin, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Legg, Mr. James Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. May, Mr. & Mrs. P. McDonagh, Mr. J. W. Miller, Sir John & Lady Martin, Miss J. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. Mackie, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Muir, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Motland, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Matheson, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Nichol, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Mathias, Mr. S. H. Malik, Mr. D. N. Mehta, Mr. & Mrs. Neish, Mr. W. B. Osborne, Miss C. E. Owen.

Sir Hilton & Lady Roynton, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Pettipiece, Lieut. Colonel St. John R. Biggart, Mr. Bennett Potter, Sir Gilbert & Lady Jennie, Mr. G. V. D. Robot, Sir Philippe & Lady Ralway, Mr. & Mrs. André Ralway, Mr. & Mrs. G. Rolliston, Mr. & Mrs. J. Risborough, Lord & Lady Rotherwick, Mr. George & Lady Seal, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Saunders, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, Mr. & Mrs. G. Schuster, Mr. & Mrs. H. Shaw, Mr. J. M. Sim, Mr. & Mrs. S. Tranter, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Taylor, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Tabor Phibbs, Mr. D. Tyerman, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Tate, Lord Ivesantour, the Earl & Countess De La Warr, Sir John & Lady Worledge, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. E. Wheeler, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wynn-Jones, and Mr. K. A. J. Woodvorton.

Northern Rhodesia's New Speaker Career of Mr. Tom Williams

MR. TOM WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council since last year, has been appointed Speaker in succession to Sir Thomas Page.

Mr. Williams, who is 63, was born in Yorkshire and educated at Leeds University. He went to South Africa in 1921 as a teacher, and subsequently became headmaster of Krugersdorp High School. He was later principal of the Teachers' Training College in Johannesburg, and was Professor of Education at Witwatersrand University from 1936 to 1949, during which time he served as chairman of an inquiry into education in Northern Rhodesia. His colleagues included Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. A. T. Williams; their far-reaching recommendations are still being put into effect.

The new Speaker was Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia from 1950 to 1955. He has been a lay preacher for many years, and is a member of the Lusaka Methodist Church Council.

He served in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, in the latter as a major in the South African Staff Corps. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1954.

Mrs. Williams, who is prominent in social work, is a past chairman of the Lusaka Business and Professional Women's Club, a member of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Board, and of the Northern Rhodesia Wages Council. She is active in women's institute work.

Obituary

Mr. J. Dennis

MR. JOHN DENNIS, C.B.E., who played a prominent part in founding the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, and later the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, has died in Salisbury, aged 69. He was the first president and first-life president of the R.N.F.U. In 1943 he was made C.B.E. for his services to agriculture.

He retired from farming in 1946 and was appointed chairman of the Central Food Committee, and did much for Matabeleland cattle during the 1947 drought. He was a foundation member of the Farmers' Co-operative in Salisbury, one of the original members of the Dairymen's Co-operative, and a member of the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse.

He was born at Sedbergh, Yorkshire, and educated there. He ran the first privately-owned cold storage plant in the West of England, and when he was 20 took up farming in Rhodesia at Mount Pleasant.

Lady Hitchcock

LADY HITCHCOCK (known to her friends as "Pat"), wife of Sir Eldred Hitchcock, died in London last week after a long and intermittent illness which she had borne most courageously. Sir Eldred had arrived from Tanganyika Territory only a few days earlier. Lady Hitchcock, née Patricia Lorie, was a New Zealander. They were married in 1915.

MR. A. C. J. VAN ROOYEN, an 1896 Pioneer, who left Pietersburg, in the Transvaal to settle in Rhodesia, and who fought in the Matabele Rebellion, has died on his son's farm near Bindura, aged 74. In his youth he was a hunter and prospector. When large-scale mining started in the Colony, he began working on his own ground, and was associated with mines until his retirement last year. A widower, he leaves five sons and two daughters.

MR. F. C. BURROWS, Central African Airways representative at Kariba, has died as a result of the capsizing of a motor boat in the Zambezi. Two other men in the boat were saved.

Rhodesia's Cricketers Badly Beaten M.C.C. Win by Innings and 292 Runs

RHODESIA were beaten in their second match against the M.C.C. by an innings and 292 runs, thanks to a double century by P. B. H. May, the English captain, a century by T. E. Barber, excellent bowling by Loader (who in the two Rhodesian innings took nine wickets for 16 runs), and several fine catches.

Winning the toss, M.C.C. ran up 501 runs, the highest total for any team of the club since the tour in the West Indies three years ago. The start was inauspicious, however, three wickets being down for 66. Then May and Barber carried the score to 367.

May, with 206, became the 19th player in history of the game to make four centuries in first-class matches. No one has made five in succession, but Fry and Bradman each made six. Never before had anyone made four in succession in South Africa or in Rhodesia. May, who gave no chance, batted for four and a half hours, and hit two sixes and 33 fours; his last 100 took exactly 100 minutes, all but six being scored by boundaries.

Lawrence took six wickets for 104, Barber three for 108, Paton one for 98, Coventry none for 138, and Mansell none for 37.

Rhodesia's first innings was tragic, five of the players failing to score, and the first five wickets falling for seven runs. The sixth fell at 11, the seventh at 33, the eighth at 51, and the side was out for 57. Bland (19) and Coventry (13) were the only batsmen to reach double figures.

The second innings produced 152 runs but again the start was bad, four wickets falling for 23 and six for 48. Then the score was carried to 98 for seven, 105 for eight, and 127 for nine.

In the two innings six of the Rhodesians were out, but

M.C.C.—First Innings

M. C. Cowdrey c Coventry b Barber	20
Oakman c Duckworth b Paton	26
T. E. Barber b Lawrence	110
D. J. Insole lbw b Lawrence	10
P. B. H. May c Coventry b Barber	206
Taylor c Mansell b Lawrence	46
Evans c and b Lawrence	50
Locker c Coventry b Lawrence	10
Lock c O'Connell Jones b Lawrence	10
Tyson not out	19
Loader c self b Barber	0
Extras	16
Total	501

RHODESIA—First Innings

D. O'Connell Jones lbw b Loader	0
C. Barber lbw b Tyson	0
G. Duckworth lbw b Tyson	7
D. Lewis lbw b Loader	0
P. Mansell c Evans b Barber	10
M. Davies b Loader	0
C. Bland c Evans b Loader	19
Dy Arnott c Oakman b Lock	9
R. Coventry c Cowdrey b Loader	13
H. Paton b Loader	6
G. Lawrence not out	0
Extras (n-b)	6
Total	57

RHODESIA—Second Innings

D. O'Connell Jones c Bailey b Loader	0
C. Barber lbw b Loader	0
G. Duckworth c Insole b Bailey	1
D. Lewis lbw b Barber	4
P. Mansell c and b Tyson	12
M. Davies c Evans b Tyson	18
C. Bland c and b Lock	19
Dy Arnott run out	22
R. Coventry not out	7
H. Paton c Oakman b Laker	21
G. Lawrence not out	12
Extras (b 3, n-b 1)	1
Total	152

Race Relations Board for N. Rhodesia Advisory and Conciliation Functions

A POSITIVE STEP towards the improvement of race relations is heralded by the publication in the Northern Rhodesian *Government Gazette* of Thursday last of the Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance, 1956, which provides for the establishment of a Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Board and Race Relations Conciliation Committees in various districts, with a view to assisting in the promotion of a harmonious relationship between the races in the territory and to the common-use of premises which are open to the public generally.

The Bill will be introduced during the next meeting of the Legislative Council by Mr. D. B. Hall, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

It proposes that the board should consist of a chairman and not more than five members, of whom not less than two would be Africans, one Asian, and one representative of the commercial community. The members would hold office during the Governor's pleasure. The board would have power to appoint expert advisers on any particular question.

It would be empowered to "take such action as it may consider desirable to improve race relations between people of various races within the territory, and, in order to promote and develop a better understanding between people of such races, may sponsor or organize lectures, exhibitions, or other similar projects."

It might inquire into complaints and grievances relating to racial discrimination in any business premises of conduct or behaviour in business premises likely to be detrimental to good race relations. With the consent of the persons concerned, it might act as conciliator with a view to remedying complaints or grievances.

The board would be required to recommend to the Governor how grievances might best be removed or remedied, and would act as an advisory body to persons seeking advice or information about race relations.

It would have the powers of the High Court to summon and examine witnesses on oath, any witness who gave false evidence to the board would be guilty of perjury and liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

The Bill also provides penalties in the case of anyone refusing to comply with a summons or refusing without sufficient cause to answer fully any questions put to him by the board. Witnesses before the board would enjoy the privileges attached to appearance before the High Court.

Any person who might in any way be implicated or concerned in any matter under inquiry by the board would have the right to be represented by counsel if desired.

District committees would consist of a chairman (who would be the district commissioner) and such other persons as the Governor might from time to time appoint.

The Bill continues: "A district commissioner shall use his best endeavours actively to promote in the district good relations between persons of the various races, and shall as far as possible take all necessary steps to remove or remedy legitimate grievances."

When a district commissioner is unable effectively to deal with a complaint made before it of racial discrimination, it shall refer the complaint, together with all relevant documents and records, to the board for consideration and advice.

Any person dissatisfied with the recommendations or advice of the district committee would also be entitled to refer the matter to the board for further consideration.

An important provision of the Bill would prevent the territorial board from considering any complaint of a particular or local nature which had been considered by the district committee.

Windbags Need Deflating

DISCUSSING POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF AFRICA in the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of African Affairs, says that charges for just complaint are often spoiled by overstatement. "There are a great many people of good will in authority positions of influence, but their hands need to be strengthened by Africans who can do more than repeat political claptrap. If the common man could be persuaded to take a proper interest in local affairs and politics, his gifts of mimicry and ridicule—as anybody who has sat beside a camp-fire on our shores—would deflate most of the windbags whose oratory at present fills the air."

"Unity with Egypt is Finished"

Mr. Azhari and the Afro-Asian Bloc

"UNITY WITH EGYPT IS FINISHED," said Ismail Azhari, leader of the Opposition in the Sudan, and until recently Prime Minister of the republic, told a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Khartoum at the beginning of this week. He added: "We are very strongly for independence of the Sudan, and definitely not for fusion with Egypt."

The correspondent, Mr. Ian Colvin, had asked whether, in view of the sympathy shown in the Sudan for Egypt over the present crisis, the National Unity Party, which Mr. Azhari leads, favoured closer links with Egypt, such closer links having long been advocated party programme.

Mr. Colvin replied: "The Egyptian people have been disappointed by the Arab League. Not one Arab State went to the help of Egypt. The Egyptian Government may not have been surprised, but people certainly were."

When Mr. Colvin suggested that the major diplomatic feat achieved by Britain in an otherwise gloomy situation had been to limit the conflict, Mr. Azhari nodded in agreement.

Only a few days earlier he had moved an amendment in the Sudanese Parliament for the severance of relations with Great Britain and France. He favours working with the Afro-Asian world bloc, wants a strengthening of the brotherhood between Arab Nations, and recognizes several common interests with Egypt.

It is reported from Khartoum that the Russian Embassy there has now a staff of about 70, and that the Soviet policy is to do everything possible to undermine what British influence remains and to seek to drive a wedge deep into Africa.

Radio Omdurman, between the broadcasts of Radio Cairo, and B.B.C. broadcasts are jammed. British propaganda is conducted by one information officer and a part-time secretary.

In business circles there is anxiety about the marketing of the forthcoming cotton crop, which, if the Canal is still closed in February, will have to reach the United Kingdom market via the Cape. It has been suggested that, in order to help stabilize the economy and the political situation in the Sudan, the crop, of a high proportion of it, should be bought locally by Britain and shipped as opportunities offer. About one-third of the trade of the Sudan is done with the United Kingdom.

The number of Britons still employed by the Government of the Sudan is about 200.

Co-operation Between the Races

Mayor on "Burdensome Monopoly"

MR. I. SOMER, Mayor of Nairobi, said when responding to the toast of "Kenya" at the first dinner of the Kenya division of the East African Association of Engineers: "In East Africa's 20m, the immigrant peoples number some 300,000. For a very long time it is they who will have to provide the planning and guidance. But where will all this get us unless it is complemented by the intelligent co-operation and labour of the indigenous peoples? From every point of view there is equal need of each other, and future development depends upon a proper co-operative effort."

"You engineers must regard the knowledge you have acquired, not as something to be kept locked within you, because that breeds the seed of self-destruction of your craft, but as something given to you to be passed on, so that you may perpetuate your particular professional species."

"I do not say that amongst our youth we have hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed or waked to ecstasy the living lyre," but surely it is not too much to say that there are many who will benefit by your teaching and guidance, and do a lot of the work which is at present the burdensome monopoly of the immigrant races. In the spreading of your knowledge East Africa will benefit and your reward will be great."

THE THIRTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY of the Kabaka of Buganda was widely celebrated in his kingdom last week. One vernacular newspaper declared that Mutesa II ought to rule over the whole of the Protectorate of Uganda.

Prime Minister's Grim Journey


Notorious Road to be Tarred

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, Federal Prime Minister, has fulfilled his promise and received some good news for his safari. When Minister of Transport he promised Mr. Paul Herreton, a Masai and Federal M.P., that he would travel on the road from Tete to Mwanza, which is notorious in Central Africa. He did so recently, and during his journey elicited from the Portuguese Governor of the Tete district the information that provision would be made in Mozambique's next budget for tarring and re-aligning the road.

Sir Roy said of his trip: "Pretty grim. There are some bad spots and not a few large potholes. Luckily the rain had settled the dust, but we had a few bad skids."

The Prime Minister wore an open-necked shirt, sports coat, and flannels, and on arrival in Blantyre, looked none the worse for his tiring journey. Later he went to Government House, Zomba, for talks with the Governor, Sir Robert Armstrong.

Gramophone records of a Gypsy telling of the experiences of the Kabaka of Buganda while in exile in England are now being sold in Uganda.



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Parliament

Security Forces in British Somaliland Reinforcements ready in Event of Attack

MR. AUGUST DUGDALE (Lab.), the Hon. Member for Chigwell, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that there were adequate tribal police and other security forces in British Somaliland for the defence against Ethiopian pressure of tribesmen under our protection.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that he was satisfied that there were adequate for all normal purposes of internal security. He added, however, that the possibility of providing reinforcements in the event of attack from any quarter outside the Protectorate had not been overlooked.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.): Will ask the Minister whether he has seen in The Times the letter of the Ethiopian Ambassador (quoted by us last week)? In view of the way in which you consider approaching the Ethiopian Government with a view to settling up a border commission, do you think a commission, perhaps under the United Nations, to investigate the facts which are in dispute by both sides?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Yes, sir. I saw the letter. I had talks with the Ethiopian Foreign Minister during the Vienna Suez conferences in London.

MR. DUGDALE: Will you afford adequate protection to these small tribes who are grazing their stock in the desert and up to now have not had such protection? As the Ethiopian Government have observed the 1954 Agreement, whether the spirit or the letter, will the Minister terminate it?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I am very anxious that the spirit of the agreement should be observed on both sides in the way in which it has been observed on our side. The Government is reviewing the question of the ease of the illalo force in these territories.

MR. AWBERRY: Will the Minister hold an inquiry into the position in that part of the country, because it is causing considerable trouble between the tribes?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: There is little doubt about the facts and there is no need for further inquiry. The need now is for full observance of the undertakings.

Rhodesian Rifles Pensions

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would consult the Federal Government on the question of increasing the pensions of members of the Rhodesian Royal Rhodesian Rifles who had served or were now serving in Malaya.

MR. HARE replied that it was for the Federal Government to decide what pension rates ought to be provided.

SIR L. PLUMMER: Is the Minister not aware that H.M. Government make a contribution towards the pensions? I am satisfied that an askari who has a 20 to 50 per cent disability should receive a pension of only 2s. 9d. per week and that an askari with a disability of 80 per cent should receive a pension of only 5s. 2d. per week? Is it not the duty of H.M. Government to see that these African soldiers are treated decently?

MR. HARE: The hon. Member knows that these matters are the responsibility of the Federation Government. We are not in a position to interfere.

MR. HARE: But is not the Minister aware that when he was at the Colonial Office it was said that both the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Office would make representations and, we understood, they made strong representations. Are we to understand that those representations have been ignored, because the whole position of the askari, both those now serving and those disabled in the war, is a matter which gives great concern to the House? If those representations are to be ignored, that is a reflection upon the Government of the Federation?

MR. HARE: I have not said that the Federation Government have necessarily ignored representations. I am sure that the Federation Government will take note of what has been said in the House today.

Visas for Africans

MR. R. W. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked why the Nyasaland Government refused a visa to Mr. F. D. Tswana, secretary general of the African National Congress, to attend the African Socialist Congress as an observer, and why the Northern Rhodesian Government refused a passport for the same purpose to Mr. K. Katanda, secretary of the African National Congress.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: All Governments have complete and without passports or visas without stating the reasons.

Detention of African Trade Unionists

Labour M.P.s to interview Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour M.P. for Rugby, is to ask the Colonial Secretary about alleged restrictions on legal facilities for the 54 African trade union leaders detained at Mumbwa Camp under the Emergency Powers Regulations at present in force in the Province of Northern Rhodesia.

An application for leave to issue a writ of habeas corpus was made on behalf of the men by Mr. J. P. M. M. before the Chief Justice, Mr. G. S. Bell.

Mr. Johnson has received a letter from a solicitor in Salisbury who is acting for the men which complains that the Northern Rhodesian authorities have "tried to hinder the habeas corpus proceedings by secreting the names of the men and their families." It is stated that there was an "apparently unanimous" refusal among the legal profession in Lusaka to act on behalf of the men.

The solicitor who had accepted the case works in Salisbury, 150 miles from Mumbwa Camp, which, at without the aid of the local police station for Edisbury, is a remote and isolated place in London.

Mr. Johnson, with Mr. F. W. Williams, Labour M.P. for Wigan, hopes to interview Mr. Lennox-Boyd on the matter this week.

The leaving of the case on by the Government has been completed by an advisory committee appointed by the Governor to make recommendations on the merits of the men's detention.

Each detainee was given a representative and had the benefit of the written advice of Mr. G. S. Bell. The detainees requested the attendance of witnesses.

An advisory Committee has also heard the objections to detention of some members of the African National Congress detained at Broken Hill.

Individual reports of the detainees and the committee's recommendations will be submitted to the Governor as soon as possible.

The police station at Mumbwa is under the command of Mr. Day and Assistant Superintendent R. L. Levy.

Franchise in the Federation

Mr. Garfield Todd's Statement

A FEDERAL FRANCHISE SYSTEM based on two electoral rolls could be very embarrassing for Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. R. G. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, when he addressed a meeting at Essevalde near Bulawayo last week.

Mr. Todd said he believed the proposals for Rhodesia the principle of a common electoral roll was supported, and that the real issue was what qualifications would be required of people applying for the vote. What were the marks of a capable, responsible and civilized persons.

Mr. Todd said that the commission which is to start to study the franchise question in Southern Rhodesia would report by March. He would be postponing all consideration of the question until after the commission had reported, but the Federal Franchise proposals might come up for consideration before then and might be very embarrassing for the Colony.

Some Federal M.P.s and some Dominion Party leaders appeared to favour a "electoral roll" for ordinary members and a "electoral roll" to elect members. If the Federal Government's plans envisaged enfranchising people with the low qualifications on the rolls, then many people would be enabled to vote in Federal elections even though they were not enfranchised territorially.

If the Federal Government's proposals implied a change in the Constitution of the Southern Rhodesian Provincial Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could object and hold up a Federal Franchise Bill, Southern Rhodesia would certainly take its own path, together to give the measure most careful consideration.

The attitude of nationalism which Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are taking may be said to be the best guarantee in its worst form.

Mr. R. G. Garfield Todd, M.P. Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Southern Rhodesia.

Industrial Unrest in N. Rhodesia

(Continued from page 428)

union, and to necessitate the definition of the term 'officials' and the number of officials could be reduced. It would be desirable to distinguish between 'official' and a clerk, and a revision of the former category would probably result in corresponding changes in the latter.

The criteria used by the companies in effecting the classification of supervisory and staff categories should be embodied in the existing agreement between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union. The criteria should also be incorporated in the recognition agreement which the companies have with the African Mineworkers' Association.

This should go some way towards avoiding any grievances which may arise as to the future classification of African employees. It is recognized that even with such a broad definition there may be borderline cases which would require to be considered between the parties.

It was stated by the companies' representatives that, although they were not unmindful of the difficulties involved in the introduction of a system of shop stewards among their African employees yet if it would help to settle disputes on shop floor level and provide a training ground for future leaders of the union, the companies would be willing to try out this system. The Acting Labour Commissioner endorsed this proposal, and we recommend its gradual introduction after the proposed procedure has been agreed between the companies and the African union.

We were informed by the Acting Labour Commissioner that his department was advising the African Mineworkers' Union to reduce the number of its paid officials. The union has a staff from clerical and junior staff, full-time paid officials who are members of the supreme council and who are appointed for almost half the membership of the union's negotiating committee present at the meetings with the companies immediately preceding and during the union's weekly number is excessive and recommending that the union take steps to reduce the number of their paid officials to a reasonable figure.

Labour Offices of High Calibre

As long ago as 1940 the Forster Commission stressed the importance of the copper mining industry of labour officers of a high calibre. The growth of the industry since then and the increasing complexity of its labour problems have made it even more essential for the Government to ensure in the future that such officers are available in sufficient numbers to assist the management and employees organizations in their negotiations and industrial disputes.

We were impressed by the efficiency, patience and industry of the officials of the Labour Department during the recent unrest, and it is with this in mind that we recommend that the Government should consider appointing two experienced labour officers at each of the four large copper mining centres.

In the report of the Gombaud Tribunal in 1953 the Tribunal recorded that in its opinion the mining companies had very good reason to consider themselves good employers. The evidence then before the commission enabled us to endorse that view.

"Each mining company has an African personnel department which deals with all aspects of personnel management affecting its African employees, not only during their periods of work but also with their accommodation, diet, recreation and the many and varied aspects of their welfare. Until very recently matters affecting African employees were dealt with by the African personnel departments of the mining companies. A new system has been introduced whereby the head of department has become responsible for administrative matters affecting African employees, with the advice of an African personnel officer who is a permanent member of the staff of that department."

It is stated in the report that the introduction of this new system had resulted in a number of discharges by more than 30% and greatly hindered the prompt investigation of disputes in the job. The role played by an African personnel officer is therefore clearly an important one. The task of bridging the gap between the mutual understanding between European and African employees of differing status, of social and industrial advancement, which is inevitable in a multi-racial community with a dual wage structure, lies with the African personnel department.

We have gained the impression that despite the co-operation of the African personnel department, there may have been on occasions a failure to recognize the depth of feelings which certain matters in dispute had engendered, particularly in union matters but at least the rank and file of the African employees. We recommend that the companies should keep under constant review the recruitment and training of the staff of these departments.

A deficiency was produced by the fact showing that the internal discipline of the African unions had seriously deteriorated

since the beginning of 1955 and that the financial of the union were in a very bad state, largely due to the lack of a system of financial control and proper accounts. The Trade Unions (Amalgamation) Act, 1954, has recently been amended so as to authorize the Registrar of Trade Unions to have access to all records of financial transactions of a trade union.

We recommend that the Registrar should inspect the financial records of the African union at frequent intervals, and we recommend that the Government should consider the introduction of similar courses of instruction for African trade union officials in the proper keeping of accounts. These courses of instruction might well include instruction in labour legislation, industrial relations, and the various forms of negotiating machinery with special reference to their application within the industry.

Need to Strengthen Laws

Evidence was led that African and employees were being ridiculed by jeers and jibes and other like conduct with a view to preventing them from presenting matters to the Commission. It would seem that the provisions of Section 29 of the Trade Unions and Disputes Ordinance do not cover this aspect of the matter and might appropriately be amended by the addition of a new paragraph making it an offence to contravene Section 29 by behaving in a disorderly or offensive manner by jeers, ribes or other like conduct.


There are few parallels in the world of the Copperbelt problems, and among them problems that the mining companies in storing a fair and equitable code in their dealings with the four organizations representing their employees European and African. There are for these organizations an the company years of negotiation ahead in which the problems, in some instances, will be complex and difficult of solution.

We record our appreciation of the fair and able manner in which the parties representatives presented their cases, and are particularly grateful to Council who represented the mining companies and to Mr. L. C. Katlungu, president of the African Union, who did their utmost to facilitate the investigation. We are also a debt of gratitude to Mr. J. W. Hines, former European Staff Association and Mr. J. M. Lemanika (African Staff Association), and to all the witnesses who assisted to give evidence.

We most record our appreciation of Mr. L. C. Katlungu's unflinching presentation of his union's case, which was conducted by him throughout the lengthy proceedings with patience and good humour.

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News Items in Brief

The Karamoja Legislative Council will assemble December 10. It will meet in Northern Rhodesia during October and November, 28 of which it will be in Nairobi.

A Kenya air company is planning series of "hour shorts" for television at a cost of £100,000, featuring adventures in East Africa.

An American military medical mission of 12 members has been en route on its way to the Sudan and other countries in the Middle East and Europe.

"Notes on African Customs in Nyasaland," by M. T. D. Thomson, an administrative officer, has been published by the Government Printer, Zomba, price 1s.

An efficiency survey of Nyasaland Government departments will be made next March by Mr. G. Parnwell, a United Kingdom Treasury expert, who is now in Kenya.

Kenya's Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1956 seeks approval for £2,779,433. Actual expenditure for the year was £23,815,704, against an estimate of £24,277,405.

The University of Khartoum has postponed the inauguration ceremonies which were to celebrate its assumption of university status, this change of plan being due to the situation in the Middle East.

A police corporal at Homa Bay, Kenya, shot and killed two African policemen and an African civilian, and seriously wounded another African policeman and an Asian civilian when he shot himself.

An attempt to climb Kilimanjaro by jeep is to be made by a party from South Africa which will include Mr. Patmore, a former mayor of Johannesburg, and Mr. Bruno Krone, who lived for some years on the slopes of the mountain.

On the initiative of the Sudanese Ambassador in Addis Ababa, Saved Youssif Mustafa El-Dinai, a Sudan-Ethiopia Association has been formed to promote friendship between the two countries, particularly in cultural and sports matters.

More than 840 students of 61 different countries have been awarded Rotary Foundation fellowships for advanced studies since the scheme began in 1917. At the moment there are two Rotary fellows in the Federation; a Lusaka lawyer and a Bulawayo doctor.

In the first eight months of the year 18,257 immigrants entered the Federation, the majority for Southern Rhodesia. Births were 7,663, and the Union 7,071; there were 2,307 arrivals in Northern Rhodesia and 240 Asians, Southern Rhodesia 37, and Nyasaland.

Four well-established blind schools and three others of an experimental nature were training 267 blind African children at the end of 1955, according to the Northern Rhodesia Department of Welfare. There are estimated to be some 100 blind Africans in the territory.

A tea-party for all employees on the farm has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Andersen of South Kinangop, Kenya, in honour of their Kikuyu cook, who has served them for 38 years. In the emergency his employees feared that he would be murdered for his open and fearless loyalty.

Pieces of fossilized wood, thought to be digging implements used in the earlier Stone Age culture, have been found near the Kalame Hills in Northern Rhodesia by Dr. J. Desmond Clark, curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum. The implements have been flown to London for preservative treatment and examination at the British Museum.

The Federal Ministry of Health is making a general drive to eradicate such diseases as bilharzia and typhoid among rural Africans in Nyasaland. Every health assistant in the Protectorate was recently summoned to Zomba for a refresher course at which particular attention is paid to improving water supplies. It is at water-points that bilharzia and typhoid are often contracted.

Kenya draw with Great Britain

THE KENYA HOCKEY TEAM drew with Great Britain in the Olympic competition in Melbourne last week, the score being one all. Most sports correspondents agree that Kenya were expected to win. The British team lost many chances during the first half, but Kenya, which were the first to score before half-time, pressed the attack and took the second goal to the heat and hard fought second half.

Fixed Marriages and Land Law

Case of African and Dutch wife

MR. PATRICK MATIMBA, a 25-year-old African from Southern Rhodesia, who is Galfridd Stacey, last year met and married a Dutch girl, Miss Adriana Christiaan Hoorn, who has announced in Salisbury that she would apply to the High Court for a declaration that the Land Apportionment Act, which separates various areas, has no clause which bars inter-marriage of races, and that it will consequently be lawful for him to live in Southern Rhodesia with his wife.

Mr. Matimba returned to Rhodesia last month to arrange for accommodation for his wife and young child. The Land Apportionment Act of 1945 provides that Africans may not occupy land in European areas or Europeans occupy land in African areas.

Mr. Matimba is the son of the Rev. Ericrick Matimba, priest of the Anglican Mission of St. Faith's near Lusaka. Soon after his marriage in England he and his wife went to live with her parents in Holland.

Rattansi Scholarships

MR. AND MRS. MOHAMEDALLY RATTANSI are devoting the entire income, estimated at £8,100 a year, from a large building in Nairobi to an educational trust which will provide about 30 scholarships a year for Kenya students of all races. Mr. Rattansi, an Asian businessman, arrived in Kenya at the beginning of the century and traded in Nyero for 35 years. He has received the title of vizier from the Aga Khan. The scholarship will be awarded for higher education both in Kenya and outside the Colony.

Cannot Serve Two Masters

FIVE CHIEFS, including one son of chief of the Mwinilunga district of the North-Western Province of Northern Rhodesia have told two employees of the Mwinilunga Native Authority that they cannot serve both the African National Congress and the Native Authority, and must resign from one or the other. The men are Mr. S. Tapa, education councillor, and Mr. J. Chindera, assistant treasurer clerk. They were asked to explain the aims and objects of Congress.

Bilharzia Conference

ABOUT 50 DELEGATES to a World Health Organization conference are to meet in Brazzaville towards the end of this month to discuss the control of bilharzia in Africa. It will be the first conference of its kind. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be represented by Dr. Blair, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Medical Services, Dr. Alves, and Mr. Clarke of the medical research laboratory.

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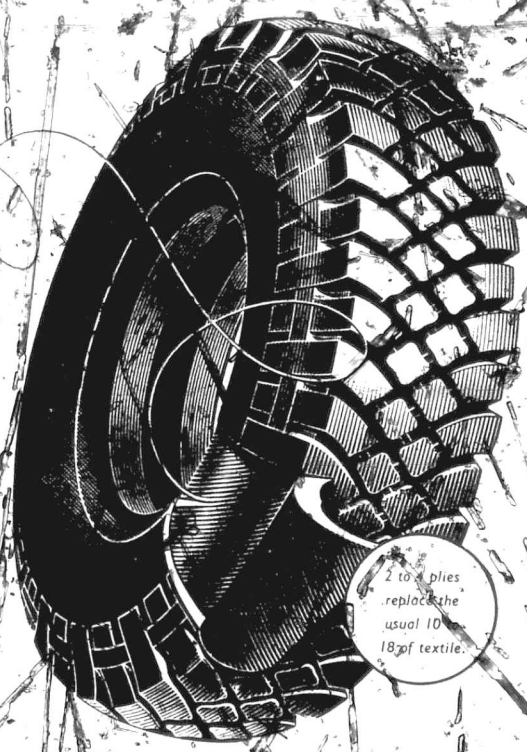
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MICHELIN 'METALLIC'

Using the Benguela Railway Imports Through Lobito Bay

THE BENGUELA, Belgian Congo, and Rhodesia Railways have announced that through bookings of import traffic and copper at through rates will be introduced from January 1. Apart from copper there will be no tonnage limit in the first year.

The following official statement was issued after a two-day conference:

The Rhodesia Railways Administration announce that in terms of a directive from the Federal Government, negotiations have been resumed between the Rhodesia Railways, the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas Congo au Katanga and the Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela in connection with through traffic between Lobito and the Rhodesia Railways. Representatives of the Portose Caminhos do Ferro da Provincia do Benguela were present during the discussions as observers. Subject to ratification by the appropriate authorities in the three territories concerned, through bookings of import traffic and copper, at through rates will be introduced from January 1, 1957.

Unlimited Tonnages

The tonnages to be imported and, with the exception of copper which is subject to a maximum, the tonnage to be exported by this route, will not be limited by the administration for the first 12 months. But the matter will be reviewed at the end of the first 12 months to determine whether the technical and financial problems of the three administrations necessitate any amendments within the framework of the agreement.

The rates from Lobito to Ndola and Copperbelt stations will be the same as the rates from Beira to those stations, and the rates to points south of Ndola will be the rates from Beira to Ndola plus the Ndola distribution rate to destination.

Distribution rates will be allowed by the Rhodesia Railways on traffic received from Lobito, at Ndola, Nkana, Broken Hill and Lusaka, and subsequently distributed from those points to places on the Rhodesia Railways. The discussions also covered the supply of truckage, documentation, accounting, and other relevant matters.

German Drive in East Africa

Fords only U.K. Make to Hold Position

CAR REGISTRATION FIGURES issued in Kenya at the beginning of this week for the first three quarters of this year show that three German motor vehicle manufacturers have considerably increased their share of the market and that all British manufacturers except Fords of Dagenham have lost ground.

Whereas Ford Company sales are up by nearly 3%, those of Morris Motors show a drop of 11% of Vauxhall 19% and of both Austin and Standard cars of more than 20%. The German manufacturers who have gained most are Opel, Volkswagen, Mercedes, and D.K.W.

At least one in every five of the new registrations in East Africa is a Ford.

Report of Arusha Plantations

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £1,767 in the year ended June 30, compared with £25,079 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £4,450. A dividend of 7½% equates £2,927, leaving a carry-forward of £6,981, against £8,324 brought in. The issued capital is £67,878 in shares of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £1,941, revenue reserves at £1,000, tax equalization account at £4,800, provision for 10 years of sisal rotation expenditure at £3,700, and current liabilities at £23,968. Fixed assets are valued at £14,058 and current assets at £25,210, including £10,000 in cash.

Outputs of sisal and copra during the year were respectively 451 and 43 tons, compared with 789 and 84 tons in the previous year. The company owns 2,671 acres of mature and 1,136 of immature sisal, 308 of mature and 70 of immature copra, and 30 acres of banana crops.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (chairman) and Messrs E. W. Bovill, F. C. Rycroft, and R. W. Bryon. The secretaries are Messrs. Treat, Boyd, & Co. The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20,

Cementation Company Report

THE CEMENTATION CO., LTD., a concern among whose subsidiary and associated companies are the Cementation Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury-Water Schemers (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, and Clarendon Angwin (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., after providing £307,719 for taxation, earned a profit of £37,346 for the year to March 31 last, compared with £58,330 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares remains £47,837 and a dividend of 12½% £144,750, leaving a carry-forward of £138,800 against £263,566 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £325,000 in 6% cumulative first preference shares, £100 in 5% cumulative second preference shares, both of £1 denomination, and £2m. in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £58,250, revenue reserve at £628,654, unsecured loan stock at £1m. reserve for future taxation at £115,000, and current liabilities at £2,002,713. Fixed assets are valued at £2,004,282, subsidiary shares at £1,881,681, trade investments at £86,314, and current assets at £4,689,040, net of £2,283,799 in cash.

The company has carried out projects on the construction of the hydro-electric installation at Kariba Gorge in conjunction with John Laing & Son, Ltd., and will remain connected with the scheme through their Rhodesian subsidiary.

The directors are Messrs. A. R. Neelands (chairman), Pickersgill (managing director), P. B. Tolhurst, who is also secretary, D. L. T. Oppé, J. S. Crawhall, G. Atherfor, C. F. Grundy, and General Sir F. A. Pile.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 13.

Report of Ruw Estates, Limited

THE RUW ESTATES, LTD., a company with tea and tung plantations in Nyasaland, earned a profit of £68,829 in the year ended June 30, compared with £18,467 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £45,000, reserve for development and improvement receives £5,000, and dividends totaling 25% require £27,362, leaving a carry-forward of £7,498 against £7,229 brought in.

The issued capital is £150,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserve stands at £69,496, reserve for future taxation at £9,400, and current liabilities at £116,240. Fixed assets are valued at £92,600 and current assets at £270,879, including £66,423 in cash.

Crops, including bought leaf, amounted to 1,412,193 lb., against 1,457,670 lb. for the previous year. The average net price received was 31.24d. (33.51d.) per cwt. The company owns 4,429 acres of land, of which 1,652 acres are planted with tea in full bearing, and 202 acres with tung.

Mrs. M. Widesmith, who with her husband, the late Dr. Widesmith, developed the original estate owned by the company, resigned from the board in October, after serving for 26 years as a director.

The directors are Sir Dingwall J. Bateson (chairman), Miss G. M. S. Smart, and A. Loren. The secretaries are Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Co., Ltd., and the 46th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 18.

Kenya Power Company Report

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., which in June last year took over the Taita and Wanga hydro-electric power stations from the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., spent £108,824 in the period from June 8 to December 31, 1955. A contract has been placed with Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd. for construction of the main transmission line to operate at 132,000 volts. This line starts at the company's Jura Road substation and extends for some 250 miles to Isiro, where supply comes from the Uganda Electricity Board. The issued capital is £100, but loan capital amounts to £2,798,900.

The directors are Sir Philip Mitchell (chairman), and Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, A. Maddison (secretary), J. H. Martin, E. S. Jones, A. J. Dean Small, and John Smith. The London board of directors consists of Sir Andrew M. MacFarrig (chairman), Mr. D. C. Brook, Sir John Huggins, and Sir Robert Kenwick. The secretary is Sir B. H. Kyle-Bowyer, and the London secretary Mr. A. J. Trenoweth.

The annual meeting will be held in Nairobi on December 13. The chairman's statement appears in our company report columns.

Goode Durand & Co. (Consolidated) Ltd., Eastern, Central, African and other markets, report a group profit of £5,376 for the year ended July 20, (£6,151) before tax of £1,016 (£65,223). After taxation and associated costs the carry-forward is £249,227 (£240,000).

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., after a profit for the year ended August 31 of £55,377 (£52,229), taxation amounts to £25,602 (£27,816). A final dividend of 4½% requires a distribution of £20% of the £1,000,000 issued capital (£200,000).

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Riddoch Motors, Ltd

RIDDODCH MOTORS, LTD., a company registered in Tanganyika Territory, after providing £26,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £64,853 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £63,677 in the previous year. General reserve receives £34,000, and a dividend of 17½% less tax requires £32,812, leaving a carry-forward of £21,089 against £2,908 in the previous year. The issued capital is £20,000 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserve, £21,089, and current reserves at £244,505. Fixed assets are valued at £202,111, and current assets at £42,394. Sales of vehicles during the year constituted a credit of £14,000 to the company's 15 years of operation. A site has been acquired in Mwanza where a branch will be opened shortly. The directors are Messrs. J. L. Riddoch (chairman), J. L. Blake, and A. T. Bewes (managing director) and the meeting will be held in Mwanza. The 15th annual general meeting will be held in Mwanza on December 5.

African Lakes Corporation

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £36,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £17,215 in the year ended January 31, compared with £32,633 in the previous year. Dividend of 6½% less tax requires £10,846, leaving a carry-forward of £25,249 against £22,153 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £277,700 in A shares and £12,500 in B shares, both par at £227,185 subsidiary company at £67,820, and current assets at £656,347, including £236,848 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. G. Stephen (chairman), C. M. Mole (managing director), L. H. Walls, W. A. Shand, and D. H. Ross. The secretary is Mr. W. Thomas. The 6th annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on December 6.

Stewart and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, report a group profit for the year to June 30 of £1,372,264 (£1,149,507), less tax of £464,000 (£355,800), leaving £908,264 (£793,607). The primary dividend is again 17½%. Fixed assets are valued at just over £2m (£1,794,223) and net current assets at £5,672,838 (£5,394,720).

Kenya's Dairy Industry

Government Accepts Inquiry's Main Findings

ACCEPTANCE BY THE KENYA GOVERNMENT OF THE main recommendation of the committee of inquiry into the dairy industry, that a statutory board of control be established, is announced in sessional paper No. 9 1956-57. It will be known as the Dairy Industry Board, and its functions will cover market, grading and packaging for export, encouragement of new ventures where an outlet has been discovered, standardization and control of methods of production and handling of milk, safeguarding of health, control of imports, and fostering efficiency in production.

The new body will have wide powers for use when required, which largely follow the recommendations of the inquiry, but are in some cases subject to appeal and in others to approval by the Minister of Agriculture.

The board will be self-financing except possibly for Government subsidies in special cases. It will consist of 10 members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, five from a panel of names submitted by the Board of Agriculture, two from submissions by the Land Development Board, two persons with experience of business and of public interests appointed after consultation with the Minister for Commerce, and one from a panel submitted by the Association of Municipalities of East Africa. The chairman will be appointed by the Minister for Agriculture with the approval of the Governor in Council.

The committee of inquiry, which was established largely in view of the great increase in dairy production envisaged by the Troup report, consisted of Messrs. L. G. Troup (chairman), J. R. Chmallan, K. D. MacOwen, H. Slade, M. H. G. Pretmann, R. S. Alexander, S. M. Patel, and G. W. Davies (secretary).

Low & Bonar, Ltd., of Dundee, who have an East African office, are again paying an interim dividend of 2½% for the year to November 30. For 1954-55 there was a final distribution of 7½% and a bonus of 3½%.

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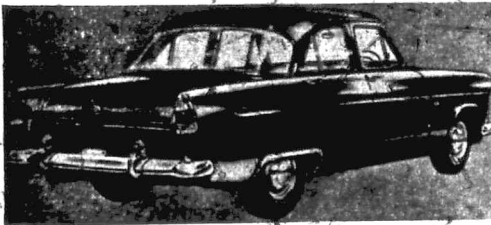
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Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 6,753 packings of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 7.19d per lb. compared with 1,613 packings for 4s. 8.52d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date have been 312,273 lbs. averaging 4.21d per lb. against 209,735 lbs. averaging 4.20d in the same period last year. The highest price reached this week was 6s. 2.00 per lb. in consignments from Tanganyika.

When the Nyasaland Apprenticeship Council met for the first time recently it was told by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, that the Artisan Training Centre, which will open in Salima next year, will provide a five-year course in the building trades and for electrical and mechanical engineers. Its capacity, exclusive of evening classes, will be 375 pupils.

Market prices of seed cotton for the forthcoming season have been fixed at 1s. per lb. 10s. higher than those announced last year. Mr. C. Spencer, chairman of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board, said that this had been made possible only by the existence of the cotton marketing fund.

Norwegian engineering companies are to plan and control the construction of a dam and 30,000 kW. power station on the Wash River about 40 miles south-east of Addis Ababa and transmitting lines covering about 350 miles in Ethiopia. The undertakings represent expenditure of about £4m.

Arrangements for bunkering and watering ships which would normally have travelled through the Suez Canal have been made in Mombasa. East African Railways and Harbours Administration are duplicating water mains in the port in order to double the normal rate of supply to ships.

Earnings of East African Railways and Harbours for October were £1,677,000, against £1,872 in the same month last year, and £207,000 below the estimate. For 10 months earnings were £17,989,000, compared with £17,331,800 for the same period last year.

O.K. Bazar (1929), Ltd., a company which has large Southern African interests, reports a net profit after tax of £943,800, against £847,906 last year. Dividends are maintained at 60% on an increased capital. The year-end dividend is just over 5%.

Rhodesian business men have been invited to send a mission to West Germany. Herr Lutz Erhard, German Minister of Economic Affairs has just visited the Union and the chairman of the Hannover Fair is expected in the near future shortly.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is using flywheel storage power in the event of unexpected peak loads. Two mobile units equipped with radio are controlled from a central station.

Balsour Borty & Co., Ltd., a company with large East African interests has obtained the first major contract, valued at more than £2m., for work on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Eight scholarships are being offered by the Federation of British Industries to Colonial students for training in industrial and other engineering undertakings in this country.

The aims and achievements of the Uganda Development Corporation are outlined in a brochure published by the corporation.

A new 18-months' course for learner agricultural assistants has started at Lunzuwa Agricultural Training School, Northern Rhodesia.

The National Bank of India has opened a sub-branch in Kiambu, Kenya.

The next tea auction in Nairobi will be held on December 12.

Northern Rhodesia's Maize Yield Expected to Reach New High Levels

FOR THREE YEARS RUNNING the surplus maize crop held by the Northern Rhodesian Maize Control Board has made imports unnecessary, and Mr. E. C. Morrison, the manager, predicts in the board's annual report that the crop consumption, and carry-over for this and future years will continue to increase.

He estimates that the reserve in hand when depots are usually closed in 1957 will be sufficient to last for seven months' consumption for 1957-8 is computed at about 1,400,000 bags, and for 1956-7 at about 1,300,000 bags, an increase of 100,000 over the past year's total. Consumption in 1946-47 was only 400,000 bags.

Both European and African crop deliveries to depots during 1955-56 were 945,524 bags, a decrease on the 1954-55 figure of 1,244,893. African production having been seriously affected by the heavy rains. Their contribution declined from 381,000 to 309,000 bags owing to low yields from what was probably the greatest acreage ever planted to maize by Africans.

Five Years Public Works

BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1951, and JUNE 30, 1956, the Public Works Department of Tanganyika built roads costing £7,852,000, aerodromes £1,161,000, housing £2,760,000, medical buildings £839,000, education buildings £1,480,000, and other buildings, works, and structures £2,413,000. Provision of water supplies cost £1.8m. During the period 738 miles of bituminous or other high class roads to all-weather standard were constructed, as well as 85 miles of new roads in townships and 12 miles in smaller settlements. Road maintenance costs have risen from £37 to £87 per mile.

Industrial Loans

OF THE TOTAL of £648,494 in loans approved by the Northern Rhodesian Industrial Loans Board in the 18 months ending June 30 last, £180,000 was allocated to the precision grinding, general and constructional steel engineering industries. Repayments totalled £82,511. The board considered 26 applications for assistance: two were deferred, nine refused, 14 granted, and one offer of help was not asked. The Tsumshya area received £26,000, Lusaka £15,000, Broken Hill £6,500, Livingstone £6,200, Kitwe £6,000, Ndola £2,500, and Abercorn £1,500.

C.A.A. Replacements

MR. P. J. B. WIMBUSH, general manager of Central African Airways, has returned to Salisbury from a visit to aircraft factories in Great Britain and Holland manufacturing new types of airliners suitable as replacements for C.A.A.'s Dakotas. No decision has yet been reached on the alternatives of regenerating the Dakotas and giving them new engines or replacing them altogether. New aircraft would cost between £120,000 and £200,000, exclusive of spare parts.

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MINING

Rhoanglo Group Profit of £29.5m.

Holdings in Northern Rhodesian Mining

RHOESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD. after providing £15,500,000 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £29,584,478 in the year ended June 30, compared with £18,134,484 in the previous year. The net profit in the accounts of the parent company was £7,373,794 (£5,515,185). General reserves receive £11m and dividends totalling 14s. 4.8d., the equivalent of 6s. (7s. 9d.) net, require £5,850,000, leaving a carry-forward of £3,735,000, against £323,856 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £64m. in units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £1,643, revenue reserve at £6,031,065, and current liabilities at £5,595,386. Fixed assets are valued at £16,486,258, and current assets at £10,070,356, including £956,127 in cash.

The company holds 52.397% of the total ordinary and A stock in issue of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a 34.92% interest, direct and through Rhokana, in the Anglo Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Rhokana and the latter hold the entire issued ordinary capital of Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.

The parent company owns the whole issued capital of Rhoanglo Mine Services, Ltd. and has interests, direct and through subsidiaries, of 26.1% in the issued capital of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., 23.45% in Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., 50% in Lubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd., 3.61% in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., 199,196 shares of £1 each in Rhodesia Alloys (Pvt.) Ltd., 220,807 shares of 10s. in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., 1,412,705 stock units of 5s. in the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., 1,785,398 shares of 10s. in Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., 120,000 of the 400,000 shares of 5s. each in Anglo American Rhodesian Minerals Exploration, Ltd., 1m shares of £1 (50%) of which £ has been paid, in Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., 200,000 shares of £1 (20%) on which 2s. 6d. has been paid in Chartered Exploration, Ltd., and 225,000 ordinary shares of £1 in Zambanga Cement, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, H. St. L. Grenfell, R. B. Hagart, E. F. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson, and D. A. B. Watson. Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. W. S. Lewin, C. P. Nichols, and J. M. F. Phillimore are alternate directors.

There is a London committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson. The secretaries are the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 13. Extracts from the chairman's statement appeared in last week's issue.

Wankie Colliery Report

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., after providing £250,000 for taxation earned a profit of £891,647 in the year ended August 31, compared with £824,012 in the previous year. General reserve receives £250,000, taxation equalization reserve £105,000, and dividends totalling 1s. per share require £441,250, leaving a carry-forward of £95,397, against £87,918 brought in.

The issued capital is £441,250 in shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £216,803, revenue reserves at £1,337,624, reserve for future taxation £590,000, debentures at £3m., and current liabilities at £1,068,092. Fixed assets are valued at £7,923,390, investments at £28,800, and current assets at £3,172,836, including £134,130 in cash.

The year's sales output consisted of 3,695,356 (3,414,749) tons of coal, 242,848 (220,266) tons of coke, 56,893 (60,643) tons of bricks and refractories, 980,180 (841,292) gallons of tar, and 891 (172) tons of ammonia liquor.

The directors are Messrs. T. Coulter (chairman), L. Wishart (managing director), K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, M. W. Rustin, H. van Weyenberg, Dr. Hon. Humphrey V. Gibbs, Sir Ronald L. Prain, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, A. H. Lancelotti, C. P. Nichols, and G. W. H. Reilly are alternate directors.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. E. Groves, and A. C. Wilson.

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 14. Extracts from the chairman's statement appeared last week.

Rhokana Corporation's Profit of £15.9m.

More than 4m. tons of Ore milled

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD. after providing £6,120,000 for taxation earned a profit of £15,907,000 in the year ended June 30, compared with £12,704,000 in the previous year. The net profit, with £1,922,462 in the previous year. General reserve (including £1,200 for Federal Government stock) receives £4.2m., capital redemption fund £1m., and preference share redemption fund £750,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £7,663 and dividends £8,75m., leaving a carry-forward of £48,342 against £427,664 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £80,000 in 54% redeemable cumulative preference shares, £24,000 in ordinary stock and £49,678 in A stock units, all of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £8,973,396, capital redemption reserve fund at £697,225, and preference redemption fund at £9,240. Profits appropriated for capital expenditure amount to £23,011,899, revenue reserve to £5,400,000, loan to Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., to £441,750, and current liabilities to £19,877,420.

Fixed assets are valued at £31,574,231, redeemable development at £1,756,246, stores at £2,630,778, Bancroft Mines, Ltd., at £1m. and current assets at £24,257,361, including £14,210,024 in cash.

Ore production during the year totalled 4,000,000 (3,608,400) short tons (a record), which produced 176,169 (156,821) long tons of blister and 64,530 tons of electrolytic copper. Production of cobalt amounted to 1,411 (974) tons. Ore reserves on June 30 last were estimated at 122,853,200 (100,449,300) tons averaging 3.14% (3.0%).

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beekingham, R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark, C. P. Nichols, H. F. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson, and J. A. Seys. Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson are alternate directors.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson. The secretaries are the Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

The 34th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 13. Extracts from the chairman's statement appeared in last week's issue.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries Progress

Profit up from £87,665 to £225,554

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., after providing £67,800 for taxation, earned a profit of £225,554 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £87,665 in the previous year. Taxation adjustments add a further £2,800. Interest on the preference shares, less tax, requires £36,366, and preference redemption fund receives £26,300, leaving a carry-forward of £266,971, against £100,283 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,150,808 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference stock and £500,000 in ordinary stock, both in units of £1. Share premium account stands at £53,795, capital redemption reserve fund at £149,192, preference share redemption reserve fund at £25,300, revenue reserves at £266,971, advances from fellow subsidiaries at £723,342, and current liabilities at £151,149. Fixed assets are valued at £2,892,301, and current assets at £128,256, including £8,010 in cash.

Total production of finished copper was 176,169 short tons, against £135,848 in the previous year.

The directors, alternate directors, and London committee are the same as for Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., except that Mr. B. W. Pain replaces Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg on the last mentioned body, and Mr. R. H. W. Bruce is not on the board. The 10th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 13.

Uranium in the Federation

THE UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY is to increase the staff of its Salisbury office because of the growing volume of work. Mr. K. C. Branscome, the chief geologist, has recently stated that the activities of encouraging the prospecting and mining of radio-active minerals had increased more quickly than was expected, and the extra geologists would have to be brought out from Britain. At less than a year, the Salisbury office has closely examined several hundred samples of ore which had been found on initial examination to show signs of radio-activity. Mr. Branscome is of the opinion that there are indications of worthwhile uranium deposits in the Federation.

Extent of Kilo Moto Goldfield Concession More than Twice that of Belgium

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT on the Kilo Moto goldfields of the Belgian Congo appears in a report entitled "Northern Communications" which has just been published by the Uganda Government.

"The Kilo Moto goldfields were discovered in 1903. From 1905 to 1919 they were worked first by the Congo Free States and later by the Belgian Administration, but in the latter years a semi-autonomous organization was set up which in 1926 became the present Société des Mines d'Or de Kilo Moto. The concession granted to this company covers some 81,000 square kilometres, or nearly two and a half times the area of Belgium.

"Between 1904 and 1926 work was concentrated mainly on the alluvial deposits, but subsequent development of the concession showed that, in addition to these, primary deposits of reef gold of sufficient importance to justify their being exploited also existed.

"The mines, which reached their full development with regard to opencast working in the early 1950's, are now being extended underground and produce upwards of seven tons of fine gold annually. A labour force of 16,000 is employed, giving with wives and children a total residential African population in the region of 50,000. Some 20,000 tons of foodstuffs are imported each year.

"The company constructed the port of Kasenyi on Lake Albert and operates four power stations which have been recently re-equipped and of which the largest, at Budana, on the Shari River, supplies power and light over a wide section of Bunia district.

"The Belgian authorities have expressed doubts whether the construction of a railway extension in Uganda from Soroti to Gulu would lead to any increase in the present flow of Congo traffic through Mombasa. In fact, only the Abu region, of which the freight potential is very limited, might possibly find such a line preferable to the present route through Butiaba. From the point of view of the rest of the area access to the new railhead would have to be either by lake or from Kasenyi/Mahagi to Pakwach and thence by road or entirely by road, *via* Araga and Pakwach. Neither route would be particularly attractive, and even the elimination of two transshipments which the latter would involve would be unlikely to offset the deterrent effect of the long and expensive road journey to and from Gulu.

"A northern extension of the railway, therefore, would be unlikely to benefit from Congo traffic and, if the construction of such a line necessitated the closure of Butiaba port, we should expect the bulk of the traffic to and from the Irumu district to travel over the western Mungberi line and through Matadi rather than Mombasa."

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first nine months of this year were valued at £3,150,142 compared with £3,348,801 in the corresponding period of last year. September exports were £140,947 (£42,842).

Report of Bancroft Mines

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., report issued capital at £5,100,087 in 5s. units. Share premium account, less preliminary and capital issue expenses, stands at £1,607,087, notes at £3m, loans at £1m, and current liabilities at £1,439,481. Fixed assets are valued at £10,914,425, stores at £1,009,548, current assets at £722,682, including £50,014 in cash.

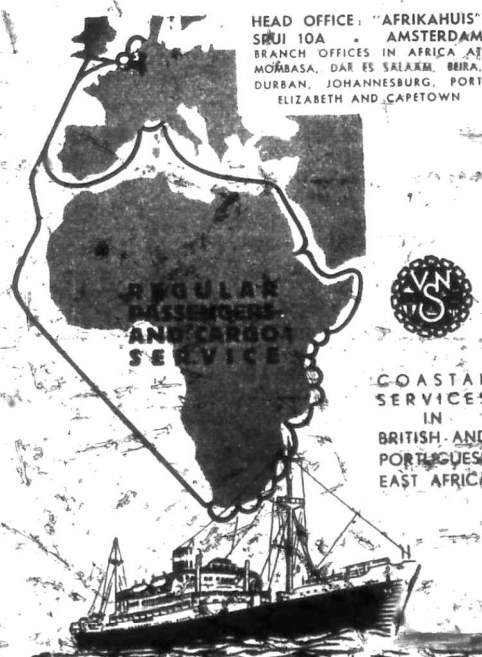
The report contains full details of the work carried out during the year. Ore reserves, pending results of further drilling, are estimated at 92m. tons at 3.67% copper.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Messrs. K. C. Stewart, D. O. Beckingham, R. H. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark, E. F. Nichols, H. F. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson and L. A. Seys. Alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheridge, J. F. Harrington, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. C. Currie, H. W. Pain, and A. G. Wilson. The secretaries are Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. The third annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on December 13.

Kilembe Copper Mines

THE OFFICIAL OPENING ON FRIDAY of the Kilembe Copper mines by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, is noticed in the article on the western extension of the Uganda Railway. Ore output at the mine has risen steadily in recent months. The initial target of 40,000 tons of ore is expected to be reached by the end of next December, this yielding an annual production of some 8,000 tons of blister copper and 400 tons of cobalt. No sales have yet been made, but the metal will be offered on the London Metal Exchange early next year. Kilembe Mines, is a private company which has had some £7m. made available for investment. It will remain a development project for a considerable period. The Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation are participants with Frohisher, Ltd. The first exploratory work in the area was undertaken by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., during 1927-36.

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Company Report**Brooke Bond and Company, Limited****Larger Acreage in East Africa than in India****MR. JOHN BROOKE'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR**

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY LIMITED was held on November 27.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, Mr. John Brooke:

"Thanks to our staffs of many nations, our customers, and our shareholders, group net profits are a record £2,636,430.

It has been a year in which profits were made both on the swings and roundabouts — something which, like a good English summer, occurs only at infrequent intervals.

"We look forward with confidence to the future, but we must remind shareholders that a more balanced picture would be seen if the past two years' trading were taken together and an average struck.

These net results are inflated owing to the effect on this year's United Kingdom taxation provision of last year's losses of £1,267,583 (£1,215,764 being the loss of Brooke Bond and Company, Limited). These losses have been offset against taxable profits in this year, and, as can be seen in the consolidated profit and loss account, the United Kingdom tax charge has been reduced by £538,722.

Turnover for the Year

"This year the net world income of £79,696,000 is rather less in terms of money owing to the lower cost of tea during the period. In June, 1955, our 'dividend' tea was retailing at 7s. 4d. a lb. as against 6s. a lb. in July, 1956, and now 5s. 8d. a lb.

"World sales continue to expand. On a modest calculation, over 150 million cups of Brooke Bond tea are now enjoyed every day throughout the world.

"In the United Kingdom, the most highly competitive market of all, the steady progress achieved year by year since devaluation has continued.

"Group stocks always seem to be rising in value and also in quantity. (It is all right so long as they are rising to meet increasing sales).

"Thanks to the good profits earned this year and the income tax holiday we have enjoyed in this country out of the losses brought forward, we have not found it quite so difficult to finance tea stocks. The problem is always with us, so we have decided to go ahead with plans for issuing three million "B" ordinary shares at 12s. 6d. in order to raise, after meeting expenses of the issue, £1,833,000 of new money.

Shareholders

"The total number of our shareholders has topped 10,000 for the first time.

Tea Prices and Trading

"In many respects this might be considered a dull year during which prices fluctuated only within narrow limits. Towards the end of the year there was an abundance of plain tea at prices which have enabled us recently to introduce a packet at 3s. a lb. We now have an exceptionally wide range of packets to please all tastes and pockets from 3s. a lb. to 7s. 8d. a lb.

"However, most housewives continue to demand 'quality' blends. Consequently, good tea has been commanding market prices high enough to please the most demanding producer.

"Record crops have been plucked from the estates of our own producing companies, and these again have contributed handsomely to our group profits, though obviously not on the scale of the previous year when boom prices prevailed for plain as well as good tea.

"The consumer appreciates the cheapness of tea and rightly feels that the few extra pence per pound for 200 cups of the best is sound economy. She is not going to spoil a good 'cuppa' by saving one for the pot. (Advertisement).

Plantation Companies

"The group's acreage under mature tea totals 27,000, with over 1,900 acres of new planting coming into bearing.

"A geographical split of the mature tea is as follows: Ceylon 8,900 acres; India, 11,000 acres; East Africa, 12,100 acres.

"Mr. Rüfter visited all our estates in India and Ceylon this year and reports that they are in good order. New planting in Assam, to replace exhausted areas, is carried out on a yearly basis, whilst in South India we are doing similar work, using the most up-to-date technique of vegetative propagation put out in contoured hedgerows. High yields are expected from these new areas.

Confidence in East Africa

"In East Africa development is taking place rapidly and according to plan. We are confident good returns will be obtained in the near future. New factories are under construction to manufacture the increased crop.

"Of the crops obtained from these 27,000 acres of tea a substantial part is sold outside the group. Tea of our own growing amounts only to about 11% of our total world sales of packet teas."

The report was adopted, as were resolutions submitted for alterations to the articles, increase of the authorized capital, and for the capitalization of £3,750,000 of reserves.

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Company Reports

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Limited

Large Increase in Production

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASALAND) SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held at Candlewick House, 116-126 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, on November 27.

Mr. JOHN A. LORAM, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, a statement in the following terms:

"I am pleased to report that the crops secured during the season amounted to 661,490 lb., which exceeds that of the previous year by 110,994 lb.

"As you will observe from the accounts for last year, the total sale proceeds of £85,143 amounted to only some £11,000 below the corresponding figure for the year ended June 30, 1955, in spite of the severe decline in market prices for this class of tea during the period under review. This decline in proceeds, together with increased costs, mainly due to higher wages, resulted in a fall in the trading profit. Nevertheless, owing to the financial position of the company, your directors feel fully justified in recommending a final dividend of 25%, making 35% for the year, against last year's total distribution of 40%.

London Prices

"Although prices in the London tea market for African teas declined steeply during last year, I am glad to say that throughout the season your teas were well reported on, which, despite the large increase in crop, denoted that a good manufacture and a satisfactory standard of plucking had been maintained.

"A note at the foot of the balance-sheet refers to capital expenditure contracts totalling some £13,650. These contracts provide for the factory improvements I mentioned in my last review, which will be undertaken next year prior to the heavy cropping season. They should add greatly to the efficiency of manufacture by means of improved withering of the green leaf and better and more economical firing by the use of the exhaust steam from the engines for the drying process. It is also proposed to improve the layout of machinery in the factory and the packing and dispatching facilities. Improvement to housing and other labour amenities continues year by year, and this, again is a heavy item in our annual budgets.

Profit and Taxation

"Our net profit last year, before charging taxation, was £44,053, which, due to the adverse factors stated above, showed a decline from the previous year's profit of some £18,000. After deducting the necessary provision of £27,800 for taxation on last year's profit and crediting £2,000 for taxation provided in previous years but no longer required and £3,864 being the amount brought forward, there is available a total of £22,117. From this total falls to be deducted the interim and final dividends for last year which absorb net £17,924, leaving £4,193 to be carried forward to the next year.

"Our last report from the estate indicates that the general appearance of the tea is good, and that all works are well in hand. As the plucking season has only recently commenced, it is not possible at present to give any indication of the crop for the year. Every

effort, however, will be made to maintain the high standard of manufacture during the current season. In the absence of any unforeseen adverse factors and given favourable market and weather conditions, I have every hope that the results for the current year will be received by the shareholders with satisfaction.

Our manager, Mr. C. I. Hardwick, with his assistants, Messrs. O. Fox and P. A. G. de la Pasture and other staff, have again earned our thanks for good management and the satisfactory results obtained.

Mr. A. R. Wilson, who took over as visiting agent from Mr. C. E. Snell, visited our properties in May, 1956. His report indicates a favourable impression.

East African Sisal Plantations

Mr. G. R. S. Doyle's Review

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on November 23 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, the chairman, presided, and in the course of his speech said:—

Production

"The year's production was 2,235 tons, an increase of 100 tons over 1955, and the production cost per ton was rather less than in the preceding year.

"Current assets now stand at £223,220, with current liabilities of £50,359. Whilst it is currently fashionable to criticize the holding of substantial liquid resources, I should point out that such a course is of the greatest value in an industry such as ours, which is subject to frequent price fluctuations. Also we shall receive a good slice of them to pay for our new factory.

"With regard to the current year, we have produced 1,015 tons of sisal and tow up to the end of October, an increase of 200 tons over the equivalent period last year. Up to date 490 acres have been planted.

"At last year's meeting I explained to you our scheme of building a new factory. This is now well in hand, the main equipment is in course of delivery, and the buildings are going up. It will include two decorticators in place of the present single unit. The lay-out of the new factory has many advantages over the present one, and will make for even more efficient production methods. Our present leaf reserve is very satisfactory and our planting programme will ensure that this situation continues.

Price Trends

"I should not like to forecast even the short-term trend of prices, but I am far from pessimistic, and am considerably encouraged by our increasing production, which should go a long way to offset the generally lower average prices of the current year to date.

"I paid a visit to our estate in June of this year, and was very glad to observe the progress which is being made there, the high standard of organization, and the efficiency and enthusiasm of our staff, to whom our thanks are due for the past year's good results."

The report was adopted.

Company Report**The Kenya Power Company, Ltd.****Bulk Supplies from Uganda and Nairobi****SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, WILL BE HELD on Thursday, November 13, at the Registered Offices of the company, Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, Kenya.

SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, B.C.M.G., M.C., Chairman of the Company, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955:—

"It will be seen from the directors' report that the company received its bulk supply licence during the year, which enabled it to enter into the necessary agreements and arrangements for taking over the Tana and Wajiji hydro-electric stations of the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, together with the ancillary transmission lines to Nairobi.

New Developments

"These stations have an installed capacity of 21.8m W., of which 17.8m W. represents new developments undertaken in the last seven years on the Mathioya and Tana Rivers, involving five miles of tunnelling. Supply to Nairobi from these stations began on June 8, 1955, since when 82,556,622 kWh. were generated and transmitted to Nairobi.

A contract was placed with Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, for the construction of the main transmission line to operate at 132,000 volts. This line starts at the company's Laja Road sub-station in Nairobi

and extends for some 250 miles to Fororo, where the supply is taken from Uganda.

"The line, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, should be in operation at the end of 1957. Good progress has been made; at the end of October, 1956, some 95% of the foundations, including those in the most difficult part of the line, had been completed, and 274 towers erected. It must, however, be realized that the speed of this part of the contract depends upon the prompt and regular delivery of steelwork from the manufacturers.

Hydro-Electric Stations

"It will be observed from the accounts that of the £1,500,000 of the 4% debenture stock 1975-85 referred to in the directors' report, £3,823,900 had been received by the end of the year. From this amount £3,300,000 was paid on account of the purchase of the hydro-electric power stations from the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited. The purchase price of these stations, subject to minor adjustments, is £3,538,719.

"Loans totalling £30,000 received from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, and the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, were repaid during the year. These loans enable the preliminary surveys of the 132,000-volt transmission line to be carried out before the company was financed on a permanent basis.

"The ascertained cost of electricity supplied during the period of £108,894, of which £101,497 had been paid at the date of the accounts. In accordance with the provisions contained in the bulk supply licence, an amount of £108,894 of the total ascertained cost allocations were made to debenture stock sinking fund of £14,063 and £4,500 to the reserve and equalization fund."

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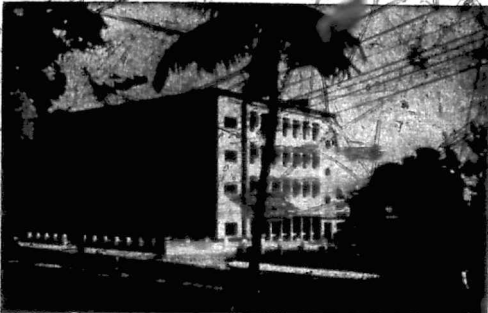
	1955	1954	1953
UNDERTAKINGS:	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	61,835
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	14 million units	214 million units	262 million units

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