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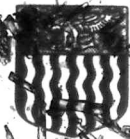
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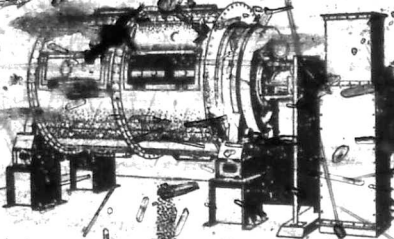
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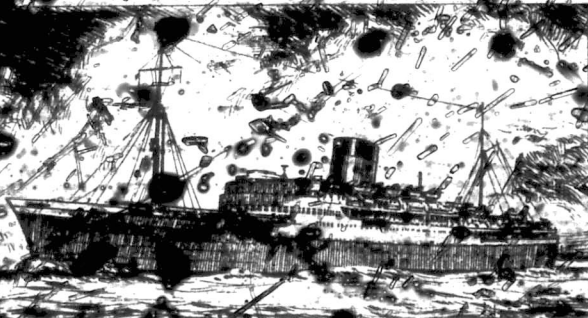
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EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT CONTRIBUTION did last week's Commons debate on race relations in East and Central Africa make to the solution of a problem which the Opposition had demanded an opportunity to discuss? Another opportunity test which ought to be applied, and the answer must be "None". If there was less prejudice and passion than usual, there was emotion in plenty, a plethora of platitudes, and scarcely anything of practical value. Anyone who considers that a harsh verdict should read the *Hansard* and then ask himself what help the debate will give to those in Africa, officials and non-officials, who are grappling with the difficulties of race problems. The fundamental fact is that the Socialists deliberately refrained from giving real value to the occasion by refusing to make a simple, but important declaration which they have been repeatedly challenged to make in order to check extremist propaganda by African politicians who count on Socialist support for their extravagant ambitions — the formal declaration that the Labour Party agrees that there can be no question of the secession of Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland from the Federation. It is astonishing that no Conservative called upon the Opposition to do its duty — for it is a duty — in this way.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd set a high tone for the discussion with a firm but friendly statement to which he had obviously devoted much thought. No one else came near his standards. He said plainly that the real interests of the Africans in the Federation were harmed by those who discouraged them from looking to the Federal Government and the Rhodesia Government as the natural focus to their loyalty, and that he must see that constitutional developments did not take

such a form of move at such speed as to drive non-African skills and capital out of East and Central Africa, not because they were non-African but because they were skills and capital essential to the territory. About "Shadow Colonial Secretary", Mr. Callaghan, spoke with moderation and, as he said, with humility, admitted that the interests of the European settlers must be protected, but gave universal adult suffrage as the goal, defined democracy as an answer to racialism, and suggested that racial tensions could be canalized through the African National Congresses. Those claims, revealingly, for the congresses thrive on stimulating racial tensions and their leaders who are among the most violent advocates of universal adult suffrage now — not when the people have been properly prepared for such responsibilities — are bitter racists. But no Member attempted to expose the weakness of these arguments advanced in the name of Labour.

The worst speech from the Opposition benches came from Mr. James Griffiths, the last Socialist secretary of State for the Colonies, who produced a store of clichés and some absurd assertions and suggestions. Many of the claims and tensions would disappear, he said, if only the leaders of East and Central Africa would agree "to work together towards the establishment of a fully democratic society, with adult franchise elections". Like so many people in his party, he is obsessed with the idea of a franchise embracing every adult, however unprepared and un-equipped for such a franchise. This day's chanting ignores the fact that if the party really meant full adult suffrage as introduced in Great Britain, it would advance democracy in the world. What can be safely taken in this country so recently, it is fair to say, is almost

all Socialists do, that the same course should be taken in Africa now, soon. Nor do they face the fact that our limited parliamentary democracy works better in many respects in this country and would inevitably work far more badly in territories in which there is a real risk that a tiny minority of white-ruled informed demagogues would use their own selves dictators over millions of their fellows.

Mr. Griffiths equates demagoguery with civilization. He told the House that Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mboya, and Mr. Nyerere, leading African politicians in Northern Rhodesia, were

Corrections Which Should and Have Been Made.

ant in Africa, gifted, trained, educated, and as civilized as any European in Central Africa. Even that nonsense went uncorrected. These young men are gifted and educated, but almost entirely inexperienced, consequently unbalanced, and badly in need of the guidance of understanding friends. It is no service to them or Africa to tell them that they know all the answers — for that is implied in the grotesque assertion that they are as civilized as any European. Piling exaggeration on exaggeration, Mr. Griffiths declared that the local European leaders declined to meet these young men; and again nobody refuted the fiction. "Mr. Mboya is a near-ill democrat" and the few members present doubtless picture him as a man very much in our own mould. They should have been reminded of some of his statements in recent months. It would be a blessing for Africa if Mr. Nyerere, "a very gifted person", were made to feel frustrated. Nobody interposed that it would be a far worse thing for Africa if the inordinate political ambitions of such men were not frustrated by firm government. Mr. Griffiths who wants the Nyanabas, Mboya, and Nyereres to reap the political harvest, for the main reason, trouble and minimum delay seems to be to understand that that would involve a transfer of British trusteeship for the millions of unsophisticated Africans whom we have no right to leave at their mercy.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Brain spoke of the need for bipartisanship in colonial policy, but no Socialist would rise to the bait. Major Wake emphasized that change, being highly debated, concerned, especially by Africans, by Conservative ought to be made gradually, but the other side of the House clamoured for speed.

Indeed, Mr. James Robinson invited the leaders of the Federation to announce now what in the nineteen fifties they will be a majority of the population in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia. Yet he is aware that no responsible European official or official in either British territory believes that white politicians could with any safety entrust to an African majority in the Dominion some of the most important statements was made by Mr. Smet, a Socialist who declared: "In my youth not one of us will have the least recognition of a single thing which has been said today. What a condemnation of the speech I have demanded the debate, it should have made it memorable by speeches of practical value. Instead, the House — and Africans — were offered a torrent of words of no moment. It is not my task in replying for the Government to therefore make it easier than it might have been. We may quickly forget the unhelpful statements made in the debate. African politicians will note those passages which will serve their purpose."

Statements Worth Nothing

"Let us hold very dearly the principles of liberty and dignity for the individual, for upon such rests the whole fabric of our social life, and from it comes another principle — that government is a trust given by the people of this country to those who govern, a trust that can be given again or withdrawn." — Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. When opening a Rotary conference at the Victoria Falls "There are many fine administrators in the northern territories, many, particularly in the African Affairs Department, whom the country can ill afford to lose. But as soon as there is something definite about the future of our servants in the Federal, Rhodesian, and Nyasaland Governments the better for their peace of mind and the peace of mind of the country." — Sunday Express, Salisbury.

"The greatest banner to a higher status which we all seek is represented by the Dominion Party, whose views have a more inter-racial quality and which cannot help but inspire confidence here at home when it uses such expressions as 'the black menace'." — The Northern News, Northern Rhodesia.

"In some specialized jobs in the Civil Service a man goes where or in the world he is posted. The average theologian or student of the Anglican Communion should be ready to do the same." — The Rev. J. S. Kinross, of the S.A.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia.

"Every year South Africa loses half its investment in Rhodesia. The Union attracted only £3m. of foreign capital in 1956, against Rhodesia's £26m." — Mr. Leo Colvin, writing in the Daily Telegraph.

"I am convinced that no Government ever or in the United Kingdom will sacrifice the interests of the community." — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

"I regard the role of Governor-General as one of human relationship and human management." — Sir Charles Arden-Clarke.

"The heights of enterprise are reached when a man is doing what interests him most." — Lord Hailsham.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Developments in East and Central Africa

Africans' Tremendous Burden of Mental and Spiritual Adjustment

I HAVE FOUND a lot of wisdom in East and Central Africa—and much that it does not have in the headlines.

The Central African Federation is a sovereign State largely self-governing in internal affairs. Despite the fatherly hysteria of the *Times* a few days ago, I retain certain responsibilities in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Northern Zambia. In some other matters the Constitution reserves legal powers to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Unless they are within my responsibilities in the northern territories, most of the subjects with which we are concerned in considering racial relations do not come within the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government. The Constitution of the Federation contains important provisions for the protection of African interests. It would be contrary to the spirit of the conventions which govern our relations with the Federation if we discussed its internal affairs. Problems of racial discrimination cannot be solved by debate here, but only by mutual confidence there.

Those who discourage anybody in the Federation from looking to the Federation Government or the territorial Governments as the natural focus of loyalties in the wide range of responsibilities devolved on those Governments are not choosing the best way of building mutual confidence in the Federation. It is an attitude that the Government of Great Britain should not encourage in Africans.

The problem of race relations is quite a clear and simple issue. Discrimination on grounds of colour is quite deplorable, and all rudeness is stupid and offensive.

Change of Air

It has been very well said that because the forces of racial prejudice are manifold and ubiquitous, they can be successfully combated only by a fundamental attitude which penetrates and governs life in all its aspects. The poisoned atmosphere, as it was said, could be replaced only by continuous draughts of fresh and clean air. Each individual is daily contributing by his attitude and behaviour to the incidence or diminution of racial animosities.

Nothing seems more ungenerous or unwise than to ignore the immense numbers of our fellow countrymen in the Federation and elsewhere who recognize this wholeheartedly. I have never felt that it is a question which should or could be dealt with by Government alone.

Government should take action where they are in a position to act themselves, for example in settling the conditions of service, employment and remuneration in the public service. Here there has been very considerable progress. Another way I saw with great interest when I was recently in Northern Rhodesia—and may I say what a tragedy it is for all—Northern Rhodesia and the Federation that Mr. Booth, an important member of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has died so suddenly and prematurely.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia, a number of people deeply conscious of their responsibilities, are now launching an experiment which is an attempt to deal with racial discrimination by a Government fiat, but to set up a machinery which will help enlighten public opinion. Discrimination in practice in Northern Rhodesia. I and my colleagues will certainly watch with the greatest possible interest and sympathy, to see how this plan works out.

In all matters of race relations there are certain dangers

against which we have to guard. If we attempted to get rid of racial discrimination, it must be in the right kinds of mentality.

A great danger is of a white man who has some sympathy ever recent years to help in these problems, but who is not a sincere white man, colour feeling in his heart, who wants to get something out of the race and who is a picture of those who are going to be all around the same. It is a picture of those who are going to be all around the same. It is a picture of those who are going to be all around the same. It is a picture of those who are going to be all around the same.

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Cloistered Calm

Any visitor who comes here on instances of rudeness and stupidity, just as any visitor to London or England will find that among men and women there is a great deal of suggest that the best way to handle these things is to act and sympathy with a superior sense of moral dignity.

In the cloistered calm of the United Kingdom we find it hard to understand that, just as Africans are faced with tremendous problems of mental and spiritual adjustment in the fields of Western education and the modern world, the members of the more advanced races in Africa are also faced with tremendous problems of adjustment as they and more educated Africans begin to emerge.

This applies to men and women of our stock whether they are in the Highlands of Scotland, farming in other parts of East or Central Africa, or are miners from the east of the sons and daughters of miners who went out to start the country and now see an African advance to what they imagine is a threat to their own way of life.

There is a very real danger that not enough men and women of advanced races will make this adjustment quickly enough, and that the resentments that this will cause will lead to a growing tendency toward racialism from the side of the more advanced races, a very real danger which we should be most impressed to ignore.

Many of my colleagues in Parliament, we have had the opportunity in recent years of many talks with leaders of opinion in East and Central Africa, and they are well aware of this danger. They are one from Kenya, Tanganyika, the Northern Territories, or Southern Rhodesia. Sir Ken Welby has his concerns of this danger. We shall best see the progress of the effort if we send out from both sides of the compass not a message of harsh criticism or moral superiority but one of encouragement and good will.

It should be a word about Asian communities. Many Asians have been in East Africa for generations, have identified themselves fully with East Africa, and have given loyal service to East Africa and the British Crown. The problems of race relations do not mean only resolving the differences and difficulties which may arise between Europeans and Africans. There are also to be seen that justice is done to the Asians.

Asian Stimulus

Without the stimulus that those Asians provided in East Africa we of this generation should have had to wait many more decades before African development could have reached its present stage of romantic and great possibilities. It would be ungrateful to thank for any Government or people in those territories to belittle the contribution which those of Asian origin have made or can make, or fail to recognize the enduring claim which they have to play their part in the multi-racial endeavour for the better prosperity of all races.

Although in East Africa and Central Africa a very great majority of the population are Africans, in most of the territories the non-Africans are only a very small proportion of it, and even in those only the skills and capital of the non-African races which have enabled the present population and the standards of living to be attained. Without these skills and capital it would be impossible for these standards to be maintained, let alone improved.

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of a speech in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Anybody with any responsibilities, when faced with the undeniable fact, has to do all he can to see that constitutions development does not take such a form or is not phased on at such speed as will drive poor African skills and capital out of the country. Central Africa is not a continent, it is a people, and it is because they are black and capital is white that it is sometimes hard for some people to understand it.

There is no doubt that in the territories where we are discussing the Africans who are equipped to take their fair place in a modern economy and a modern political organization are still comparatively few. They are, sometimes tragically, the few that we have to do everything we can to make it easy or easier for these few to take their proper place. It is easy to increase their numbers over the years by expanding the range of money and material resources available to them, but it is very hard to encourage them to take on the responsibility of running their own affairs.

One of the most striking features of the last few years has been the increase of peasant cash crop growing and marketed by Africans in so many parts of the region; but it would be a mistake to imagine that these changes have come about very quickly. I remember very clearly the lecture in London by Mr. Swannerton, for I have the highest admiration for the wonderful job he has done and is doing in Kenya. The lecture reported the African Land Development Board contains some warning signs which show us how the transition now being made to a peasant start in the Kenya reserves has taken 10 years among the Kikuyus. Why, as the Board rightly says, is the intelligent co-operative movement started with no problem of fragmentation of land tenure?

The dramatic changes in Kenya are due above all to a revolution in the agricultural administrative officers, often meeting the most stubborn resistance of it in the past. It is thanks from young African leaders, sometimes political opponents—solid, indifferent, and disappointed for their own reasons.

They have been helped enormously by European farmers and their wives, who have tried equally hard to teach modern methods of agriculture to the people whom they are all proud to call their African friends, workers, and neighbours. The result is that, essentially, Kenya has now become made, I pray securely, the foundation of a stable and secure future, organized in a modern way.

Coffee and Cotton

In the Central Province coffee production has risen from 2,500 acres in 1955 to 12,500 acres and where there were 5,000 African growers five years ago there are now 32,000. The coffee nurseries will allow for fresh acres of African-grown coffee to be brought annually into cultivation. The 4,000 acres of growing tea which the Europeans now have in Kenya should be 3,250 acres in 1960.

Tanganyika the area of cotton cultivation was 90,000 acres only four years ago. This year we hope that it will be 400,000 acres. Sixty per cent of all cotton marketed handled by co-operatives and African co-operative societies and handled by co-operators, and African co-operative societies now run no fewer than 13 companies in Tanganyika, when some of them can put top-grade cottons on the political spotlights by African buyers.

We must also have time to spare the time to read speeches made in the Legislative Assembly by non-official members of the House of Representatives by way of productivity in the whole country.

We are also living through a reopening under industrial leadership to the farming sector run by the Tanganyika Agricultural Co-operation Board, who felt their dearest concern with the fact that the windmill scheme had taken encouragement from a fact that there are 250 African tenants on the farms and the prospects are good for future development.

It is the chances of the industry to Africans to have a share in the equity have only to see the opportunities of the Co-operative—thanks to the courage and imagination of Selection Trust and Anglo-American firms. I have recently seen at first hand the work of men such as Mr. Thomson and Mr. Bennett, to whom future generations of Africans

will owe their first real chance to establish themselves as a people of independence in the world. Several hundred Africans have progressed to advanced levels in the various professions and to a high level in the Civil Service when they are available and when they are not. Modern life. No barriers of race stand in the field. Qualifications and ability which exist in the character—should be the sole guide to advancement in the Civil Service of East and Central Africa. We believe for any country to lower standards in these matters is particularly complex in one's mind would be most firmly resisted in the interests of the Africans.

There are now basic salaries applicable to men and women of all races, with inducement allowances to attract the best people from the U.K., but these inducements do not carry with them any suggestion of higher authority. The Southern Rhodesian Government announced that a fraction of new posts to Africans possessing certain qualifications. Last year the Government announced that they would open the Public Service open to members of all races, this dramatic and important announcement was received on all sides of the House of Commons with the welcome it deserved.

More Responsibility to Africans

These steps in industry, agriculture and machinery of government are increasing a new sense of responsibility among Africans. They are helping us to take more responsibility for our own affairs in such a way as to lessen and not increase racial tensions and to give every encouragement to co-operation. In all parts of the continent the same is true. The multi-racial political and non-political African communities are man power, talents, and obligations.

On May 6 I spoke of the difficulties that there were in the specified constituencies. I am glad to say that by the next elections in all the constituencies, the Government in the two years, there has now been unanimous agreement in the Legislature to this plan. There is agreement that in the 1958 and 1959 elections will be introduced for all the representatives members of the Legislative Council under a system which, I believe, combines the allocation of seats by communities which a single common roll for people of all races who fulfil certain conditions.

Mr. A. BENNETT, Brockton. Simultaneously with this are the restrictions upon the Tanganyika African National Union being withdrawn?

MR. LENNOX BOYDE. No. The taking to itself by certain branches of the Tanganyika African National Union of the assumed authority of Government created a problem which is a genuine threat to peace, order, and stability in this country. The Government, with my full approval, not taken strong action there, the hopeful signs of development, which the mass of the Africans want, would have been frustrated at the start. The way away from these regulations, which are as distasteful to me as everybody else, lies clear before the leaders of the Union, and I hope they will accept by the lesson, which can clearly be shown, of the reactions of the mass of people of Tanganyika to the opportunities that lie open to them in a more fruitful field.

Council of Ministers

In Kenya we have a Council of Ministers on which until recently there sat non-official Ministers of three races, and on which it is still open to non-official members from three races to sit. We have still in Kenya a communal system of elections, and I am bound by the undertaking given by my predecessor, Lord Chandos and repeated by myself, not to initiate steps to alter that system before 1963 unless there is agreement between the three races that it should be done. A number of members opposite feel that there is a need for such a change in Kenya, and the Kenya Government are doing everything possible to facilitate discussions between representatives of the different communities. In this case, and in at least one other case where these undertakings have been given by me or my predecessors to promote stability for a period, I think it right that they should not be regarded as precluding changes which are generally wanted by all concerned.

We have, however, been very much surprised to find that some people seem to think that undertakings of this kind can be lightly thrown over under pressure even when the majority of the parties concerned would like to see them carried out. If I were in any way to lend substance to the

feeling that undertakings solemnly given by the British Government would be regarded as a sacred trust and that it would be doing a very great disservice to the people of the territories if progress was not made.

A word of the constitutional position of the Federation. The Governors of the two northern territories are holding discussions about the future of their own territorial constitution. Naturally I had talks with the Governors when I was there and with leaders of opinion in the communities in the territories to advise on the way in which they would calculate to themselves the practical consequences and give a feeling of confidence to the people of all races.

Whitehall Conversations

When the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and I had conversations in April with Sir Roy Welensky he told us that the Federal Government intended to introduce a Bill to increase the membership of the Federal Assembly. The number of members would be increased from 25 to 40, 15 of whom would be Africans and the number of African members would be increased from 10 to 25. The Bill would provide for the increase of the number of the African members of the Federal Assembly from 10 to 25. The Bill would also provide for the increase of the number of the African members of the Federal Assembly from 10 to 25. The Bill would also provide for the increase of the number of the African members of the Federal Assembly from 10 to 25.

was the ultimate aim, during the transition period there would have to be varying kinds of franchises adapted to suit the circumstances. These recognitions of the facts of constitutional life are a help to all of us, European, and Asian, who are all anxious to advise our African, European, and Asian friends in Central and East Africa that there would, as far as possible, be the minimum of changed policy in the United Kingdom in the unlikely and, to me, unhappy, event of a change of Government in Britain.

Our Royal Warrant assured us that in the Federal Government's eventual proposals British protected persons would be eligible to acquire the franchise and that the qualification for the franchise would be on a reasonable number of British protected persons to acquire a franchise.

South African Franchise

I know something of the intensity of feeling on this subject among Africans and Europeans and we ought to pay a warm tribute to the imagination and steadfastness of the Federal Ministers who have recognized the points of view in this matter and have related emphasis in the Under-Secretary's speech in the House of Commons. I am very glad they made such an unambiguous statement of the African position in the northern territories and I trust that the British Government will regard this as a very constructive help.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, as soon as possible, will announce a decision on a detailed franchise proposal in a Bill which will then have to be considered in the Central African Parliament. The Secretary of State will also announce his proposals for the relations, as clearly laid down in the White Paper, between the United Kingdom and the territories. Our responsibilities in East and Central Africa will in large part depend on the judgment of the Federal Government and the British Government.

The Dilemma of East and Central Africa

Commonwealth Relations and Multi-Racial Societies

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Labour's "shadow" Cabinet, during its last week in office, held a Commons debate on the territories in East and Central Africa that Labour believes in the establishment of a Commonwealth of the territories and that it was their people to determine the final form of the constitutional arrangements under which they would be associated with Central Africa's real dilemma had not yet been faced. As the African in the two northern territories of the Federation understood it, the idea of the Colonial Office was to mastermind to prepare him for self-government. On the other hand, the Federation, with its dominant European element, laid down a condition of advanced partnership that Africans should attain something close to the standard of the European settler. But events in Ghana and Nigeria implied that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could in reasonable time, and whether they reached the level of European civilization or not, win the right to run their own affairs.

It should not be extended below university level. So far as the subject of the territories is concerned, Africans argued that there should be no Federation, they would have been free to negotiate with the multiracial colonies. They feared that the less liberal policies of Southern Rhodesia could spread north and did not wish to see the more liberal policies of Northern Rhodesia spread south.

Sir Roy Welensky said "Partner" does not mean the way of making a decision. It means that a man can have a say in the decision. His objection was that the Europeans had a certain standard and that the Africans could attain it before they could be admitted to full membership.

It was clearly influenced by what had happened in Ghana. The Africans did not seem to understand the concept in the White Paper of a "partner" in a multi-racial society. They were not sure of their own standards, and they were not sure of the standards of the European settler. They were not sure of the standards of the European settler.

Leaders Move Typical

"I have told you that that is what a multi-racial political system is like and that the mass of Africans do not feel that way. The leaders are typical. I have never thought of Sir Gordon Gubbins as very typical of anybody, but he could express in the simplest way the thoughts and aspirations of a whole nation. It is absurd to deny the articulate masses of Africans the right to participate in the government of the so-called 'white' areas. It is the right of all people to express the unsuppressed aspirations of the people who they lead."

Africans believe that the Government should take a lead in an African State and should have the same opportunities and that the Africans should have the same opportunities governing themselves as their fellows in the West Coast. Africans would never rest content until they had the same opportunity for advancement in a country in which they formed 95% of the population as they had in a country in which they formed 100% of the population. He was not saying that the African leaders in Rhodesia or Nyasaland were ready to accept the Government, but that their African friends were ready to accept the Government, but that their African friends were ready to accept the Government.

Sir Roy Welensky's Remarks

Sir Roy Welensky had said: "We require that the loyalty of the Africans should be directed to the Federation, but one could not demand loyalty; one could only command subservience and obedience, but could only earn loyalty. The degree of loyalty which the Federation could secure from its six million Africans depended on the terms of advancement, the pace at which should be not less than that which the Africans had secured in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had not been brought into the Federation."

Why was it so difficult to overcome the suspicions of African leaders who had supposed to start a multi-racial society in the northern territories for boys only? Mr. Munnings, Mr. Penfield, for whom he had the greatest respect, had said that the Government's policy was that multi-racial

"Sir Roy Welensky has said that he has 10 years in which to win the support of the African people. It will be for the European element and the African element to determine whether they have the foresight and the wisdom to see that the African should win a position of responsibility in the country. It is not a matter to hold by for a moment, but which they will find because of the trust and respect in which they are held."

Bipartisanship

MR. ARCHER BOLDWIN (Cons.) said that the developments on the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa had shown that there was a broad desire for bipartisanship in the discussions on common matters. The leaders of East and Central Africa asked for a bipartisanship policy.

The question of the territories included under the economic union was a subject of great importance. It was particularly important in the case of agriculture. It would not be possible to have the standards of the African continent outside the economic union.

Unless all the races work together and progress after progress is made, it will be very difficult to have the necessary funds available for Kenya's economic development. It is a fact that the African standard of living throughout the continent was better than anywhere else in the world, particularly in the Copperbelt.

The question of an universal franchise was extremely difficult. It was wrong to compare Rhodesia with East and Central Africa. "We have to work out a franchise for the African continent. It will be different from what Ghana and Central Africa have done."

MR. CAMPBELL SAID that the comparison was consistently and increasingly made by Africans. How will you compare the African with the European?

MR. BOLDWIN: "He has to be compared with the white man as Sir Roy Welensky and Lord Malvern have done. It is not fair to see the African advance."

MR. JOHN DUODALE (Lab.) said that there was to be a percentage increase greater for the Africans than for Europeans. He said that he had been in the Federal House. "One has to be very careful with percentages in such a way that the African will get something nearer a fairer representation than we have today. Many of us will wish the greater the African the better. It is a good system proposed for South Africa."

MR. DUODALE was said to be unduly suspicious of the Europeans, but some speeches of their leaders gave grounds for doubt. "I have the greatest respect for the Colonial Secretary. I look on him as a kind of St. George defending a poor knight from the white dragon who might swallow her if he did his duty. I am a little afraid that St. George might drop his sword, go to have a drink and forget about the whole business."

Central Africa should aim at parity in its Legislatures.

Soccer Colours

Dr. Walter Adams had gone as far as he could to a multi-racial university. He had started mixed football teams and had applied for membership of the Matabele League, a national football league. "But of one in 10 who were in the higher echelons had the opportunity of going to university, the rest were white children who wanted to get it."

Considerable advances had been made in Central Africa, but he was not sure that the Europeans intended to follow the path of multi-racialism to its logical end.

"It is often said that we who see to it that any doubt on the good will of the white man and stirring up trouble. An African who is of the Labour Party Commonwealth Conference said to me that he had knowledge that many people here understand and sympathize with the African point of view. However many Africans all over the continent from looking on the white man as their enemy. If that is so, that it would bring disaster to the Federation, that is what we want to avoid."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.) said that Parliament should speak unequivocally on race relations in Africa. There was a lack of discordant voices on the subject here and in Africa. Between the black and white races was a third force, a force growing in strength, which held that racial domination was morally indefensible and spoils material.

Among the people of East Africa whom he had met in East and Central Africa, he did not think there was a responsible person who believed that the white man could stay in Africa unless he was prepared to let the black man improve his status and advance his partnership.

There was nothing like quinquening the economic change to encourage a change in race relations. It is impossible now to talk of partnership when one

assistance level and the other on a wage economy. You have to have a change in the environment and you have to have a change in the man. The justification for segregation was that the African had no resources, it would be possible to generate a whole range of economic developments which would make the African make partnership desirable.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS (Lab.) paid tribute to the participation of the African in the Rhodesia Selection Committee in the selection of the members of the Commission.

He said that the Commission was connected with the recent history when African leaders were in the middle of the night to detention camps. The Government had a power to call before them any citizen who was having to show cause why he should not be punished or restriction order. What was added to that was a complete reversal of a fundamental principle of our law.

Industrial Unrest

MR. PATRICK WALKER said that the investigation of industrial unrest by the African trade unionist had been appointed to advise the Commissioner. "What a mockery it is from the standpoint of the African, for us to have to set up a commission when the opportunities for both sides to present their cases are so unequal. On the one side are the wealthy, powerful employers, handling their papers over to the most experienced firm of solicitors, who brief the most powerful advocates in the Bar. It was the best thing for them to do. But there was no real opportunity for the Africans, except for Mr. Kallangwa, who represented a very small part of the African people."

MAJOR PATRICK WALKER said that change was always supposed to be prepared slowly and the change effect was gradual. It had already been achieved by gradual evolution. As a particular sign of advance in multi-racialism, the Governor of Tanganyika had said that in 30 of the 50 districts in Tanganyika the Native authorities of their own volition had asked non-Africans to join their councils.

The most visible sign of inter-racialism was a common roll franchise. It already existed in the Rhodesias, and for Europeans and Africans in Nyasaland. In the near future it would apply to Tanganyika, and he hoped eventually to Kenya. "The importance of partnership transcends party differences in this House. We are all working on the same basis. It had been interesting to listen to the joint delegations which went to Kenya and Uganda. They have told us in conversation that both agree about the common line of policy in those countries."

MR. JOHN WILKINSON (Lab.) said that the future of the society we had created in Africa depended on the participation of the African, and he did not see how we can do that without bringing the leading African into our educational system, so that they have not only the same learning but, so much more important, the same disciplines. Character formation is a great and more important than learning. We need a system which improves the disciplines of character formation. It is the common responsibility that forged a people into a nation was the responsibility of defending themselves; the spirit of defence and self-sacrifice made a nation. It have urged the raising of an African division. I believe that nothing would do Kenya, or indeed Tanganyika, more good than the task of creating a force, apart altogether from the purely economic point of bringing national spending power into a country that needs it so urgently."

Heading Wrong Way

On the political side, "nothing can prevent Kenya being ruled by Africans. Nobody with whom I discussed this in Kenya seriously doubted that." The difficulty was to get the African Government acceptable to and enjoying the confidence of the European community.

MR. LYTTLETON said that the heading was wrong. Colonialism meant racialism. It meant that a common line with the African people was to be set. A common number of voters to each race initially. It could be so arranged that each had a considerable bulk of voters from all the races. Let each return one member of each race and let every vote have three votes. There must be one for each of the three candidates. That would back the moderates because nobody could succeed who did not get a majority of votes from the other races. It would mean that every African elected would have beaten a white African with the help of the other races. The same rule apply to the Federation.

(To be Continued)

Universities' Mission to Central Africa Opens Centenary Year

Native Clergy Would Carry on if Europeans Had to Quit' — Bishop Stradling

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL was filled when the Universities' Mission to Central Africa held its 99th anniversary meeting in London and opened its centenary year, one to be marked with manifold activities throughout the country.

The Rt. Rev. Leslie E. Scadding, Bishop of South West Tanganyika, Canon Habib Chipembele, of the Diocese of Nyasaland, and the Rev. John Kingsnorth, of Northern Rhodesia, three of the speakers, had flown from Africa to attend the meeting, over which the Archbishop of York, vice-president of the mission, presided.

Deputations represented the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, and others present were Archbishop Pagar, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Bishops of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kensington, Kingston, Knaresborough, Oxford, Tewkesbury, and Woolwich.

Behind them on the platform were many men and women who had served the mission in Africa, and some lay folk, among them Sir, Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, and Lady Twining.

As the deputations and bishops moved slowly in procession through the great hall to take their seats the congregation sang a special centenary hymn. One of its five verses ran:

We praise thee for the vision
That spurred brave men to sail
To Africa's slave-bound people
To spread the wondrous tale,
Of freedom from sin's terror,
And love so deep and broad:
Their great undying challenge
One Church, one Faith, one Lord.

Freedom the Theme

Freedom was the theme that ran through all the addresses — freedom from ignorance, superstition, and other bondages of African life throughout the centuries and freedom from materialism, selfishness, and short-sightedness. There must be freedom from our own self-centredness and lack of imagination before we could hand on freedom to Africa, said the Archbishop of York.

Mr. KINGSNORTH, who has served in Northern Rhodesia since 1945, said that the great task was to root the Church in Africa. One great advantage of the early missionaries was that their human material had not been spoilt by covetousness. Now thousands of Africans on the Copperbelt, one of the world's richest areas, recognized that money was the god of many people; and he had heard one such African speak of his "piece-work wives," whom he and others took at the mines.

The task was to make one community out of two societies which touched but never met. Except for the diva servants, who have devoted service to Africa, most of the Europeans who lived in the houses, drew high wages, and paid low income tax, knew nothing about the Africans.

Fifty years ago Bishop Hine had founded four Anglican mission stations in Northern Rhodesia; there had never been sufficient funds to add to their number, one European and three African priests, and three women workers were engaged to care for the towns, when there ought to be at least 50 of the Copperbelt alone — and the Roman Catholics had that many.

The harmony of the two races' synod should be an example to the State. Within the Church black and white are one. Outside there were a black nationalist movement which rejected the idea of gradualism and

a white nationalist movement, which sought to ensure a permanent political supremacy for the whites. Either a black Government or an illiberal white Government could hinder or stop the work of the missions; but the opportunity of extending the work was still there to be used.

Miss OWENLIAM, women education adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the mission had a glorious record of endurance, comradeship, and achievement in preparing Africans to face the challenges of nation building and materialism, challenges which could be met only by education in the widest sense of the term. Who better than the Church should be the guardian of standards in setting them on the right path?

H.M. Government, convinced that the standards must be rooted in a belief in the Kingdom of God, looked on the Church as a partner. Hitherto we had sheltered the young Africans. Now we must learn to let go and encourage them to behave as adults while they were still young. The great secret in helping young people was to make them believe that they had grown up while still sheltering them from some of the difficulties and dangers of growing up.

Good Will No Substitute for Skill

Good will was no substitute for skill, and the future was asking the Church for higher professional skills; it required men and women high in the professions if the needs of East and Central Africa were to be matched by the services offered.

Partnership implied unselfconsciousness in getting along together. The Church must bring to boys and girls an understanding of social life which would make a reality of inter-racial contacts.

Men, she said, to loud laughter, had unseeing eyes. When a visitor to one mission had asked why there were no beds for the scholars, the reply had been: "Beds? They have no beds at home." She contrasted that with a mission school for girls whose beds were brightly painted, who had pictures which were changed about, and were even taught such games as snakes and ladders. This was surely the way to bring up those who would be the wives of the leaders.

The missions, which had a magnificent record as linguists, must now recognize that English had become for Africans the language of progress, opportunity, and friendship.

BISHOP STRADLING asked what would happen if all Europeans had to leave East and Central Africa — and many prophets suggested that that might happen in five or 10 years. The tide of nationalism was rising and to many Africans freedom meant only political freedom.

He did not believe that the Europeans would have to quit, but if that did happen Christian work in the parishes would certainly be carried on by African clergy whom the people would support — and that was not a bad achievement for 100 years.

But the loss would be enormous. Where would the teachers be found, especially graduates, priests for the theological colleges, and African doctors and nurses? Moreover, we should lose something of great value in itself — the life of a multi-racial society. If Europeans, Africans, and Asians can live and work together in harmony that is finer than for one race to live in isolation.

The U.M.C.A. needed from this country more doctors, nurses, educationists, and others, and much more money. Mission stations were wobbly through lack of funds, and their church buildings, hospitals and equipment compared unfavorably with those of other voluntary agencies and the Governments. The men and women were as devoted, courageous, zealous, and self-sacrificing as their predecessors, but they were gravely handicapped by the mission's abject poverty. The mission was building for eternity, and whatever was put into it would be a very big thing.

CANON SCADDING said that at the time there were those suspected of plotting who had been busy to the death on Likoma Island, there had stood the cathedral church of which he was Rector. That church had been the main instrument

in establishing peace where bloodshed had occurred daily. Africans still needed "our children and daughters not just to work for us, but as fellow-workers with us, and we still need the help of your money."

CANON G. W. BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the mission, spoke a brief prologue and epilogue. The mission, he recalled, owed its foundation to the words of Livingstone when he addressed Cambridge University in 1857: "I am back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity. Do you care to go with me, which I have begun."

Now, he said, peoples of Africa were seeking the material benefits of civilization, eager for knowledge, power, and freedom; but all their hopes and ours would end in frustration, bitterness and strife unless they and we sought first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, without which there could be no genuine liberty.

Sir Roy Welensky's Parting Shot

"Independence Cannot Be Withheld Much Longer"

"INDEPENDENCE cannot be withheld from us much longer", Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Southern Rhodesia just before leaving for London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He told a by-election meeting that until independence was achieved, we can expect a good deal of provocation and irritation", adding: "I am not unaware of the possibilities that these factors may creep into the Prime Ministers' Conference."

He pleaded for patience until 1960, when the Federal Constitution would be reviewed with the United Kingdom Government, "however humiliating it may be for us here to see such countries as Ghana, Nigeria, and Malaya go ahead of us in the march to independence". Because the Federation had not "technical independence", he could not be present when the admission of new states to the Commonwealth club was discussed, for such issues could obviously be decided only by full members.

Franchise Bill

He referred to the Government's intention to draft a franchise Bill "which would embrace the principle that the Government of the country shall remain in civilized hands".

It was proposed that 75% of the Federal Parliament should be elected by voters with high qualifications, mainly Europeans, and the balance by a larger electorate which would include both those highly qualified voters and those who could satisfy only a lower qualification, predominantly Africans. That implied no fundamental departure from the principle of a common electoral roll for both rolls would be open to people of all races who could meet the franchise qualifications.

Before sailing from Cape Town last week Sir Roy said, with reference to reports of statements made at the Commonwealth Labour Conference in Surrey, which had decided a resolution against the Federation, "I cannot think that any British Labour Government would go back on the Act of Parliament that created the Federation, but if this is a threat with no bolts barred I shall meet it".

He did not believe in universal suffrage for Africans, though that was the cry of the moment, and he did not think that the universal franchise yet worked in the United Kingdom.

In a memorandum on the political implications of the Constitution Amendment Bill published in May, Sir Roy wrote that only 26% of the present 35 members of the House represented the voter in the ordinary constituencies of the Federation, whereas the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had 30 elected members. With 26 or 27 elected members divided up between two or more political parties the Prime Minister had a very

limited field from which to draw his Cabinet, and it was difficult from such small numbers to provide enough members for Select Committee work.

Enormous Constituencies

Although the number of voters per federal constituency is small compared with British constituencies, geographically some of the Federal constituencies are enormous. One is greater than the whole of the United Kingdom, which has 630 M.P.s. It is an impossible task for a member to do justice to a constituency of this size.

Agreement on the increase in membership of the Federal Assembly could be achieved only on the basis of the ratio of representatives of African interests remaining the same as it is at present. The method of electing the four Africans who represented African interests in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was very unsatisfactory.

These members have a full vote, like any other M.P., but they are elected by a very small group of Africans. Members of other races have no say whatever in their election. The two Africans who represent Southern Rhodesia are elected by voters of all races. In their election political parties play their normal role, and the result is that their members fit in much better with our parliamentary democratic system than do the African members from the northern territories. I believe it is most important that we should have elected African members from all these territories, elected by members of all races, who belong to the ordinary political parties.

The Bill was designed to ensure that ultimately representatives of particular races would disappear. "I consider that special representation, while it may have been justified in the opening stages, should disappear and the present Bill provides an ingenious method by which this may be brought about".

The Bill would increase the Federal Parliament from 35 to 59 members.

It is proposed that the elected members, who may be of any race, should be increased from 26 to 44, and that 24 of these should be elected in Southern Rhodesia, 14 in Northern Rhodesia, and six in Nyasaland. The respective figures for the three territories at present are 14, eight, and four.

African M.P.s.

The creation is also proposed of a new group of eight African elected members, of whom four could be elected in Southern Rhodesia, two in Northern Rhodesia, and two in Nyasaland. This group would include the two Africans from Southern Rhodesia who are already elected by members of all races. Two Africans from each of the northern territories would continue to be "specially elected", and there would be one European specially responsible for African interests from each of the three territories. They would be chosen on the present system.

The effect of the Bill is to increase the number of members specifically concerned with African interests from nine to 15. A proviso in the Bill allows for the ultimate elimination of members elected on a special basis. It provides that if and when an African is elected as an "ordinary elected member", that is, a member representing an ordinary constituency, he shall be chosen by people of all races, then from the next general election the number of "ordinary elected members" for the territories concerned would be increased by one and the number of specially elected members for African interests accordingly decreased. The first African representatives to go would be the elected African members from the specially elected African members from the two northern territories, and ultimately the European representing African interests.

It is possible therefore that by 1960 the Bill could secure election by members of all races and that in 1965 there would be 15 members, all of whom would be African. It would mean the disappearance of the African Affairs Board, a standing committee of Parliament charged with recommending legislation to see that it does not discriminate against Africans.

Positive Neutrality

POSITIVE NEUTRALISM is the policy of the Sudan Government, the Foreign Minister, Sayed Ahmad Ahmad, told the House of Representatives recently. By this term the Government meant that it would not take sides in any dispute between East and West; the policy involved open consideration of every problem from the standpoint of the interests of the Sudan, and a readiness to stretch out its hand to any nation willing to help the Sudan so long as that does not commit the country in any way.

Mr. Kaunde on Federation

"Lack of Interest Shown By British"

WHILE ATTENDING the Labour Commonwealth Conference in England, Mr. H. N. Kaunda, president of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. K. D. Kaunde its secretary, contributed to the discussion on *The Times* of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They wrote:

"Like Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, we Africans are distressed at the lack of interest shown by the British people in the action of Government in allowing the Federal Prime Minister to come here and win constitutional concessions for his European supporters before the time fixed in the Constitution for the first review of its provisions.

"Without a word of consultation with the African people, the Government has declared the existence of a 'convention' which goes away with the right Parliament here to legislate on Federal affairs. That was one of the few weak safeguards for Africans in the Federal scheme.

"Without a word of consultation with Africans, the Government has declared itself against the secession of either of the Northern Protectorate, although it knows that African opposition in both countries is rising, as it becomes clearer that the policy of partnership, on which the federal scheme was supposed to be founded, is to be no more than a half-hearted concession here and there to African pressure.

"Mistaken Trust"

"When Parliament here agreed, with terribly mistaken trust, to the formation of the Federation, two promised profits of 'partnership' were promised. One was a multi-racial university and the other the advance of African miners to more responsible work. The university is established, with separate living quarters for Europeans and Africans. The advancement of African miners was given on terms that forced all the 'advanced' workers out of their own trade union into an association approved by the mining companies — and this against opposition that led to the declaration of a state of emergency and the arrest of 54 African trade union leaders.

"Although these arrests were declared illegal by the High Court, these trade union leaders are still exiled from the mining areas. England may be dead, Mr. Gaitskell, to England's betrayal of the African people she undertook by treaty to protect, but the African people are not dead or asleep.

"The official *Federal Newsletter* has recently announced that Sir Rby Welensky during his recent visit had talks with the British Government about the appointment of a new Governor-General for the Federation. The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment. The Federal Governor-General has certain constitutional duties that make him one of the safeguards for Africans written into the Constitution. Among other duties he may, under section 75 (4), assent to the passage of a Bill which has been declared a measure that differentiates against Africans by the African Affairs Board if he considers that it is not a differentiating measure. If the Prime Minister says this is essential that it be passed. It is the Governor-General who appoints the chairman of the board, who has a casting vote. The board was said to be one of the great safeguards of the Africans.

"His actions are now largely in the hands of a man whose appointment was apparently submitted for approval to a man chosen as Prime Minister by Europeans only — a man to whom no African looks for fair treatment.

[The Federal Prime Minister did not "win constitutional concessions" in his recent discussions with the Government; he asked for no amendment of the constitution, confining himself to practical matters which would not involve constitutional changes. The arrests of African trade union leaders in Northern Rhodesia were declared illegal by the High Court purely on a technicality. These are matters of fact, distinct of any opinion.]

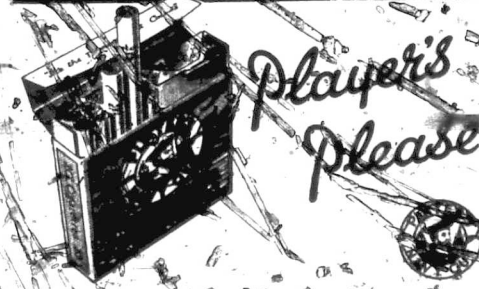
Mr. Winston Field Elected

MR. WINSTON FIELD, leader of the Dominion Party, has won the election in the Northern constituency of Southern Rhodesia, beating Mr. Evan Campbell, the Federal Party candidate, by 152 votes. They polled 1,276 and 1,223 votes respectively. Of 3,853 voters on the roll only 2,608 voted. Both candidates are well known and well liked, and the race was hot throughout the campaign. Mr. Campbell is chairman of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. Mr. Field, who has farmed on a large scale in Rhodesia for many years, has been critical of the Government for some time. The Dominion Party has now won by-elections in Sebaste, Gwelo, and Mrewa.

Decisive Days

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has until June 26 to decide whether the Africans still restricted to rural areas as a result of the emergency declared on the Copperbelt should be free to go wherever they wish in the territory. Mr. Justice Windham's inquiry into the 61 cases has been completed and he has presented his report. Under the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance the Governor must make his recommendations on the fate of these Africans within 30 days of receipt of the judge's report. Otherwise the restriction orders automatically lapse on July 1. Some of the men are restricted to their home areas, some to their provinces and others may go anywhere except the Copperbelt.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is building in Nairobi a headquarters to be known as Bible House, of which Sir Evelyn Baring has laid the foundation stone. The building will cost about £23,000. The Rev. F. J. Bedford is the Society's secretary for East Africa and Madagascar.



Player's
Please

The Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medal is to be replaced by two medals — one for the police and the other for service in the fire brigade. The awards are available to subordinate officers and men who have completed 28 years' whole-time service.

Tourism in East Africa

Worth at least £7m. Last Year

TOURIST EXPENDITURE in East Africa last year is estimated by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association to have been at least £7m., of which Kenya received £4.5m., Tanganyika and Uganda about £1.1m., and Zanzibar £100,000.

Visitors to Kenya numbered 35,618 (of whom 21,265 arrived by air and 13,796 by sea), 40 Tanganyika 6,442 and to Uganda 8,616. There were at least 3,000 American visitors.

Holders of in-transit visas stayed approximately 10 days on the average, business visitors 36 days, and people on holiday 49 days, the mean stay of all types being 28 days.

The annual report of the E.A.T.T. says:—

Safari Income

"The average expenditure based on returns is £6 per day. Hunting safaris averaged about £30 per day and photographic safaris not less than £10, excluding the cost of hunting licences, drinks, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, films, or taxidermy fees. Our lowest average figure of £2 per day can be reasonably apportioned as £2 for accommodation, £2 for transport, and £2 for all personal expenditure including the purchase of souvenirs. For the 20-day stay we arrive at an average expenditure figure of £120 per visitor.

From the 55,000 documented visitors who came to East Africa during 1956 the territories and their citizens received not less than £6,600,000. In addition, in-transit sea passengers, crews of vessels, air crews, and air in-transit passengers spent not less than £400,000."

...et the association to complain that its operations are being fully handicapped by lack of funds. "While our association was formed in 1948, the largest negligible tourist industry in East Africa has not yet reached £10,000. Since then, despite a wartime difficulty, such as the emergency in Kenya, double the funds have been insufficient funds for promotion, it has become the fourth most important export industry. One is compelled to wonder whether the efforts of a few enthusiasts have been appreciated or taken seriously."

Big Budget

"For many years past, by the British Tourist and Holidays Association on publicity promotion the United Kingdom has received a return of £100 a visitor." The British association, a voluntary organization, receives approximately 17s. 6d. from the Government and 3s. from commercial members and sale of literature. Our association, with the aid of employing an agent, competes with the rest of the world and the additional income of publicizing territories which are little known, receives but 8s. 6d. for every visitor who spends at least £100 within its borders. Our average monthly sum, four Governments provide, the Railways is £1,000,000, and poster rent and sales of literature is £100,000."

The jet age is on us, and when it comes into full operation the world will shrink by 40%. Too little is known by the outside world of East Africa. All those people who do come complain that we do not "publicize ourselves sufficiently although we have so much to offer. By the simple process of improving our hotels, our road communications, and publicity we could solve our economic problems."

"Uganda, the first to realize the position, is setting about putting its house in order. It has appointed a Tourist Advisory Board and is making a great drive to provide increased hotel accommodation and improve the general facilities offered to tourists."

"When Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956-57 was published, dealing with the Kenya Development Programme for the period of 1957-60, it was a grievous disappointment to the association to find that no capital was to be provided for its continued existence, although oblique reference was made to tourism in regard to electricity schemes, the Game Department, and the Royal National Parks."

The association's income last year was £23,765, of which £17,000 was contributed by the Governments, the High Commission, and the Railways and Harbours.

Advertising Costs

Advertising in the U.S.A. cost £5,280, in the United Kingdom £780, and in Africa £917. Other expenditures on publicity and production amounted to £2,717. The experiment of opening a London office has been successful. Revenue for 1957 will be rather more than £30,000 as a result of increased contributions by the Governments.

The report, written by the general manager, Mr. D. O. Mathews, concludes:

"What are the long-term prospects for East African tourism? May we expect more and more visitors from outside our boundaries? Certainly there will be no lack of eastward-comfortable transport to bring them. The problem is much nearer home: where is East Africa to put them when they arrive?"

"The need for more and better accommodation has been stressed at almost every annual meeting of the association and in almost every annual report. It remains the greatest danger to the development of our tourist industry. Capital costs are now high, the recruitment of suitable staff is not easy, and without Government assistance the problem cannot be solved."

"Our association, reflecting on the record of tourist earnings, the even greater tourist potential, and looking forward somewhat apprehensively to increased demand and interest by travellers, when taking into account the lack of accommodation; the shortage of staff, the lack of publicity aids, and the funds to do its job properly, may be pardoned perhaps for being perplexed at the attitude towards tourism in general."

Quakers in East Africa

THERE ARE NEARLY 27,000 AFRICAN QUAKERS, out of a population of 100,000, in the North Nyanza province of Kenya. This information was given in a broadcast programme by the B.B.C. "Quakers in East Africa", introduced by Mr. John Stockbridge, who discussed the subject with Mr. Benjamin Njiru, an African from Kaimosi, Kenya, who is touring U.K.



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DANCE OF THE TREES

By St. Barthe Baker

Richard St. Barthe Baker, over seven years ago a Conservator of Forests in Kenya, in this adventure autobiography, in progressive chapter describes his work on establishing the importance of forest conservation. The first Dance of the Trees was performed in Kenya at Murgua, the tree-planting.

St. Barthe Baker's story is that of a dedicated man. His ceaseless struggle to create a Green Front across the world—in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Palestine—ascendates the importance of our civilization of reclaiming the world's most fertile areas.

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New Plan for East African Land Forces

Parliament Approvals Raped Criticisms

CRITICISMS IN THE UGANDA LEGISLATURE in March against the East African High Commission under taking some administrative services for the East African land forces which are to come under the control of the territorial Governments of July 1961, have recalled in new proposals to which the Government of East Africa has agreed.

The new proposals involve the General Officer Commanding in Africa responsible to the Governors of the territories for the command operations, discipline, organisation, and training of the East African land forces. The G.O.C. will also control the civil organizations needed by the Army such as administrative services as pay, records, stores, supplies, ordnance and transport.

He will not have financial control over expenditure on the forces, the overall directions of which three Governors will come under a new body known as the East African Land Forces Organization which will also be responsible for the employment of all civilian personnel.

The Land Forces Organization will consist of the three territorial Ministers responsible for defence—the Chief Secretaries in Uganda and Tanganyika and the Minister of Defence in Kenya. The chairman will be appointed by the Governors from among the organization's members.

The organization will have a full-time Permanent Secretary, who will work in close co-operation with the G.O.C. and his staff. No expenditure may be incurred without the Permanent Secretary's approval.

One of his functions will be to prepare estimates in consultation with the G.O.C. for submission to the Land Forces Organization. Where estimates have been prepared by the organization, it will be the function of the Ministers concerned in each territory to secure the necessary provision in the territory's estimates.

Minister for Community Development

Appointment of Mr. C.M. Johnston

THE AFRICAN, Mr. Ohanya, who held the office of Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya lost his seat at the recent general election, and the eight Africans who were elected decided not to accept any Government office. Mr. Carruthers Melville Johnston, who has been Special Commissioner for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru since October 1954, has therefore taken over the portfolio while continuing to perform his duties as special commissioner.

In making the announcement last week the Government of Kenya said that "in the ordinary course of events the post would have been filled by one of the newly-elected African members; it has become necessary for the time being to fill the place by the appointment of an official."

Mr. Johnston, who was born in Portugal in 1909, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Brasenose College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1933, since when he has served continually in the Colony. He was a provincial Commissioner until 1954.

Queen Inspects R.A.F. Band

THE QUEEN inspected a detachment of the Queen's African Rifles on the lawn of Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday morning. Her Majesty emerged from the Palace with Major-General W. J. Dimoline, Colonel Commandant of the A.F.R., who introduced Major George Coles, second-in-command of the 4th (Uganda) Bn., who was in charge of the parade. After the inspection the band played the National Anthem. Her Majesty then received from W.O.P.C. Bugoz, a copy of the published history of the regiment. The detachment left the palace grounds by the front gates, where a crowd greeted them.

The Central African EXAMINER

The new independent journal for thinking people appears fortnightly from June 7th, 1957

The Central African Examiner will assess the significance of events in Africa and abroad. It will contain information on economic, financial, political and social affairs. You will find its contents enlightened and authoritative and its style of style refreshing. The editorial independence of the Editor of the Examiner is assured. The Examiner is edited, printed and published in Rhodesia.

Contents include:

- ★ News of African territories outside the Federation.
- ★ Reports and background of East Africa, East Africa, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese Guinea, and West Greenland.
- ★ Exclusive surveys and articles by members of the states of the United States of America.
- ★ "Korinight in Westminster": Reports on African affairs as seen from London and Washington.
- ★ Comment on and surveys to topics of the day in Central Africa.
- ★ Financial, industrial and commercial intelligence.
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League of Empire Loyalists Branches in Rhodesia and Kenya

THE RECENTLY-FORMED BRANCHES of the League of Empire Loyalists are shortly to be visited by Miss Leticia Greene and Mr. A. K. Chesterton who are due in Salisbury from London on June 23 and will speak in parts of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and in the public meetings. They will also visit Colours and Stirling. In Kenya they will address a number of private meetings between July 14 and 21.

The League is not a party organization, and in this country has recruited Conservatives, from the Minister down to the rank of Socialists.

The interim committee of the Central Africa Branch consists of Colonel B. W. H. Cresswell-George (chairman), Mrs. B. P. Roberts (hon. secretary), Dr. C. M. Healey, Mr. M. C. Foster, Mr. W. Hughes-Halls, Mr. H. J. Filmer, Mr. N. H. Wilson, Mr. D. Redfern, Captain K. D. McMahon, Mr. P. T. Bromley, Mr. J. G. M. Bernard, Mr. R. W. Cumberland, Colonel J. W. Wemyss, Mr. F. C. Moore-Stevens, Miss E. Swinney, Mrs. K. P. Jamieson, Miss P. Jamieson, Mrs. E. Cresswell-George, and Mr. B. G. V. Wildman.

Major B. P. Roberts, of Fort Ternan, is chairman of the interim committee in Kenya. Among the other members are Mrs. M. Dewar, Major Hughes, Mr. Carr Hartley and Mr. C. W. Ogilvie.

Royal Visit Stamps

TO COMMEMORATE the visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to the Federation next month, stamps on letters are to be cancelled with a special cachet. It will be an oval stamp in the general coat of arms over the words "Queen Elizabeth 2nd to 17th June 1957, Rhodesia and Nyasaland". Each envelope will be stamped with the date on which the Queen Mother first arrived in the particular territory. Two post offices in each of the three territories will cancel the stamps.

The Earl of Dalhousie Interviewed Governor-General Designate of Federation

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who will leave this country in October for Salisbury to assume duty as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been interviewed by Mr. Michael Jackson, a radio personality, on a broadcast from Salisbury.

He said that Lady Dalhousie and he will be accompanied by their youngest son, age five, and their second daughter, aged 12, but that the other daughter and two sons would still be at school in this country but would be returning to their homes in the U.K.

When the elder daughter, aged 10, left school she might go to the university in Salisbury.

Mr. Jackson referred to Dalhousie University in Canada and to the fact that two Earls of Dalhousie had been Governor-General of Canada and India—and then asked about the special interests of the Governor-General designate.

LORD DALHOUSIE: "I'm a very keen gardener. I'm told that gardening in the Federation is a very pleasant pastime, and I'm looking forward to that because it's a very different pastime in Scotland where I try and practise it."

"I'm also very keen on animals. I've tried to see animals in every part of Africa. In the old days I used to try and shoot them, but I think the blood line has died completely. I'm very fond of birds and fishing and one of my dearest hobbies is when I'm at home it's very difficult to think about anything else."

"I'm a bit of a snooker and pool player, but very fond of both games. I've never seen one of the most soothing pastimes, and I think it's a very important game for that reason, if none other than the fact that I love soccer. I'm very fond of watching it. I hope to go to the matches I'm never asked to play either again."

Prisoner-of-War in Italy

Asked how he became a prisoner-of-war in Italy, Lord Dalhousie replied:—

"Well, just before Tripoli fell, during the advance in the Libya, I was captured by the Germans and taken over to the Italian front and in due course I found my way to this prison camp in Italy."

"You were awarded the M.C. for the exploit, weren't you?"

"Yes."

"And how did you managed to get away? What happened there?"

"Well, when Italy collapsed, in most cases, our captives, the Italian in charge of the various camps opened the gates. So it was very fortunate I escaped from prison, but it is true to say that I escaped from enemy territory. We had a rather long walk. I escaped with a friend of mine. We had to walk about 450 miles, and eventually ended up on the River Trent about 30 miles from Bergamo."

"After the war you entered Parliament, did you not?"

"Yes, I was there from 1945 to 1953."

"Have you managed to see much of the Federation since?"

"I went out in 1954 and spent a short time in Salisbury. I went on again with my wife in 1953 and we spent a week or two in Salisbury and saw some of the country round Umtali, but I have never seen Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, and I am anxious to do so."

"I would like to take this opportunity of thanking those many individuals and organizations in the Federation who have sent us messages of good will. They have given us great hope and encouragement by their kind words. We are both looking forward to coming to the Federation enormously. It will be good to meet old friends again, and we hope to make many new ones, both European and African."

"I am deeply conscious of the privilege of being given a chance to play a part in the young days of the Federation. It is my fervent prayer that I shall be of some help in the vital years ahead. I am sure you will be open hearted with admiration for your past achievements, and the highest hopes for the future of our beautiful country."

"The two most significant signs of the times in Africa are that there is not a European from the Cape to Cairo who does not know what Cecil Rhodes is and that Vice-President Nixon went to Accra and Uganda. — Sir Stephen King-Hall.

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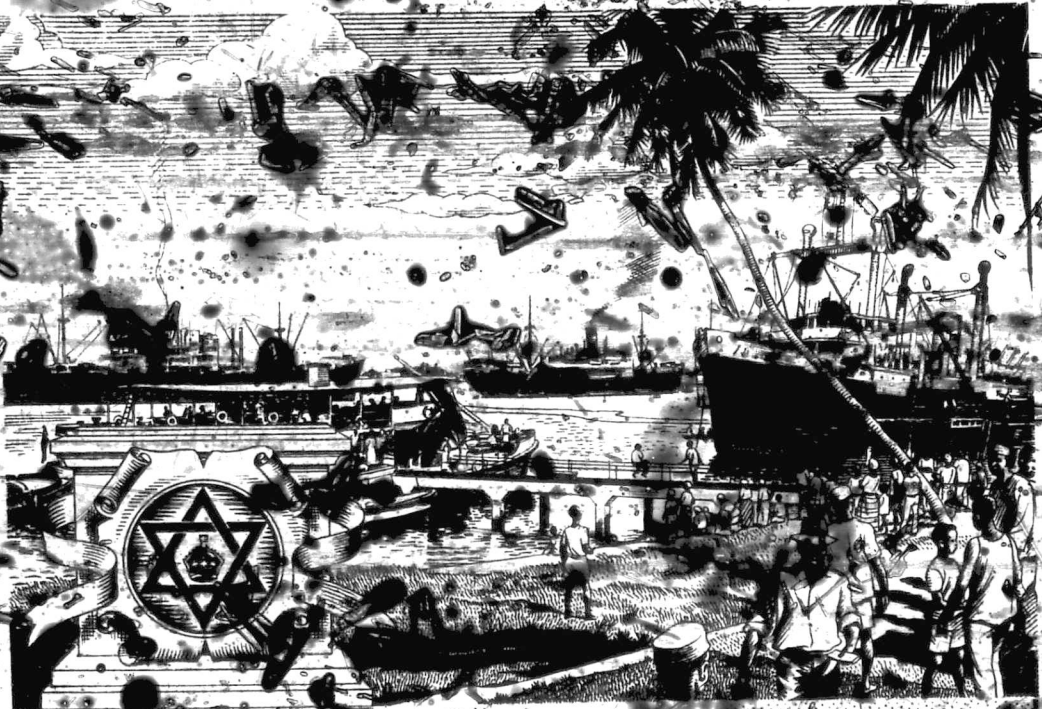
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Lagos, Principal port and Federal capital of Nigeria, Lagos is of comparatively recent origin although Portuguese navigators first discovered it in the second half of the 15th century. The island on which Lagos stands was in those days little more than a mudbank in a large shallow lagoon but the development of the palm oil trade and the completion of the railway to Kano—which gave access to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country—greatly increased the importance of the port. Extensive harbour work has been in hand for several years and as a result modern ships drawing up to 26 ft of water can now be accommodated. The port of Lagos and its new extension at Apapa on the mainland opposite have deep water berths and wharves well provided with modern equipment to cope with the increasing volume of Nigeria's trade with countries overseas.



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

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PERSONALIA

MRS. REBECCA FANE has arrived in England from Kenya.

SIR RONALD STAIN arrived in London from Rhodesia.

SIR EDWARD LADY MITCHELL have returned from Kenya.

MR. M. W. LARISH has been appointed a director of Nigal Van Ryn Reef, Ltd.

SIR RALPH HONE has returned to London from his brief visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. BELHART, of Nairobi, who has been in London for three weeks, has left for Switzerland. He will be back in London in September for a short stay.

MR. J. WALKER, of the United Kingdom Ministry of Pensions, is visiting the Federation.

MR. T. F. KATZ has sailed in the STIRLING CASTLE on his return to the Union and British East Africa.

MRS. CHARLES WESTLAKE returned last Friday in the CAROLINA from her visit to North America.

MR. F. M. B. RUSSELL is now D.C. for the Katanga and Choma districts of Northern Rhodesia.

SIR HENRY MOORE is on his way to London from South Africa. LADY MOORE has arrived by air.

SIR VICTOR BASSO, owner of the Derby winner Arepelle, has large East African business interests.

MR. F. L. G. BORTHWICK has been appointed honorary Vice-Consul for Belgium in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

LIEUT. COLONEL D. G. DICKSON and MR. FRANCIS G. H. LUPTON have been elected directors of Rio Estates, Ltd.

MR. A. C. KENDALL is now British Consul-General in Magadishu. He follows MR. J. GIBLIN, who has been transferred to Israel.

LORD and LADY CLARE DAVID ROBERTSON have arrived from Kenya and are staying at 15 Mount Street, London, W.1.

MR. I. F. STONE has been appointed by Bristol University to be in touch with overseas students in its Institute of Education.

MR. W. G. MITCHELL, secretary of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, and MRS. LAURE MITCHELL have arrived in London.

SIR IAN G. NUME has been elected chairman of Curry & Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, Basal Industrial Services, Ltd.

MR. T. G. DUMPER, one of the managing directors of A. Baumann and Co. (East Africa), Ltd., left Nairobi yesterday to fly to London.

PROFESSOR M. J. HERSKOVITZ, director of African Studies at North-Western University, Illinois, U.S.A., is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JUSTICE ELYAN senior judge in the High Commission Territories, and MRS. ELYAN are due tomorrow in the DUNNOTAR CAUSEWAY.

BRIGADIER SIR GODFREY RHODES has handed over the presidency of the Royal East African Automobile Association to SIR BRUCE HUTT.

MR. G. M. PAIN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is due in London in the latter part of July on a brief business visit.

LORD LEWELLYN, first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who died in January, left estate in England valued at £92,000.

MR. C. E. COUSINS, Northern Rhodesia's Labour Commissioner, is an adviser to the U.K. delegation now attending an International Labour Conference.

MR. J. C. OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Administrative Staff College.

WARRANT OFFICER P. LEWIS, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has arrived to take up an appointment on the staff of the Air Liaison Officer at Rhodesia House, London.

SIR HAROLD ANSON, Deputy Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and LADY ANSON arrived back last week in the ANDEL CASTLE from their visit to the Federation.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR D. NAY has joined the boards of the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd., Rio Tinto Exploration Co. Ltd., and Rio Tinto Management Service (U.K.) Ltd.

SIR MARK TURNER, managing director of Robert Brown, Sandale and Co., Ltd., and a director of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., has succeeded SIR EDWARD DE STEIN as chairman of the Mercantile Credit Co., Ltd.

MR. GEORGE TREICHEL is visiting East and Central Africa on behalf of the New York Zoological Society to study the preservation of wild fauna in national parks and reserves. He is accompanied by Mrs. TREICHEL.

Two members of the Information Staff at Rhodesia House, London, Mrs. B. J. HUNT and Miss M. T. LEWIS, have left for the Federation. Their replacements, Miss N. M. BARSON and Mrs. E. S. PHILIPOTT, have assumed duty.

MR. PAUL HARDING, a young Canadian who worked with the Donavan Maule Theatre in Kenya from 1949 to 1955, is showing 40 of his paintings of Kenya at the Royal Institute, South Kensington, London, until the end of the month.

MR. M. D. LYON, Chief Justice in the Seychelles since 1948, has been appointed a puisne judge in Uganda. He served as a magistrate in Tanganyika from 1925 to 1937, and in Kenya from 1945 to 1948. He served with the Royal Artillery during the last war.

AIR COMMODORE E. W. JACKLIN, Chief of the Federal Air Staff and Air Officer Commanding the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, is due in London next Tuesday. He will attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference as a member of SIR ROY BRENNEYS' delegation.

COLONEL L. DUDLEY SHERWOOD and SIR JOHN WOODS have resigned from the board of Sherwood Paints, Ltd., a company with a factory in Tanganyika Territory. The new chairman is MR. R. P. CHESTER, chairman of Donald Macpherson & Co., Ltd., who have acquired control.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR NEROCÉ MUCHENE, who retired last week from the Kenya Police after 15 years' service, had been commended on 23 occasions, mainly in connexion with detective work. He showed great personal courage in denouncing Mau Mau and in arresting many terrorists. He is a Kikuyu.

MR. C. R. DICKINSON, Regional Controller of Nyasaland of the Federal Post Office, is about to retire. After short leave in England he will go to the West Indies as chief engineer of the Jamaica Telephone Company. Most of his life was spent in the postal service in England. In 1950 he went to Nyasaland as chief engineer in the postal service. Three years ago he became Postmaster-General of that territory.

MR. H. N. CHITWICK, who was Consul-General in the Sudan for four years from 1952, has arrived in Tanganyika to take up the duties of Antiquities Officer, with headquarters at Bagamoyo. He will be responsible for the preservation of known monuments, such as the Arab and Sherazi settlements on the coast, and rock paintings inland, mainly in the Kondoa District, and will seek and record other monuments and try to construct the past history of the Territory.

Mr. LINDAN SANDYS, Minister of Defence, left London Airport yesterday to visit British military headquarters and establishments in Aden, Kenya and Libya. He is due back in London on June 23. His Chief of Staff, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR WILLIAM DICKSON, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, of the Colonial Office, accompany him.

MR. S. H. VEARS is chairman of the Labour Board appointed to Southern Rhodesia for industrial harmony and making. Other members are: MR. PHILLIPS (Maitland), BULGON (COLONEL), EDINGTON (Bulawayo), Mr. G. W. D. KIDD (Bulawayo), MR. H. K. POSSELT (Salisbury), MR. R. R. TAPSON (Plumtree), and MR. A. F. ROOSE (Beatrice), MR. R. K. BROOKE is the secretary.

MR. C. B. CUTRELL, aged 22, son of Mr. J. A. Cottrell, Director of African Education, is the first Northern Rhodesian student to be elected holder of the science research scholarships offered to overseas universities by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1951. Cottrell graduated from Rhodes University, South Africa. A few months ago he was awarded a Fulbright fellowship in Cambridge.

MR. R. MILES, Chief Justice in the Gambia, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya. Born in Wrexham, North Wales, he was educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford, and to the Bar in 1934, and appointed a resident magistrate in Tanganyika in 1946. He went to the Gambia in 1952. Mr. Miles served during the last war in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Norway with the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Congress for Southern Rhodesia

TWO YOUNG AFRICANS, Mr. Robert Chikerema and Mr. George Nyandoro, who a year ago joined the Southern Rhodesian African Youth League, have announced their intention to revive the National Congress of Southern Rhodesia. The Prime Minister of the Colony last week, that directing brains outside the country were behind the movement, which would be carefully watched. To local criticism that the new congress would be racialistic, Mr. Chikerema replied that movements were judged racialistic if they were primarily African, but not if they were predominantly European; the congress would not be anti-European, and people of any race would be welcome as members if they were sincerely liberal. The joint founders are opponents of the Capricorn Africa Society.

East Africa Dinner in London

THE 19th ANNUAL dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, July 3. Sir William Currie will preside, and the chief guest will be Earl De La Warr. Tickets may be obtained from Miss V. E. Young, East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, at a price of 10s. each. Members of the dinner club, their wives, families, and guests, and at 30s. for non-members.

Kenya Pioneers

A MEMORIAL RECEPTION FOR KENYA PIONEERS of all races has been held in Nairobi. Mr. H. K. Binks, Nairobi's oldest continuous resident, recalled that the Rev. R. Bennett, a pioneer clergyman, at one time spent his days in every week cutting fuel for the railway in order to keep his church solvent.

Obituary

Dr. Claude Herbert Marshall

DR. CLAUDE HERBERT MARSHALL, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., who had practised medicine in East Africa for almost half a century, died suddenly in Mombasa at the age of 74.

Born in Surrey, he was educated at Dulwich and Guy's Hospital, London, and in 1914 was appointed a medical officer in the General Service. He served in the services of medical officers during part of the campaign in German East Africa, and was then recalled to England for duties at No. 4 London General Hospital, in 1920, he returned to Uganda as surgical specialist to the Government, holding that post until he retired 13 years later. In the South African war in 1900 he took charge of a dispensary in Kenya, and two years later, as a colonel, he was in control of No. 1 General Hospital, Nairobi. In 1944 he was promoted Assistant Director of Medical Services for British Somaliland and Somalia, with headquarters in Mogadishu. He was twice mentioned in despatches. After the war he practised in Mombasa.

He was a keen yachtsman, and at his request buried at sea.

MRS. MURIEL JONES PADDON, wife of Major C. J. S. Paddon, one of Southern Rhodesia's few surviving pioneers, has died in Bulawayo, aged 75. A daughter of Mr. J. S. Savyer, the three chemists to the Royal Family, she was a founder member of the League of Professional and Business Women of Southern Rhodesia and was prominent in the Women's Institute.

THE REV. PROFESSOR GEORGE DAVID HENDERSON, who has died in Edinburgh at the age of 69, was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1955-56, and then visited East Africa. He was convener of the Colonial and Continental Committee of the Church of Scotland.

MRS. DOROTHY ELEANOR SINCLAIR, a widow, who had lived alone in a house at Nakuru without African servants, has been found dead from head injuries. Her bicycle has been found in the African location. She had apparently been dead for about a week.

MR. D. RYALL, a tea planter born in Nyasaland, who spent his entire life there with the exception of the time spent at the Cathedral School, Bnei Bar, has died at Zomba Hospital.

DR. HENRY DE ROBE, C.M.B., M.C., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., sometime D.M.S. in Uganda, has died suddenly in Hemelespstead.

Nakuru War Memorial Hospital

THE FINEST FINANCING HOME IN EAST AFRICA, said Mr. G. M. Pain, chairman of the board of management of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital at its recent annual meeting, was about to proceed with the first stage of an expansion programme which would eventually give the hospital 256 beds. Moreover, a plan was almost complete which would provide comprehensive insurance against all the financial implications of the plan, including liability for the outgoings. It could be the first plan of the kind introduced anywhere in East Africa.

Criticisms of the Uganda Budget

Asian Opposition to Coffee Tax Proposal

OPPOSING THE BUDGET in the Uganda Legislative Council, Mr. C. K. Patel, a representative Asian member, supported many of the proposals, but thought there could have been more pruning and that expansion of the budget had been over a long period. He criticized the reduction of expenditure on cotton and coffee and the abolition of the coffee tax. Speedier organization must be made for the coffee industry. He opposed the proposal to take away the export tax rebate given to non-African coffee growers, while admitting that there might be some black-owning estate owners, he held that they should not all be classed as having abused the concession. He approved the increase in licence fees, but said all the increased income would go to the Government.

Mr. J. Bahiira, representative of the At Tororo, alleged that large sums of money had been squandered on the agrarian reconditioning scheme, the Bunyoni Settlement scheme and the Uganda farm scheme, which he likened to the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika. He said that the Public Works Department had been responsible for more careless expenditure in the past than any other department. Mr. V. Bamiro, representative member for Buganda, objected to money being taken from the Price Assistance Fund for other purposes. And called for the abolition of the marketing boards, saying that they had not seen the days of free competition between producers and consumers.

Mr. J. Bahiira, representative of the At Tororo, pointed out that times were changing faster than most people realized and economic conditions were asking a change of attitude. During the past 10 years the country had enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, but now reduction of expenditure and search for new sources of income were called for. Capital expenditure inevitably involved the current expenditure. The plan should be spread over 10 years rather than five but there should be no cut in health and education services. Taxes on luxury goods should be increased. Mr. J. B. Katiti, representative member for West Nile, appreciated the need to raise money by taxation but was giving people social services if they were to pay for them, he urged the Government to consider motor licences as many roads in the Eastern and Northern provinces had not been paved in years.

Mr. Bahiira asked the Minister for Education, Mr. C. G. and French were not taught in the primary schools of the Makerere College. He said that there was a limit to the number of schools which could be opened, especially where English had to be studied as a second language. The Minister told Mr. Bahiira that the number of private schools in Uganda last year was 120 with a total enrolment of 24 pupils in primary classes and 4,971 in secondary classes. This year there were 134 private primary schools and 1,471 pupils in primary classes in Uganda, 99 from Kenya and 1,372 from Tanganyika. In secondary classes there were 1,626 from Uganda, 288 from Kenya, 148 from Tanganyika, and one from the Southern Sudan.

Stream Through Aneria

THE REMARKABLE thing about Portuguese East Africa, says a correspondent of the *Economist* who was recently in Mozambique, is the colonial system itself, which might be described as a strength through ineptness. He concludes that the atmosphere of overseas Africa is unhappy. The government is servile, the masses hungry and intensely Roman Catholic, education being almost a monopoly of that church. But in Mozambique, as in the Belgian Congo, the African is not unsettled and his standards are slowly and steadily improving.

Detailed research into the problems of water catchment areas and the proper use of land to control river flows is being undertaken by a team from the East African Agricultural Policy Organization led by Dr. A. C. Pereira, the deputy director.

Leader of European Elected Members

Sir Alfred Vincent to be Officer

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the European Elected Members' Association in Kenya.

The European elected members have given careful thought to the organization of the European representatives in the Legislative Council.

As some European elected members have accepted ministerial responsibility, there is now representation of European opinion both on the Government benches and on the non-official side. In order to meet these changed circumstances, it has now been decided that Sir Alfred Vincent, who is already chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization, will lead in Legislative Council the European elected members on the non-official side.

"Sir Alfred will also, in his capacity as chairman, act as the channel between the Organization and the Governor and the Government, with authority to make arrangements on agreed policy on behalf of his members."

Mr. J. G. Gilchrist will continue as deputy chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization. In Sir Alfred Vincent's absence Mr. Humphrey Slade will deputize for him in Legislative Council.

Wedding Guest

MR. MICHAEL TELLEY, aged 28, who is studying physiotherapy at St. Dunstan's, met in London last week Corporal Reginald of the King's African Rifles, who saved his life in Kenya three years ago during operations against Mau Mau. The officer having been wounded by a bullet, the corporal cradled his body during an attack, was repulsed. Mr. Telley who is married to a Miss Buzard next month, and Corporal Reginald was one of the guests.

VACANT POSITION

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OFFICER required for Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited, Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

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 - To organize and assist in the direction of vocational courses for European employees in management and supervisory techniques and human relations.

- QUALIFICATIONS:
- Essential: 1. A recognized teaching diploma. 2. Experience in adult education. 3. Industrial or military experience, particularly in training technicians.
- Desirable: 4. A recognized University degree or equivalent. 5. Background knowledge of African conditions in industry. 6. Experience in production of training manuals and educational articles.

Applicants should be from 35 to 45 years of age. Basic salary for suitably qualified men will be in the region of £1,100 per annum, depending on experience and qualifications, plus cost of Living Allowance and a variable Copper Bonus at present approximately 30% of basic salary. In addition there is a Company Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme, and various other benefits. Married accommodation at subsidised rental is immediately available and leave is at the rate of 30 days per annum. Applications, in writing, giving fullest possible details of qualifications and experience to B.4 Mining Employment Department, Selection Unit Building, Mason's Avenue, E.C.2.



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Read

Commonwealth Development Agency Governments Don't Fall on Proposals

UNDER SECRETARY FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, Mr. C. M. Alport, gave the following written reply to a question in the House of Commons last week:

"The Government are desirous to continue to strengthen their relations with the Commonwealth and to support the development of a Commonwealth development agency which would coordinate schemes where possible, and for an associated Commonwealth bank to which Commonwealth Governments could contribute and which would be active in developing the bank."

"The views of Commonwealth Governments have now been received. It is hoped that Commonwealth Governments, with sympathies to the motives which have inspired these suggestions, will find it possible to make a valuable contribution to the economic development of the Commonwealth countries which are already being benefited by the fact that the United Kingdom is already assisting these countries."

"Some replies emphasize the practical difficulty of a Commonwealth development agency allocating priorities, and the desirability of duplicating existing institutions and facilities for investment or for the collection and dissemination of information."

"The United Kingdom Government agree with the conclusion embodied in these replies. It is our intention, however, to continue to seek, in cooperation with Commonwealth Governments, other practical means of furthering our common objectives in Commonwealth economic development."

Colonial Coach Service

A MR. HAROLD WATSON, Minister of Transport and Aviation, said in the House of Commons last week that he was studying the basis of the colonial coach air services. Changing conditions would be taken into account, including the increase in economic activity in using older aircraft. Changes in the changes in the scope for the service, and the move towards very high density seating in the aircraft, and the corresponding fare reductions. The Minister said he was studying a proposal submitted by the Air Transport Licensing Council and consulting Colonial Governments. The plan and airwork jointly operate a coach class service to East and Central Africa.

K.A.R. at Royal Tournament

LAST FRIDAY was "K.A.R. Night" at the Royal Tournament, and Sir Edward Fyfe, Governor of Tanganyika, therefore occupied the royal box at Earl's Court, London, where two blocks of stalls had been reserved for those who had served in the regiment. A K.A.R. detachment and band were taking part in the tournament for the first time. Some of the askari, painted, plumed, and carrying spears and shields, did traditional tribal dances to illustrate the human variety of which the regiment is composed. The drill of the uniformed detachment and the music of the band were warmly applauded.

Uganda-Sudan Trade

MR. ABDULLAH EL HASSAN, first Consul General for the Sudan to Uganda, Kenya and the Belgian Congo, has said that his Government is trying to find an alternative to the existing trade route between Uganda and his country. He has pointed out that a quarter of the net worth of coffee which the Sudan exports each year comes from Uganda.

Letter to the Editor

Ambassadors of Great Britain Guidance for Women Going to Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, I have just been reading the report entitled "The New Britain in Africa" in your issue of May 30, and would like, if I may, to draw the attention of your readers to a network of three societies, the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

Since 1920 the O.S.W. has been the affiliate of one of three voluntary women's migration societies, has been engaged in advising women, and in employment and living conditions in Commonwealth countries. More than 7,000 women have benefited under the auspices of the Society. To every such woman we have emphasized that she is an ambassador of Great Britain to the countries to whose shores she is going.

It is the vital importance of their task as British ambassadors to the people of their respective countries that we have always believed in the great majority of our settlers have accepted the necessary taken in preparing themselves for the conditions which will meet, and that they should be given the best possible start in the country.

It is our hope that the O.S.W. will be able to help in the preparation of these women, and that they will be able to give the best possible start in the country.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. J. H. PHILLIPS,
General Secretary,
Overseas Settlement of British Women,
11, GERRARD STREET, W. LONDON, W.1.

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Royal Commission's Report Buried
Unpopular M.P.s. of Both Parties

UNDER THE HEADING "Older than Adam" the *Economist* has commented:

"Only because Mr. Johnson was successful in the ballot for private members' motions has the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa been debated even within two years of its publication. The debate buried the report so far as any practical action on its recommendations are concerned. It is now hard to recollect the sense of urgency when the commission was set its task and the high hopes that it might find a solution to the dangers inherent in the problems of population and land in East Africa, which had flamed into the Mau Mau revolt. The commission proposed a radical operation that first should be taken out of politics and tribalism to create a commodity available for individual ownership, sale, and collateral for loans. From this basic idea the commission developed its detailed proposals to solve the political problems of the area by breaking down the barriers to an expanding economy."

"The Governments of the territories did not like the radicalism of the proposals. The Colonial Office was equally coy, and clearly there is no greater liking for it from either party in the House of Commons, so far as may be judged from the speeches of those few members who stuck to the main point. There were obeisances to the commission for its work, but no belief in its basic findings, and Mr. Profumo, for the Government, pronounced its death knell in his dry declaration that all the East African Governments concerned were in fact settling on very well with land registration—so far as individual tribes were ready for it.

West Wind

"No doubt this is true, but it will not generate the wind of economic freedom which the commission hoped might sweep through the territory, blowing away tribal divisions, suspicions and land reserves (including those round the highlands of Kenya) and turning African thought to the pursuit of wealth and betterment by individual effort and profit. *Capitalism* seems to be the revolutionary doctrine for those who today control the territories, many of whose most debilitating political and economic features would have been understandable in—and attacked by—Adam Smith back in 1776.

"The members of the royal commission must comfort themselves by reflecting that the report will at least become prescribed reading for African students of economics, who in time may become African Ministers of Agriculture, Land, Finance. Meanwhile timorous M.P.s. of both British parties remain years behind the times."

Lukiko's Charges Denied

THE CHIEF SECRETARY of Uganda has refuted the allegation of the Lukiko of Uganda that the Secretary of State's reply to their petition asking for Lukiko a time-table for self-government had, in fact, been the work of Government officials in Uganda. The Lukiko had suggested that the reply had not originated from the Colonial Secretary himself. In a letter addressed to the Katikira, the Chief Secretary of Uganda explained that the letter giving the Secretary of State's reply which was sent by the Resident in Uganda was written at the Government's direction on the instructions of Mr. Lennox Boyd, and contained in full the reply which the Colonial Secretary had effected should be sent to the petition.

Tanganyika Census

AN INCREASE of 29.5% since 1952 in the non-African population of Tanganyika is shown by the census taken on the night of February 20 last. The total of 123,721 includes 29,619 Europeans, 12,167 Indians, and Pakistanis, 4,788 Swans, and 19,175 Arabs. Compared with 1948 the Ghan population increased by 39%, the Europeans by 94%, the Arabs by 73%, and the Indian and Pakistanis by 63%. Non-Africans in Dar es Salaam increased from 26,810 in 1952 to 35,375 last year. The African census will be taken in the week beginning August.

The Road to Corruption

SIR PETERSON, British Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom at the United Nations, said at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, on Monday that to grant independence to colonial territories before they were ready for such responsibility would be to hand them over at best to corruption and anarchy and at worst to communism. At the United Nations he had to listen to crude and uninformed attacks upon Great Britain as a Colonial Power, though far from exploiting the many millions of Asians and Africans who were subjects of the Crown, "we are patiently and consistently bringing them forward into the 20th century and equipping them with the political and economic resources which they will need if they are to stand successfully on their own feet."

T.A.N.U.

THE GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA, being anxious to permit the maximum freedom compatible with the preservation of law and order, is carefully considering "whether, and if so under what conditions, it can once more safely grant permits for open-air public meetings to leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union". Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of T.A.N.U., is about to leave Tanganyika to attend a meeting of the Trusteeship Council in New York in order to press the case for a time-table to establish "a democratic African State" in Tanganyika. He has accused the Government of using chiefs as "stooges". Some chiefs who were members of the union have recently returned their membership cards.

A pamphlet by Mr. A. R. ... on the investigation of national income in British Tropical Dependencies has been published at 4s. 6d. by the Institute of Commonwealth Studies.



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News Items in Brief

Nearly 700 new schools have been established in Kenya since 1950, bringing the total to 3,791.

The Government of Ethiopia has cancelled the landing rights of Aden Airways at Addis Ababa.

A new Masindi Lodge has been formed in Mombasa. It is known as the Masindi Club, No. 7514 E.C.

The whole of the Onge district and adjacent parts of the Ruvuma and Tanganyika have been declared infested with rabies.

A Mau Mau leader, Kariri Kagame, known as "General Kimbo", has been sentenced to death for murdering a Kikuyu home guard.

The two European occupants were seriously injured last week when a light aircraft of the Kenya Police crashed about 130 miles from Nairobi.

Nine cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kenya during the week ending May 25, two being European, one Asian, one Arab, and five African.

Famine relief is being provided for Africans in the Bafvala district of Northern Rhodesia, whose crops were extensively damaged during the Zambezi floods in March.

Kwale African District Council, Kenya, expects to raise about £50 annually by a cess of two cents of a shilling per lb. of chillies, one cent per lb. of copra, and 25 cents per 100 coconuts.

Nearly all European regulars in the Federal Defence Force are to get increases in pay back-dated to July 1, 1956. They range from about £40 to £260 a year. In the Army 641 men are affected; and 338 in the Air Force. The pay of a new rank of master technician will be from £1,125 to £1,251.

Wider distribution of reports of delegations to colonial territories from the U.K. Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has again been considered by the executive committee, and a resolution setting out a proposed arrangement for the future is to be submitted to a special general meeting on July 3.

A detachment of tribal police will for the first time take part in the Queen's Birthday parade at Government House, Nairobi, today. One officer, Mr. E. C. Brooks, and 65 men from 19 districts will constitute the detachment, half of whom will be Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen selected for their service during the Kikuyu rebellion.

From the beginning of the year construction has not been able to inspect some sections of the Masaba hydro-electric project area. Hunting and Airways, who operate a scheduled air service to Kariba, have offered to provide as many services as are required for visitors. The Federal Power Board will build an observation post for tourists.

Colonel Manser told a Japanese Mission, Mr. Nakasone, last week that Egypt would start building the Aswan dam next year from Suez Canal revenues. Whereas the estimated cost of the dam is over £400m, the surplus of the Suez Canal Company in 1955 was only £14m, and the average gross revenue over the last five years was £10m.

St. Paul's Cathedral is to become the Church of the Order of the British Empire, and a Chapel of the Cross will be dedicated to the use of the Order. There are now about 130 knights and dames grand cross, 800 knights and sons, commanders, 9,000 commanders, 22,900 officers, and 40,000 members. There are also 14,000 holders of the British Empire Medal.

Somali N.U.E. Policy

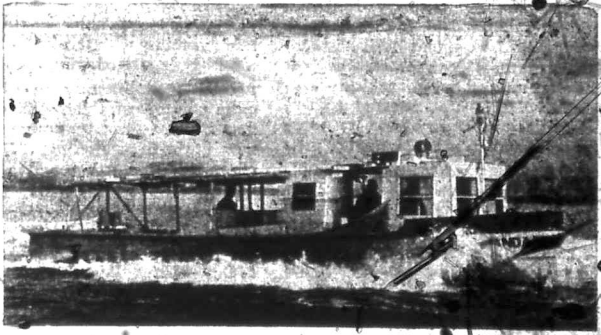
THE FOUR POINTS OF POLICY of the National United Front in the Somaliland Protectorate have been confirmed by a recent general meeting. The policy comprises: (a) recovery of the reserved areas in the Haud, (b) unification of the Somalis, (c) independence within the Commonwealth, and (d) peace between the tribes. A special committee has recommended that the tribes should be advised that when they suffer an injury they should not retaliate but should seek a remedy by other means. A peace committee is to be formed in every district, and the N.U.F. will co-ordinate their efforts.

Beira-Rhodesia Link

WITHIN A YEAR, according to Sr. M. P. Dos Santos, Director of Public Works and Transport in Mozambique, there will be a tarred road from Beira to the Rhodesian border. A start is also to be made soon on tarring the road from the new P.E.A. port of Nacala to the border with Nyasaland.

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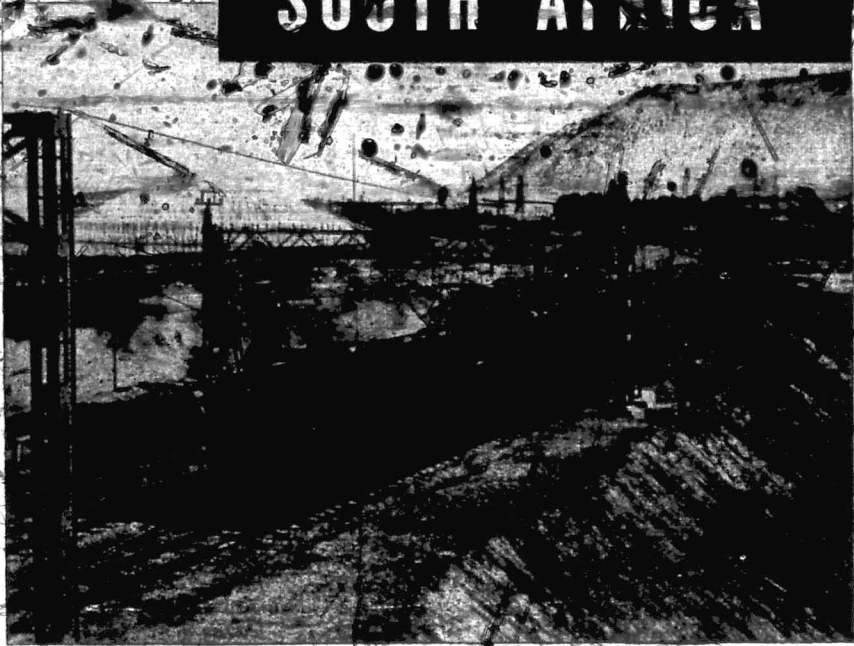
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Booker Brothers, McCannell & Company Group's Large Interest in the Federation

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Booker Brothers, McCannell & Co., Ltd. is most impressively presented; the 24 pages reproduced in colour, was designed by Mr. Ronald Smith, the member of full-time photographs on various aspects of the group's business, and there are coloured charts showing the growth of capital, profits, turnover and revenue, and how different sections of the group have contributed to its earnings. For the periods 1951-55 and 1952-56 Central Africa contributed 15% of the group's respective

Family Tree

A comprehensive "family tree" shows separately each company in the group and the constitution of its boards. There are 14 companies in Northern Rhodesia, one in Southern Rhodesia, and one in Nyasaland, and a Central African Group Committee consisting of Messrs. Pelletier (chairman), F. Davidson, P. Howard, W. J. Lewis, W. H. McClelland, R. Midon, and J. P. Mathmore.

For the calendar year 1956 the consolidated profits of the group after taxation of nearly £4m. was £784,278, compared with £669,726 in 1955. Final dividend of 4d. per 10s. share was paid for the year, 4d. being paid after income tax and the balance from distributable capital profits not subject to U.K. tax.

The issued capital is £600,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £3,816,725 in ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserves appear at £1,679,935, replacement reserves at £951,235 and revenue reserves at £3,646,378. Fixed assets have a value of £7,331,566, current assets less current liabilities stand at £2,636,714, and trade investments at £220,006. Total net assets after deducting a £1m. loan repayable next February, exceed £2m., and the net assets of the shareholders of the group, after deduction of the interests of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies, are about £103m.

Subsidiaries in the Federation

The report states, *inter alia*: "In Northern Rhodesia Mr. W. H. McClelland, managing director, Campbell Bookers Centre (Central Africa) Ltd., reports a difficult year. Sales increased, but the net profit and return on capital employed were disappointing. The departmental stores for the most part did well, but their profits could not make good some unsatisfactory results—especially from the rural areas. Strikes in the copper mines, trade boycotts, and the first effects of a fall in the price of copper all contributed to the difficulties.

"In Nyasaland the London and Blantyre Co., Ltd., had a good and encouraging year, and appears to be well placed to take advantage of the gradually increasing economic activity in that country. Mr. F. Howard, managing director, reports that trading conditions were good and that the sales and profits of the company were well up on 1955. Due to careful planning the capital employed improved. Mr. W. F. Porter, manager of the Lilongwe branch, who has had admirable results in recent years, was appointed to the board in 1956.

"Pelletier Ltd. (joint managing directors Mr. F. Davidson and Mr. W. H. McClelland), operating agency companies in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, despite increased turnover did not reach the high profit performance

which their energetic management and service expect from them. Pelletier Ltd. also provides service to manufacturers who want representation in the Central African Federation, especially in consumer goods. The pharmaceutical division of the company shows particular promise of success.

New Tea Estate in Nyasaland

Last year the chairman reported that we had made a start with the establishment of a small tea estate in Nyasaland. During 1956 a manager was appointed, the land was cleared, and planning has been made with a heavy task of clearing the land preparatory to planting out with tea. Mr. Shugart and his wife and small daughter should soon be in the new manager's house which he is building with bricks made on the spot. They have been firm in temporary quarters and have endured considerable hardships, particularly during the rainy season.

"It will be at least a dozen years before the 500 acres, which we at present plan to plant out with tea, come into full bearing. This is an entirely new project in a remote area of Nyasaland, but we very much hope that this effort in a nonwealth development by private enterprise may prove successful. At some £25,000 has been invested in the project.

The board of directors consists of Mr. A. E. V. McCannell (president), Mr. J. M. Campbell (chairman), Messrs. F. Davidson, P. Howard, Sir P. H. G. Scarford, and Messrs. C. W. Tyrrell, N. P. Sheehan, D. Powell, J. R. M. Rooke, and Mr. W. H. McClelland. The group committee composed of Messrs. J. M. Campbell (chairman), M. H. Caine, G. A. Scoble, J. A. McEneaney, D. Powell, J. R. M. Rooke, C. W. Tyrrell, H. Leishman, P. Parker, W. H. Robson, C. W. Tyrrell, and A. R. Woolley.

Mr. C. S. Bach and Mr. E. E. Holt are respectively secretary and assistant secretary.

The statement of the chairman appears in our company meeting report column.

James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD. after providing £430,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £323,556 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £379,476 in the previous year. £106,000 is reserved, interest on the preference shares requires £12,250 and dividends on the ordinary shares £155,250, leaving a carry-forward of £458,036 against £406,974 brought in.

The company's interests in Africa have continued satisfactorily, and the African Highlands Produce Co., Ltd., had a profitable year.

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock and £1m. in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £1,006,461, revenue reserves at £2,008,070, reserve for future taxation at £95,000, and current liabilities at £3,299,957. Fixed assets appear at £1,806,778, subsidiary companies at £28,540, quoted investments at £1,200,131 (market value £1,932,265), trade investments at £2,452,484, unquoted investments at £187,205, and current assets at £3,550,999, including £260,655 in cash.

The directors are Sir James James (chairman), Sir John Muir, and Messrs. A. M. McSpigot, W. H. Maw, R. B. Manners, R. J. Clough, and C. C. Bell. The secretary is Mr. J. A. Inglis.

The forty-eighth annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on June 27.

An extract from the chairman's statement appears on another page.

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DE LUXE

THE STANDARD MOTOR COMPANY LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND

Uganda Development Corporation Cement Works, Firmly afloat

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. made a trading profit for the calendar year 1956 of £269,009 against £424,837 in the previous year, and after the depreciation of £500,000 on other items, and a provision of £138, there issued a profit of £297,009 (£265,684) after unappropriated profit carried forward by the parent company and its subsidiaries has risen to £2,538 from £1,755,66.

The company is largely attributable to the success of Uganda Cement Industries Ltd., whose profit after meeting all charges included a provision of £8,000, was £304,388 against £142,064, of which £70,000 is transferred to general reserve and £3,500 to taxation equalization reserve, leaving unappropriated profit of £232,111 (£54,123). The issued capital of the company is £1,000,000, fixed assets appear at £1,148,000, current assets at £317,000, trade investments at £500,000 and liabilities and provisions at £65,805.

Enterprises, Ltd. made a profit of £3,881 after transferring £100,000 to reserve, £7,000 to taxation equalization, and making adjustments, the unappropriated profit carried forward is £10,155. The issued capital is £200,000. Fixed assets total £209,500 and current assets less liabilities £192,493.

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., made a profit of £11,400 (£5,705) after paying income tax of £2,819. The unappropriated profit carried forward now amounts to £19,000 (£7,728). The issued capital is £140,000. Fixed assets stand at £191,206, current assets at £34,688, and liabilities at £41,686.

The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd. had a difficult year and reverses, the trading profit after meeting all charges being down from £19,926 to £2,344. Current assets are £150,000, fixed assets stand at £2,344, and liabilities at £27,802 net current liabilities at £24,233.

The Uganda Milk Products and Enterprises Co., Ltd., which has not yet begun its trade, has an authorized capital of £175,000 of which only £2,502 had been issued at the end of the year.

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., made a profit of £8,029 (£14,498) after taxation of £5,100, and raised the

unappropriated profit carried forward of £17,488. The issued capital is £200,000. Fixed assets stand at £235,385, current assets at £312,000, and liabilities at £307,385. The issued capital of the parent company is £1,000,000, subscribed by the Uganda Government. Subsidiary companies stand in the balance sheet at just under £3 million and associated companies at just over £1 million. Current assets aggregate £235,385 and current liabilities £200,746, the net assets representing the interests of the public holders being £5,647,000. The directors of the corporation are: Mr. J. T. Simpson (chairman), Mr. J. C. Denton, F. H. Gann, D. Simmonds, and Messrs. T. O. Kibabii, J. L. L. Leake, N. Nyonyi, P. N. N. Ouma, T. Kibabii, J. L. Leake, M. K. Akabanda, and G. C. Squire. The secretary is Mr. B. A. B. B. B.

De Beers Industrial Corporation

THE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, which has issued ordinary shares of £1 each, has earned a profit of £877,194 in the year 1956 compared with £870,519 in the previous year. Taxation requires £9,200, preference dividends £55,000, and ordinary dividends £650,000, leaving a carry forward of £97,994 against £75,880 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1 million in cumulative preference shares, and £1 million in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserve stands at £1,975,000, revenue reserves at £1,238,000, holding company and fellow subsidiary at £1,028,000, and current assets at £263,711. Other investments appear at £120,000, net value £174,000, plus with accrued interest at £27,280, and current assets at £50,692.

The directors are: Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), alternate, Sir D. McHardy, and Messrs W. M. Brames (alternate), P. H. Addison, Sir B. Hearty (alternate), H. Wilson, P. S. Hammond (alternate), Dr. W. J. Busschau, H. J. Oppenheimer (alternate), Sir H. C. Ferrar, T. P. Stratton (alternate), J. Richards, and Sir A. B. Watson (alternate). Mr. C. W. S. Rodger. The London committee consists of Messrs. L. Baring, R. V. Pritchard (alternate), G. E. Simmons, and A. F. Wilson (alternate). Mr. C. Squire.

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Consider the Kingstrand Aluminium House, shown here. Light and easily transported, it does not rot, swell or absorb moisture. Moreover, it is impervious to termites and vermin and it resists heat.

ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED

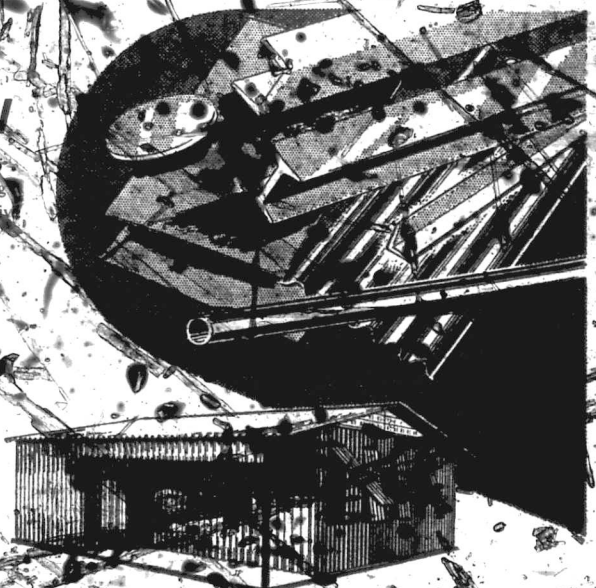


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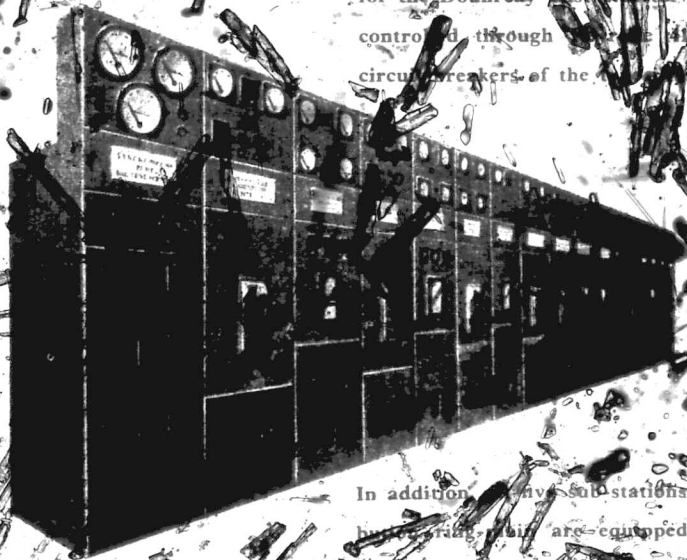




REYROLLE
SWITCHGEAR AND
DOUNREAY

Photograph by courtesy of the UKAEA

The electro-magnetic liquid-metal pumps and other equipment for the Doureay 20 Reactor heat-exchanger system are controlled through 1100 400-volt (31.5 kV) air-break circuit-breakers of the type associated



17-panel switchboard controlling 224 air-break circuit-breakers with associated

In addition, five sub-stations of the main 11-kV distribution network are equipped with Reyrolle metalclad switchboards with 24 MVA horizontal draw-out oil-filled circuit-breakers.

Reyrolle

A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd. Hebburn, County Durham, England

Notable Progress by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. has now 1,246 branches in 42 overseas countries. Notable progress during the past half-year.

Despite the restriction in November of deposits in Egypt, with the loss of deposits of more than £400,000 at the end of the year, £400,000 above the figure of a year ago when the figures for Egypt were included.

Cash in hand and balances with bankers exceed £10m. Short notice in excess of £25m, and remittances in excess of £10m. Bills discounted in excess of £12m. Advances to industrial concerns in excess of £4m. Advances to customers in excess of £4m. Advances on premises amounting to £1m, and the investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation of £5m.

Current deposits, and other accounts, reserves for contingencies and other provisions are bracketed at £510m. Fixed assets, including investments, £15m, and the reserve fund totals £9m. The branches of the former Egyptian branches are included in the statement.

Extensions

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY CORPORATION has placed a contract for the extension of the Kahanda Construction Scheme between Kahanda and Palisa on the Nile, the total being about 320 miles. A contract has also been placed with the Electric Company of Rome, in association with Stirling Astaldi (Uganda) Ltd., for 280 miles of line. The value of the contracts, together with the cost of transformers and switches ordered separately and wayleave compensation, engineering fees and interest during construction, will be just over £1m. of which all but 5% will be spent in Uganda or the U.K. Most of the work should be completed by the end of next year.

New Federal Association

TWO NEW TRADE BODIES are about to be formed in the Federation, namely the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Business. The Federation of Rhodesian Industries and Manufacturers Council for Industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodesia's Rhodesia's Federal Chamber of Commerce will be dissolved.

Output for May

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa made 892 tons for two months against 972 tons for the corresponding period last year.

The Pine Sisal Estates Ltd. made 30 tons for the year making £2,780 tons for 10 1/2 months of the company's year compared with 2,605 tons.

The African Sisal Plantations made 190 tons for 11 months, against 2,210 tons for the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations made 334 tons of sisal for the first five months, against 573 tons for the period of 1956.

Of Commercial Concern

The national income of Uganda may increase by 10% in the next few years as light industries should develop considerably, writes the Economist-Intelligence Review. It was asked by the Uganda Electricity Board to estimate the probable economic development to 1970. It concludes that the new Falls hydro-electric power station may not be able to meet the demand for electricity by 1965, and that the building of a new station should be considered in the near future.

Discussions have been going on between the Kenya Government and building societies with a view to broadening the scope of the 90% scheme for intending home-owners. W. B. Hayleok, Minister for Local Government, said he was expressing hopes that the maximum loan may be increased to £100,000 and the minimum area of property reduced to 400 sq. yds.

J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., the caterers who have a tea estate in Nyasaland, reports the group's profit for the year ended March 31 at £3,009,94 (£4,000,000). Taxation takes £1,915,647. A final dividend of 20% results. The year's fixed assets have a value of almost £20m. The group's less current liabilities amount to £2.5m.

The East African Railway Co. Ltd. reports its annual profit at 221,800. Its assets are £2,907,211 against £2,721,000 a year ago. A dividend of 16.5 shillings per share is proposed. The company's assets are £2,907,211 and its liabilities £2,907,211. The company's assets are £2,907,211 and its liabilities £2,907,211.

Exports of all suited to Central Africa Herefords are best for maintaining the animal's health and of a specific character when bred for the first time. The indigenous cow, Sir Miles Thomas, who has large farms in the Federation, has written to the Hereford Hereford Society.

From January to October last year exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to East Africa totalled 207,500 of which £37,100 went to Kenya. Imports from East Africa to the Federation totalled £655,300, of which Kenya's share was £343,500.

Changes in the prices and prices of beef in Kenya are announced by the Ministry of Agriculture. Prices to the producer will be 1.30 shillings per lb. for a grade and 1.20 for a grade to 3 cents for fourth grade.

There are 40,834 vehicles registered on the Road Transport at the end of 1956, according to the report of the Road Transport Commissioners. Last year there were 7,953,388 registrations of private vehicles and 2,582 (2,187) of commercial.

Light engineering machinery and tools for the scheduled design of Services of Hunting-Clair Air Transport, Ltd. are valued in columns by 40% in the last 18 months.

Trade orders for textile products from Israel totalling more than 50,000 dollars have been obtained by a delegation of manufacturers which recently visited East Africa.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. have opened new branches in Rhodesian agencies—in Chatsworth and Mutu, both in the Fort Victoria area.

Good yields are expected from the African-grown Turkish tobacco crop in the Malindi district of Northern Rhodesia.

The new Nakuru flour mill of Unga, Ltd., was opened Monday. The mill manager is Mr. M. G. Goovenier. Work on a £150,000 flour mill in Salisbury will begin this month.

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FIRTH BROWN

Company Report

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Company, Limited

Commonwealth Merchants, Traders, Sugar Producers, Manufacturers, Shipowners and Farm Merchants

Group's Fourfold Responsibilities Policy of Diversification of Interests

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL'S REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL & COMPANY, LIMITED will be held in the Library of the West India Committee, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C.2, on Thursday, 12th June, 1957.

The report and accounts for a year 1956 are to be presented to shareholders on 12th June together with the statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell. The following is a shortened version of the Chairman's report.

In January this year Mr. J. M. Campbell, my father, died. From 1898 to 1939 he was a partner in Currie, Campbell & Company, and from 1939 to his death a deeply respected member of Bookers' board. We all sadly miss him. It was with much regret, too, that we had to announce the retirement from the board of Mr. J. M. Campbell on medical advice. He played the leading part in the consolidation and development of our shipping interests. In April this year Mr. H. C. Scaford, C.B.E., retired after 50 years' devoted service. Since 1951 he had been the successful Chairman of our shopkeeping and shipping interests in British Guiana.

Trading Profit

The Booker group's net trading profits, after tax, in 1956 was £784,278, against £669,726 in 1955, and there was a surplus on the disposal of capital assets of £27,195 against £10,000.

Your directors are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 7d. per share—of which 4d. is to be paid free of income tax and 3d. as a cash distribution from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom tax. Thus the total distribution to ordinary shareholders for 1956 would be 9d. per share—against an equivalent 7d. for 1955—representing a return of 25% on the shareholders' total investment in Bookers.

Over the last seven years the Booker group has paid out £284,000 on employment costs, £6m. in taxation, and £14m. in dividends to its shareholders. Between 1950 and 1956 both employment costs and taxation have increased about three and a half times, while dividends only rose about a half times. Employment costs now take 27 times as much as dividends.

The Role of the Booker Group

If the basic principle of the Booker group that we are properly fulfilled and balance our fourfold responsibilities to shareholders, employees, customers and the community. The figures given are good evidence of Bookers' material contribution to the countries where we operate. Although, of course, the material contribution is by no means the whole of our contribution.

But what about the Shareholders? All of us in Bookers must remember that none of our companies could exist without the shareholders' investment. To retain the shareholders' confidence there must be a return on their investment that they—not we—find reasonable by reference to prevailing standards, other investment opportunities, and the political risks involved.

Our sugar companies, like another record at 215,163 tons; this is a record for the year over 1955 and is entirely due to our efficient production. The sugar profits were high in the previous two years but similar from—compensate with the effort expended and capital invested. Average prices received were about the same as in 1955. The costs of employment and supplies continued to rise.

Bookers' sugar estates are always, are striving to control costs and produce sugar more efficiently. Scientific and technical progress continues in both field and factory. However, management can work and succeed only with and through people, and therefore the Board of Bookers' sugar estates continues to devote the highest priority to improving working relationships, health, and well-being throughout our estates.

Shopkeeping, Agency and Exporting Companies

Our shopkeeping, agency and exporting companies again made more net profit than any other part of Bookers. Sales increased by £1m. to over £20m., but profits were little higher than in 1955.

Early in 1957 Campbell Booker Holdings Limited, the parent company of our shopkeeping group, announced that, in association with New Line Furnishing Stores Limited, we had bought a controlling interest in Alfred Button & Sons Limited, and a minority interest in Blower Brothers Limited, grocery and provision businesses. These investments help the geographic spread of our interests and bring us into touch with modern shopkeeping thought and methods in the United Kingdom. Recruiting, training and retaining good staff are a critical factor in this business.

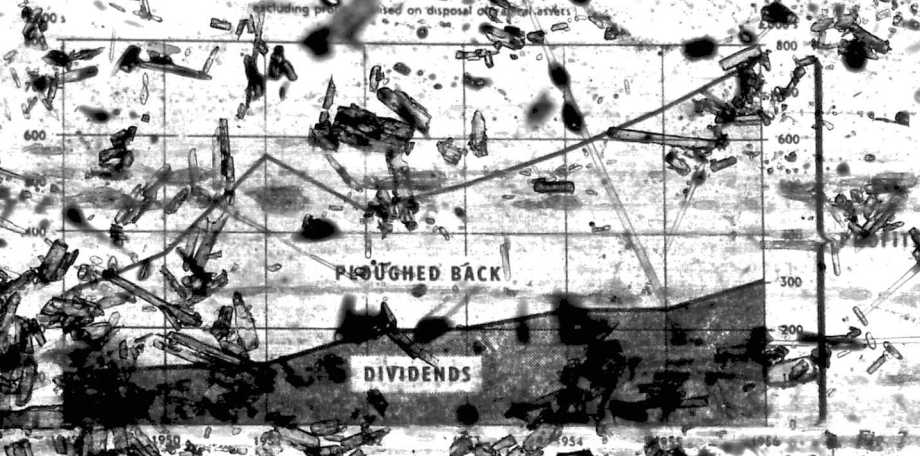
Our shipowning group had a good and successful year making its proper contribution to our profits. Our travel department in London, Ocean House, 12, Little Trinity Lane, W.C.2, is doing well for the fast-growing clientele who book through Bookers.

Rum to Rum

The rum group—specialist Lemon Hart and Lamb's Navy rums—had another bumper year. Sales of Lamb's rum in Canada made further spectacular progress. Demerara rum continues to grow in popularity. Aggregate shipments show that in the past five years a million more casks of rum have been shipped from British Guiana and Jamaica. Furthermore, in 1956 United Rum Merchants sold through their brand five times as much Jamaica as Demerara; today the Jamaican rum is a very good customer, and the Jamaican importers have not over-estimated the people's ultimate requirements for Demerara rum.

Our light industrial and engineering businesses in the United Kingdom had a thoroughly good year. At the end of the year Bookers Engineering Holdings Limited was formed to be responsible for the development of Bookers' interests into engineering fields in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The first companies in the group are George Fletcher & Company Limited, the sugar machinery manufacturers, and Smith's Business Reliance Manufacturing Company.

TRENDS OF PROFITS ATTRIBUTABLE TO BOOKERS SHAREHOLDERS AND OF DIVIDENDS PAID



(South American) manufacturing with precision... Mr. Peter Parker, Executive Director, Mr. Bernard... of Production Engineering Limited, and... Chairman of George F. R... Company, Limited, have been appointed to the board of Bookers...

Shareholders may wish to know... of the Bookers group... each functional... sugar and shops... and how much... in various... countries where we... information... in Fig. 1 shows... the... average... over... periods.

In 1956... 20% of the... after tax, and shows 36%... British Guiana... West Indies 36%, against nearly two-thirds... five-year period.

Category	1951-1955	1956
Profits by Regional Area		
Engineering	48	48
Shops and Shipping	34	34
Agriculture and Retail	4.8	80
Engineering	3	1
Profits by British Guiana		
West Indies	100	100
Central Africa		
Canada		

British Guiana

The political situation in British Guiana remains dreadfully clouded. In August there will be elections for the 14 members of the Legislative Council under the new Constitution. This, as I explained last year, provides, in addition to the elected members for the Council, a Governor, and allows the Governor, in the event that he thinks it in the interests of the people of British Guiana, to nominate other members up to a

total of 11... that... party between... elected members of the... official and... nominated members of the...

I am not generally to forecast what will be the result of these elections... I can only say that your directors and we of us in Bookers are longing for the day when a... Constitution... of this sort will be necessary in British Guiana; and when a properly elected... British Guiana Government... the rest of the West Indies... and orderly march forward to... a fellow member of the Commonwealth... earnest hope that there may be elected in British Guiana a Government... approaching the quality of those in... Jamaica and Trinidad. We unreservedly intend to do all we can to serve such a Government.

Act of Faith

...remain... present Bookers have... act of faith... maintaining, let alone... their investment... British Guiana. It is... encouraging... that... Canadian and American... companies—Alumina... and Union Carbide & Carbon—are each making... there through subsidizing companies.

"Sustaining... act of faith in British Guiana... reasoned hopes, we strengthen and develop our undertakings there.

"But to insure our shareholders' interests and to ensure that we need not draw in our horns in British Guiana, we are continuing a policy of development in other lands—especially in the United Kingdom and Canada. The United Kingdom, as well as Britain... immediately has its problems, but Canada offers... prospects for investment.

Our... of... development... of building... because the political hazards of British Guiana has... to examine many businesses. These investigations have led us to establish certain criteria by which to judge suitability for purchase. There must be sound and effective management; the business must be not only profitable but capable of development and expansion; preferably new businesses should be complementary to some existing... group activity; all businesses must be in... policies, purposes, and standards.

"Naturally, shareholders will... How else would they plan to get the right management for this development?"

"As to money—during the last few years we have invested £1m. in new businesses without new borrowing and without asking the shareholders for more money. The probability of this ploughing back of profits is clearly shown in the graph on page 2. There is no reason why this process of investment from within cannot continue."

Bulk Sugar Carriers

However, we have to plan to provide three separate sums of the order of £1m. each. First, we have to pay in 1958 the £1m. of 10-year unsecured notes now due so advantageously at 3½%. Secondly, our plans for Bulk storing and blending of sugar may cost £1m. Thirdly, and complementary to our bulk storing, we want to build one or two ocean-going bulk sugar carriers involving another £1m. This £3m. is a large part of the way in relation to our total resources, and we are considering how, when, and where it would be best to finance these requirements."

Next to the management, having or getting the right managers is the critical factor for the development of Bookers but even in the maintenance and improvement of our existing business."

"Good operational management is a prerequisite for any new business, we say. Good management that is, group executive directors and directors of functional holding companies, is soundly based for our present and widening responsibilities. A perpetual process of devolution of responsibilities throughout the group is going on to meet evolutionary requirements. Thus I have signed from the chairmanship of several functional holding companies;

Mr. Powell, Mr. Rocco, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Eccles have succeeded me."

"Much more is needed of managers than the making of profits; it is the managers—from directors to workmen—who make Bookers not a rank and file empire of enterprises, but a group with direction and purpose fulfilling its fourfold responsibilities—to the shareholders, Customers, the community, and fellow Workers."

"Although our endeavours and the share of these objectives and ideas, our real achievements in 1956 were entirely due to every one of the members of our team who work for Bookers, from my immediate colleagues through the managing directors of all the operating companies to the youngest field worker, factory hand, or shop assistant in Demerara or Nyasaland."

The Outlook

As to the prospects for 1957 the present world prices for sugar and molasses will not help to the extent that might be imagined and prices for the rest of the year are unpredictable. All we can continue to rise. However, barring disaster, I shall be disappointed if we do less well in 1957 than in 1956."

Wire Drawing at Que Que

THE LANCASHIRE STEEL CORPORATION has acquired a Rhodesian subsidiary, Lancashire Steel (Pvt.) Ltd., and concluded negotiations with the municipality for a 50-acre industrial site. Wire drawing work is hoped to begin production at the end of the year. First output will be reinforcing and fencing wire made from imported materials. Other wire products will follow when steel supplies improve as a result of developments at Riscom. Lancashire Steel incorporates Ryland and Brothers, of Warrington, one of the largest wire-drawing firms in the U.K.

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	1952	1953	1954
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NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	214 million units
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	1½ million units	21½ million units	300 million units

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Company Report

James Finlay & Company, Limited

Sir James Jones's Tribute to Mr. W. H. Marr

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON TEA MARKET PROSPECTS

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FINEST AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the registered office of the company, 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow, on June 27.

SIR JAMES JONES, C.I.E., chairman of the company, says in the course of his annual statement to the shareholders:

"Before dealing with the company's accounts for last year I would like to make reference to the long association with the company of Mr. W. H. Marr, who relinquished his position as chairman in the spring of 1957. Mr. Marr joined the company's staff in 1904 and after serving in our Calcutta branch for many years returned to the head office in Glasgow in 1929. He was appointed to the board in 1933 and, after a period as deputy chairman, he became chairman on January 1, 1953."

Distinguished Service

"Throughout this long period — spanning more than half a century — he has rendered most distinguished service in every sphere of our activities. His career is not only outstanding in its own immediate setting in Finlay and our associated companies, but has in recent years also embraced many activities in the wider field of business and public affairs at home. The spirit of enterprise combined with prudence with which he is imbued has been of marked benefit to our company."

"I and my colleagues are therefore very pleased that, although giving up the chairmanship, he has agreed to remain on the board. We hope sincerely to have for many years the continued benefit of his counsel and experience based on his intimate knowledge of our affairs both at home and overseas."

"The directors have honoured me by electing me to the position formerly occupied by Mr. Marr."

"In his statement last year the chairman remarked on the subject of the record profit made — it would be wrong for me to give any indication that a similar level of profit can be expected to continue. It would therefore not have been a surprise to stockholders when the reduced profits for 1956 were announced and, following the same procedure as last year, a second interim dividend was declared."

Trading Profit

"Our trading profit in 1956 amounted to £552,271 against £712,643 in 1955, and our investment income was £419,902 against £596,560. From the total profit we have earmarked £430,000 for taxation and we have placed £100,000 in the revenue general reserve. A sum of £10,000 has been set aside for staff allowances, and, after providing for the preference dividend for the year and an interim of 3% on the ordinary stock paid last December, we have declared a second interim dividend of 3% leaving £51,066 to be added to the balance of profit and loss account. The provision of £30,000 for taxation will, we expect, amply adequate to meet all taxation liabilities in respect of 1956. Unfortunately there is little progress to report in regard to the completion of outstanding assessments, but this is a matter which continues to have our constant attention both at home and abroad."

"The whole of the teas produced last season were of high standard and quality and some remarkable prices

were paid, particularly for the best-quotations Assams. There were, in mid-season, very wide variations in the range of valuations placed on the average teas and those of the finer kind."

"The total estimated output of tea in 1956 was slightly more than in 1955, and while the supplies in the United Kingdom at the end of last year were lower than for many years, due largely to shipments from the East being diverted round the Cape, there has been a substantial increase in stocks recently and the market has been much easier."

"Contrary to what might have been expected, the recent fall in price affected both the higher and the lower priced varieties. This may point to apprehensions that production is in excess of demand despite increasing consumption in the United Kingdom and in India and the fact that last year the Russians bought heavily in the Calcutta auctions. The local markets in India and in Pakistan offer a vast potential, and all sections of the industry welcome the decision taken by the Indian Tea Board to intensify the propaganda with a view to increasing the consumption of tea in India."

"One thing which seems certain is that at the level of prices being paid at present many tea estates are selling their produce at a substantial loss, a state of affairs which cannot continue without some areas of tea being forced out of production, with a resultant reduction in the output."

"There are no new developments to report in connexion with the International Tea Agreement despite optimistic reports earlier in the season to the effect that a new agreement was about to be reached."

African Interests

"The development of our interests in Africa continued very satisfactorily, and The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited had a profitable year and maintained its dividend. The Kymplot Tea Company, Limited which was started in 1952, has now planted 1,500 acres of tea and good progress with clearing and planting continues."

"Despite the many difficulties which impinged upon our trading and manufacturing operations, 1956 has not been an unsatisfactory year. Most of the hindrances to progress are out of circumstances over which we unfortunately have no control and come about for the most part as a result of statutory enactments. Rising costs and heavy taxation continue to hamper efforts towards expansion. The outlook for 1957 is not bright but I am hopeful that prospects will improve with strengthening of the tea market and with a more adequate supply of reasonably priced jute for the Calcutta mills."

"In conclusion it is my duty and pleasure to express the thanks of the board to our staffs of all nationalities in our offices and in our mills for their work and loyalty to the company and to assure them of our constant and sympathetic interest in their welfare."

"We all read with great pleasure the announcement in the most recent New Year's Honours list of the knighthood conferred on Mr. J. C. Burns, the senior of our Bombay branch. This is a well-merited recognition of the valuable services which he has rendered to commerce generally and particularly to the cotton mill industry in Western India."

Company Report

Kilifi Plantations, Limited

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, will be held at the Kilifi Club, P.O. Box C2, on June 11.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX, chairman of the company has circulated with this report and accounts for the year ended December 31st last, report in the following terms:—

As forecast in the chairman's report last year, 1956 was a difficult year for the company. The more restrained cutting policy referred to then contributed to the crop of 860 tons being much the same as in the previous year. This period of low production has unfortunately coincided with low selling prices. The average No. 1 grade was quoted at the equivalent of £74 per ton f.o.b. at the beginning of the year and fell at the end of it.

Sale of Surplus Fixed Assets

"The result has been that after charging depreciation of £4,759, a loss of £6,814 is shown in the profit and loss account. However, during the year sales were made of fixed assets that were surplus to the requirements of the Estate. Some of these items have become redundant because new machinery has been installed over the last few years, and others because the main electricity supply has been made available to the estate. As this equipment has been depreciated over the years to a nominal value, there is a credit to the profit and loss appropriation account of £7,386, which results in an overall surplus for the year of about £500.

"During the period of high sisal prices a few years ago, the company's revenue reserves were built up substantially by limiting the proportion of earned profits that was paid to shareholders as dividends. In view of this, the directors feel justified in paying a dividend of 5% in a similar way to last year thus reducing the carry forward to £3,712. It is clear that no further dividends can be paid unless justified by current profits.

"Unfortunately the price of sisal has continued to decline, and at the time of writing is at the equivalent of £55 f.o.b. for No. 1 grade. This drop is emphasized by the nett average price of the sales that have been made for the current year (£51 17s. 2d. per ton f.o.b. for 188.58 tons), showing a fall of almost £7 a ton compared with the price for which the 1956 crop was sold.

Acreage Under Production

"During 1956 470 acres were planted, bringing the total area under sisal at the close of the year to 3,672 acres. This year about 716 acres have been planted, and the tonnage produced should slowly increase over the next few years as these larger new plantings come into production, but the production forecast for 1957 of 900 tons is unfortunately un-economic at the present low level of sisal prices.

"From the accounts you will see that sisal stocks were almost £25,000 at the end of the year. To a large extent these were stocks sold but awaiting shipment, and shipping has not always been easy as a result of the Suez position. For this and other reasons, the directors feel that the present borrowing powers of £15,000 are inadequate, and notice of a special resolution to increase these powers is enclosed.

"It was to the great regret of his colleagues that Mr. R. Abel Smith retired during the course of the year, and I would like to pay tribute to all that he has done for the company during the considerable number of years that he was chairman. During the year Mr. N. J. Robson was appointed to the board.

Earlier this year Mr. Brimelow retired from being chairman after 20 years with the company, of which seven years were as manager. I would like to thank him for his many years of loyal service. Mr. Johns has been appointed manager in his place. To all members of the staff, and to Mr. B. C. Moore, our visiting agent, our thanks are due for all that they have done to assist the company in a difficult year.

MINING

Progress Reports for May

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—16,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 2,890 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,600. Corresponding figures for the Simba mine were 1,600 tons, 314 oz. and £158; and for the Bay Horse mine 1,350 tons, 265 oz. and £292.

Coronation Syndicate.—A working profit of £7,532 was earned from the crushing of 7,074 tons of ore for 1,878 oz. gold at the Arcturus mine. At the Muriel mine the respective figures were £13,564 and 4,288 tons, 1,258 oz., and at Tobekwe £501 and 42,055 tons of sands treated, and 507 oz.

Cam & Minor.—23,500 short tons of ore were treated for 2,775 oz. gold and a working profit of £35,956. At the Pickstone mine 1,197 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 6,832 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,000.

Mazoe Consolidated.—894 oz. of gold were recovered from 2,500 tons of ore for a working profit of £3,552.

Strike at Roan Antelope

ABOUT 3,500 workers, representing roughly two-thirds of the African labour force, went on strike at the Roan Antelope mine on Tuesday because a meeting with the African personnel manager, which they had requested over a week ago, had been refused. A spokesman for the employers, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said that as African advancement was involved, a member of the mine's study section had been invited to the arranged meeting with the staff manager. But the men had objected to his presence and the meeting was closed.

Highlights of 1956

MR. W. H. REAVE, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Geological Survey, writing in his annual report (Government Printer, Lusaka, 2s.) summarises the highlights of 1956 as the acquisition of a new and well-equipped headquarters building with library, laboratories and a museum, the mapping of 3,450 square miles of new country, near-completion of the Kandabwe coalfield exploration, and the discovery of at least one new mineralized field which might well prove to be economically important.

Dispute at Mufulira

A FOUR-DAY STRIKE by more than 800 European daily-paid workers at the Mufulira copper mine, Northern Rhodesia, took place last week-end because some electrical work previously done by members of the European Mineworkers' Union had been given to a shift engineer who is a member of the Staff Association. The management declined to refer the matter to arbitration. The men returned to work on Tuesday.

Mining Briefs

Equipment worth about £10,000 has been made available by the British Atomic Energy Authority on indefinite loan to the geological survey departments of the three Federal territories in order to enable them to plot the radioactive mineral wealth of the country.

Mineral production in Kenya last year reached a record value of £3,770,832, more than £1m. above the figure for the previous year, increases of £500,000 in copper, £280,000 in soda ash, and 50% in gold were recorded.

A mineral map of the Federation is to be produced, and a draft should be ready by the end of the year, Mr. J. G. Ferguson, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has stated.

The estimated value of minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during the first quarter of the year is £27,392,840.

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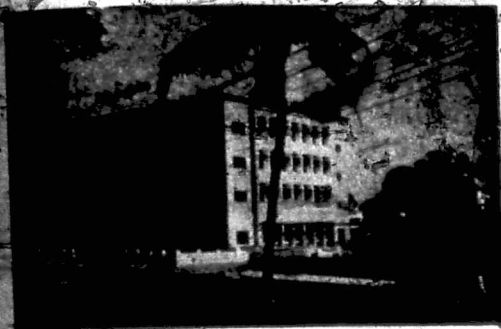
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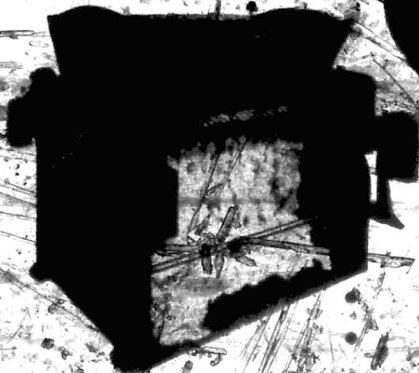
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The Office of the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

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