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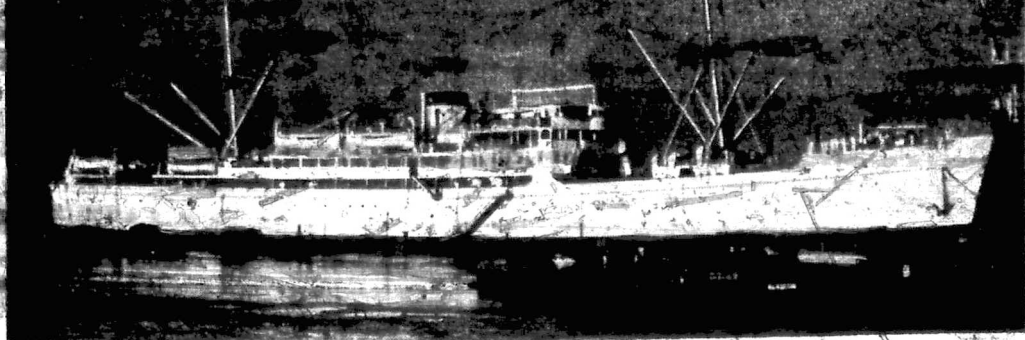
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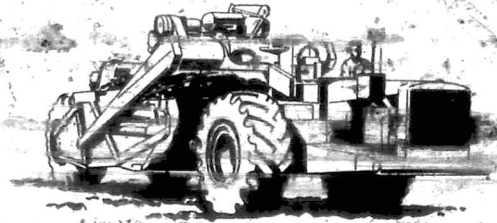
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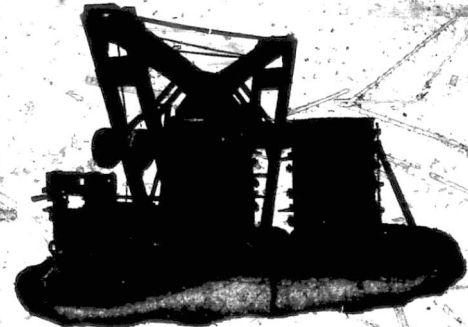
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Leckon

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EXCUSES given by the African elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council for rejecting the Constitution upon which the Secretary of State for the Colonies decided after

Weak Excuses of Kenya Africans.

days of exhaustive conversations in Nairobi with the spokesmen of all the racial groups are as flimsy as they are lengthy. Having refused to co-operate in solving a political settlement by private and non-committal discussions with the local European, Asian, and Arab leaders, or to take part in round-table talks under the chairmanship either of the Governor or the Secretary of State, Mr. Mboya and his seven colleagues have now the effrontery to complain that Mr. Lennox-Boyd did not "fully discuss and consult with us all before deciding on any changes", and, blithely ignoring their stubborn determination to make a constitutional conference impossible, to ask the British Government to convene such a conference. In order to divert attention from their non-co-operation they ingenuously suggest that it should be "preceded by a report by a constitutional expert and presided over by an impartial expert".

That will deceive no impartial and knowledgeable judge, for, as a result of his experience in recent months while wrestling with the constitutional problems of Ghana, Nigeria, Malaya, the West

Nonsensical Accusation.

Indies, and other parts of the Colonial Empire, no man in the Commonwealth can be better aware than Mr. Lennox-Boyd of the devices applicable to such circumstances as those of Kenya. Nor will anyone who knows him and his record believe the charge that he has deliberately favoured the European community. The truth is that he has gone to the limit in offering the Africans as much

as could possibly be justified—six new elected members and four new non-communal members elected by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college. To suggest that the addition of ten more African members constitutes submission to local European pressure is fantastic. That is evident from the fact that the European elected members of the Legislature proposed the addition of only four more Africans—and that the highest figure mentioned to us from any responsible quarter, one exceptionally favourable to the African case, was seven. So much for the nonsensical accusation that the Minister has echoed the words of the white settler community.

Another reckless assertion is that the Council of State which is to be created "would become the instrument by which to preserve discrimination and European privileges". Since the Secretary of State's references to this new body have been restricted to a few words only, and to the statement that he is still considering its functions, it is mischievous in the extreme for the African elected members to seek to sap the foundations before they have even begun to be laid. That piece of wickedness demonstrates the lack of scruple of these trouble-seekers; and that they may be so denominated justly is proved by their long statement, the full text of which is given in other columns. It would be fair, we believe, to say that their anger really results from the unwelcome evidence which Mr. Lennox-Boyd's words provided that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has no intention of allowing Kenya to become another Ghana now or in the future, a decision which spells ruin to Mr. Mboya's plan to become an East African Nkrumah after a period of intransigence.

Unhelpful as usual, the *New Statesman* has commented that "short of government by violence, Kenya from now on can be governed only with the consent of the

Simple Facts for politically-conscious Africans, and that the goal must be "a single vote, universal suffrage, democracy" for all races; and it urges the Labour Party to act on those disastrous principles. Any Government in the United Kingdom which made the welfare of Africans a primary interest would have to reject the idea that it must do nothing which was not approved by the tiny minority of Africans who are politically conscious, very vocal, often unbalanced, and generally concerned with their own sectional advantage, not with the good of the mass of their people. An essential consideration in assessing this matter is the unhappy fact that at this initial stage of political consciousness among a small number of town-dwelling Africans and a few elsewhere, mainly clerks and other Government employees, intimidation plays a great part in securing submission to the wishes of the few extremists who dominate such movements. A handful of these leaders (or misleaders) are shrewd and capable, but most are wild in their designs, in their words, and often in their actions, though careful not to provide the authorities with evidence on which they could be convicted in the courts. For these reasons it is abysmally naive to assume that those who noisily claim to speak for Africans really represent the millions of their race. In fact, the politicians could scarcely be less representative of the generality of courteous, conservative, law-abiding, trusting, and traditionally-minded tribesmen. Moreover, the jealousies among African politicians are worse than those of which civilized countries have almost daily demonstrations.

It would be a gross dereliction of duty, therefore, to allow the honest judgment of British administrators on the spot to be cast aside in submission to the reprehensible

Recipe for Dictatorship.

theory that a power of veto should rest with the local African politicians, however few, indifferent, and unreliable. Nor could any balanced person knowing Africa and sincerely concerned for the future of the territories and their African inhabitants approve a "single-vote, universal-suffrage democracy" within any foreseeable future. That idea implies domination by people the vast majority of whom have no conception whatsoever of government in the

modern sense of the term, people who would therefore not exercise the vote responsibly and for the good of the country as a whole. It could not possibly benefit Kenya Africans to sweep Mboya into power and promptly discover that the capital essential to the maintenance and development of the country's public services and private enterprises had dried up at source, for that would be the automatic consequence of adopting the *New Statesman's* recipe. With it would be coupled intimidation, violence, and outrages on the essential freedoms, which are but precariously established as yet and will need decades of nursing. Though they know it not, the left-wing sentimentalists must courage the Mboyas, Nyereras, Nkumbulas and Chirwas to clamour for "parliamentary democracy" would, if their plan succeeded, fasten on these young and promising territories an intolerant, incapable, inexperienced, and intolerable dictatorship.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Socialist M.P.

for Cardiff South-East, said at a public meeting in London last week that he had refused to give the African National Congresses a promise that a Labour Government in the United Kingdom would "unscramble" the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He added that the Europeans in Central Africa had seven years in which to prove their experiment in partnership, and continued: "Some of them would like to use a Labour Government as a scapegoat for failure to make the Federation a success. They have been given the responsibility for bringing the African into the political picture. Let us see what they can do by 1961". It would be more satisfactory, of course, to have the unequivocal and positive declaration that a Labour Government would not "unscramble" the Federation, for those Africans in Nyasaland who ceaselessly agitate for the withdrawal of that country will assuredly claim that the door is still left open by Mr. Callaghan. The fact is that there is no provision in the Constitution of the Federation for "unscrambling". That is the point that requires emphasis, for unless and until it is accepted by the African politicians they will pursue their destructive tactics instead of beginning their constructive contribution, economic and political, to the affairs of the country.

If he had amplified his answer Mr. Callaghan would, we believe, have said:

"A Labour Government would not agree to Dominion status or any similar constitutional advancement until there was evidence of adequate support for that step by Africans in both the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for that condition is stipulated in the preamble to the Constitution and must bind all the Governments concerned, including that of the United Kingdom." That proposition would merely mean that any Government in this country ought to adopt towards the Federal Government an attitude comparable with that of Governments of both parties in the United Kingdom to the Government of South Africa when it has suggested incorporating the High Commission Territories in the Union. On such occasions the reply has always been (if we may use an undiplomatic simplification): "You cannot carry African opinion with you, and until you can do that we shall not relinquish our responsibility." Scarcely any public man in this country would dissent from such a definition of British opinion. Earlier this month Mr. Richard Wood, the Conservative leader of the recent Parliamentary Delegation to the Federation, told the Royal African Society that political contentment among Africans was an essential ingredient of stability and progress—a postulate which no sensible person would attempt to dispute—and that there was urgent need to concentrate on the task of informing Africans, especially in Nyasaland, of the benefits which federation had already brought, particularly to Nyasaland, and convincing them that the promised inter-racial partnership was to be genuinely developed. Many people in the Federation share that view, and a beginning has been made in the task of public enlightenment.

Nothing would more promptly help the development of inter-racial partnership than a formal declaration by the Labour Party that in no circumstances can there be

How Labour Could Help Race Relations.

State now a member of the Federation. The rapid Nationalism which is stimulated and exploited by and through the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has drawn much of its strength from the conviction of a relatively small number of very vocal African political extremists that if a Socialist Government were returned in the United Kingdom it would quickly allow Nyasaland to withdraw from the Federation and perhaps permit Northern Rhodesia to join it, and nothing less than a clear-cut

pronouncement by the Labour Party will convince the African politicians of the folly of relying upon fulfilment of their dreams. Until they know that their hopes are unrealizable they will not try to make partnership work. For these reasons, important to Africans no less than Europeans in the Federation, we still hope that Mr. Callaghan's party will state in simple and unambiguous words that there can be no withdrawal. That would be the most valuable practical contribution which they could make to the improvement of race relations, which will otherwise be inflamed by the sedulous circulation by African extremists of assurances that they will still get their way if they maintain their propaganda and non-co-operation for another three years. They will not succeed by such means, and they ought to be checked, for, although they must fail, they would do great hurt to race relations.

Statements Worth Noting

"Two weaknesses of the Colonial Services have always been departmentalism and parochialism. Within the profession of Colonial administration there are on the one hand so many different professions and on the other so many different territories, each demanding its own loyalty from its servants and breeding thereby its own narrowness of outlook". — Mr. Kenneth Bradley, in *Corona*.

"African congresses in the whole Federation will soon come together to create a power to reckon with, and when that happens any person who chooses to remain in this country will do so with the understanding that he will live with the African on terms of strict equality". — Mr. G. Nyandoro, secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress.

"The Indian community stands behind the Government and is prepared fully to support the Government to maintain law and order in order to carry on the Government of this Colony". — Mr. Madan, lately Asian Minister without Portfolio, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Of course I know you are going to say 'How foolish of these Africans; they just stand up and say nothing'. Well, that is exactly what we say about you, because we cannot understand each other's point of view". — Mr. Oguda, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"We have the example of Africans who have studied in the uncondusive surroundings of their parents' candle-lighted huts and still risen to become advocates or doctors. Rhodesian youth must itself ensure that it is not left behind". — *Sunday Mail*, Bulawayo.

"The Indian community has aspirations in this Colony, but we have aspirations not as Indians, but as Kenyans". — Mr. Madan, lately Asian Minister without Portfolio, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"On British ability to win the hearts and minds of mankind for our own precious ideal of liberty under the law hangs the real hopes and chances of the human race". — Lord Hailsham.

"It will be many years before the Federal Government could contemplate more than one international airport". — Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Federal Minister of Transport.

Notes By The Way

What an Attitude!

THE HONEYMAN COMMISSION'S report on labour relations in the Copperbelt has just been published, is praiseworthy on two counts — for the speed with which it has been rendered, and for its candour and courage in dealing with thorny problems which have bedevilled the mining industry. The European union is described by the commission as having acted quite irresponsibly in declaring the rock-breakers' strike. Mr. Purvis, the president, was absent from the meetings held immediately before the letter of ultimatum was sent to the mining companies, but the commission finds that the council of the union was actuated by his concept of trade union policy, which, as Mr. Purvis stated in evidence, is "that a union should strike quickly and embarrass the companies financially in every way it can". What a splendid attitude to the most generous employers anywhere in Africa! And what a wonderful example to set unsophisticated Africans!

Bad Record

BY ITS OUTSPOKENNESS the commission has done a signal service to the Copperbelt. In recommending that the "closed shop" must stay — though they are plainly far from happy about it — the commissioners make suggestions which should do much to mitigate its abuse. In particular, they propose that it should be established or retained only after a secret ballot; that, under penalty of fine and/or imprisonment, the conciliation machinery must be fully used before resort to direct action; that if conciliation fails there must be a supervised secret ballot before any strike is called; that any "closed shop" agreement should provide for arbitration if conciliation fails, and that if either party fails to accept such a clause within six months the Northern Rhodesian Government should introduce legislation for the purpose. In view of the bad record of the union few people will quarrel with that advice, which the Northern Rhodesian Government ought to force upon the union if it proves obstructive.

Confidence in Copper

SIR RONALD PRAIN'S STATEMENTS to the companies in his group show that he retains firm confidence in the long-term outlook for copper, and that he considers production policy, not marketing policy, to be the root cause of the fall in the price of the metal to a level much lower than anyone would have thought possible even a year ago. He has told the Roan Antelope shareholders, for instance, that voluntary restriction of output by the larger producers of the world would be the best corrective of the extremes of high and low prices; and the Northern Rhodesian mines in the A.S.T. group have given practical expression to that principle by voluntarily reducing their output to 90% of capacity, even though their neighbours of the Anglo-American group have refused to take similar action. But again and again in recent years Sir Ronald Prain has taken a wise initiative, often at heavy risk.

Chambishi Development Postponed

COPPER FELL LAST MONTH to the lowest price for seven years, and, although it has risen quite sharply since then, it is still quoted on the London market at only about £190 per ton, or some £50 below the figure which would make Central African producers and the

Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments happy again. For their sales of the metal in the year to June 30 last Roan Antelope averaged £257 per ton, or £86 less than in the previous year, and Kafupfira £259, a fall of £82. Though their profits are still substantial, the meeting bringing taxation, the earnings of the mines have inevitably been reduced by millions of pounds; and the belief in market circles is that for the present year profits may fall to about half those for 1956-57. It is not surprising, therefore, that development at the Chambishi property must be postponed because the £13m. necessary for the project cannot now be obtained on acceptable terms. Some improvement in trade conditions in the United States would quickly increase the demand for copper, but the large mining companies do not want a return of extravagantly high prices which check consumption by inducing many users to replace the metal with substitute raw materials.

Strange Suggestion

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE, Conservative M.P. for the Darwen division, who was a member of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa, has made the strange suggestion in the *Manchester Guardian* that the African Affairs Board of the Federation "is not in the least concerned with the merits of a measure" when it considers whether it is or is not of a "differentiating" nature. One logical deduction from that statement is that the board might report a measure as "differentiating" even if it provided for "a great advance for the Africans" (which Mr. Fletcher-Cooke considers the Constitution Amendment Bill to represent). That is, theoretically accurate, no doubt, but it is surely inconceivable that the board would take any action on a Bill which was thought by its members to discriminate in favour of Africans, for its whole purpose is to give the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations an opportunity to hold up legislation which might discriminate against Africans. Its creation was a justifiable additional protection for African interests, and there is surely no need to regard its members as unemotional legalists "not in the least concerned with the merits" of any legislation which they may examine. They must be very much concerned with its purpose, its merits, and its probable results.

Less of a Good Thing

IN THE DEFENCE DEBATE in Parliament Mr. John Hare, Secretary of State for War, said that there had been confusion about the decision to station troops in Kenya, and that the present intention was to send only one or two battalions, which would have their own vehicles and light equipment for training; they would be available to reinforce either the Persian Gulf or the Far East and if moved in a hurry would pick up heavier equipment in the Far East or in Aden. There is bound to be disappointment in East Africa at this change of plan, for there can be no doubt that not many months ago the Government's intention was to retain a strength of about a brigade of United Kingdom troops in Kenya. Meantime drastic cuts in military services have been announced, and it is doubtless as part of that policy that the Minister now thinks "in terms of one or two battalions". From the East African standpoint that is very much better than nothing, for it will at least demonstrate to extremist African politicians that there is no intention to listen to their clamour for the prompt and drastic reduction of British influence.

Shadow Cabinet

LABOUR'S SHADOW CABINET is better from the Colonial standpoint than it might have been, for among the defeated candidates in the ballot for 42 M.P. members were a number of extremists, including Mr. John Dugdale and Mr. Leslie Hale. Of the dozen elected five have visited East or Central Africa in recent years, namely, Mr. James Callaghan (twice), fifth in the list, having increased his votes from 140 last year to 171, and the occupants of the last four places, Mr. George Brown, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, and Mr. Arthur Bottomley (the last two being newcomers to the committee). The chairman is Mr. Gaitskell, and the vice-chairman Mr. James Griffiths. Lord Faringdon, who has long been interested in African affairs, is the elected representative of the group of Labour peers, and Lord Duncan, Socialist Chief Whip in the House of Lords, is a member *ex officio*.

Mr. Friedman

MR. DAVID FRIEDMANN, for the past 20 years London editor of the South African Press Association, who is on his way to the Cape in the WINCHESTER CASTLE prior to assuming control of "Sapa" in South Africa, had cabled about a million words annually to the Union and Rhodesia, to the public opinion of which countries he had thus made a substantial contribution. In the course of his news-gathering he developed a very wide range

of contacts, and many influential men came to know that his discretion and honour were to be trusted, with the consequence that he was a welcome guest in many circles. Though an exceptionally hard worker, he seemed never to be ruffled or hurried, whatever the pressure of affairs. Rhodesia was strongly represented at a farewell luncheon party at the Press Club, and Reuters, with whom he had been closely associated for many years, gave an excellent dinner to him. His successor as London editor is Mr. Vernon Graham.

Derogatory

A FRIEND WRITES: "I enjoy your occasional passages criticizing maltreatment of the English language. Having connexions with West Africa, as well as East Africa, I have learnt recently that some Africans on the West Coast object nowadays to use of the word 'tribe' on the ground that it is derogatory term because it is customarily employed in regard to primitive peoples! Touchiness is no prerogative of Africans, but this objection by itself, I think, certainly seems premature. I read not long ago in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Tanganyika Territory has, I think, about 120 tribes. What word would, I wonder, have to be substituted for that convenient and certainly not discourteous description of the divisions among Africans, divisions which are very real?"

Kenya's African Leaders Reject Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Proposals

Full Text of Statement issued by African Elected Members' Organization*

AFTER VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION of the proposals set out in the statement issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 8 the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council have decided to issue the following statement:

(1) It must be recalled that when he first arrived in Kenya on October 11 the Colonial Secretary declared he was ready to help in the constitutional talks with a view to securing agreement. At the same time he made known the fact that he considered that although discussion on the issues could take place separately he would not decide on any issue in isolation, thus taking the same position as that outlined in a statement by the Europeans on July 5. It will further be recalled that Asians and Arabs, in addition to supporting the African case for increased representation, also supported the African stand for separating the demand for increased representation from the other issues; namely, participation in the Government, minority safeguards, a broader basis for representation in the Legislature (regional seats), and the length of duration of the (new) agreement.

Discussions with Secretary of State

During the discussions the Colonial Secretary constantly referred to the Lyttelton Constitution and the fact that under the standstill provision he was precluded from initiating any changes. He also emphasized the need for local agreement and local settlement. At the talks with the African members he more than once referred to the four issues, but he was consistently

reminded that, whereas we were willing to discuss all these issues, we would not do so until the question of separation was settled.

There is no secret in the fact that Mr. Lennox-Boyd saw the European members, not necessarily as a group, more than he did the Africans or the Asians, a point which he saw fit to explain on the last occasion he saw the African members on their own.

We pointed out that he and the Governor were trying to sell to us the European point of view. We are not surprised therefore that European members have accepted his current proposals. According to reports in the local Press, some European members have said the proposals eliminate the chances of a Ghana in Kenya, and that the proposals point out completely and permanently that the African aspiration to the development of a common roll on universal franchise can be passed over as a "dream".

Kenya Needs Political Stability

(2) We believe that Kenya needs political stability and that the British Government, after making an unfortunate move in 1954, had the opportunity thrust back to them on November 7, when the Lyttelton Constitution broke down and the initiative reverted to them.

The question to which all must now direct themselves is how far the present proposals shall achieve that objective, and, secondly, how far the method and line of action adopted by the Secretary of State—namely, one of imposition without consultation or discussion, cutting across, as was the case with Lyttelton, previous promises of a round-table constitution conference before any change is made—is likely to engender confidence and eliminate suspicion and ill-will.

(3) It is regrettable that the Secretary of State has chosen to throw away this golden opportunity and instead resort to

*This statement was issued in Nairobi on Wednesday of last week. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of readers.

old-fashioned, colonialist technique used in the past to preserve colonial rule and in this case continue to ensure white settler domination. We still hope that wiser counsel shall prevail and that our country shall be saved from blind folly leading to disaster and chaos.

(4) The European members are happy because they think the current proposals ensure for them the future, and in this case they state there will be no change. Taking Ohana as a democracy with universal franchise as its basis, one must ask the alternative that the Government offer—a Central African or African State? If it is a business side we are invited to join, let us have in clear and definite terms the destination, for unless we are agreed on this we certainly shall not agree as to the route.

A Weighty Problem

(5) It is after very serious consideration that we the eight African elected members, have decided to reject the Lennox-Boyd proposals and advise our community accordingly. We fully appreciate the weight of the decision we have made, and are also fully aware of the criticisms to which we shall be subjected for thus appearing to reject even one possible advantage to our community.

We must, however, explain that all along we have held that to us it is important that all changes and reforms are related to the long-term objective and thus regarded as phases towards the objective. In this case we must remind everyone that our ultimate objective for Kenya is a united democracy based on universal (one man, one vote) adult suffrage. The Europeans and Asians already enjoy this franchise in Kenya. We believe that neither the Lennox-Boyd Constitution nor the present proposals would lead us towards this objective.

Lest we are misunderstood, we must hasten to add that we have always acknowledged that the Europeans and Asians have rights which must be recognized and that they also have fears and suspicions which should not be overlooked. We have also stated that the situation in Kenya cannot change overnight, and consequently accepted development through transition. Lastly, we have accepted the case for safeguards in principle, although feeling that there was no urgency in this while the country was still under Colonial Office rule, but believing too that in the last analysis good-will was the only true and lasting safeguard. We also believe that in our society we must move to a position where all citizens as individuals enjoy equal rights and opportunities.

To avoid any misunderstanding we place here on record our observations on the Lennox-Boyd proposals.

AFRICAN REPRESENTATION. We have noted that the Colonial Secretary recognizes the fact that "on merits the African population is under-represented in terms of members returned by a communal electorate, in relation to other groups."

Having thus confirmed our case, we are surprised that he offers six more seats, while implying that such increase is complementary to the other changes announced in his proposals, thus nullifying any attempt to rectify the present anomaly. His insistence on a package deal or nothing precipitated the deadlock on October 18, and now leaves us with no alternative but to reject the proposals as a whole.

Selective Seats

Closely related to this is the suggestion that, in future, expansion in the Legislature would only be in terms of the selective seats and not the communal seats. This adds to our concern over the inadequacy of African representation in the next ten years or more when a standstill is proposed. We cannot accept this stipulation in the circumstance.

SELECTIVE SEATS.—In his statement the Colonial Secretary referred to last year's proposals when it was stated that additional seats be created to reduce the disparity between the Government and non-Government sides of the House, and also to provide a place in the Legislature for Ministers who draw support from more than one community.

We submit that neither of these arguments supports the creation of selective seats, since an increase in African representation would remedy the situation *vis-a-vis* the Government and non-Government sides in the House, and, secondly, since it is not stated that Ministers shall only be drawn from the selective seats.

Apart from this the Council of Ministers is designed to be representative of the racial groups, and not non-racial, and accordingly the Ministers are provided in racial quotas: If there is to be African participation in the Government it must be a genuine African voice.

There is no doubt that the selective seats are designed as a first step in the move to introduce a common roll on qualitative franchise, the very nature of which must be so restricted that the African shall be its biggest victim. Here we smell the beginnings of a Central African and later a South African

pattern. This development we have always sworn to fight against.

It is also obvious that with the present composition of the Legislative Council, and assuming that all members shall vote as individuals, the Europeans on both sides of the House will determine the election of African and Asian members, whereas the Africans on their own or even jointly with the Asians will have little, if any, influence in the selection of European members.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.—Here parity as between the European and non-European sides is to be retained without justification. The Ministers are pruned from other Ministries for the African people. The Europeans will manage continued to be the four Ministers, while on the other hand are to have four Ministers with important policy and executive responsibility over matters of vital interest to people of all races. In addition, it is suggested the Ministry of Finance to pass on from the public service, a strange development in itself, since it is the practice in most territories that this portfolio and that Defence and Justice, including the post of Chief Secretary, are often the last to be transferred as a country acquires responsible government.

European Domination

Thus in the light of these developments not only will the European remain dominant in the Executive, but the process of transfer of responsibility is to be carried even further in disguise. In a Council of 14 Ministers there would be in fact six local Europeans, only four European officials from the public service, plus the four non-Europeans. To the African this must be regarded as a highly dangerous situation.

The position of Ministers remains unchanged, if not confused and muddled. They could be appointed from among the communal elected members, selective seats members, or just appointed by the Governor from any race regardless of the specified quotas.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This is a body as yet undefined both in as far as its powers and composition is concerned, and yet it would seem it will hold vital control over the political development of our people. The Council of State we consider to be unnecessary, since ultimate control of Kenya is still vested in the British Government, in addition to the fact that the Governor has veto powers and the Government have a majority in the Legislature.

We have learnt that some of the special subjects to be reserved for this Council will include Education and Land. Thus the Council would become the instrument by which to preserve discrimination and European privileges.

DURATION.—On this we have always maintained that it is unrealistic to try and commit us or anyone to a standstill since (1) we cannot bind our successors, and (2) constitutional changes are dictated by circumstances which are either impossible to foretell or difficult to control.

We all desire a period of stability so as to ensure economic and social development. However, point out that stability can hardly be achieved through imposition, but by creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence, trust and co-operation.

THE FUTURE.—The Colonial Secretary in his statement states that he had decided to initiate constitutional changes designed to meet the main needs, aspirations, and anxieties of the people of Kenya as a whole. This is indeed a noble sentiment, but one must question how far he carried out his words.

No Policy for the Future

Instead of initiating changes he seeks to impose. To know our needs, aspirations, and anxieties surely he must fully discuss and consult with us all before deciding on any changes. Thus once again a Colonial Secretary has lamentably failed; and we say this despite our personal regard for Mr. Lennox-Boyd's human qualities.

The future is still left blank. This has always been the shortcoming in Kenya's policies: They have lacked direction or guidance, because their is no objective. The time has come when this question must for once be settled, because it is only then that it will be possible for us all to agree on phases of development.

The African elected members in conclusion wish to state that since there is recognition of the need for increased representation on its merits, that the anomaly be rectified forthwith, while the British Government convene a constitutional conference preceded by a report by a constitutional expert and presided over by an impartial expert.

Let us also once more re-emphasize the fact that it would be disastrous to think that the Government of this country can run smoothly and stability be achieved without the confidence and co-operation of the African.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Britain's Purpose in Kenya Is to Maintain Civilized Standards

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's First Report to Parliament on Kenya Settlement

WHAT IN EFFECT was a debate in miniature on Kenya took place at question time in the House of Commons last Thursday.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said in reply to MR. FENNER BROCKWAY and MR. KENNETH ROBINSON that before leaving Nairobi on November 8, he had made a statement to all groups in the Legislative Council setting out the constitutional arrangements which, in the view of H.M. Government, would be required to replace those of 1954 which had become unworkable by the resignation of the European and Asian elected Ministers. The text of the arrangements had that day been presented to Parliament as a White Paper.

MR. BROCKWAY asked if, "in view of the breakdown of the Lyttelton Constitution, and the opposition of the African representatives to the proposed new constitution, it would not be desirable that, instead of an improvised scheme which no one could hope would last to years, there should now be a constitutional conference with representatives of all the groups with a view to finding a long-term solution."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the Lyttelton Constitution had not broken down until the European and Asian Ministers restored the initiative to the Secretary of State by their resignation. Throughout his visit to Kenya he had applied himself to what, he hoped, would be the settlement that would emerge from negotiations between the races, so that it was in no sense improvised when he announced it as the intention of H.M. Government.

"I very much hope that, on reflection, those who do not at the moment feel happy about this settlement will come to realize the very real advantage it will bring. The number of Africans in the Legislative Council will, under H.M. Government's settlement, be more than doubled."

Council of State

MR. ROBINSON: "Do you intend to impose this constitution in view of the news today about its reception by the African members? What is the purpose of the Council of State if the Colonial Office is to retain ultimate control during the whole duration of this Constitution?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have not yet worked out the full details of the Council of State, which is not designed solely to protect the interests of minorities but to protect the interests of all races in Kenya. It would have powers of delay, revision, and reference, and certain powers in relation to any changes in the inter-communal seats, either in their total number or their method of election. In the view of many careful students of Kenya of all races a body of this kind ought to have a reassuring effect on all who have made their home there and, not least, on the Africans."

MR. J. CALLAGHAN: "Is it not the case that the European members resigned in order to promote greater understanding? That was the reason they gave. Therefore, is it not important that the Colonial Secretary should be able to carry all the races with him, including the Africans in any new arrangements H.M. Government initiate? Will he please not shut his mind to the prospect of a conference if the alternative is to start off in an atmosphere in which one major political group gives notice that it is not going to take part?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot regard the statement last night as being in any sense representative of African opinion as a whole. It was open to the representatives of any or every race to put forward proposals to me while I was in Kenya, including proposals for a conference of that kind; and, naturally, I should have considered it on its merits. But, in my view and in the view of my colleagues, the settlement I have announced will commend itself to men of good will of all races, and I am content to wait to see how the pattern unfolds."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I do not want anything I say to lead the Colonial Secretary to think that his efforts were not praise-worthy. I think the rt. hon. gentleman made a vigorous effort, although I disagree with some of the points contained in the proposals he put forward. But it is vital he should carry

all the races with him, otherwise there will be no future for Kenya. Therefore, if his expectations of the future should not be borne out over the next few weeks, will he, before imposing this Constitution, consider once again calling all the parties together?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I agree it is highly desirable that anyone in my office should carry all the races with him in any settlement arrived at. But the Government have arrived at a settlement, and I think that to have said that the settlement now would be worse than having no settlement, I am convinced that, on reflection, this will carry the support of all races, and of the people fully entitled to claim that they speak for the different communities."

MR. C. C. JONES: "In order to ensure that the Government's plan may I ask on what principle the Governor will negotiate to the Legislative Council in order to preserve the local Government majority? Why is it desirable to create a Council of Ministers if the proportion in the non-communal section of the Legislative Council is to be maintained? Would you state the situation if H.M. Government could make a declaration that their ultimate purpose in the establishment of a political democracy in Kenya was safeguards for the minorities so that we do not shelter behind ambiguous words like 'multi-racial' and 'partnership communities'?"

Guiding Principles

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Regarding the principles which will guide the Governor in exercising his power of nomination, his discretion must be quite unfettered, but he will look at the country as a whole and arrive at the decisions that seem to him best. Anyone visiting Kenya now would come away immensely impressed with the standing and authority of His Excellency in the minds of all people of all races in Kenya. There is no question here of creating a Council of Ministers. The Council was created in 1954 and it remains."

"The purpose of the Council of State was to meet the need which I found among all sections, not only Europeans and Asians, but Africans as well. The more experience I have of West Africa the more I realize that in a purely African community there is the same desire for safeguards of this kind. It is to provide a feeling of security for the people of all races."

"I made clear what is the ultimate purpose in Kenya. For a long time there will have to be Colonial Office control. I do not foresee a date when it would be possible for the Colonial Office to relinquish control. The ultimate purpose would be to enable all who have made their homes in Kenya, of whatever race, to feel that they have an enduring rôle to play, and that the standards they have set shall be maintained."

MR. J. WATA: "The Lyttelton Constitution was introduced subject to a review for a period of years. Can the Minister say whether he has some similar suggestion about the new Constitution?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the proposals I have made the only aspect that was frozen for a period of 10 years was the proportion between the different communities for the inter-communal seats. The Europeans had asked for five members; that would be five Europeans, two Africans, two Asians, and one Arab. They were strictly entitled to that under the 1956 agreement. In my statement I changed that to four representatives of each community—four Europeans, four Africans, and four Asians, including one Arab. The Europeans and Africans wished to include one Arab. I regard that as a fair solution, and one which ought to survive for 10 years."

African Opinion

MR. J. DUGDALE: "The Minister talks of this as a settlement. I understand that it is his proposed settlement and not a definite settlement. Is that so? The rt. hon. gentleman says that the African statement yesterday does not represent African opinion. How does he hope to ascertain African opinion if he does not think that this represents it?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "With the resignation of the European and Asian Ministers discretion was entirely restored to H.M. Government, and the situation reverted to what it was before the Lyttelton Constitution. H.M. Government were free to say what should be the pattern for the future. I have therefore said on behalf of the Government what it is that we see as that settlement."

"As to the method whereby one gauges what is the feeling of Africans in this matter, the rt. hon. gentleman knows that it is extremely difficult, but I am confident that if we give this a chance and the six inter-communal seats are elected in the near future and the four inter-communal African seats are elected—which means 10 more Africans—there will be

such a real advantage to the African people which they will not be slow in making clear and recognizing as a real gain".

MR. J. T. STONEHOUSE: "The Minister what consultations took place with African members of the Legislature regarding the proposed constitutional changes?"

MR. LENNOR BOYD: "During my two visits I discussed the constitutional position separately with the African elected Members' Organisation on five occasions. They also took part in four meetings which I attended with all the elected and co-opted members, and I had two separate discussions with the African members on other occasions."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "The Secretary of State had an opportunity of discussing the establishment of the Council of State, and did he also have the opportunity of considering the views of African members on the proposed constitutional changes?"

MR. LENNOR BOYD: "No, sir. I did not discuss the proposal that is made in its complete form with any of the African members' organizations before I left. As I went along I picked up ideas as to what I felt would be a fair settlement and then announced it as the decision of the British Government."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "What steps are being taken to implement the recommendation of the Boyd Commission that land in the

Kenya Highlands should be opened up to African farming?"

MR. LENNOR BOYD: "The hon. member will have seen the views of the Kenya Government as set out in Cmd. 9801 and the statement made by my hon. friend during the debate and the statement made by my hon. friend during the debate on the report on May 31. The Royal Commission recommended the abandonment of land reservations in both European and African areas; the Kenya Government pointed out that it would be ridiculous to try to move faster than public opinion among all communities allowed."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Minister aware that it would be a real advantage to the Opposition in Kenya if some decision were taken to open up the Highlands? Is he aware that Mr. Michael Mwangi recently said that there was a possibility of opening up the Highlands to African farmers? Can he say whether the African farmers would have at least an opportunity of going in to develop the land?"

MR. LENNOR BOYD: "The hon. member cannot have it both ways. The Commission expressly ruled out reservations of African land and reservations of land for Europeans. The important thing is that the land should be properly farmed. I am glad to see indications of a greater disposition among all races to regard this as an agrarian and not a political problem."

Europeans Must Obtain African Assent to Federation

Mr. Callaghan Finds African Opposition Stronger than Ever

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, the Socialist "Shadow Colonial Secretary" and deputy leader of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa, said last week at a meeting in London organized by the Africa Bureau that African opposition to federation in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia showed no sign of dying down.

Parliament had been repeatedly told during the debates of 1951-52 that when the Federation found its feet the Africans would quickly appreciate the benefits and that their opposition would melt away. The fact was that in some parts of Central Africa opposition was even stronger now than when the Federation came into being four years ago.

It would be a tragedy if the federal experiment, with its immense promise, should come to an end simply because the Europeans had failed to secure African assent. Economic improvements were not enough to secure that assent: Africans had to be made to feel that they were part of the country and its political machinery for "a man cannot feel loyal to an institution of which he is hardly a member." The Federal Government was chiefly responsible for the loss of African confidence, because it had failed to "put over" the Federation and explain its purpose, ideals, and advantages.

Brainwashed by Rhodesians

Though his first visit to Africa had lasted only six weeks, the speaker claimed to have talked to more Africans than many Europeans who had lived there for 50 years. He had been "brain washed" by Rhodesians who talked about nothing else than the sins of their "cook boys", Rhodesians who had never come into contact with African political leaders and were consequently tragically ignorant of what the other side was thinking.

The Federal Prime Minister had in recent speeches denounced the facile observations of "Cook's tour delegations". Yet Sir Roy Welensky had himself asked the delegation to submit a report at the end of their visit, which suggested that they might have something of value to say. If their report had been favourable they would have been praised for their wise and statesmanlike approach.

The delegation had talked to the minds of people in all walks of life, and by evaluating their comments the M.P.s had a fair picture of the country in describing the political situation

the local Europeans invariably gave them one of two contradictory answers: they either said "There isn't much time", or "You can't rush these things". Mr. Callaghan was of the opinion that the standards of the Federation were to be raised; but it was also vital that Africans should be brought along politically. At present their economic advance outstripped their social and political status, and that was a highly combustible state of affairs. The history of Europe was littered with revolutions which had been provoked by the voters' roll lagging behind the wage packet.

Social and Political Strains

It was impossible to train millions of people as mechanics, tradesmen, lawyers, and so on without social and political strains, especially where the people were emerging from a tribal society. If Rhodesia could solve its racial question, its future would be very bright. Otherwise it would degenerate into another Union of South Africa.

Speaking of the Constitution Amendment bill, Mr. Callaghan said that he had no objection to the enlargement of the Federal Assembly. Indeed, the present 35 members were not enough to provide a Government, an Opposition, Whips, and all the rest. His quarrel was that the manner of electing some of the members would be discriminatory. The African Affairs Board had objected to that in its first protest since its creation in 1953.

Had the United Kingdom Government fully estimated the effect of their rejection of the board's representation? Africans would feel cynical about it, and were already saying: "We always knew that the board was a sham". The Government's decision would make the task of African moderates more difficult, and it provided a golden opportunity for the extremists. It would have been far wiser to leave the franchise question until the constitution was re-drawn in 1960. "But the Federation has sown dragon's teeth, and she will reap a very bitter harvest."

Labour would fight that piece of legislation, but the party would not rush into debate. The Bill must lie on the table of the House of Commons for 40 days, and that gave them an opportunity to educate public opinion before raising the question in Parliament.

Would Labour Unscramble?

Asked whether a Labour Government would "unscramble" the Federation, Mr. Callaghan replied that he had refused to give the African National Congress a promise that a Labour Government would do that. He added: "The Europeans do not have seven years to prove that a Labour Government is a scapegoat for failure to make the Federation a success. They have been given the responsibility for bringing the African into the political picture. Let us see what they can do by 1961."

If the Europeans were right, and if by then the Africans enjoyed a broad measure of political advance and supported the Federation, there was every reason for confidence in its

success. But if in 1961 African opposition was as strong as it was today, then the conference would be a very difficult one indeed.

Questioned on personal relationships between Africans and Europeans, Mr. Callaghan said that there were a great many variations. Some business houses were model employers, and some refused to employ Africans because they did not know how to behave towards Africans. The Rhodesian Selective Trust had recently had a strike on their hands because they were endeavouring to advance African craftsmen, a policy which the Europeans made unworkable by resisting. Industrial relations provided a very mixed picture, and there was a breakdown in contact between the races.

Lord Hemingford presided. The Rev. Michael Scott also spoke.

Federal Prime Minister's Comment

Sir Roy Welensky said in Salisbury last Thursday: "The report of the delegation has not yet been received in the Federation, and we are therefore not in a position to say whether it does or does not reflect wise and statesmanlike views, but I doubt that Mr. Callaghan's own views reflect either of these qualities to any great extent because these qualities imply an open mind, and I am in a position to know that Mr. Callaghan, long before he came to the Federation, expressed the view that the Federation could not last; and it is apparent from his recent utterances that he carried this prejudice with him throughout his tour of the Federation.

"Mr. Callaghan names me by implication as a critic of his utterances upon returning to Britain. I am not concerned with the views he has expressed since his return to the United Kingdom because he has always expressed those views, but the public will be interested to know that while he was out here as a guest of the local branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr. Callaghan was busy writing and having published in an English journal, articles highly derogatory to the Federation.

"I would like to put on record my personal view, and one which I believe will be shared by many others, that this is no less than an abuse of the hospitality of those branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It is the irresponsibility of these articles, written during the tour, and before I must emphasize, the considered report of the delegates was compiled, together with his action in writing them during the tour, that I consider highly objectionable."

First Class for All

In Bindura last week Sir Roy Welensky said that for the sake of political expediency there ought to be no question of tolerating a second-class State with second class principles, and that the Federal Government was determined to maintain the standards inherited from the United Kingdom. There would be no abdication of the civilized role and no submission of the backward mass of Africans to "the tender mercies of some of their demagogic leaders", for that would be a betrayal.

Between now and 1960 every effort would be made in some quarters to stir up as much trouble for the Federation as possible, but the Government would continue to discharge its responsibilities. The Prime Minister added: "But when I compare the quality of government provided for the Federation with what I see around me, I admit I find it difficult to understand why other African States can proceed at breakneck speed towards independence, but we face so much opposition."

The fallacy that only the Labour Party in the United Kingdom would safeguard African interests was being encouraged. That it was a fallacy was proved by the way in which the Conservatives followed the traditional British policy of helping dependent States to achieve independence, as Ghana and Malaya had recently testified. For the idea to spread that the Labour Party was anti-European would be most harmful.

"It would help race relations," Sir Roy Welensky emphasized, "if the Labour Party were to correct this impression. It may or may not be the next Government in the United Kingdom. Irrespective of that, I believe that it is in the interests of the Africans as well as of the Europeans that this impression should be put right."

Bridging the Racial Gulf

Federal Government's New Instrument

AS BRIEFLY REPORTED LAST WEEK, the Federal Government is to establish an Office of Racial Affairs under the portfolio of the Prime Minister. Its sole concern will be to deal, so far as the Government is constitutionally able, with the problems of race confronting the Government.

Announcing this at a banquet given by the 1893 Columbian Society, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said that the need for such a body had been recognized for some time and that he believed that an instrument would be created which would be useful not only to the Government but to all Europeans and Africans, who had the cause of peaceful race relations at heart.

It was to be an instrument of Government and an earnest endeavour to solve the country's racial problems. It would never be a substitute for the inspiration of the past of irresponsible leaders. I am just as determined as the Founders were, not only to see our civilization established but to see its standards maintained.

Referring to criticism that the European had little contact with the African, he said: "To be frank, the gap between the standards of living is only just beginning to narrow, and I make no apology for the past. As for the present, and as far as my Government is concerned, this is a busy life and certainly a small Cabinet such as my own does not give its members enough time to get around the country. However, I have undertaken to do what I can to remedy this, and you will know that recently I made a substantial start by going to Nyasaland to meet as many people of all races as I could and to talk as informally as possible."

"One outcome of my visit was that I found among many Africans the direct contradiction of what the more extreme Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian African leaders have been telling them, us, and the world at large; I found among thinking Africans support for what we are doing and an ambition to join the ranks of civilized men. Further, I found a realization that time, hard work, and money alone will achieve this for them as a race, just as for them as individuals.

"But I found, too, the need to prevent this same appreciation or reality from being overshadowed by the empty but pungent propaganda of the demagogues, and I found the need to take further steps, and take them quickly, to provide machinery for these Africans to put their problems forward to us as a Federal Government, and for us in turn to have a wider bridge between the Government and the African people."

Sir Roy emphasized that in the coming years he intended to make it his business to see that the achievements of the white man in Africa, and in the Federation in particular, gained the recognition they deserved, and that they are set against the torrent of abuse and criticism to which we are subjected by those who apparently see no good in the achievements of Britain, of the British people, or of their own kith and kin."

Mr. Lewanika Joins Federal Party

Africans Must Understand Need for Party Politics

MR. GOSWIN LEWANIKA, the 50-year-old president of the Mines African Salaried Staff Association, is reported to have joined the Federal Party in Kitwe, being the first Northern Rhodesian African to do so. He is a son of the late Paramount Chief Lewanika of Barotseland, and a founder member of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.

Mr. Lewanika has said that he has joined the party neither to placate Europeans nor to betray African interests. There was nothing wrong in principle and purpose with the idea of federation, as the days of isolation were over. He continued:

"On account of the political immaturity of the majority of Africans, many do not draw a line between what a man does as an individual and what he does as a leader or representative of an organization or of his tribe. They confuse the two, sometimes not purposely, but through ignorance or agitation by demagogues, but it is the duty of a true leader to educate the masses so that they understand such things and are not easily misled. Party politics are necessary."

The Press and Kenya

Comment on the Lennox-Boyd Constitution

REFERRING TO MR. MBOYA'S STATEMENT THAT "if Mr. Lennox-Boyd's substitute for the Lyttelton Constitution is an invitation for us to join in a bus ride, we should like to know the destination," *Truth* wrote:

"Of the present African members are devoted supporters of Mr. Mboya, and whether they support the new plan stems from their leader's position. There is no doubt that Mr. Mboya feared precisely the compromise solution which has now come about. If he accepts it he will be regarded as a betrayer of his followers; if he refuses it he will find himself one of 20 Africans in the Legislative Council rather than leader of a compact group of eight."

"Mr. Mboya saw for Nairobi, and one of the new African seats will be a second Nairobi constituency. For this seat it is likely that his capable and more extreme rival, Mr. Mwangi-Kodhek, will be returned. Furthermore, Mr. Mboya is a Luo, and under the new constitution there will probably be two seats in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru areas. Here Mr. Mathu, the Balliol-trained son of a white doctor, and the first African to join the Legislative Council in 1944, will probably be re-elected, together with, perhaps, a Mau Mau. Neither of these is likely to show any great love for Mr. Mboya."

"The new Constitution, an advance from multi-racial government, may well be a step towards a common electoral roll. Perhaps that is where Mr. Mboya's bus is going."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was wise to abolish the Lyttelton Constitution, says the *Spectator*, continuing:

"Mr. Mboya and his colleagues call for adult suffrage for an African majority in the Legislature, say that there is no case for safeguards for minorities, and that the White Highlands are an anachronism and must go. There is no possibility whatever of the European community accepting their demands. Not only do they abolish the settlers' political supremacy, but they also contain a threat to their livelihood. Mr. Mboya should remember that extremism begets extremism. The new Constitution will work only if some moderation and statesmanship are shown by all those concerned in it."

"New Statesman's" Views

Its front page was given by the *New Statesman* to a leading article which said, *inter alia*:

"The breakdown of the Lyttelton Constitution is a landmark in East African history, not because the exact composition of the Legislative Council matters all that much, but because a politically-conscious African leadership set itself the deliberate task of making Lyttelton unworkable, and, despite both pressures and temptations, has proved strong enough to succeed."

"The lesson is clear: short of government by violence, Kenya from now on can be governed only with the consent of politically-conscious Africans. Nor is this a mere truism. Very few of those in London who discuss and determine the future of this most intractable of all Britain's colonial problems face the consequences which follow."

"The common assumption is that the future of Kenya lies in some form of multi-racialism, which, while advancing the political status of the Africans, still preserves most of the entrenched European privileges. Even the Babur Pasty in its statement of policy on 'plural societies' does not convincingly face the difficulty of achieving democracy in a territory where a tiny community of white settlers has built itself such a privileged position."

"To what sort of Government then will the Africans consent? We earnestly hope that Mr. Mboya and his followers will exercise the greatest possible patience; they must realize that, when all the humbug is allowed for, it remains true that the European community is facing a very painful and difficult situation. But when patience and restraint have done their work there remains only one answer."

"The Africans will make their goal—and in our view rightly—a single-vote, universal-suffrage democracy for Africans, Asians and Europeans, with the right in the long term to independence and self-determination. As a statement of aim, this is politically and morally unchallengeable."

"The British political parties owe it to the settlers and those who now contemplate setting to warn them frankly what the future holds: it is no good paying lip service to constitutional abstractions if economic power, for instance, is being progressively concentrated in the hands of the white minority. Indeed, political opportunity and economic history can form the most explosive combination of all. Similarly, the Colonial Office must accept that its duty is to foster African political organizations, not discourage them."

The responsibility for judging all this rightly, for setting up the targets in Kenya, lies heavily on the Labour Party. Nobody can reasonably deny that Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been generally an enlightened Colonial Secretary by Tory standards; but his constitutional plan for Kenya gives one no reason to think that he is reconciled to that change of status for the settlers which alone can bring peace and freedom to Kenya."

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has suggested in *Time and Tide* that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's attempt to bring Kenya's three races into a joint Government is unlikely to be more successful than Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's, adding:

"The question could be answered at the moment only by a small group of African politicians, headed by a young and energetic Mr. Tom Mboya, who has not yet shown very marked qualities of judgment and no desire to associate with people of other races. It is strange that such big issues should be settled by such small men, and by so few of them. There are six million Africans in Kenya and their political fate rests upon about half a dozen men whose names a great many of them do not even know."

Bid for Undiluted African Nationalism

The creation of these 12 extra special seats is the only really new part of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's plan. Their holders would be elected by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college. These seats mark an initial attempt in Kenya to break away from the communal system and pave the way towards a common roll. For the first time members of one race would vote for members of another; yet the fear of swamping is met by the fixed proportions laid down: four Africans, four Europeans, and four Asians must be returned.

This Lennox-Boyd scheme was born out of the deadlock caused by the decision of Mr. Mboya and his followers to boycott the Council of Ministers. It is an attempt to restore the multi-racial setup and enable Kenya to resume its progress along the multi-racial path towards self-government. The basic difficulty remains: that Africans under Mr. Mboya's leadership reject multi-racialism as an aim. They want undiluted African nationalism on the Ghana model, with universal suffrage and Mboya in Nkrumah's chair. Minorities must toe the line or get out.

"In this they drew aid and support from some sections of the British left and from bodies such as the Africa Bureau, which has discussed with Mr. Mboya and others a scheme to impose 'majority' (i.e., African) rule on Kenya forthwith by suspending the Constitution, flying out a police force (if necessary) to deal with disorders, buying out those settlers who wished to leave, and 're-acclimatizing' the Colonial Office to 'recover the initiative'."

"This strange document seems to advocate creating in Kenya a kind of Cyprus situation, with Europeans cast in the role of brigands. It is odd that men of peace should so eagerly contemplate provoking violence, and that those most appalled at the manifestations of naked nationalism in Europe, as for instance in the case of Nazi Germany, should greet it with so loud a cheer when precisely the same force manifests itself in Africa."

Ingenious Solution

Mr. Lennox-Boyd has slammed the door marked "Ghana Way Out" in the face of the African nationalist politicians, says the *Economist*, emphasizing that all his decisions made in East Africa were designed to maintain the principle that government in the territories must remain in the hands of members of all three races.

The essence of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's ingenious solution in Kenya is that, while granting Mr. Mboya's claim for extra African representation to the extent of six new members, he has introduced into the House a new non-official element of 12 extra members, four of each race, to be elected by the whole House sitting as an electoral college. The intention is clearly to bring in four African moderates who can serve as buffers if Mr. Mboya still refuses to be fettered by that responsibility.

"The principle of resorting to any decent expedient to salvage multi-racial government is the right one for the time being, but the electoral college idea is not. As soon as possible the new members should be anchored to multi-racial constituencies (perhaps on the Tanganyika model)."

"Meantime it must be insisted that no political settlement, however ingenious, will survive unless race relations are put right at the economic and social level—which means a return to the principle of the East Africa Royal Commission. It would be tragic if the Lennox-Boyd settlement made Europeans more complacent and Africans more embittered."

Lancashire Companies Sell Out

Uganda Government Takes Over Nyanza Textiles

TWO LARGE LANCASHIRE COMPANIES, the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and the Bleachers' Association, Ltd., have decided to withdraw from East Africa's first large textile enterprise, Nyanza Textiles, Ltd. They had provided rather more than 50% of the finance for the project, and have now accepted an offer of £792,922, or 15% in the pound, from the Government of Uganda.

A spokesman for C.P.A. told the Press in London on Monday that the Government of Uganda had not fulfilled assurances given when it was decided to start the industry.

Announcing in the Legislative Council that day that C.P.A. and its associates were withdrawing because of "operational difficulties", the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Melmoth, said that, subject to the approval of the Legislature, the Uganda Government would become virtually the sole shareholder.

More Public Money

"This step has been taken because of the difficulties which the company is experiencing at the present stage of development outside the scope and control of the present private shareholding. The Government believes that in time these difficulties will be overcome, and that it is justified in the further injection of public funds, including the provision of £150,000 as additional working capital into the financing of what it regards as a national asset.

Arrangements are being made with C.P.A. to continue the provision of technical assistance and advice to the company.

The Uganda Government's interest will be through the Uganda Development Corporation, which had previously provided more than 40% of the capital.

Operations began two years ago with the training of Africans in spinning and weaving processes, and production has been mainly of unbleached cotton fabrics, which have faced sharp competition from imported cloth from India. Costs have been high, partly on account of a very high turnover of African labour and partly because the expensively equipped factory has been operating on an eight-hour basis only.

NYANZA TEXTILES, LTD. was mentioned in the following terms in "Power in Uganda", a report made last year for the Uganda Electricity Board by the Economist Intelligence Unit:—

"A £3m. plant has been built. The cost of the raw material is reduced only by a margin of rail and shipping costs—which are a consideration in Western European production but not in a good deal of Far Eastern production. Both European and Far Eastern mills can offset this by the fact that a considerable proportion of their capital has been long since amortized, and the selling prices of their products consequently have to carry lower overheads. Although, in isolation, the cost of African labour is lower than in most other countries producing cotton piece-goods, higher training and supervision costs raise the total wages bill per unit of production to much the same level as in India.

Power Costs

"On a maximum demand tariff for power, the present one-shift working will be introduced just as soon as training has progressed far enough. On a 24-hour working basis, however, power costs will still be a very significant proportion of total costs, more especially in the steam-raising necessary for finishing processes. But power costs are by no means the primary consideration, for, although it was put to us that a doubling or halving of the power tariff would undoubtedly affect the plans for development of the finishing shops and the expansion of the whole project, since changes of this magnitude are unlikely, the main question is that of protection.

"The general revenue tariff of 22%, and that of 20% on cotton piece-goods in particular, are low by comparison with the protective duties imposed by other countries in similar

circumstances. India levies import duty on cotton textiles at a preferential rate of 60%—65% and a non-preferential rate of 100%. We understand, therefore, that moderate protection may be afforded to Uganda industries complying with certain provisions—the most important of which would be that they should show themselves reasonably capable of dispensing with it in a set period of time.

"Even if Nyanza Textiles qualifies for such protection, but more especially if it does not, production may quite conceivably be confined for the present to greys, for which there is a fairly assured market in Uganda, but since a radical shift in demand might force the industry to diversify and printing at a later stage, it would obviously be desirable to encourage the further development of these processes within Uganda, outside its own control, by assisting them itself for very long.

Production Target

"The production target remains at about 10m. yards of fabric a year, although labour availability will delay its attainment longer than was at first estimated. (The difficulty is in training the 1,200 workers required; there is at present no lack of unskilled labour offering.) But there is no doubt that the tripling of capacity originally envisaged will not now take place by 1960. We were extremely clear indeed in fact, that it was at all likely to be undertaken even by 1970.

"But it seems to us reasonable to suppose that Nyanza Textiles will have embarked upon the production of coloureds, and might be standing on its own feet in the matter of price, by the later 1960s.

"Expansion beyond the first stage of production might therefore be contemplated towards the very end of our period; but since it would very largely depend upon capital availability at that time—and in a country with such leeway to make up in its living standards, a rise in national income would by no means ensure a corresponding increase in capital formation—it would be rash to delimit the likely scope of such expansion as a tripling or a doubling of present capacity, or even to assume that it is at all certain to be undertaken within the 15 years which we are considering.

Ample Raw Material

"The advantages enjoyed by Nyanza Textiles may be briefly summarized as:—

"Assured supply of raw material virtually at ex-gimery prices; convenient and abundant power supplies; an excellent situation in respect of that part of the East African market within the Lake Victoria basin, and as inter-territorial communications improve beyond it; and no competition at present within East Africa and a head start on any that might develop.

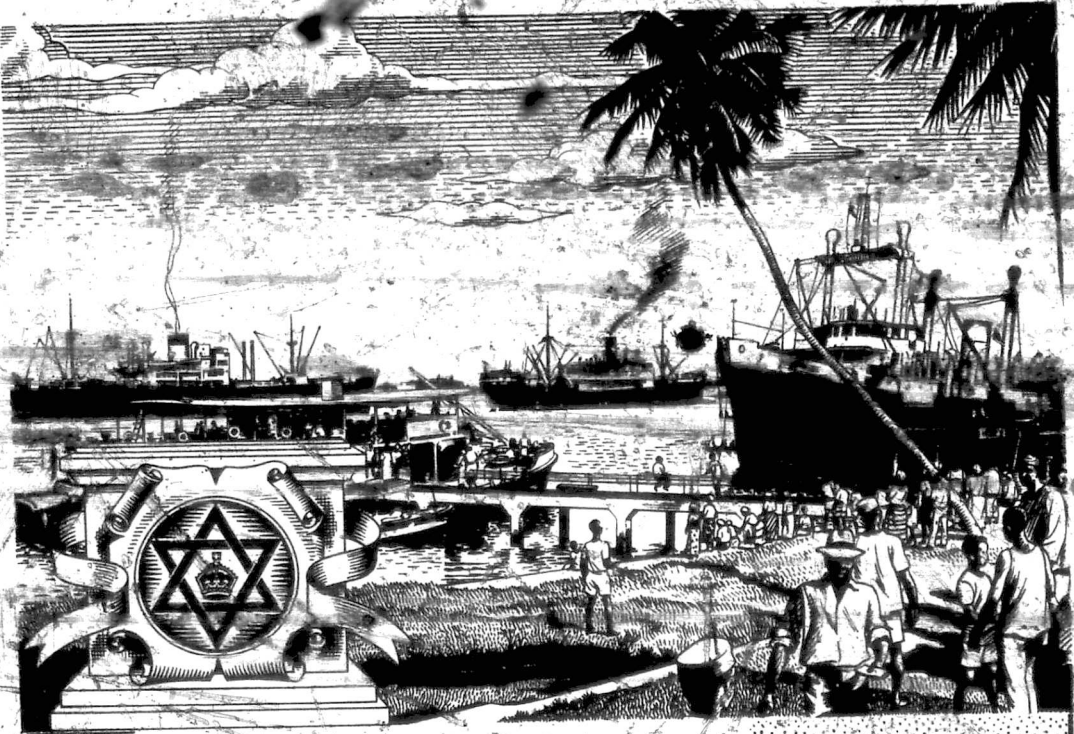
"The progress which has been made in setting up the industry shows the most important disadvantages to be the following: the heavy capital burden, by comparison with that for long-established producers in a keenly competitive market; costs, especially labour costs, which are at best little lower than in India and Japan; and a market which, although large in total, may change in structure more rapidly than a single producer, maintaining his share of it with difficulty, could change his production pattern."

Demand for Crown Land in N. Rhodesia

DEMAND FOR CROWN LAND of all kinds in Northern Rhodesia last year was so heavy that the comparatively small number of licensed surveyors were hard pressed to deal with it, the Acting Director of Surveys, Mr. P. W. M. Allin, reports. About 4,600 new township stands were surveyed, including comprehensive layouts for three African townships.

One of the most important developments was the agreement between the Government and the British South Africa Company whereby the latter's half share in all revenue derived from the sale or leasing of Crown land was purchased by the Government, which will pay the company £50,000 a year until 1965, when their interest in Crown-land revenue would have terminated under the Devonshire agreement.

There was still a large amount of vacant Crown land available for alienation, mainly on the Copperbelt and in the Mkushi and Abercorn districts. Most of it was satisfactory for farming, but there was little demand for unimproved land. Mr. Allin considers that this lack of interest in cheap virgin land is only temporary.



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 into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Lagos and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Playing "God Save the Queen"

Union-Castle Line's Decision

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE, which had recently decided to discontinue the practice of playing "God Save the Queen" after Sunday morning service on board its vessels, cancelled that order last week and gave instructions that the national anthem should continue to be played after Sunday Service and on all other suitable occasions on the coast of the Union of South Africa both "God Save the Queen" and "Die Stem" (the South African national anthem) will be played on appropriate occasions.

Mr. Francis H. Keenlyside, assistant managing director of the Union-Castle Company, said when interviewed in a news programme of the B.B.C.:

"I began with a suggestion that when the national anthem is played between South African ports we should play 'Die Stem', the South African anthem, as well as 'The Queen'. We agreed to do that as a compliment to the country we were visiting.

"The point then came up: should we do the same when we played 'The Queen' after church services? We talked around this for a time, and thought: 'Well, if we did that, and if we had, say, 40 or 50 passengers from Holland or Germany on board, we might have to play their national anthems too; and that might be too much of a good thing.'

"So we thought it would be reasonable just to drop 'The Queen' from the end of the Sunday morning service, because, after all, the national anthem is not usually played in churches in this country after morning services."

BRIGADIER MARION HODGKIN, Director of Overseas Surveys, and Survey Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has just visited Lusaka after attending a conference in Salisbury of Directors of Survey. Northern Rhodesia was represented, by the Surveyor-General, Mr. P. W. M. Alfin.

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The Royal Commonwealth Society

Change of Name from Royal Empire Society

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY has convened a special general meeting for 5.30 p.m. on November 27 to consider a resolution to change its name to The Royal Commonwealth Society.

Some months ago a questionnaire was circulated to Fellows, and of 2,453 who replied 88.15% favoured the proposed change of name and 94.18% re-definition of the objects of the society, which are henceforth to read as follows:

"The objects of the society are to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting the peoples and countries of the Commonwealth; to maintain the best traditions of the Commonwealth; and to foster unity of thought and action in relation to matters of common interest. These objects shall be pursued by the society, working as a non-sectarian and non-party organization by the following methods:

- (1) Providing a central meeting place in London and meeting places in Commonwealth countries, and elsewhere;
- (2) Maintaining libraries and reading rooms;
- (3) Holding meetings in Commonwealth countries and elsewhere for the discussion of subjects of Commonwealth interest and providing opportunities for visitors from overseas to give expression of their views;
- (4) Producing and publishing journals and other publications;
- (5) Encouraging the study of the geography, ethnology, history, literature, art and natural resources of Commonwealth countries, especially in universities and schools, by providing lectures and prizes for essays;
- (6) Undertaking scientific and other inquiries;
- (7) Promoting or assisting the establishment of professorships and lectureships;
- (8) Maintaining information services;
- (9) Providing information on opportunities for settlement in Commonwealth countries;
- (10) Promoting the comparative study of the ways of life in Commonwealth countries and encouraging interchange of ideas;
- (11) Providing facilities for the study of foreign countries as far as this may be of interest to the peoples of the Commonwealth;
- (12) Encouraging the formation of branches of the society in Commonwealth countries and elsewhere;
- (13) Encouraging mutual interest in Commonwealth countries among young people;
- (14) Supporting other organizations with similar objects;
- (15) Using any other method proper to the carrying out of the objects of the society."

Citizens of any country in the Commonwealth and of the Republic of Ireland and all British-protected persons are eligible for admission as Fellows of the society.

Travelling Exhibition of Uganda

THE EARL OF DUNDEE, chairman of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute, and Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the director, invited a number of people especially interested in Uganda to a private view last week of an exhibition depicting the life of that country which has been mounted in one of the galleries before it leaves for a tour of the provinces and Scotland. Large-scale photographs, which have been attractively arranged and clearly described, give a comprehensive idea of the people, scenery, agriculture, industries, communications, and social services of the Protectorate. At the entrance is a striking pictorial map in colour done by Mrs. Kay Lipton, and near it are some of the most effective photographs, including one of the Kabaka of Buganda in his State robes and another of the reed church at the Kileleshwa.

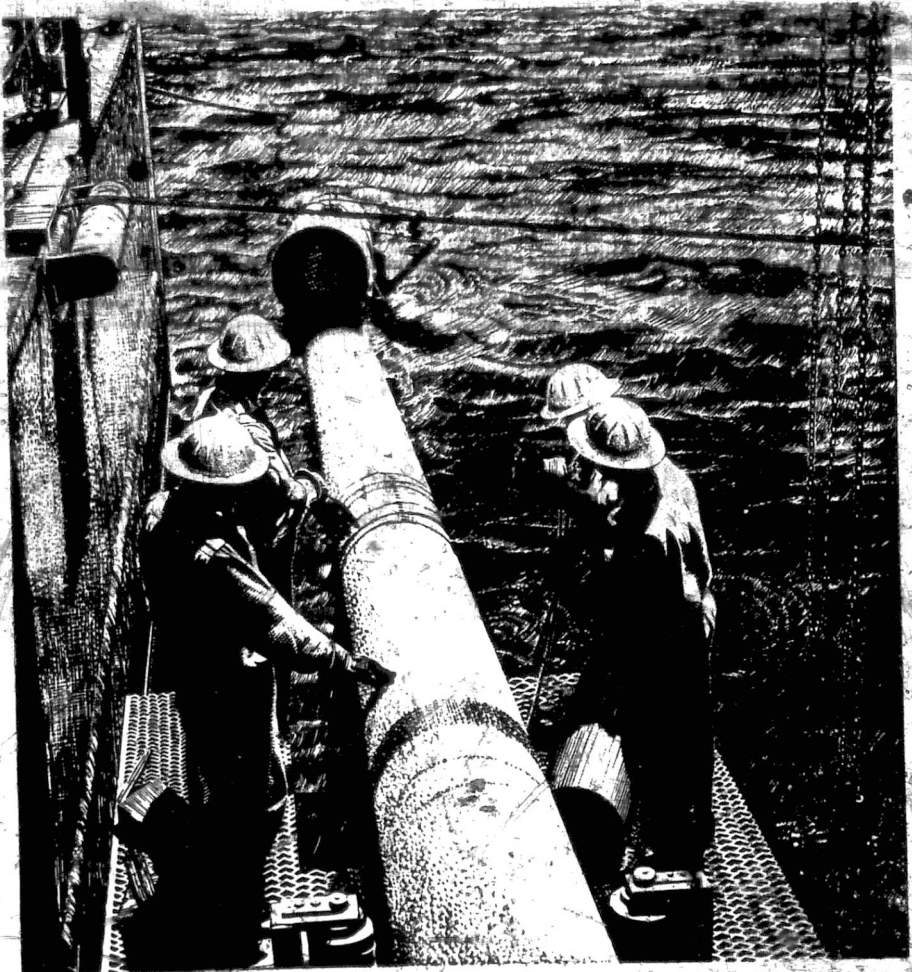
"The acreage under tea in Africa is increasing annually by approximately 5%, and it is estimated that within eight to 10 years African production will have reached an annual figure of 100m. lb., which total may well be achieved at an earlier date." — Sir Eric Miller.

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Lowering part of a submarine section of pipeline into the water.



PERSONALIA

LADY OPPENHEIMER has arrived in London. SIR GEORGE and LADY USHER sailed in the *CAPTOWN CASTLE* last Thursday.

LORD and LADY MALVERN will fly back to Rhodesia from London on Friday next week.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON left London at the week-end to take up duty as Governor of Singapore.

SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, who recently arrived in this country, is about to be sworn in the Privy Council.

MR. P. A. G. LAUNDY, who has arrived in London on a visit, is librarian to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD, president of the Nyasaland Association, has been unanimously re-elected to that office.

SIR DONALD GARNER, who was recently in East and Central Africa, has returned to London from a visit to the United States.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance in Kenya, arrived in London at the beginning of the week for a visit of about 10 days.

SIR KENNETH BLACKBURN is due to arrive in Jamaica on December 18 to take up his appointment as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ARTHUR POWER and LADY POWER are making the round-Africa trip in the *KENYA CASTLE*, which sailed from London last week.

MR. COLIN L. BLACK, formerly Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, who has been seriously ill in hospital in Southern Rhodesia, is now convalescing.

MR. E. JOHNSTONE sailed for the Cape last week in the *CAPTOWN CASTLE* to take up his appointment as managing director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (South Africa), Ltd.

MR. C. M. BOURNE, assistant general manager of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., Mrs. BOURNE, and their two children are on their way back to Mombasa in the *KENYA CASTLE*.

MR. F. H. P. WILLIAMS and Mr. P. O'REILLY, of the Colonial Road Research Section of the Road Research Laboratory in the United Kingdom, are visiting East Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. A. BISHOP has been appointed to succeed ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR GUY H. E. RUSSELL as Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. W. W. LEWIS-JONES, Director of Education in Fiji, has been appointed to the same post in Tanganyika to succeed the present director, Mr. G. H. RUSHBRIDGE, who is retiring.

MR. R. T. HILL, who has been appointed a director and general manager of the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co., Ltd., had been sales director of Export Packing Service, Ltd., London.

DR. J. W. C. DOUGALL, general secretary of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee, is visiting missions in Nyasaland, together with the Rev. N. BERNARD, of the Blantyre Mission.

SIR JOHN GRIFFIN, a former Chief Justice of Uganda, whose father had also filled that office, is to be the first Speaker of the Legislative Council of Uganda. He has been Acting C.J. in Northern Rhodesia.

Reception for Queen Mother

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, who recently revisited Central Africa, attended a reception in her honour by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at Goldsmith's Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C.2., on Tuesday evening.

MR. A. G. RIDLEY, Director of Information in Uganda, is on home leave.

LORD DELAMERE has joined the board of Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. C. HUNTER, until lately the chairman. That office is now occupied by MAJOR J. P. HEARLE.

MR. H. M. OPPENHEIM, who has been elected vice-chairman of Mappin and Webb, Ltd., is now the chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., the holder of which office is Mr. D. M. OPPENHEIM.

MR. R. G. M. WILLAN, Conservator of Forests in Nyasaland, has recently returned to the Protectorate after a three months' tour of Australia and New Zealand, during which he attended the Commonwealth Forestry Conference.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, managing director of the *Economist*, who has visited Central Africa and is a director of the *Central African Exhibition*, was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a private dinner party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. BEN PETERSEN, general secretary of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, is in the United States for a visit of six weeks as a guest of the American Government under its "foreign leader" scheme. His special purpose is to study American trade unionism.

MR. MAURICE BROWN, for 25 years a member of the B.B.C. staff, and at present a producer and feature writer, is touring Northern Rhodesia to collect material for use in the Commonwealth programme which is customarily broadcast before the Queen's Christmas Day broadcast.

MR. D. MACNEILL-WATSON, Proxy District Grand Master of Rhodesia, has been elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and is due to be installed on November 29. LORD EGLINGTON has been elected Grand Master Mason of Scotland in succession to LORD MACDONALD.

THE RT. HON. RICHARD STOKES, Socialist M.P. for Ipswich from 1938 until his recent death, and chairman and managing director of Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., left £91,797 gross, on which duty of £27,492 has been paid. He had visited East and Central Africa on a number of occasions.

MR. ROBIN BOYD and MISS LAVINIA LAMBTON, who crossed the Sahara by lorry last year with MISS OLGAR DETERDING, were married on Saturday in Kenya, where they are to farm. MISS DETERDING, who has been nursing in Dr. Schweitzer's hospital in French Equatorial Africa, flew to Kenya to attend the wedding.

LORD LUCAN, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the Labour Government from June to October, 1951, has been appointed by the Home Secretary, MR. R. A. BUTLER, to be a member of the Anglo Egyptian Settlement Board in place of LORD LISTOWER, who has resigned on taking up his appointment as Governor-General of Ghana.

The first African from Northern Rhodesia to be called to the Bar in Great Britain is MR. MATHIAS MAINZA, who has read law in this country for the past two years on a Government scholarship. He will continue in chambers in London for another year. His novel in the Tonga language "Kabuca Uleta Tunji" was awarded the Margaret Wrong silver medal last year.

Among those who attended the reception aboard H.Q.S. WELLINGTON given last Thursday by the chairman, MR. N. E. MUSTOE, and committee of the Anglo Ethiopian Society were the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR, LORD and LADY DE LA WARR, LORD and LADY BADEN-POWELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. L. W. CHARLEY, MR. and MRS. COLIN CAMPBELL, PROFESSOR NORMAN BENTWICH, and SIR THOMAS

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Chief Marealle Resigns as M.L.C.

Wishes to Spend More Time on Tribal Affairs

CHIEF THOMAS MAREALLE II, Paramount Chief of the Chagga, has asked to be allowed to resign his appointment as a nominated non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, having been away from the country for much of the last year, he feels that he should devote more time to the affairs of his people. Being also a nominated non-official member of the Tanganyika Executive Council and of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, he considered that the best way to limit his outside activities was to resign from the Tanganyika Legislative Council. His resignation has been accepted by the Governor, who has nominated in his stead Chief Charles Masanja, of Neta, from the Lake Province.

Chief, Charles Masanja, aged 27, was educated at Makerere College, where he obtained a diploma in engineering. He was elected chief of the Neta in 1950, his area including about 24,000 tax-payers. In 1955 he paid a short visit to the United Kingdom to study local government and last year he spent two weeks in Holland at the invitation of the Netherlands Government. He is a member of the South East Lake County Council.

Kenya's New Minister for African Affairs

MR. CARRUTHERS MELVILL JOHNSTON, Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya since June, has been appointed Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs in succession to Mr. Edward H. Windley, who is to become Governor of the Gambia. Mr. Johnston, now 48 years of age, was educated at Shrewsbury and Brasenose College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1933. He served as a district officer in the Turkana, Embu, Masai, Fort Hall, and Kitui areas, was on two occasions an assistant secretary in the Secretariat, and was appointed D.C. Narok in 1944. From the following year until 1950 he was D.C. Meru, and then became acting Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province. A few months later he assumed duty as acting secretary of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, but early in 1951 he was made P.C. of the Rift Valley. Late in 1953 he became P.C. for the Central Province, and two years later Special Commissioner for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru, with special responsibility for measures for the rehabilitation of those tribes and resettlement schemes for them.

Forthcoming Changes at Rhodesia House

MR. S. J. OLIVIER, since 1954 counsellor on the staff of the High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will retire in January, when Mr. J. F. Bowles, now Commissioner for the Federation in East Africa, will succeed him, and Mr. N. R. Heathcote, who was at Rhodesia House from 1950 to 1955, will go to Nairobi. Joining the Colonial Service in the Gold Coast in 1929, Mr. Olivier was transferred to Nyasaland five years later, and spent the rest of his service in that Protectorate, in his last five years acting at various times as Deputy Chief Secretary, Development Secretary, Secretary for African Affairs, and Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province. During the last war he served with the K.A.R. in Kenya and Ethiopia and afterwards in the British Administration in the Somaliland Protectorate. Mr. Bowles had spent 20 years in the African Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia before joining the Federal Ministry of External Affairs three years ago. He was posted to Nairobi as Commissioner early last year.

Centenary of Livingstone's Appeal

Princess Margaret's Tribute to U.M.C.A.

PRINCESS MARGARET attended a meeting in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Monday on the hundredth anniversary of David Livingstone's appeal to the University to send a Christian mission to Africa. He repeated the appeal in Cambridge a few weeks later, and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was then founded.

Saying that she had recently stood on the site of Zanzibar's former slave market, now marked by a beautiful cathedral, the Princess said that she had worshipped there with African, Asian, and European Christians, many of the former being the children or grandchildren of slaves. She had met many African women who had themselves been sold in the slave market.

The U.M.C.A., by preaching the Gospel of Christ, had brought true freedom of mind, spirit, and body to the people of Africa, and, beginning from Zanzibar, had extended its work for 1,500 miles across the mainland to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Angola.

Father Trevor Huddleston said that the future of the Christian Church in Central Africa depended on the meaning which it gave to the word "partnership" — true partnership being Africa's vital need.

Lord Halifax presided.

Last Parade

ONE OF THE RHODESIAN SQUADRONS of the R.A.F., No. 266, which fought in the Battle of Britain, paraded at Wunstorf, near Hanover, last Friday for the last time before being disbanded at the end of this month. The squadron has recently been visited by Lord and Lady Malvern, one of whose sons has served as a pilot in No. 266.



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Obituary

Mr. Thomas Legerwood Hatley

MR. THOMAS LEGERWOOD HATLEY, O.B.E., who has died in this country at the age of 79, spent nearly 40 years in Kenya, in which he was widely known for his work with the Land and Agricultural Bank and as a golfer, angler, speaker, writer, and friend of many good causes.

Born in Edinburgh, and educated at George Watson's College in that city, he went to India as a young man, and in 1911 joined the Nairobi branch of Whiteaway Lister & Co., Ltd., in which he spent several years later to become managing director of S. Jacobs, Ltd.

On its establishment in 1930 he joined the staff of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, of which a great friend, Sidney Thornton, had been appointed secretary, a post to which Hatley was to succeed on Thornton's death. Both were men of staunch character, who were widely trusted, and they gave good counsel and material help to many Kenya settlers in times of difficulties. "Tamas" Hatley was in his day one of Kenya's best and wittiest after-dinner speakers, and he was a frequent contributor to the Press. He was joint author with his friend, Hugh Copley, of "Angling in East Africa" (published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) and he wrote "Essays in Exile".

He had been president of the Nairobi branch of the Caledonian Society and of the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club, and captain of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club. To prove his belief that the climate of Kenya is not deleterious to the healthy European, he once played nine holes of golf on the Nairobi course in the early morning of one day and before his hose had played nine holes each on the Gilgil, Njoro, and Eldoret links, motoring some 240 miles in the accomplishment of this picturesque feat — when roads were very far from good.



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SKYLINE

Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson

SIR HAROLD CARTMEL-ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died suddenly in Salisbury on Monday at the age of 68, had spent all his adult life in the Rhodesias.

The son of the Rev. J. Cartmel-Robinson, he was educated at St. Paul's School and Merton College, Oxford, and then entered the administration of Northern Rhodesia in 1912. He resigned in 1916 to enter in the Army, and in the next year he was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery, with which he served on the Western Front.

On demobilization in 1919 he went back to Northern Rhodesia as a Native Commissioner. He was later P.C. of the Northern, Southern, and Western Provinces, became Secretary for Native Affairs in 1944 and Chief Secretary in 1945, and retired in 1947 after having acted as Governor for a period. He was knighted in 1948.

Cartmel-Robinson had been chairman of the Royal African Commission for Central Africa and of the Central African Native Broadcasting Advisory Board, and in Northern Rhodesia he was Colony Commissioner of Boy Scouts from 1936 until 1945. He was deputy chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Rean Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mulumba Copper Mines, Ltd., a member of Rhodesia Railways, and a director (local) of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

He had married in 1917 Miss Beatrix Elizabeth Whittle. There were two daughters of the marriage.

Mr. James Botha

MR. JAMES BOTHA, member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council for the Kilwe-Ndaba electoral area has died in hospital in Johannesburg, aged 58. Born in Cape Town, he served in the first world war from 1915 to 1919 in Egypt and France. He went to Northern Rhodesia in 1926 to the Broken Hill mine, and later transferred to Nkana, serving on that mine for nearly 25 years, latterly as a sectional study officer. A nominated member of Kitwe Municipal Board from 1951 to 1953, he was elected to the Legislative Council as a Federal Party member three years ago.

MR. DAVID LAURIE ANDERSON, who has died suddenly in Kenya, arrived in the Colony in 1923 after having served through the 1914-18 war as a Regular officer in the Black Watch. He began farming on his own account near Timau, and in the last war served with the Uganda Battalion of the K.A.R. in Ethiopia and Somaliland. Latterly he had lived in Nairobi.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD A. BREITHAUPT, who has died in Kenya, retired to that Colony after serving in the Indian Army for about 30 years. While commanding his regiment he was tennis champion of India. During the last war he was in charge of Polish refugee camps in Africa.

First of His Tribe

THE FIRST MKAMBA to be appointed a community development officer by the Government of Kenya is Mr. Titus Mbatia, now 28 years old, who obtained his M.A. (Economics) in India two years ago. Born in the Kitui district, to which he is now appointed, he obtained his teacher's certificate at Kagumo Teacher Training College, and then taught at Machakos High School until he went to India in 1950. This month he is to marry Miss Catherine Fussell, an American Negro B.A. of Providence College, Rhode Island. Kenya recently to teach at a mission school in the Kitui district.



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News Items in Brief

Mbeya District Council Chiefs has decided not to debar employees of Native Territories from membership of political organization.

Four terrorists were captured in the Kagaya location of Embu last month, namely "Brigadier" Khasi and three members of his gang.

The Tanganyika Legislature has had its membership increased from 61 to 87 and the life of the Council extended from three to five years.

Price of coffee, drink and motor vehicles will be increased in 1958, the Acting Financial Secretary announced in his budget speech.

A handbook on games for tropical schools has been written by Miss E. R. Clarke, who some years ago advised on the teaching of physical education in Tanganyika. (Macmillan, 6s. 6d.)

"Kenya: Story of Progress" won the premier prize at the second Mogadishu Film Festival for "the best documentary film on social and economic development in an African territory".

In the academic year 1956-57 the following students from East and Central Africa studied in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic: Somaliland, 29; Kenya, 678; Northern Rhodesia, 78; Nyasaland, 34; Tanganyika, 238; Uganda, 418; and Zanzibar, 98.

The Gulbenkian Foundation has made a grant of £5,000 to the Lobenyika African Film Unit of Southern Rhodesia, as part of the working capital needed to produce a series of recreational and educational films for African audiences with the minimum of European assistance.

The Ministry of Education has set up a small unit to assist the Colonial Office and the British Council to recruit teachers for overseas posts and to help place them on their return. The overseas demand for teachers, especially instructors in English, greatly exceeds the supply.

Merille raiders from Ethiopia who have raided into the southern Sudan and northern Kenya are reported to have killed 89 Turkana and stolen some 300 cattle. They killed six of the raiders and Turkana claim to have killed the same number. In recent weeks more than 100 men, women and children have been killed by raiders from Ethiopia.

Passenger for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London on November 13 on the KENYA CASTLE include:

Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. T. B. A. Almeida, Mr. H. S. Arbuthnot, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Ashton, Mr. & Mrs. G. D. M. Barry, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. L. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. V. F. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Bird, Major & Mrs. E. J. B. Bleasdale, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Border, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. J. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. J. Bowler, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Brock, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Bridges, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. R. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Brookland, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. R. Brooks, Dr. & Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. C. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. L. Casey, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Castle, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Cavill, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. E. Comoli, Mr. & Mrs. R. I. Cornick, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Cowley, Mr. & Mrs. S. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Dougall, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Dowler, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dunham, Mr. W. M. Dunlop, Mr. J. E. Dyer.

Mr. R. Erskine-Scott, the Rev. D. J. Esmond, Mr. & Mrs. Fenelon, Mr. M. O. L. Fishburn, Dr. P. E. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. H. Ford, Mr. & Mrs. A. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Fry, Mr. & Mrs. R. Godman, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Grandage, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Grodeck, Mr. B. J. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. R. F. Hawkes, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Hewitt, Mr. J. A. Holston, Mr. & Mrs. E. Hough, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Hunwick, Mr. & Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kananagh, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. A. Le Vesconte, Mr. & Mrs. C. Long, Lt-Col. & Mrs. D. G. MacLeod, Mr. & Mrs. J. McClement, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. McGuire, Mr. G. Manning, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Montgomery, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Morris, Mr. E. Mortimer, Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Moulton,

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Niemo, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Oakley, Mr. E. V. W. Palmer, Mr. P. di Pasquale, Mr. & Mrs. H. Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Patterson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Platt, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Potts, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Renbeck, Brig. & Mrs. L. G. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Sell, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Shaw, Mr. R. E. Sperling, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Syndin, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Susans, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Talbot, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. W. Tilling, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Topps, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Toy, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Watson, Mr. N. Whittington, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wiberley, Mr. F. B. Willis, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Woodland, and Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Wyatt.

Tanga: The Rev. B. W. Smethurst and the Rev. W. V. Tunks.

Zanzibar: Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Adams, Mr. D. M. Bassington, Mr. W. A. Dickson, Dr. I. McIntosh, Mr. C. V. Parker, and Col. and Mrs. B. Planck.

Dar es Salaam: Mr. J. Billam, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Birrell, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Blackman, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Boddy, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Boreham, Mr. & Mrs. D. Branagan, Mr. K. A. Brown, the Rev. A. Chappell, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Edwards, Mr. S. A. Griell, Mr. G. T. Hamby, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R. Le Gellais, Mr. I. McDougall, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Paxton, Mr. & Mrs. Pike, the Rev. J. G. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mr. A. Stanley, Mr. P. Stringer, Mr. & Mrs. V. H. Thorne, and Mr. B. Fresire.

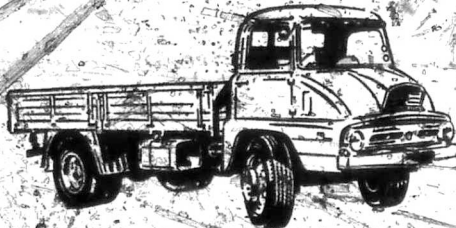
Beira: Mr. F. G. Bedford, Major & Mrs. E. J. Bowder, Group-Captain & Mrs. C. R. Brice, Mr. & Mrs. R. Cornthwaite, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Dougal, Mr. M. C. McCrum, Major & Mrs. R. G. Nairne, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. G. Ratsey, and Mr. W. Steate-Murray.

Khartoum Statues

SIX MONTHS ago the Sudan Parliament decided to remove to the Khalifa's Museum at Omdurman the statue of Gordon astride his racing camel, his calm face gazing out over the desert he had once scoured for slave traders, and that of Kitchener on his charger, gazing arrogantly towards the battlefield on which he avenged Gordon's death by defeating the Khalifa Abdullahi. A counter-proposal from a southern M.P. that Gordon's statue be taken to London and placed on a prominent spot where Southerners could see the man who had protected them from the slavers was not well received. — Mr. Edward Kelly, writing in *Truth*.

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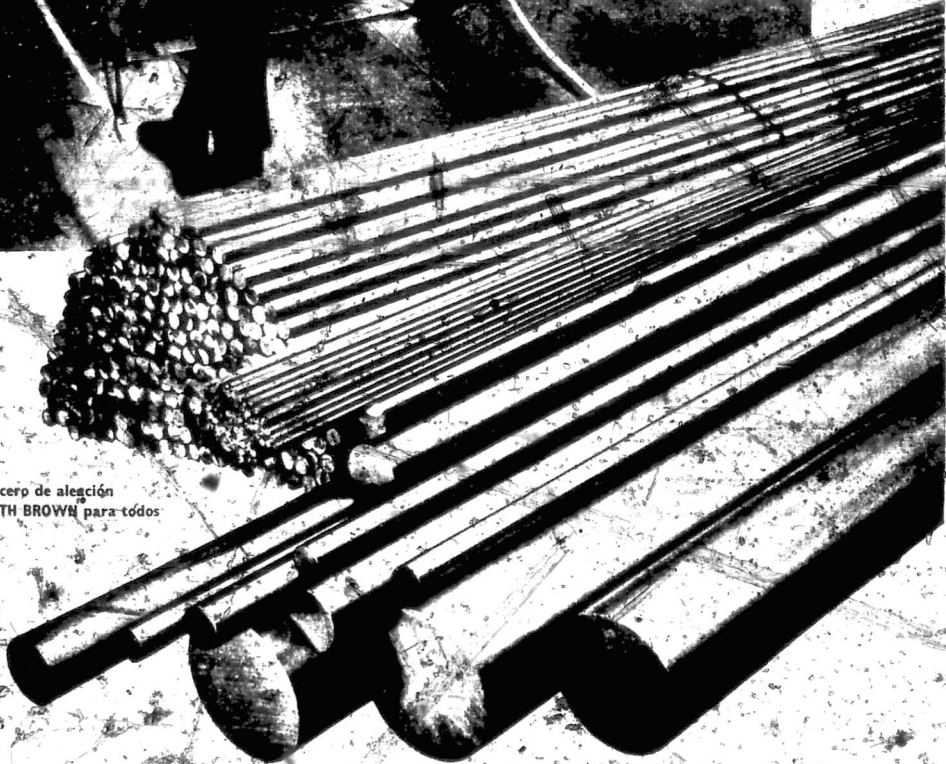
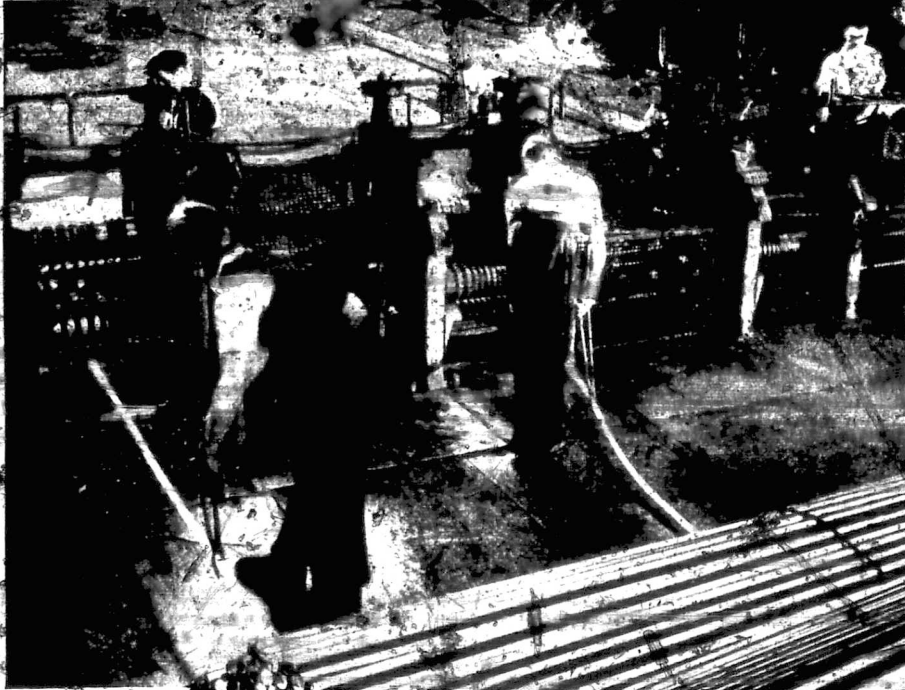
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Kenya Farmers' Association Report

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD. in the crop year to July 31, 1950, handled 651,132 bags of wheat on behalf of 66 members and 46,822 for non-members. Deliveries to July 31 totalled 674,956 bags, valued at £2,359,683. With an estimated 282,183 bags held on farms at August 1, the total was £1,152,119, compared with 1,247,223 bags in the previous year.

Deliveries of barley were 106,000 bags worth £187,280, maize 1,000,000 held on farms a total of 216,000 bags, and 81,607 in the crop year, valued at £297,000. Deliveries for oats were 34,973 bags worth £37,498, and 880,323 (to 1949) bags for maize 818,839; £1,673,569, and 880,323 (to 1949) bags.

Trading profits totalled £230,724. Dividends, receivable were £2,301. Transfer from general reserve for equalization of dividends and bonus on purchases amounted to £25,038, and profit on the sale of assets were £2,742. Bad debts to the value of £27,293 have been written off. Bonus on purchases totalled £101,023. Preference dividends require £37,500, and ordinary dividend of 10% £90,989.

Issued capital consists of 430,372 in A ordinary shares, 179,822 in B ordinary shares, and £500,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares, all in units of 20. General reserve stands at £25,549, dividend and bonus equalization reserve at £100,000, and current liabilities at £1,562,292. Fixed assets are valued at £891,821, investments in subsidiaries at £1,078,268, and current assets at £3,856,453.

The directors are Captain D. A. Vaughan (chairman), Mr. Jas. MacKay (vice-chairman), Mr. G. M. Pain (managing), Mr. F. G. Walker (business), and Messrs. Andrew Dykes, J. C. Eksteen, C. D. Hill, A. Kubster, H. S. Smith, and L. Stern. The secretary is Mr. B. C. Symons.

The 35th annual general meeting will be held in Kitale on December 6.

If the yield throughout the country could be raised to between 900 lb. and 1,000 lb. of leaf tobacco per acre, the target of 165m. lb. for the next tobacco crop is very conservative indeed. — Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

Dalgely Report Increased Profit

DALGELY AND CO., LTD. a company with wide interests in East Africa, after providing £1,017,478 for the year ended June 30, 1950, has earned a consolidated profit of £993,129 in the year ended June 30, compared with £743,848 in the previous year. Special depreciation reserve reserves £100,000, contingencies reserve £250,000, and the dividends by the 51% cumulative preference shares and 12% of the ordinary shares absorbed £285,142, leaving a carry-forward of £561,444, against £514,547 brought

forward. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,480,000 in £1 shares, £1,500,000 in 5½% preference shares, £2,500,000 in 4½% redeemable shares, 1945-50, £500,000 in terminable debentures, and £83,500 in debentures secured, notes. Capital reserves stand at £5,820,362, revenue reserves at £1,974,277, deferred liabilities at £2,774,369, current assets at £1,977,229, including £1,000,000 in cash, and liabilities at £1,489,624, investments in subsidiary companies at £1,866,937, and fixed assets at £5,407,400.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (chairman), Lieut. Colonel C. P. Dalgely (deputy chairman), Mr. G. H. Hunter (managing), Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir James Guthrie, Mr. B. Speed, and Messrs. M. J. Habbington-Smith, A. K. Cameron, and Basil Sanderson.

Five Year Test

BEFORE DECIDING FINALLY on whether to adopt diesel or electric locomotives, East African Railways and Harbours are to experiment with diesel engines on the Nairobi-Nakuru section of the line, and on the advice of the East African Transport Advisory Committee, 10 large diesel locomotives of about 2,000 h.p. are to be ordered when further loan funds become available. In medium-sized diesels (of 1,100 to 1,400 h.p.) will be bought to replace obsolete steam locomotives. The question will be reviewed in about five years.

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TANGANYIKA MANAGEMENT & TRUST CO., LTD., has been re-constituted, with headquarters in Arusha, to engage in business as estate managers, financial and commercial consultants, and insurance and land agents.

The chairman is Mr. A. Kuenzler, managing director of Arusha, Ltd., planters, farmers, and exporters of wild game animals, chairman of Northern Province Planters, Ltd., and Director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, and Unga, Ltd.

Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson, managing director, was for 36 years in the service of Barclays Bank D.C.O. in East Africa, until he retired some months ago. His last 12 years had been spent in Arusha.

The other two directors are Mr. P. H. Hutchinson, a barrister-at-law, local legal firm, and for many years in the public service in Tanganyika, at one time was Custodian of Enemy Property, and Mr. A. R. Mathison who was at one time Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika, and later Regional Commissioner of Income Tax.

Rhodesia Railways 1947-57

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE ISSUE of the Rhodesia Railways magazine devotes much space to the "spectacular strides" made in the post-war years. In 1947 the revenue from traffic was £6,833,958, a decade later it had reached £27,198,706. Expenditure rose in the period from £3.5m. to £22.5m., the total of train miles from 8m. to 16m., and the number of passengers carried almost doubled to well over 4m. Copper traffic rose from 269,824 to 580,239 tons, and that of chrome from 167,713 to 717,576 tons. General goods transported totalled 1,874,384 tons in 1947, already this year 4,794,340 have been recorded. In March last, there were 392 locomotives, 581 passenger coaches, 1,614 wagons, and 110 miscellaneous service vehicles in service, and the staff, European and African, employed north of Bulawayo numbered 33,224.

Millions Lost on Maize

ABOUT 200,000 SHORT TONS of surplus maize from Southern Rhodesia have been sold to Britain, West Germany, and other countries for an average price of 28s. a bag f.o.r. Salisbury. The cost of exporting it was £1.85m. Farmers had been paid 41s. 6d. a bag by the Grain Marketing Board, and the cost of storage and transport was about 5s., so there was a net loss of 18s. 6d. a bag by the time the grain was put on rail for the coast.

N. Rhodesia Cuts Spending

CUTS IN EXPENDITURE totalling £750,000 in the current financial year in order to meet the position caused by the heavy drop in the price of copper are planned by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Making the announcement in the Legislative Council, Mr. H. Campbell Ballingall, Acting Financial Secretary, said that if steps were not taken to meet the situation now the territory's financial position in 1959-60 would be grave.

Kenya Local Loan

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has issued a new 6½% local loan to raise £14m. for the Colony's development requirements. The issue is a medium-term security (1972-74) offered at 97. Lists will close tomorrow. The loan is only a small part of the total of £18m. needed for the three-year development plan.

Of Commercial Concern

THE COTTON EXPORT DUTY in the Sudan was reduced at the beginning of this week from £S.3 Sudanese to £S.11. The Sudanese pound being worth 20s. 6d. The Sudan Gezira Board simultaneously announced lower reserve auction prices for most grades. Four-fifths of the last crop are still unsold, although reserve prices were set early this month by an average of about 2½d. per lb.

The new building in Livingstonia of the First Bannan Building Society has been opened by Mr. Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, who said that the Government was intent on the economic, social, and cultural advancement of the country in ways which would provide opportunities for all and the preservation of civilised standards.

The Uganda Government is to pay 60¢ per ton for the same quantity of cotton as last year, namely 600,000 lbs. per acre for unpulped cotton. The 1957 crop was approximately 15% of all the cotton grown in Africa. Only French West Africa and Angola exceeded Uganda's production.

The Rhodesian Wattle Co. Ltd. has opened a export factory on its Selbourne Estates of mullets from the plantations of the Wallester plant which will double the annual production of wattle extract to 15,000,000 lbs.

The Rhodesia African Assurance and P. Provident Corporation, which operates throughout the Rhodesias and East Africa, and caters exclusively for Africans, has opened offices in Nyasaland.

African teas sold on Mincing Lane last week averaged 3s. 4.66d. per lb. The highest price paid was 3s. 10½d. for consignments from Kenya, Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa.

London (Rhodesia), Ltd. have secured a three-year contract to supply tires and tubes to the Central Mechanical Equipment Department of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Burrill Co. Ltd., Kenya, has declared an interim dividend of 5% for the year ending March 31 next, less 10% to 15% of 5s. in the pound.

Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 3d. per share free of tax for the year ended December 31, against 2½d. last year.

The Standard Bank announces the opening of a daily agency at Redcliff, Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

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MINING

Mufulira Copper Mines' Profit of £6m.**Taxation Demanded More Than £4.1m.**

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LTD. after providing £4,142,000 for taxation, earned a net profit for the year ended June 30 of £6,091,972, compared with £9,289,793 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,350,000 and loan stock redemption reserve £35,533. Dividends totalling 9s. 9d. per share absorbed £4,834,362, leaving a carry-forward of £40,333, compared with £125,576 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £15,866,622. Revenue reserves and surplus amount to £4,034,571, loans to £1,350,000, provisions for replacements to £2,184,939, and current liabilities to £1,795,165. Fixed assets are valued at £2,471,253, trade investments and loans at £5,555,204, and current assets at £23,849,322, including £9,240,345 in cash.

For the second successive year production constituted a record — 99,793 long tons of molten blister copper, compared with 97,090 long tons in the previous year. Production of saleable copper amounted to 17,582 long tons of blister cakes and 81,113 long tons of electrolytic copper. The record was achieved in spite of a 10% cut in production from June 1. Copper sales amounted to 7,942 long tons, at an average price of £250 10s. 10d. per ton, compared with £340 12s. 1d. in the previous year.

Ore reserves on June 30 amounted to 151,111,000 short tons averaging 3.35% total copper and 0.91% copper oxide. The increase of over 2 1/2 m. tons arises from the inclusion of additional ore discovered by drilling and underground development to the west of the mine, outside the areas previously covered by the declared ore reserve.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman and president), Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson (deputy chairman, alternate Mr. A. M. Vere, who is also vice-president in charge of sales), Sir William Murphy (alternate Mr. G. B. Brehner, who is also controller), Sir Charles C. G. Cuttings (alternate Mr. E. S. Newton and Messrs. K. C. Acutt (alternate H. H. Taylor), Douglas O. Beckingham (alternate D. A. Eltherington, W. Marshall Clark (alternate C. P. Nichols), Harold K. Hochschild (alternate John Payne, Jr.), Walter Hochschild (alternate Colin Kirkpatrick), David D. Irwin (alternate H. B. Finn who is also administrative vice-president), J. H. Lascelles (executive vice-president, alternate Frank E. Buchy Harry Oppenheimer (alternate J. M. F. Phillimore), Robert M. Peterson (alternate Alexander B. MacLaren who is also technical vice-president), and Kenneth Richardson (alternate David A. B. Watson, Mr. H. A. Page is secretary.

The London Advisory Committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), E. C. Baring, C. W. Boise, I. N. Buchanan, Jack Thomson, A. C. Wilson, and Brigadier R. Micklen.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

CAM and MOTOR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., has declared an interim dividend of sixpence per share payable on January 14, 1958.

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Jangwilla: Locomotive (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 63, Dar es Salaam
Nairobi: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 347, Nairobi
Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Harare

Roan Antelope's Profits Halved**Net Profit of £4.2m. After Tax of £2.9m.**

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD., after providing £2,945,000 for taxation, earned a net profit of £4,216,526 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £8,358,513 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,750,000 and loan stock redemption reserve £4,790. Dividends totalling 1s. 6d. per share, less tax, require £3,033,345, leaving a carry-forward of £71,933 against £26,542 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £17,739,000 and the General reserve stands at £2,382,999, loan stock redemption reserve at £6,091,972, unappropriated profits at £71,933, loans to £1,350,000, provisions for replacement and obsolescence at £2,184,939, and current liabilities at £1,795,165. Fixed assets are valued at £6,881,307, investments and loans at £6,687,793, and current assets at £20,374,183, including £8,481,309 in cash.

Output for the year amounted to 86,211 long tons of blister copper, compared with 88,714 tons in the previous year, and totalled 84,687 tons, against 85,833 tons in 1956. Because of the present over-supply of copper on the world market, output is at the rate of production of 10% per ton from June 1 last. The average price realized was £250 10s. 10d. per long ton, compared with £336 11s. 8d. in the previous year.

The estimated tonnage of ore reserves remaining at June 30 was 95,168,000, containing 3.09% of copper. During the year 10,616 tons were added to the reserves, due primarily to the inclusion of ore intersected in the Mufulira special grant area.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir Harold P. Cartmel-Robinson (deputy chairman), Sir Charles C. G. Cuttings, Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs. H. B. Finn, Harold K. Hochschild (alternate Hans A. Vogelstein), Walter Hochschild (alternate Edwin Tuckley), David D. Irwin, Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. MacLaren, John Payne, Jr. (alternate Thomas G. Moore), Robert M. Peterson, and Jack Thomson.

Sir Ronald Prain is president, Mr. J. H. Lascelles executive vice-president, Mr. Alexander B. MacLaren technical vice-president, Mr. H. B. Finn administrative vice-president, Mr. A. M. Vere vice-president in charge of sales, Mr. G. B. Brehner controller, and Mr. E. H. Page secretary.

The London Advisory Committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), C. W. Boise, E. J. T. Goudie, J. E. W. Lomas, and Brigadier R. Micklen.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE LTD., after providing £39,254 for taxation, earned a group profit of £120,693 for the year ended June 30, compared with £106,599 in the previous year. Net addition to reserves was £29,500 and premium written off shares in subsidiaries £42,571. The year's dividend 22 1/2% (the same) absorbed £90,562.

Consolidated Goldfields Dividend

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. have recommended a final dividend of 3s. per share, less tax, making a total for the year ended June 30 of 4s. (the same).

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Rhodesian Selection Trust's Report

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, after providing £4,118,838 for taxation, earned a group profit of £7,382,602 during the year ended June 30, compared with £9,445,793 in the previous year. Taxation adjustments add a further £24,275. Loan stock redemption reserve receives £22,735, and general reserve £1,962,317. Dividends totalling 2s. per share, less tax, require £2,827,432, leaving a carry-forward of £1,076,165, compared with £710,000 brought forward.

The reserve capital of the company is £11,309,729. Revenue reserves stand at £29,819, and current liabilities at £2,926,172. Fixed assets are valued at £11,511,765, and current assets at £3,211,181, including £2,443 cash in hand. The company's subsidiaries include Mufulla Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines Ltd., Chibishi Mines Ltd., Baluba Mines Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Services, Ltd., Vainona Estates, Ltd., Choma Mines, Ltd. and Nyasaland Mining Corporation, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman and president), Sir Harold Carmichael Robinson (deputy chairman), Sir William L. Murray, and Messrs. H. R. Egan (administrative vice-president), Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild (deputy), Hans A. Vogelstein, Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Scobie (executive vice-president), Alexander B. MacClaren (technical vice-president), Thomas G. Moore (alternate John Payne Jnr.), Robert M. Peterson and Lewin Tucker (resident directors in Lusaka), Messrs. J. B. Broderick and R. H. Page are respectively controller and secretary.

The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, C. W. Boise, E. J. T. Gowdie, Jack Thomson, and Eric R. Micklem.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 14.

The text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

Chibuluma Mines Report

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £1,396,265 in the year ended June 30 after charging £400,000 for replacements; £1,395,060 was transferred to general reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £2,802, against £1,537 brought in.

This was the first full financial year since the concentrating plant was brought in to service. Production amounted to 75,788 short tons of copper concentrate and 36,764 short tons of cobalt/copper concentrate, containing 24,100 short tons of recoverable copper and 1,962,000 lb. of recoverable cobalt. Smelting of the copper concentrates was undertaken at other mines, and production of saleable copper amounted to 14,494 long tons of blister cakes, smelting capacity being insufficient to treat all the concentrates produced. Some 30,000 short tons remained unsmelted at the end of June.

Treatment of the cobalt/copper concentrates began towards the end of the year on the commissioning of the cobalt plant at Ndola, and the resultant cobalt/copper matte is shipped to Europe for refining.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman and president), Mr. J. H. Lascelles (deputy chairman and executive vice-president), Sir Charles G. G. Cumings (alternate E. S. Newson), and Messrs. K. C. Acutt (alternate M. H. Taylor), Robert H. MacBruce, Alexander B. MacClaren (technical vice-president), Thomas G. Moore (alternate Harold K. Hochschild), John Payne Jnr. (alternate Walter Hochschild), Robert M. Peterson (alternate H. R. Egan) who is also administrative vice-president, and Kenneth Richardson (alternate David A. B. Watson), and Lewin Tucker. Mr. A. M. Vere is vice-president in charge of sales, Mr. G. B. Broderick is the controller, and Mr. R. H. Page the secretary.

The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, J. B. Donison, E. J. T. Gowdie, Jack Thomson, and A. C. Wilson.

The text of the chairman's speech appears on another page.

Ndola Copper Refineries

NDOLA COPPER REFINERIES, a subsidiary of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., have an issued capital of £2,600,000 in £1 shares. Interest receivable stands at £27,356, less taxes thereon, current liabilities at £272,188, fixed assets at £2,357,559, preliminary expenses at £1,512, and current assets at £530,473, including £292,453 in cash.

Wankie Colliery Company's Report

THE WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., after providing £230,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £997,030 in the year ended August 31, compared with £891,647 in the previous year. General reserve receives £285,000 and taxation equalization reserve £170,000, and dividends totalling 1s. 1½d. per share absorb £577,640, leaving a carry-forward of £29,390, against £95,307 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 65,272,000 in 10s. shares. Capital and revenue reserves stand at £2,200,000, and future taxation reserve at £248,922, debentures at £2,067,740, and other liabilities at £1,070,907. Fixed assets are valued at £2,215,573 and current assets at £3,571,362, including £52,011 in cash. Sales during the year were 3,945,876 (3,695,256) tons of coal, 17,239 (182,843) tons of coke, 46,088 (56,893) tons of liquid ammonia, 951,041 (980,000) tons of tar, 915 (884) tons of liquid ammonia, and 230 (10) tons of benzole.

After protracted negotiations with the Southern Rhodesian Government and Rhodesia Railways the company was able to rail-coal to Lourenço Marques for export on a modest scale. The Railways were able to quote only a temporary rate for a limited tonnage of 50,000 tons at the rate of 100 tons per month, insufficient to enable long-term export contracts to be planned.

The directors are Mr. T. Coulter (chairman), Mr. L. Wihart (managing director), Sir Ronald Prain, Sir T. Ellis Robins, the Hon. Humphrey V. Gibbs, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clarke, M. W. Rush, and M. Van Weyenberg. The alternate directors are Messrs. E. J. F. Harrington, J. H. Lascelles, C. P. Nichols, and G. W. H. Rely.

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

The 24th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 9.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear elsewhere.

The Price of Copper

THE PRICE OF COPPER fell rather more than £3 to £48 per ton on the London market on Monday on news from the Copper Institute that the free world output of refined copper in October was the third highest monthly figure since the end of the war, despite the fact that the temporary closing of mines in the U.S.A. and Mexico for overhaul had withheld more than 7,000 tons. Production totalled 266,938 short tons, compared with 227,137 tons in September and 231,669 in August. The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metals estimates that world stocks at the end of September exceeded 1m. tons.

Messina's Capital Plans

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. is to raise its borrowing limit to a sum equal to 75% of the consolidated net value of the company's assets as disclosed by the latest audited accounts, approximately £3,600,000. The company has also announced its intention of issuing from the reserve capital of Rhodesia Copper Ventures Ltd., a company formed to work Copper claims in Southern Rhodesia which is controlled by Messina, a further 8m. shares (present issued capital 40m. units of 5s.), of which Messina will take up approximately 84%.

Drilling for Oil

B.P. SHELL PETROLEUM EXPLORATION CO., LTD. which has struck test wells for oil on Mafai Island and Zanzibar Island, has decided to drill its third deep test well at Mandawa, about halfway between Kilwa and Lindi on the southern coast of Tanganyika and some 20 miles inland. For some months prospecting has been in progress, and an airstrip has been made.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD. announces that income for the year to June 30 totalled £11,604, against £6,388, reducing the debit to £104,532. Quoted investments standing in the books at £86,243 had a market value of £190,801, and unquoted investments of £16,800 are valued at upwards of £85,000.

Rio Tinto

RIO TINTO CO., LTD. announces that shareholders have applied for more than 98% of the rights issue of 2,083,200 ordinary shares of 10s. at 50s. each.

Company Reports**Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Copper Market in Condition of Over-Supply

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, will be held on December 13, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is the statement, dated October 18, 1957, by the chairman, Sir ROBERT L. PEARCE, O.B.E., which has been submitted to the members with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1957:

My statement to shareholders this year is presented against the background of a copper market and industry situation which has completely changed in the last 18 months.

Up to March, 1956, the copper industry of the world for many years enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. This was based on an uninterrupted demand for copper arising from major schemes of reconstruction and developments put in hand after the war, of military requirements in particular caused by the Korean war, and by governmental stock-piling policies.

These cumulative developments had combined to create a shortage in supplies with the inevitable consequence of a price increase. The resulting prosperity was not viewed by all without serious misgivings about the future, in the short run the possibility of a severe reaction, in the long run the loss of many of copper's traditional uses.

The same shortages and high prices caused both public and private expenditure on the development of new mines, many of which have come into production in the last two years. It is this feature which has reversed the trend and the copper market is at present in a condition of over-supply. The inevitable price reaction has occurred with a speed and severity which has surprised most observers.

This forms the background of this year's accounts and of my statement. The year ended June, 1957, saw our profits of the previous year approximately halved, but nevertheless they cannot be deemed unsatisfactory by any other standard. The current year, short of any major development not at present foreseeable, will again see a reduction in our profits. Later in this statement I submit an appreciation on the present outlook, but before doing so I will deal briefly with the position of the various companies in which we are interested.

Mufulira

During the year the Mufulira company announced plans for the development of "Mufulira West" which was referred to in my statement last year. Details were submitted to shareholders last July and may be summarized briefly as follows.

The Mufulira-West development is expected to increase the mining and milling capacity from 400,000 tons a month to 600,000 tons a month, representing an increase in refined copper output capacity of 55,000 long tons per annum. The cost of this development is £16 million and finance will be found in three ways. First, £2 million will go to European housing and Mufulira is making a new departure by arranging for these houses to be owned by a property company which is also arranging to finance their construction. Secondly, since the end of the financial year Mufulira has redeemed the outstanding unsecured loan stock 1960/64 and made a new issue of £7 million debentures 1967/82, carrying an interest rate of 6½ per cent per annum, and privately placed at 98. This issue is at present 25 per cent called and equal calls will be made in each of the next three years. Thirdly, Mufulira expects to find the balance of £7 million from its own resources.

This development is expected to be completed in 1961 and is based on the hypothesis of receiving hydro-electric power from Kariba through the Copperbelt interconnection system. When this development is completed Mufulira will have a capacity of 155,000 long tons of copper, which would make it the second largest underground copper mine in the world. Our confidence in Mufulira as one of the outstanding mines of the world remains unchanged.

Details of last year's operations will be found in the accounts reports which accompany this statement.

Chibuluma

Chibuluma last year completed its first full financial year of operation with satisfactory results. The proviso must be entered, however, that the price of copper mined in the early years is expected to be considerably higher than it will be as time goes on and therefore Chibuluma may be faced, as most Copperbelt companies have been, with gradually rising costs and a continual expenditure on increasing plant capacity to handle more ore as the grade falls, if copper production is to be maintained.

Chibuluma has two other problems. The first is that, owing to its size, it has not constructed its own smelter and therefore depends on the availability of smelter capacity elsewhere on the Copperbelt. While this does not appear to present any problem over a long period there will be times when it may have to stock concentrates which will be smelted at some later date. Consequently its production of refined metal may fluctuate in contrast to smelting production. This situation has occurred already and Chibuluma ended the past year with a considerable stock of unsmelted copper concentrates which are expected to be converted into metal during the coming year. This will result in Chibuluma's metal output for the current year being at an abnormally high level.

The other question concerns cobalt production. This phase of Chibuluma's business is not so satisfactory, first, on account of the present state of the cobalt market and, secondly, on account of the higher-than-estimated capital cost of constructing and completing the cobalt refinery at Ndola. Details will be found in the attached reports and chairman's statement on this phase of the company's operations, and all I wish to add here is the inevitable conclusion that until substantial further uses are developed for cobalt the prospects are not such as to warrant the opinion that we can count on cobalt for any great part of Chibuluma's profits.

However, as long as any of the loan from the United States Government remains outstanding for repayment, it will be possible for Chibuluma to discharge its loan obligations by delivering cobalt to the American stockpile up to a maximum tonnage agreed with the General Services Administration. The payment due to be made during this financial year, will nevertheless have to be made partly in terms of copper in the absence of sufficient cobalt output, and a delivery of 2,000 tons of copper has already been made. The amount of loan outstanding will be reduced to approximately £4 million during the year.

The manager's report and chairman's statement on details of the past year's operations at Chibuluma.

Chambishi

This time last year I referred to the intention to open up the Chambishi mine subject to being able to arrange the necessary finance.

Last July we received notification from the Chambishi company that up to that point the directors had not been able to arrange such facilities on terms which they would consider satisfactory. The same notification detailed the proposed development which, in brief, is that for a cost of £13 million the Chambishi mine could be developed to produce 25,000 tons of copper per annum.

The present conditions in the financial markets are such that it is not possible to arrange for the raising of sums of this magnitude on suitable terms, and the development of Chambishi will therefore have to continue to wait for more favourable financial conditions. The matter is constantly under consideration by the Chambishi directors.

Baluba

During the year the exploration work which confirms that Baluba has extended our knowledge of the characteristics of the orebody. There is no intention at present of developing this property, partly because of the continued requirement to delimit the extent of the orebody, partly because its future may be tied up with developments on the neighbouring Mwashiri property belonging to Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited, and partly because of the present state of the cobalt market. It will be recalled that as far as is known Baluba, which is primarily a copper deposit, is also the largest undeveloped cobalt property in the world. Baluba thus represents part of this company's future, rather than present, assets and one which we are confident will prove to be a most important property in due course.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Limited

This company has continued its function of providing administrative, technical, purchasing, and other services as required by the other companies in the Group. An innovation in the conduct of the prospecting programmes in Northern Rhodesia which it operates on behalf of the Group has been the employment in field operations of a helicopter under charter arrangements. The extension to the building of the Kalusha flotation pilot plant, to provide for a gravity concentrator pilot plant, was completed and machinery is in process of installation. This plant should be available for use by the end of the year.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited

This company has completed its second year of activity. It has been concerned primarily with the investigation of prospects in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As is customary with exploration companies of this sort, of the many projects examined the majority proved to be abortive. Nevertheless current investigations include several mineral occurrences which are considered well worth further exploration.

The Salisbury laboratory referred to last year will be opened in December.

The company has co-operated with the Atomic Energy Authority in the matter of investigating radioactive occurrences.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments Limited

For administrative and other reasons it was decided that those investments of the Company which were considered to be of a semi-permanent nature should preferably be held by a separate company, formed for that purpose. Accordingly, a new company, named Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments Limited, was formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary with an authorized capital of £100,000, which has taken over from the Company certain investments, and the Company has subscribed for 25,000 shares of £1 each in the new company, at par.

Vainona Estates Limited

This is the subsidiary company which covers the housing and real-estate interests of the Group outside the Copperbelt and which operates the farm near Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, and the pilot scheme to assess the agricultural potentialities of the Kafue Flats. The farm is operating successfully and the pilot scheme is beginning to show encouraging results.

The preceding review will indicate that although we continue to diversify our interests gradually, our income as usual comes predominantly from the dividends of Mufulira Copper Mines Limited. For the past year the dividends declared total £1,000,000 per share, bringing us in an income of £3.1 million. The various activities referred to above have required some part of this income to be set aside to finance such activities, and after making these reserves your board has recommended an interim dividend of 8d. per share, payable on July 1, now recommends a final dividend of 1s. 4d. per share, less taxes.

This recommendation, if approved in general meeting, will cost £1.9 million and will allow the transfer of £200,000 to general reserve. This will be utilised for various commitments in regard to those companies chiefly concerned with prospecting and will permit a further strengthening of the cash position.

I trust that shareholders will agree that it is satisfactory that the present plans for the expansion of Mufulira, which will give your company a greatly enhanced asset, have been arranged without calling on shareholders for any part of the finance.

Miscellaneous

There were no changes on the board of your Company since my last statement. The board has appointed Mr. J. Thomson and Mr. E. J. F. Goudie to be members of the London Advisory Committee.

Informal shareholders' meetings were convened at the beginning of this year in London and New York. This was the fourth consecutive year in which we have had such meetings, and in view of the large attendances by both British and American shareholders, I propose to call similar meetings early in the new year.

Conclusion

I have dealt at the beginning of this statement with the short history of the copper business in the last few years. It will be expected of me that I should give some expression of opinion on the future outlook.

The short-term outlook has seldom been more confused and he would indeed be a rash man who ventured to express a view as to what course the copper market might take during this financial year. Not only are normal copper market considerations involved but, on this occasion, we are concerned with greater and more general world tendencies, which are affecting other commodities and may affect the general level of world trade.

It is more permissible to take a long view, and indeed the mining business consists, and always has consisted, in the taking of the forward view. On this basis I feel that the fall in the price of copper which, as I said earlier, has surprised most observers by its severity and speed and which may cause the immediate short-term problems, may on the other hand be a blessing in disguise. Just as at high price levels we were concerned about the future of the industry, so at current levels there can be little doubt that the consumption of copper will be greatly stimulated and should assure for the industry the continuance of its historical growth factor.

Mufulira Copper Mines Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Ore Production Highest Yet Recorded

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LIMITED will be held on December 12, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an abridgment of the statement dated October 18, by the chairman, SIR RONALD E. PRAIN, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the members.

The profits for the year show a substantial decrease in comparison with the previous year which constituted an all-time record in the history of this company. This notwithstanding, the profits for the year ended last June may still be considered as satisfactory. As far as can be seen at the time of writing, however, they are unlikely to be repeated during the current year.

Production and Costs

The production of ore was 4.5 million tons which is the highest yet recorded. The mill grade, however, showed a further decline and at 2.86 per cent was the lowest since the commencement of operations. This is part of a planned readjustment of grade consequent upon the adoption of the mass mining methods introduced some years ago. The production in terms of recoverable blister copper was just over 100,000 long tons, also a record. Sales totalled 95,942 long tons, made up as to 30,304 tons as cathodes, 42,300 tons as wirebars and 23,338 tons as blister.

The cost of production averaged £145 per long ton of copper in all forms, delivered buyers, as compared with £153 per ton during the previous year. Reductions in costs occurred on account of lower mineral royalties, which are related to the price of copper, and an account of other factors which are geared either to the price of copper or to our profit margin per ton.

If these variable costs are eliminated in a comparison with costs of the previous year, we find that there is an increase in other costs of £12 per ton. The main factor in these increased costs is that of railage.

Financial Results

The average price at which our copper was sold was £259 per ton, a decrease of £82 compared with the previous year. The profit margin per ton of copper decreased from £187 to £114 for the year under review, and the gross profits on this basis amounted to £10,467,000 to which has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks and interest earned.

Tax on the trading profit amounts to £4,142,000 and from the resulting net profit the two major appropriations which have been made are those relating to replacements reserve and general reserve.

The former appropriation has been set this year at £1.5 million. The replacements reserve thus stood at the end of June at a figure of £2,185,000 which bears a realistic relationship to the amounts which we expect to spend on replacements during the current year.

The appropriation to general reserve has been set at £1,350,000. This covers the increase in the value of our copper stocks, certain capital payments, in respect of our participation in various prospecting companies, and, principally, a further contribution towards the

sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government by way of subscription to Federal Development Bonds, which will be applied primarily to the cost of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, and towards loans made to the two Northern Territories. It will be recollected from my statement of last year that the four major copper producing companies on the Copperbelt agreed to lend the Federal Government a total of £20 million over a period of five years. The participation by this company has been provisionally fixed at £5 million. The Northern Territorial loans by this company amount to £1.5 million. In the year ended June 30, 1956, we reserved a substantial sum towards these obligations and for the year just ended we have earmarked £580,000 for the same purpose as part of the appropriation to general reserve.

Your board does not consider that it is essential to reserve the whole of our contribution during the period in which we are obligated to subscribe for the Federal Bonds. It is felt that an automatic reserve for this purpose might involve too great a strain on the annual profits between now and 1960 and the policy of your board will be to reserve each year such sums as may appear to be reasonable in relation to the profits earned. If the amounts reserved between 1956 and 1960 are not sufficient to cover our contributions, it is proposed to find the balance from our cash resources, and in that event to continue annual appropriations in the period after 1960 until our full contributions have been reserved from profits.

Dividends

The net profit, after making the appropriations already referred to, amounted to £4,742,000. An interim dividend of 3s. 3d. per share, less taxes, was paid and the final now recommended is 6s. 6d. per share, less taxes.

Since the end of the financial year the price of copper has fallen still further and our profit margin has thus been again reduced.

Mine Position

For reasons connected with the present overall world copper position, we decided to curtail production from June 1, 1957, to a rate equivalent to 90 per cent of our capacity. Our target for the current year is thus 93,000 long tons of copper, of which 3,000 tons may be required to go into stock build-up in view of the expansion programme at Mufulira.

Expansion Programme

The ore reserve position shows that during the year we have brought in about 21 million tons of new reserves, which represent part of the new reserves on Mufulira West. Last July we advised shareholders in some detail about the expansion programme. In brief we expect for an expenditure of about £16 million to be able to bring in additional copper production beginning in the year 1961; to the extent of a further 55,000 tons per annum over our present capacity. As a whole, in terms of copper metal production, the second largest underground copper mine in the world.

To finance this development it is proposed that £2 million be spent on additional European housing, but

we shall not be called upon to find this sum in cash. We are making a new departure in financing the finance for this will be found from outside sources. Towards the remaining capital of £14 million we have raised a sum of £7 million by a new issue of debentures which carry interest of 6½ per annum.

It is the board's present intention that the remaining £7 million will be found from the company's internal resources over the next few years.

Copper

The year ended June 30, 1956, saw the turn of the copper market which had been on the increase more or less continuously since 1950. The price reached an all-time peak during March, 1956, and since then it has receded to about the level at which the rise began. The rise occurred over a period of five to six years, whereas the fall has occurred in a period of about one and a half years.

The main reason for this transformation in the fortunes of the copper producing industry is quite simple, namely, that whereas the trend of consumption has been maintained throughout this period on a steadily rising scale, the supplies of copper on the other hand have increased very substantially. This in turn is due mainly to two factors; the first that there has been a great absence of strikes in the main producing centres; the second, the bringing into production of the many new mines which have been developed either under the stimulus of the Korean war or on account of rising prices.

This turnaround in the statistical position, which had been foreseen for some time, has naturally affected the price of the commodity in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. Shareholders who have read my statements during the last two years will not have been surprised that there has been an inevitable reaction in the price. Nevertheless, the reaction, though foreseen, has been sharper than most observers in the industry would have cared to predict two years ago. Recent weeks have seen the price reach a point where some resistance appears to have been encountered. It is too early to say what may be the outlook for the next year. There are many factors of uncertainty in the situation, and many of these factors are not necessarily peculiar to the copper industry. In fact similar conditions have been experienced in other commodities.

It is important, however, in assessing the overall copper picture to maintain some sense of proportion. It is well known that when copper was rising to unexpectedly high levels many sections of the producing industry viewed this rise with the greatest misgivings, partly because of the damage that might be permanently done to the development of copper as a commodity, and partly because of the danger that the reaction in price would be proportionately drastic. Now that this reaction has occurred the converse must be true that present price levels do not constitute any threat to the future development of copper as an industrial material, and for this reason, correspondingly, one is justified in placing greater confidence in the long-term outlook for the commodity than was the position two years ago. We would expect, therefore, that copper will continue to reproduce its historic growth factor and that if this is so the present imbalance between supply and demand should be corrected and the copper producing industry will continue to enjoy the development which has characterised it during this century.

There remains, however, one question which has exercised the minds of people concerned with this industry, whether as producers, consumers or share-

holders in companies predominantly interested in copper. It must be presumed that it has also exercised the minds of the governments of those countries where copper plays an exceptional part in the national economy. This question is that of how to avoid the extremes of high and low prices which have characterised the last two years and which in fact have been a feature of the copper industry in a lesser degree over a much longer period. Of the various suggestions which have been put forward on occasions in the past none appears to me to offer a better chance of restoring the position than for the larger producers of the world to impose on themselves from time to time some voluntary restriction of output. There is little that such producers can do to alter the pattern of demand, but there is much they can do to alter the pattern of supply by orderly curtailment when prices reach certain levels. If the majority of larger producers adopted this course the degree of curtailment necessary at the present time to balance the statistical picture might not be found to be unduly great.

We have shown where our opinion lies by voluntary reduction of our output to 90% of capacity.

Copper Marketing

A subsidiary factor is the question of different marketing methods. I say subsidiary because the basic influence on copper prices is the statistical position. In other words production policy rather than marketing policy appears to me to be at the root of the problem.

So far as our business is concerned it will be recalled that early in 1955 we were asked by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation to adopt a system of quoting prices which would offer a more stable price level than the prices quoted by the London Metal Exchange. I made it clear in my statement last year that we have been prepared always to examine any marketing system which our customers, and other importers of copper into the United Kingdom, may desire. I have also stressed the fact that this is a question which concerns not so much our shareholders as our customers.

During the past year, at the request of the importers of copper into the United Kingdom, the two Rhodesian groups jointly presented to the importers certain proposals designed to achieve a uniformity of price for Rhodesian copper imported into the U.K. These proposals were designed to meet the wish of the importers to have a Rhodesian price system which, while not deviating too far from the general level of prices on the London Metal Exchange, would enable copper prices to remain unaltered for longer periods.

Unfortunately, after several months of negotiations, it became clear at the beginning of this month that it would not be possible to reach agreement between the Rhodesian producers on the one hand and the British importers on the other. The industry was thus faced with the continuance of a dual price structure in the United Kingdom which is not a position that should be maintained indefinitely. We were, therefore, not surprised to receive earlier this month a letter from the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation in which a request was made for us to consider a reversion to the London Metal Exchange basis of pricing. In line with our declared wish to conform as far as possible to the wishes of users of our copper, we have agreed to accede to this request.

The chairman's remarks under the headings Industrial Relations, Miscellaneous, and Conclusion are similar to those contained in his statement on an adjoining page to the members of Ronit Antelope Copper Mines Limited.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Results and Prospects Reviewed

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LIMITED, will be held on December 12, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an abridgement of the Statement dated October 8, by the Chairman, Sir Ronald E. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the members.

The profits for the year show a substantial decrease in comparison with the previous year which constituted an all-time record in the history of this company. This notwithstanding, the profits for the year under review may still be considered as satisfactory. As far as can be seen at the time of writing, however, they are unlikely to be repeated during the current year.

Production and Costs

Production during the past year was affected by a strike of African employees during September, 1956.

In spite of this the production of ore was 5.85 million tons, which is the highest yet recorded. The mill grade at 1.95 per cent. was the lowest since the commencement of operations. The policy of lowering cut-off grades enabled a higher mining recovery to be achieved. The production in terms of blister copper was 86,294 long tons.

The cost of production averaged £156 per long-ton of blister copper delivered to buyers, as compared with £167 per ton during the previous year. Reductions in costs occurred on account of lower mineral royalties, which are related to the price of copper, and on account of other factors which are geared either to the price of copper or to our profit margin per ton.

If these variable costs are eliminated in a comparison with costs of the previous year, we find that there is an increase in other costs of £11 per ton. The main factor in these increased costs is that of railrage. During the year the rates charged by the Rhodesia Railways for the carriage of copper from the mine to sea port were approximately doubled. This exceptional increase in rates applies to all Copperbelt companies, and the industry as a whole has challenged the validity of the Railway Board's action in imposing such a drastic increase, particularly as the Railways appear to have invoked the principle of ability to pay at a time when that ability has been greatly impaired by the reduction in the selling price of copper which has occurred during the past 18 months.

Financial Results

The average price at which our copper was sold was £251 per ton, a decrease of £86 compared with the previous year. The profit margin per ton of copper decreased from £169 for the previous year to £95 for the year under review, and the gross profits on this basis amounted to £7.35 million which has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks and interest earned. These profits represent 55 per cent. of those of the previous year.

Tax on the trading profit amounts to £2,945,000 and from the resulting net profit the two major appropriations which have been made are those relating to replacements reserve and general reserve.

The former appropriation has been set this year at £1.25 million, representing a charge equivalent to £1.5 per ton produced. The replacements reserve thus stood at the end of June at a figure of £2,672,000 which bears a realistic relationship to the amounts which we expected to spend on replacement during the current year.

The appropriation to general reserve has been set at £1,150,000. This covers the increase in the value of our copper stocks; certain capital payments in respect of our participation in various prospecting companies; and, principally, our contributions towards the Ndola Refinery and sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government by way of subscribing to Federal Development Bonds, which will be applied primarily to the cost of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, and towards loans made to the two Northern Territories. It will be recalled from my report of last year that the four major copper producing companies on the Copperbelt agreed to lend the Federal Government a total of £70 million over a period of five years. The participation by the four companies has been provisionally fixed at £4 million. The Northern Territories loans by this company amount to £1.1 million. In the year ended June 30, 1956, we reserved a substantial sum towards these obligations and for the year just ended we have earmarked £500,000 for the same purpose as part of the appropriation to general reserve.

Your board does not consider that it is essential to reserve the whole of our contribution during the period in which we are obligated to subscribe for the Federal Bonds. It is felt that an automatic reserve for this purpose might involve too great a strain on the annual profits between now and 1960 and the policy of your board will be to reserve each year such sums as may appear to be reasonable in relation to the profits earned. If the amounts reserved between 1956 and 1960 are not sufficient to cover our contributions, it is proposed to find the balance from our cash resources, and in that event to continue annual appropriations in the period after 1960 until our full contributions have been reserved from profits.

Dividends

The net profit, after making the appropriations already referred to, amounted to £3,667,000. An interim dividend of 6d. per share, less taxes, was paid last July, and the final dividend now recommended by your directors is 1s. per share, less taxes. If this recommendation is approved by stockholders in general meeting, the total dividend for the year will then be 1s. 6d. per share, less taxes, which compares with a total dividend for the previous year of 2s. 8d. per share, if account is taken of the bonus issue, which was made during the year, under which stockholders received four new shares for every five previously held.

Since the end of the financial year the price of copper has fallen still further and our profit margin has thus been again reduced. I deal later in this statement with the question of the present outlook.

Mine Position

Many of the costs included in our overall costs per ton are due to factors which are outside the control of the mine management and we are satisfied that as far as the remaining costs are concerned they have been most efficiently kept under control.

This is perhaps the place to refer to the retirement of Mr. J. Thomson as general manager. Mr. Thomson was appointed to that post in 1947 and retired at July 31 last. Mr. Thomson's years of office covered a period of many important developments at the Roan mine. They also covered some important years in the development of the Copperbelt and of its labour situation. To all these developments Mr. Thomson made a

very big contribution. He originally joined the company as an engineer. He entered the management in 1945, so his experience has covered a very wide range both of time and duties. We wish him every success in the new appointment which he is taking up in London, where he will be closely in touch with the affairs of Roan Antelope. Your board has appointed him a director of the company, an action which stockholders will be asked to ratify at the general meeting.

Mr. Thomson has been succeeded by Mr. N. M. Kenny, who joined the company in 1949 and who has been in the management since 1950. We have every confidence that Mr. Kenny will make a worthy successor to Mr. Thomson, and we take this opportunity of wishing him, too, every success.

For reasons connected with the present overall world copper position, we decided to curtail production from June 1, 1957, to a rate equivalent to 90 per cent. of our capacity. Our target for the current year is thus 80,000 tons of copper, of which 2,500 tons may be required to go into stock build-up for our pipeline requirements, and as part of a steady build-up of stocks for the purpose of entering the electrolytic refining field.

It is satisfactory to record that during the year there was no shortage in respect of power supplies to the Copperbelt. This has been due principally to the inter-connection with the Belgian Congo hydro-electric system which took place about a year ago, and which has enabled the Copperbelt for the first time since the end of the war to abandon the expedients of wood-burning, oil-burning and the importation of overseas coal.

Ndola Refinery

During the year, much progress was made in the construction of the electrolytic copper refinery at Ndola, owned by this Company's subsidiary, Ndola Copper Refineries Limited. The first section of this plant is expected to come into operation during 1958 and the second half early in 1960.

We have financed our share of the cost of the refinery to date out of profits and it is your board's present intention to continue this policy. Towards our ultimate share of about £3 million so far £2.05 million has been reserved.

Industrial Relations

In my statement last year I referred to the Commission of Inquiry which was then sitting and which had been set up by the Northern Rhodesia Government consequent on the series of African strikes throughout the Copperbelt, which led to the declaration of a State of Emergency on September 11, 1956. The recommendations of the Commission were published in November, 1956, and are referred to in the general manager's report and where these concern the companies, discussions have been initiated with the other parties concerned. Since the Commission of Inquiry, relations with the African Mineworkers Trade Union and the Mines' African Staff Association have been better and this has assisted the progress of African advancement which continues at a satisfactory pace.

The year under review has unfortunately been characterized by a number of unofficial and unconstitutional stoppages by European daily-paid employees on the Copperbelt. These culminated in the appointment by the Northern Rhodesia Government on July 30th of another Commission of Inquiry, with wide terms of reference, after a dispute over the hours to be worked by rockbreakers had led to the closing of the mines. As the commission's report has not yet been issued, it would be improper for me to comment on these events, except to say that in our circumstances in Rhodesia it is particularly important both that adequate industrial conciliation machinery should exist and that it should be properly used by all concerned. Failure to observe

the prescribed procedures can not only affect seriously the economy and development of the territories, but can easily prejudice the building up of racial harmony, on which the future of the Federation so largely depends.

As a result of the fall in the price of copper the copper bonus for the year to June 30, 1957, declined to 54½ per cent. and is currently around 25 per cent. Since the end of the year the companies have received claims from the European Staff Association and the European Union for a 15 per cent. increase in basic wages. The companies have taken the opportunity presented by this claim to initiate a comprehensive review of the whole structure of European employment.

Miscellaneous

Prospecting and exploration through the medium of concessions formed for that purpose, and in which your company is a shareholder, continued throughout the past year.

On July 1 this year your company, and others in the same Group, introduced what is called the Employees' Share Purchasing Plan. Under this plan, employees earning a stipulated minimum basic rate of pay are invited to contribute up to 10 per cent. of their salary for the purpose of buying shares in those companies of the Group which have Stock Exchange quotations, and the company undertakes to add 50 per cent. to the number of shares bought with such subscriptions. The response to this plan, which is designed to give employees an increased stake in the business of our Group of companies, has been very gratifying.

I mentioned last year that the future of the mine townships and the problems of stabilization and urbanization of African labour receive regular attention and study and I am glad to say that recently a home ownership scheme for European employees has been announced. Under this scheme, as soon as an employee occupies a house of his own in place of a company house, he will be paid a housing allowance of £30 per month. It is hoped to institute a corresponding scheme for senior African employees in the fairly near future.

During the year Sir Ellis Robins resigned from the board and Sir Charles Cumings was elected in his place. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Sir Ellis Robins for his services not only to your company but to the copper industry of Rhodesia, and to convey the compliments of your board to him on his appointment as President of The British South Africa Company.

Since the end of the year Mr. E. J. T. Goudie has been elected a member of the London Advisory Committee.

Stockholder Relations

Informal stockholders' meetings were convened at the beginning of this year in London and New York. This was the fourth consecutive year in which we have had such meetings, and in view of the large attendances by both British and American stockholders, I propose to call similar meetings early in the New Year.

Conclusion

The prospects for the current year, short of any major development not at present foreseeable, would not appear to be as favourable as those which obtained last year. The short-term outlook has seldom been more confused. As regards the long-term outlook, a fluctuating relationship between supply and demand is a normal feature of trade in the world's basic commodities and we do not regard the present state of over-supply as other than temporary.

(The chairman's remarks under the headings Copper Price and Copper Marketing are similar to those contained in the abridgment of his statement on an adjoining page to the members of Mufulira Copper Mines Limited).

Chibuluma Mines Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Remarkably High Recoveries Achieved

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CHIBULUMA MINES LIMITED, will be held on December 13, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is the statement, dated October 18, 1957, by the chairman, SIR RONALD L. PRAW, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the members with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1957:—

The accounts which are herewith submitted cover the first full year of operation at Chibuluma.

Production and Costs

The manager's report gives details of production from which it will be seen that when allowance is made for delays due to labour disputes, the mine maintained its scheduled rate of production which is about 40,000 tons of ore per month. The grade was higher than average, both for copper and cobalt. Mining costs were satisfactory. As far as the mill is concerned attention should be drawn to the remarkably high recoveries which have been achieved, both for copper and cobalt. These reflect credit on all those concerned in the design and operation of the mill.

Overall costs per long ton of copper may also be considered satisfactory, and I should like to take this opportunity of complimenting Mr. A. W. McNeil, the manager, and his organization, and all employees, on these good results of the year's operations at Chibuluma.

The final operation at the Chibuluma mine is the despatch of copper concentrates and cobalt concentrates for treatment elsewhere.

Copper Smelting

Chibuluma is dependent to some extent on being able to smelt its copper concentrates at one or more of the Copperbelt smelters, and at times this may involve the necessity to stockpile concentrates until smelting capacity becomes available. This situation occurred during the past year, partly because the grade of ore treated was higher than expected, and Chibuluma finished the year with a stock of copper concentrates containing about 9,200 long tons of recoverable copper. It is expected that these concentrates will be smelted during the current financial year, thus resulting in a metal production in excess of our regular rate.

Cobalt

The year saw the commissioning of the first stage of the cobalt plant at Ndola. In this plant the concentrates are converted to matte. Arrangements were entered into for the treatment of this matte in Belgium, and the returnable cobalt metal will be used to repay in part our loan from the United States Government.

Consideration continues to be given to the question of completing stage 2 of the cobalt plant which should enable us in due course to produce our own cobalt metal, thus obviating the necessity of shipping matte overseas.

Stage 1 of the cobalt plant has cost already more than our original estimates, and stage 2 would involve further capital expenditure. In coming to a conclusion it will be necessary to weigh this consideration in the light of our assessment of the future of the cobalt market.

Sales

Copper sales during the year amounted to 15,958 tons at an average revenue of £253.10s. per ton. No cobalt was sold and, for the reasons mentioned already,

it is unlikely that we shall have any cobalt for sale to the market while any part of the U.S. Government loan remains outstanding.

Financial

The gross trading profit for the year was £2,236,000. A slight decrease in stocks has to be deducted from this, and after including loan interest to the sum of £2,140,000 the net profit after crediting interest received comes out at £1,796,000.

Under the Federal tax laws applying to new mines no tax is payable on these profits.

Under our loan agreement with the General Services Administration of the U.S. Government we are obligated during the current financial year to supply metal to the Administration equivalent to 75 per cent. of these net profits by way of service charges. After adding back G.S.A. loan interest the sum due is £1,512,000 and this will be allocated firstly against accrued interest, and then the balance against redemption of loan capital. We expect in this way during the current year to have repaid all arrears of interest and to have made a first redemption of approximately £1 million, thus reducing the outstanding loan to £4 million at June 30, 1958.

After appropriating £400,000 for replacements, it is proposed that the balance of profit for the year should be transferred to general reserve, principally for the purpose of making provision for loan repayments. Accordingly, £1,395,000 is being transferred, and this leaves £3,000 to be carried forward on profit and loss account.

Miscellaneous

Labour relations at the mine during the year were satisfactory.

On July 1 this year your company, and others in the same Group, introduced what is called the Employees' Share Purchase Plan. Under this plan employees earning a stipulated minimum basic rate of pay are invited to contribute up to 10 per cent. of their salary for the purpose of buying shares in those companies of the Group which have Stock Exchange quotations and the company undertakes to add 50 per cent. to the number of shares bought with such subscriptions. The response to this plan, which is designed to give employees an increased stake in the business of our Group of companies, has been very gratifying.

I mentioned last year that the future of the mine townships and the problems of stabilization and urbanization of African labour receive regular attention and study and I am glad to say that recently a home ownership scheme for European employees has been announced. Under this scheme, as soon as an employee occupies a house of his own in place of a company house, he will be paid a housing allowance of £30 per month. It is hoped to institute a corresponding scheme for senior African employees in the fairly near future.

Board and Management

Since the last annual general meeting there have been two changes in your directorate. Sir Ellis Robins and Mr. W. Marshall Clark resigned. Sir Charles Cumings and Mr. K. C. Acutt were elected in their places. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Sir Ellis Robins and Mr. Marshall Clark for their services to your company and to convey the compliments of your board to Sir Ellis on his appointment as president of The British South Africa Company.

Mr. J. Thomson and Mr. E. J. T. Goudie have been elected members of the London Advisory Committee.

Since the end of the financial year we have received, with regret, the resignation of Mr. McNeil, the manager, who has decided to return to his native country of Canada. Mr. McNeil, who joined the Roan Antelope Company in 1931 and came to Chibuluma in 1952, was responsible for the development and construction stage, and then for bringing the mine successfully into production. He has established an enviable record of good labour relations and efficient management. In conveying to him the appreciation of the directors and shareholders, I should like to wish him and his family every happiness in their new life.

Mr. R. Cornthwaite, who has worked close to Mr. McNeil throughout this period, has been appointed manager as from February 1, 1958.

Conclusion

The Chibuluma Mine has got off to a good start. I must continue to draw attention, however, to the fact that its costs are at present running somewhat below what they may be expected to attain as time goes on and we have to mine nearer to, and eventually below, the average grade.

The current year should see a more than average copper metal production and this should not be interpreted as a regular occurrence.

The future of the cobalt market is at present somewhat uncertain and until we can see more clearly we should be unwise to count on cobalt as a worth-while contributor to our profits.

Coal prices in the Federation were reduced by an average of 7d. per ton at pithead for all grades on November 1.

Closing of Kansashi Mine

Mr. W. G. Dunlop's Statement

Mr. W. G. DUNLOP, Northern Rhodesia's Member for Mines and Works, said in the Legislative Council recently that he hoped the directors of the Kansashi mine would "in the not too distant future" get production under way again. The statement contained these passages:—

"The news that the mine is to close is a great blow to the development of the North Western Province. It was on the Copperbelt the day after the flooding occurred, and I learned there that steps had already been taken to ensure that in the event of the mine having to close other mining companies would, so far as they were able, also, reserve vacancies for Kansashi personnel who might otherwise be thrown out of employment.

"Kansashi, the oldest mine in the territory and the first copper producer, has not had a happy history. It was discovered in 1899. Copper was produced from it as long ago as 1901 and after a varied history it closed down after flooding in 1929. The old workings were reopened in 1952 and exploratory work continued until 1954 when it was placed on a care-and-maintenance basis. Full-scale mining operations were resumed in March, 1955, and the mine went into production in September, 1956.

"This remarkable achievement reflects the highest credit on the mine manager, Mr. Maclean, and all members of the staff, European and African, who worked themselves to the hilt to see that the mine was brought into production in the shortest possible time."

No Confidence

MR. GAVIN H. MACKENZIE, chairman of the Broken Hill branch of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, has lost that office in consequence of the evidence which he gave to the Honeyman Commission, a motion of no confidence having been carried by 80 to 45 votes. When the local branch committee had previously complained of his denunciation of the actions of the central executive of the union at the time of the rockbreakers' strike, voting on a similar motion had been in his favour.

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Company Report

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(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

EXPORTS BEGUN ON MODEST SCALE

Mr. T. Coulter on Coal Price Agreement

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS are from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. T. COULTER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1957.

The profit for the year before taxation amounted to £1,227,030, compared with £1,141,647 for 1956, being an increase of £85,383.

The profit figure stated above represents the balance remaining after deduction of £288,511 surplus revenue in terms of the Coal Price Agreement, and does not take into account the increase in the profit margin provision claimed by the Company in terms of the incentive clause of the agreement. In the balance sheet the amount of £288,511 deducted has been brought in as a special reserve, less income tax on that amount, which has been separately shown under future taxation.

The balance of the contingency reserve, amounting to £65,000 and now no longer required, has been brought back as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Taxation absorbed £230,000 and a sum of £170,000 was transferred to taxation equalization reserve to provide for the higher incidence of taxation which will accrue when the "New Mine Allowance" in respect of No. 3 Colliery has been fully claimed. In terms of the Price Agreement, an amount of £285,000 was transferred to general reserve which now stands at £1,270,000.

Dividend No. 65 of 6d. per share was paid in April, 1957, and dividend No. 66 of 7½d. per share was paid on October 11. The total distribution was £577,640 which represents 1s. 1½d. per share and compares with 1s. per share paid last year.

Fixed Assets

Capital expenditure on fixed assets during the year, less sales, amounted to £748,952. The balance sheet shows fixed assets at August 31, 1957, totalling £8,215,573. Current assets (excluding stocks and stores) at £3,019,252 as against current liabilities of £1,070,907 indicate a surplus of £1,948,345, represented by Federal Government stocks, loans and deposits.

The following tabulation gives a comparison of the sales of coal and coke for the past three years ended August 31:

	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	3,414,719	3,695,356	3,945,378
Coke	220,966	242,848	272,239

These figures indicate a rather disappointing slowing down in the rate of sales expansion towards the Company's target of over 5,000,000 tons per annum.

The average selling price of coal remained at 19s. 6d. per ton throughout the year, pending settlement of the company's claim in regard to the basic cost of production, as affecting the margin of profit per ton in terms of the Price Agreement. This claim is the subject of arbitration proceedings between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the company, which we anticipate will commence early in December, 1957. In the meantime we have had to base the company's profit margin for the year under review on the minimum amount provided for in the Price Agreement.

The company was able in June to commence the despatch of coal to Lourenço Marques for export on a modest scale. The railways, however, have only been able to quote a temporary railage rate of 5,000 tons per month, which has not enabled us to plan for long term export contracts. The first shipload of approximately

7,000 tons left Lourenço Marques during September. Provided, of course, that truckage is regularly available there is every hope that the Company can build up a sound export business.

"The general health of the population has improved measurably. It is felt that this is largely due to the immense amount of work which has been carried out in the improvement of all medical and public health needs of the community.

"The introduction of waterborne sanitation throughout Wankie has had the immediate effect of practically eliminating typhoid fever, which was endemic in this part of Southern Rhodesia. The malarial incidence has also been reduced to a negligible figure. Another feature of the health programme was the establishment of kitchens in the main compounds and the improvement in the health of the unskilled African employees is largely due to this innovation and the introduction of a balanced feeding schedule has had a marked effect in building up the resistance of the African against respiratory diseases.

"Much attention has been given by all concerned to reducing the accident rates and the number of shifts lost as a result of accidents was reduced from 25,106 during 1954 to 6,170 in 1956, whilst the morbidity rate decreased from 89 per 1,000 Natives per annum in 1954 to 48 in 1956.

"During 1956 all health centres and feeding centres were put into commission. These were established primarily for the dependants of the African workers and offer opportunities for normal midwifery, ante and post natal work, as well as providing an out-patients' department. Special arrangements have also been made to feed children of certain age-groups with a fortified meal each day.

Current Output

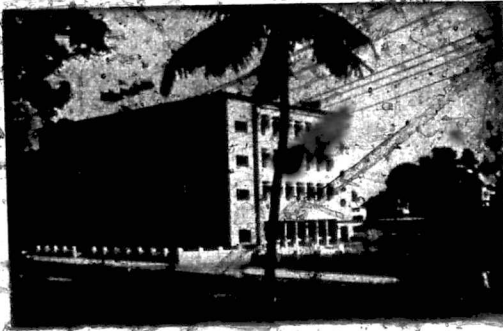
Shareholders will be interested in the comparisons of output potential and actual current output of our three collieries as they now stand:

	Planned Capacity:			
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Total	
tons	tons	tons	tons	
1,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	5,600,000	
Present Production:				
1,025,780	2,070,171	822,427	3,945,378	
Reserve Capacity:				
147,220	129,829	1,377,573	1,654,622	

In order to achieve an output commensurate with the indicated potential, it would be necessary to employ additional European and African labour, but the collieries themselves and the general establishment are perfectly able to handle the higher tonnages. There is, of course, as mentioned last year, a reserve of some 100,000,000 tons of high-grade coal which given due notice could be mined by opencast methods.

Substantial capital expenditure would be necessary to meet the heavy cost of the appropriate machinery and equipment, and in view of the surplus capacity available from the established pits no further consideration is being given to opencast mining at the present time. At an output of 5,000,000 tons per year, the life of the proved reserves exceeds 90 years.

Relationships with the community have remained on a very satisfactory basis reflecting perhaps the greatly improved living and working conditions which have been brought about for both Europeans and Africans.



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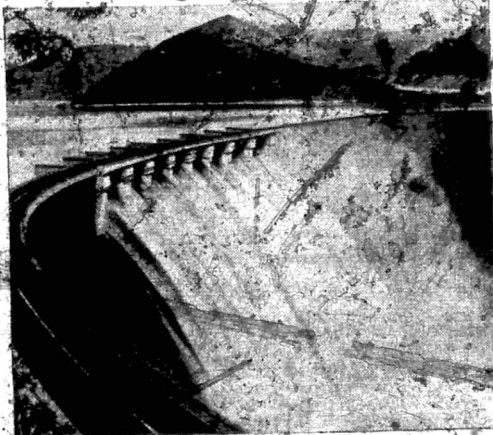
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An artist's impression of the Katiba Dam.

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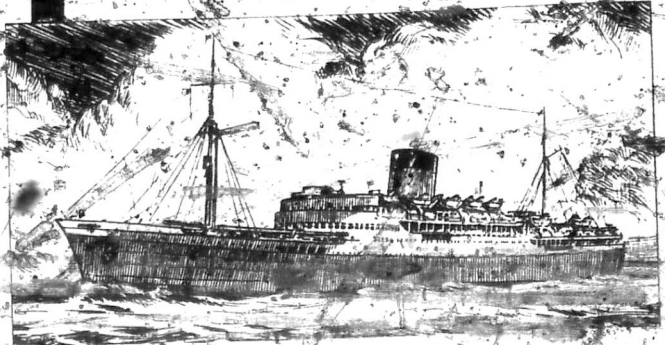
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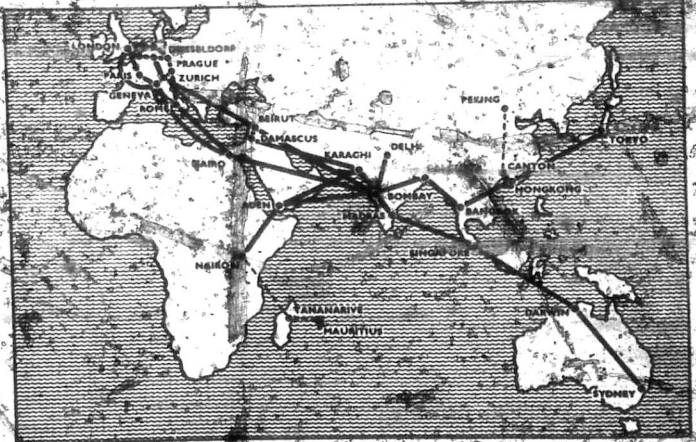
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