


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 20, 1957
Vol. 33 No. 1706

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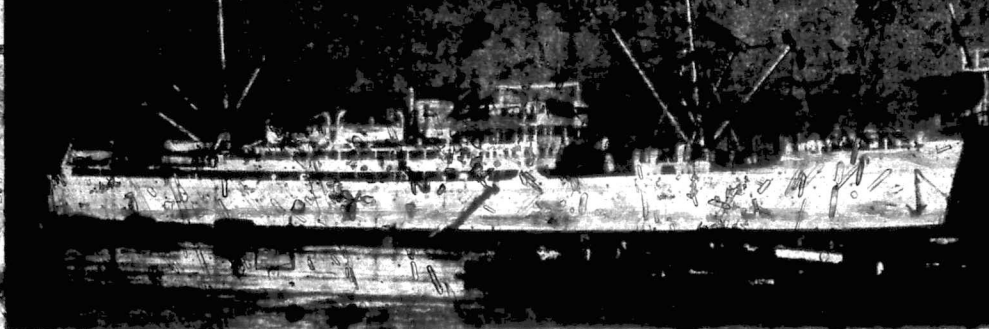
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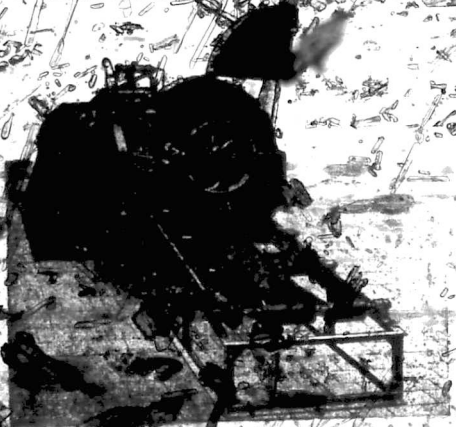
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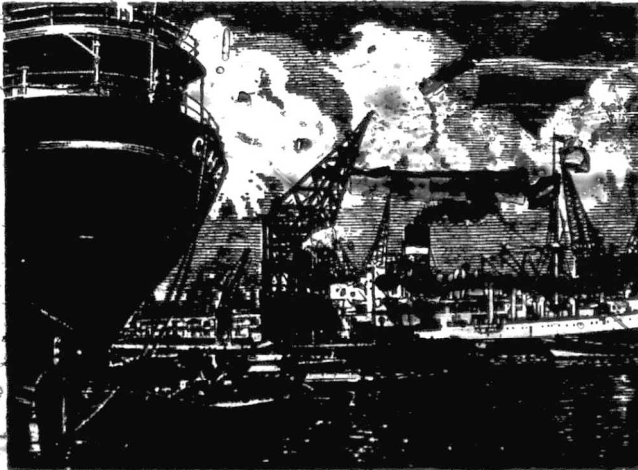
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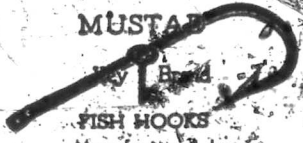
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Founder and Editor

Loelso

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NEXT WEEK will be important for the Commonwealth, for the Prime Ministers of its constituent States will then meet in London to consider major problems from the Commonwealth stand-point. The wholly unexpected result of last week's general election in

Canada will bring to the conference for the first time a great champion of the British connexion in the new Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker; and Sir Roy Welensky, who will attend for the first time as Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is like-minded. Both may be counted upon to speak in very direct terms if necessary, for that is their habit. Australia's representative has always tried to persuade United Kingdom Ministers to give greater prominence in their policy to the Empire (that term being usually preferred by Australian Prime Ministers), and for years Mr. Holland of New Zealand has powerfully supported that attitude. It is most regrettable that illness prevents his attendance on this occasion, for there are not so many absolutely convinced and convincing advocates of the Empire's cause that any can easily be spared from these periodical consultations, especially as new members are added by the grant of self-government to territories but lately the responsibility of the Colonial Office.

Ghana, having assumed independent status a few weeks ago, her Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, now joins the "club," and soon there will be the further additions of Malaya, Nigeria, and the West

Importance of Good Leadership. Indies, thus rapidly and greatly changing the nature of the personnel of Commonwealth conferences, but making continuance of the system more than ever necessary in the mutual interest. Those foolish propagandists who represent the system

as primarily useful to the United Kingdom overlook two fundamental facts which contradict their theory: that almost all the representatives from across the seas have been more Imperial in their outlook than those of the United Kingdom Government; and, secondly, that non-white States attaining their independence, such as India, Pakistan, and now Ghana, have recognized that self-government does not solve their great economic problems and that their wisest course is to continue to work closely with other Commonwealth countries. Given mutual understanding, trust, and co-operation in imaginative enterprise, the new Commonwealth could become the greatest and most beneficent force in the free world. That is the challenge to the political leaders of the Commonwealth.

** ** *

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, have within a few days pleaded for a liberal basis of franchise for

Mr. Todd's Stand For Tolerance. Africans in statements which are reported on

other pages of this issue. Mr. Todd has made it plain that he will resign his office and the leadership of his party if Parliament rejects a Bill in the spirit of the Tredgold Report which he will introduce next month, his reference to the possibility of resignation being in the following words: "If legislation further to implement the policy of equal rights for civilized men regardless of colour were so changed as to continue to keep off the roof our six thousand Africans who have had ten years' education and who work as teachers, agricultural demonstrators, medical orderlies, and so on, we should be so betraying the spirit of Rhodes that I would not continue to lead my party." The Prime Minister promptly added, however, an expression of

his confidence that our legislators will meet the challenge of the spirit of the Treaty Report whatever may be the eventual letter of the law.

It is to the credit of Mr. Todd that he should insist on the inclusion in the electoral roll of the African teachers, agricultural demonstrators, and medical orderlies.

It cannot be argued that such men are not at least as good a title to the franchise as the professional men are not at least as responsible as voters as the professional men. It is not political clichés at every opportunity, and it can certainly be said that there would be something very wrong with a system which excluded men of ten years' schooling and a satisfactory record of work in the vocations mentioned by the Prime Minister. Those Africans are in close touch with their fellows and have a daily influence upon their lives, often a far more healthy influence than that of the political extremists. Some, especially among the teachers, may have poor political judgment; but so have many teachers in the United Kingdom. The point, however, is that Africans with an adequate basis of education and some achievement in the work of their choice have a good title to the suffrage—a far better title than thousands of the Africans in Kenya who became entitled to it by last year's Act. Doubtless because he was himself a mission-ary for many years, Mr. Todd did not mention the African clergy, many of whom have hitherto been excluded from the register because their salaries are below the stipulated minimum. They should surely be enfranchised, by special provision if necessary, for they would bring to this duty as citizens a special sense of responsibility.

The assertion that Rhodes would have wanted a more liberal policy than has been followed in Rhodesia was shrewd. It is naturally not provable, but it is an arguable proposition, and one calculated to appeal to all who accept the dictum of the founder of Rhodesia

Basic Policy For Harmony.

that there should be equal rights for all civilized men. Half a century and more ago, when there was not one civilized African in any part of what is now the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he prescribed in those few words half of the basic policy for harmony between the races. The other half is the obligation upon the Governments to bring to Africans the means of civilization. That they have done within the limits of their resources. Admittedly, those resources have

been less than they could and should have been—not primarily because European in Africa, officials and non-officials, have been unenterprising, but rather because successive Governments of all parties in the United Kingdom have declined to give precedence to measures for the development of the Commonwealth. Lacking such a lead from the politicians—practically none of whom have shown any prescience in Imperial affairs—the financiers of the City of London were, for decades, more concerned with investment in the United States, South America and the Continent of Europe than with the wonderful opportunities in the Dominions and Colonies of the Crown. As a direct result of that misguided attitude, progress within the Commonwealth has been much slower than it might have been; but since Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other lands of great promise have suffered from inadequate capital, it cannot be said that the advancement of Africa has been deliberately held back. Moreover, despite a tempo less swift than might have been, Africa has made in the last few decades made progress under British tutelage which far outstrips the expectations of the greatest optimists of many years ago.

Sir Arthur Benson is convinced that a multi-racial nation can be built in Rhodesia if Africans and Europeans will "avoid at all times saying things or arguing for things which are likely to

Thy Neighbour— increase the other man's As Thyself. fears" When Sir Philip Mitchell was Governor of

Kenya he said publicly on a number of occasions that the textbook for the administration of a multi-racial society was the New Testament. The present Governor of Northern Rhodesia has now declared that the hard instruction laid upon his country is to "love thy neighbour as thyself"; and he has added the warning that "we shall reap the reward of disobedience if we fail to do our best to obey it". If men were resolved to follow that great precept the problems of Africa—and of any other country—would be immediately reduced from the complex to the simple. For two thousand years the injunction has been disregarded, with results so dire and threatening that those engaged in statecraft are now driven to recommend what the Church has for twenty centuries declared to be the only solution. What is certain in Africa is that the denial of fair play is the worst of all policies, and that there is no prospect of African co-operation in any plans which are

not liberal and which do not offer adequate rewards to men of character and achievement irrespective of their race. This is time, but only just sufficient time, for the best Africans to be assured of the honest intentions of the Europeans who have the power and responsi-

bility for settling policies. But it is already late, and to do too little now in the crucial matter of the franchise would be to aggravate the risks of that racial animosity which the worst elements among Africans seek to inflame.

Notes By The Way

Outrage

OUTRAGEOUS STATEMENTS about British administration overseas have been made by *Tribune*, which is described as "Labour's Independent Weekly". In the course of criticisms of affairs in Cyprus, a front-page article states: "The soldiers and policemen involved are the victims of the foul system of imperialism. It is impossible for any nation to deny liberty to another and maintain its oppressive rule by just and decent methods. That is the lesson of India in the old days of the British raj and more recently of Palestine, Rhodesia, and Kenya. Under the strain of trying to dam the flood of revolt, aware of being hated, set to perform the hopeless task of stopping the clock of history, the servants of imperialism cease to be the decent human beings that they were when they left home."

Abominable Accusation

A MORE VICIOUS and sweeping condemnation there could scarcely be. It conveys the impression that British rule in Asia and Africa has been generally discreditable, and that the system is "foul". Both accusations are false. The horrors of Mau Mau might have been expected to indicate even to *Tribune* what would happen in Kenya if British administration were withdrawn, and the splendid story of Rhodesia is the result of British initiative, courage, and hard work. Hysterical left-wing Socialists cannot obliterate the record of history, try as they will, but they might at least refrain from the abominable allegation that "the servants of imperialism cease to be the decent human beings they were when they left home". Millions of Africans and Asians owe their lives and all that they have and are to "servants of imperialism", a high proportion of whom have been among the best men of our race.

If the Police Went on Strike

DR. E. M. K. MUWAZI, one of the leaders of the Uganda (African) National Congress, and one of the representatives of Buganda in the Legislative Council of Uganda, said in that House the other day that no reasonable person could blame the police if they went on strike. Such a statement would be disgraceful in any context in any Assembly and from any speaker, for it suggested that any members of the force who felt discontented or frustrated might with a clear conscience disregard regulations and disobey orders. Such ideas are manifestly likely to subvert law and order and are therefore indefensible. Yet the man who thus demonstrated his irresponsibility is one of those who, in the name of the African National Congress, demands "self-government now". Unfortunately, fanatics in the United Kingdom encourage such extremists to consider themselves fit to administer African territories.

Political Covetousness

THOSE FANATICS are so little influenced by reason and the facts that their advocacy is not likely to be affected by the news that another representative member from Buganda, Mr. Yusuf Bamuta, said in the Legislature

when speaking on the Africanization of the Administration: "We want to get the power and we don't mind whether we are fit for it or not". That is not news to the readers of this paper, but it is the first time that a Congressman has made the admission in a Legislative Council. Though he may claim that he was expressing a personal opinion, Mr. Bamuta blurted out a fact which ought always to be remembered—that many of the politically active Africans covet positions which they know they are not fit to occupy.

Film Which Needs to be Made

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA proposed in a leading article a few weeks ago that a film ought to be made to show the great and beneficial changes in land use and land and stock husbandry by Africans in Kenya, since, if properly done and shown in the right quarters, it would powerfully refute the propaganda against such work which is being conducted by some politicians in Africa and a few in the United Kingdom. Their allegations, it was suggested, could be disproved and damaging misconceptions corrected by straight pictures of a factual nature, some of them short news items, and by a story film in which land conservation and consolidation had their part. I have just heard that the proposal appeals to the Department of Information in Kenya, and that it will consider making such a film during the current financial year.

Frontier Follies

THE SERIOUS BUSINESS of the African Road Congress held in Salisbury was relieved by some good stories about form-filling at territorial boundaries. Sir Charles Markham, one of the delegates from Kenya, declared that he had been required to complete a Rhodesian form which asked him to state the sex of his wife, and Colonel C. B. P. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, recalled that when he had once taken into a territory bordering Kenya a friend aged 82 the immigration officials had required him to state the maiden name of a grandmother who had died at the time of the battle of Waterloo. That reminds me of the story of a London applicant for a passport who in the space on the form marked "sex" wrote "Middlesex".

Why?

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE UNIONS are precluded by the Trade Union Ordinances of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Sir Arthur Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has publicly expressed his regret at "the need to act in this manner", being, so far as I know, the first leader of a great enterprise anywhere in East Africa to voice this surely reasonable criticism. The Railways and Harbours, like many other great businesses, operate in all three territories, and it would obviously be convenient for their staffs to be represented by one union, rather than three. If trade union matters not be handled inter-territorially through the High Commission instead of territorially by the several Governments?

Federation Can Build A Multi-Racial Nation

Sir Arthur Benson Calls for African Understanding and Co-operation

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies said not much his words when he visited Northern Rhodesia. He stated emphatically that amalgamation was a non-starter, that both H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Federal Government were fully agreed on this. He said that there would be no question of any secession from the Federation which had come to stay.

A joint statement was made on behalf of the Government in the United Kingdom and the Federal Government after the visit to London by the Federal Prime Minister, Field Marshal Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Federation take this opportunity of reaffirming that they are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary state of the territories now composing the Federation or for the secession of any of these territories from the Federation.

This is an important statement of policy. I commend it to you members of the African Representative Council for full study and full understanding. It means that Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia will remain linked together as partners in the Central African Federation; and it means that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia will continue to have their own separate Governments fully responsible for all those matters which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom decides should be their responsibility.

For the Benefit of All

Eighteen months ago I said to this council: "The policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is to develop Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of all its people, of whatever race. Europeans are going to stay in this country. Many of them are already in their second and third generations, and those people are as much natives of this country as any African. If Europeans stay in a country they must share in its Government; and I say to you that there will never come a time in Northern Rhodesia when all the members of the Legislature are Africans, unless it be because the Europeans and the Africans together have put them there."

"Of course, the opposite of this is also true. We have African members of our Legislature today, and there will never come a time in Northern Rhodesia when we do not have African members on the Legislature, unless again it be because at some time in the future the Africans and the Europeans together do not happen to have put them there."

Members are put into the Legislative Council by the vote of electors, white and black. So the most important thing to be decided in considering any future constitutional arrangements is the franchise. Who will be the voters at future elections?

The very important joint statement issued on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Federation after the Prime Minister's recent visit to London said: "The Prime Minister assured United Kingdom Ministers that a Franchise Bill would be introduced into the Federal House of Assembly and would ensure that British protected persons otherwise qualified would not be required to change their status in order to be eligible for the federal franchise."

**Being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address by Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, to the Northern Rhodesia African Representative Council.*

Right up to this moment nobody was qualified to be a voter in Northern Rhodesia elections to the Legislative Council or in federal elections to the Federal House of Assembly unless he had a British subject. All British protected persons, which means virtually all Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, were excluded from the franchise. Now the Federal Government has stated categorically that in future general elections to the Federal House of Assembly British protected persons otherwise qualified will be admitted to the franchise in the same way as British subjects.

Spreading Mistrust

A few of your members have been holding meetings condemning the recently enacted Federal Citizenship Bill because, they said, no man could become a citizen of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland unless at the same time he became a British subject and thereby lost his status as a British protected person, and that only citizens of the Federation would be allowed the vote. You will see that they have been spreading false stories.

They have been guilty of spreading distrust of the sound and just intentions of the Federal Government. They have been spreading distrust of the way in which the Northern Rhodesian Government looks after the interests of all its people, black and white. They have been spreading distrust of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, which in the last resort must approve any federal franchise law.

You will see that they have tended to make people in the Federation think that Africans say irresponsible things, and that the Africans elected representatives are irresponsible people and perhaps therefore not fitted to have the vote. Let alone to be members of Legislatures. I do not need to tell you how damaging this sort of activity can be to the cause of your all.

The truth is that British protected persons otherwise qualified will not be required to change their status in order to be eligible for the franchise. They need not become British subjects. They need not become citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They can remain British protected persons. I believe that within a few years, knowing these things, vast numbers of Africans will wish to become citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Federation is our country, the country of all of us, and will remain our country, and it seems to me absurd that a man who belongs to this country should not wish to own himself a citizen of this country. But whether a man wishes to become a citizen or not, he will, if he has the other qualifications which a voter must have, still be entitled to the franchise.

Happy Solution

What is important in our multi-racial society is to ensure that the colour of a man's skin does not matter. What we have to work for is voters of every race and creed going to the polls together to vote for the man who, they believe, will look after their interests best, whether he is a white man or a black man. I believe we can achieve that happy solution. We must achieve it, because, unless we do, there will continue in this country and throughout the Federation the fear that Sir John Moffat spoke about—the fear that one race will try to dominate the other.

You cannot remove this fear by saying there will be so many seats for Europeans and so many seats for Africans. If you say that it will be logical to go on and say there will be so many seats for Asians (many of whom would like that to be provided), and that there will be so many seats for coloured people (who would like that very thing to be provided).

Why should we stop there? All black people are not of the same race or tribe, and all white men are not of the same race or tribe. Should we say that there will be so many seats for the Lozi, so many for the Bemba, so many for the Ngoni, so many for the English, so many for the Greeks, so many for the Poles and the Czechs?

So long as we continue to allow our seats in the Legislative Council or in the Federal House on a racial basis, so long are we helping to delay the time when race, colour, or creed no longer matters.

So we come to the heart of the franchise problem: what are to be the qualifications which a voter must have before he gets on the voters' roll?

With a Stroke of the Pen

With one stroke of a pen the Federal Government has decided that all the adult Africans in Northern Rhodesia, who today are debarred from the franchise whatever other qualifications they may have, will now be able to become voters provided that they have the other necessary qualifications. These other qualifications in Northern Rhodesia were laid down long ago as follows: Remember that in 1925 the standard wage paid to any African — because there were virtually no skilled Africans in those days — both by Government and private employers was not more than 7s. 6d. a month, with a ration allowance of 2s. 6d. — which was enough to feed a man for a whole month. The very minimum which the Government pays to an unskilled worker in any part of the territory is 52s., including rations — more than five times as much. If the price of money has gone right down and wages and the cost of living have gone right up, in some parts of the country and similar foodstuffs cost more than five times as much as they did in 1925, the pound is worth very much less than in 1925, whatever is bought with it. It is obvious that the money qualification set in 1925 has to be revalued to bring it more in line with what the pound is worth today. I do not suggest that arithmetic by itself can find a satisfactory solution to our franchise problem. I do suggest that it does not necessarily follow that because a man has a certain income he is fit to exercise the vote in these modern days, at any rate in our multi-racial society, where all our problems are complicated by the fact that different races have to live in peace and friendship together. I hope you have all read Sir Robert Tredgold's report on the franchise problem in Southern Rhodesia. If so, you will know that he also disagreed with the idea that the mere possession of money is by itself a satisfactory criterion on which to judge a man's ability to cast his vote wisely for his own good and the good of his friends.

Surely the amount of education which a man has received must be another indication of whether he will cast his vote wisely or not. Other things being equal, a man who has received education is likely to be able to judge current affairs and the men who are going to represent him in Parliament better than a man who has no education at all.

Franchise Qualifications

On the other hand, education is not merely a matter of going to school and passing examinations. There have been very famous and very able men, and men of very sound judgement, who have had very little schooling. They have gained their ability and got their thorough education by their own efforts, by their own reading, by their own experience; and they have proved their ability by earning a great deal of money, and sometimes more money than the man who had a thorough schooling and perhaps even got a degree from a university. We have such persons amongst us here this morning.

All this would suggest that the proper way to devise a franchise system for this country is to require that the voter has a combination of qualifications — both an educational qualification (which will show that he can think for himself, can understand figures, can read and learn about current affairs) and a money qualification (which will show that he can get down to a job of work — and we are all workers — and can do that job well and properly for the good of himself and of his country and, in doing this, can command a good amount of wages).

It might be a sound franchise system to balance these two major qualifications against each other. The more education a man has the less money would it be necessary for him to have; and the less education a man has the more money will be necessary for him to show that, even though he has not got a high standard of education, he is still so able and responsible a man that he can earn the higher wages.

We must have our minds very clear on what kind of franchise we are to adopt for future elections in this country. I hope to have discussions with you on this subject. I have already had discussions with all the members of the Legislative Council. What I shall ask you to remember throughout your deliberations in this Council and when we come to these discussions is that we have to remove as quickly as may be the fear of domination which each race today feels about the other race.

Africans fear that, because the Europeans are generally more skilled and can therefore earn much higher wages, they

wish to dominate the Africans; and Europeans fear that, because the Africans are so many more than they are, and are likely to remain so many more, the Africans will in time overcome us by their greater numbers to dominate the Europeans.

We could increase these fears instead of helping to remove them if we adopted an unsound franchise system. In our whole approach to the franchise question, therefore, uppermost in our minds must be the determination not to argue for any franchise system which would cause the other race to maintain or increase its present fears.

The opening words of the Motion Resolutions say: "The objective of policy in Northern Rhodesia must be to remove from each race the fear that the other might dominate for its own racial benefit, and to move forward from the present system of racial representation in the territorial Legislature towards a franchise with no separate representation for the races."

What a great challenge to all of us! Here we have in Northern Rhodesia, and in the Federation generally, what is to my mind the keypoint in the whole world where this particular question of building a multi-racial nation can be solved. I believe that we can solve it. I believe that if we fail to do so, it is likely to be solved elsewhere in very many years to come and, even then, only after a very great deal of bitterness, misery and unhappiness. The challenge is on each one of us. I believe that we here can solve it.

Paying the Way

But in order to solve it we must bring to the task a certain amount of money which has perhaps been brought to any task before — good will amongst Europeans towards Africans, and good will amongst Africans towards Europeans. That implies a rigid determination in each of us, in everything that we say or do in connexion with this first problem of ours, the franchise problem, to consider faithfully and fully the other man's point of view, and to avoid at all times saying things or arguing for things which are likely to increase the other man's fears.

Our success or failure in Northern Rhodesia cannot fail to affect what happens elsewhere in the world. It is a great burden; and it is a great challenge. Let us resolve to be ready to meet it and be worthy of it. Each of us has a personal contribution to make and an individual responsibility to help to find the answer.

All speakers in the African Representative Council and the Legislative Council have an overriding duty in this country to think before they speak, to consider whether any words that they may think of saying, perhaps in the heat of debate, will increase the fears of which I have been speaking, and, if so, to leave those words unsaid.

Let us rather concentrate always on holding out the hand of friendship to each other in recognizing that we all, black and white, belong to this country and must live together as good neighbours in peace and friendship. It is a hard instruction, which is laid upon us: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." But in this country, more than most countries, we shall reap the reward of disobedience if we fail to do our best to obey it.

Mr. Sandys in Kenya

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Minister of Defence, arrived in Nairobi on Sunday and will leave tomorrow for London. His visit is in connexion with the decision of H.M. Government to establish a military base in Kenya. The proposal is that part of Middle East headquarters and a force of brigade strength should be based on the Nairobi area, perhaps mainly at Kahawa, 10 miles from the capital, the locality recommended by three War Office officials who made an inspection two months ago. The necessary buildings may cost about £8m. Some of the naval services hitherto provided at Trincomalee, Ceylon, are likely to be transferred to Mombasa, which, however, is not expected to become a large naval base.

Straight Fight

MR. EDDEN CARLISLE is the Federal Party candidate and Dr. G. A. Smith the Dominion Party nominee in the by-election in the South-Western electoral area of Northern Rhodesia caused by the death of Mr. W. H. Wroth, who was returned unopposed to the Legislative Council in 1954. Mr. Carlisle is the Federal Party organiser in the territory, and Dr. Smith is a private medical practitioner and farmer. Polling day is the 1st.

Forecast of Developments in Uganda During Next 15 Years

Need to Plan Now for Second Great Hydro-Electric Station

POWER IN UGANDA is discussed in a study of the economic growth prospects of the Protectorate undertaken by the Economic Intelligence Unit for the Uganda Electricity Board, which has published the report on 21s.

It states: "Despite their price vulnerability, coffee and cotton are expected to be earning £60m. by 1970, largely as a result of improved yields in the one case and recent increases in acreage in the other. Besides these, all other agricultural exports would still be 'small', but tea promises extremely well, while prospects for tobacco, food crops, oilseeds, rubber, and sugar are fair to good, and only exports of sisal and hides and skins are likely to decrease or decline in the long run. The extent of diversification of agricultural methods is still an unpredictable factor, but one likely to render our estimates conservative rather than otherwise."

"Forest forestry is of great fundamental value to the economy by virtue of its protective function, but is not likely to develop far on the way to meeting internal demand for timber during the next 15 years."

"There is great scope for increase in fish consumption in the Protectorate, but the fishing industry will need further non-African capital and enterprise to enable it to cultivate and meet this demand."

"Apart from the cement, copper, and projected phosphate industries, mineral exploitation in Uganda is severely limited by the nature of deposits and high costs, especially transport costs. Production of wolfram seems likely to overcome these difficulties."

Light Industry

"The size of the light industrial sector is expected to continue to expand, once the immediate period of credit restriction is passed. It is considered very likely that the value of industrial output could expand to two and a half to three times its present level, and in view of the fact that new industries are bound to develop within the period under review this may be considered to represent a conservative assessment of the growth prospects."

"Heavy industries are only now beginning to make their contribution to the economy, and this sector is therefore bound to expand as far as present production plans allow. Prospects are best in copper, cement, and beer, where further development is likely. Textiles, asbestos, and tobacco, are less likely to prove growth industries. While the possibility of further major mineral development cannot be excluded, the future establishment of other heavy industries is, with one or two exceptions, considered to be doubtful."

"The size of the commercial sector—those concerns engaged in collection and distribution of goods and services—is difficult to measure. But the average size of firm appears to be small, and little expansion in scale of operation is in evidence. Africans are taking an increasing share in retail trading, but progress is slow. Nevertheless, the commercial sector is expected to develop steadily as the production and export of agricultural products expands. There should, however, be a much greater expansion in the distribution side than in the collection side."

"A further very substantial increase in urban population is expected, though probably at a reduced annual rate of growth. By 1970 it is quite possible that the population of the six main townships may have doubled at least."

"The population is expected to rise by at least 20%."

"Assuming reasonable political stability, our main conclusion is that the national income, in real terms, should rise by at least two-thirds during the period under review."

"It is thought that the existing unmet potential demand for electricity in the light industrial sector is at least as large as actual consumption of electricity in 1956. Extension of the main transmission and distribution networks would therefore double electricity supply, while the expected growth in the size of the light industrial sector (by two and a half to three times) would bring total consumption to at least five to six times the 1956 level. This would give a consumption of electricity of some 168m.-201m. units by 1970."

Optimistic Estimates

"Because of doubt overhanging the textile and leather industries and the likelihood that new industries will be comparatively minor consumers, existing U.E.B. estimates for 1965 probably represent an optimistic maximum for even the end of our period; we would expect consumption by 1970 to be in the region of 175m. units."

"Growth prospects in the commercial sector are expected to be relatively much less than in the light industrial sector, partly because greater progress has already been made, partly because the opportunities for electricity to create its own market are less, and partly because average consumption per consumer will probably remain low. Consequently it is considered that the U.E.B. estimate of 8m. units by 1965 is rather optimistic, although this level might be reached by 1970."

"The expected growth in the European population (50%), and of the Asian population (70%), the increasing coverage of the Asian population (most of whom at present do not appear to be consumers), and a steady increase in consumption per head, should raise the domestic consumption of electricity by the European-Asian population to at least 70m.—80m. units by 1970—as against 31.1m. units in 1956 (assuming that domestic sales in that year largely represent non-African use)."

"In spite of the very real benefits to African households which electricity confers, and of the expressed desire of Africans to become consumers, incomes are so low in most districts of the territory that the mass of the rural population must be considered to remain unsupplied within the period under review. In the richer and more closely settled coffee, or cotton-coffee-growing areas, on the other hand, incomes are high enough to give rise to sizeable domestic demand in the long run. But the main domestic potential will probably lie in the urban and suburban areas."

"Total domestic consumption by all races might reach 105m.—120m. units by 1970."

"By 1970 Uganda consumption is likely to be nearly 500m. units annually, as against the U.E.B. 1965 estimate of 390m. units. Taken together with the Kenya offtake, this 1970 estimate represents consumption significantly in excess of Owen Falls capacity, and would necessitate the operation of additional generating plant from a date well before this, probably by as soon as 1965. This means that construction work on a second dam will have to start by 1960 and that preliminary survey work must be undertaken very shortly."

Conservative Outlook

"Even on the most conservative outlook for electricity requirements in Kenya by 1970—and no attempt has been made to draw up estimates—it seems certain that the present planned offtake from Uganda will be reached in full by 1965. The offtake from Uganda will be urgently required—even if Kenya is developing her own hydro-electric resources on the Tana River. In any case the indications are that an additional bulk supply will be required from Uganda soon after 1970."

"There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects on an economy such as Uganda's of industrialization, electrification, and the improvement of domestic living"

standards. For all of these reasons, an essential component and prerequisite and by the economic activity it affords, it creates new demand for itself. This factor, above all, is likely to justify the construction of a second dam.

Electricity extension schemes provide probably the shortest road to prosperity; and although there are alternative methods of tackling the social and economic problems of under-developed areas, they would appear to be a lot slower, and less sure in their results."

Birthdays Honours for East and Central Africans

Knighthood for Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. M. R. MacLennan and Mr. Colin Thornley

HONOURS BACHELOR

BEDFORD BEHRENS, M.A., EDWARD, C.M.G., M.C., for services to the European Movement. Was chief organiser of the Commonwealth Conference of the Economic League for European Co-operation in 1951.

CAMPBELL, JOHN MIDDLETON, chairman of Booker Brothers, McCornell and Co., Ltd.

CROWTHER, GUY FREDERICK, for services to journalism. Is a director of the company recently formed to publish a magazine to be published in Rhodesia.

HAWES, DR. RICHARD BRUNEL, C.M.G., consulting physician to the Colonial Office.

SWIFT, JOHN, K.C., Chief Justice in Singapore. A former Attorney-General in Kenya.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

MOGILLIWAY, SIR DONALD, CHARLES, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., since 1952 High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya. Served for some years in Tanganyika Territory.

ROBERTSON, SIR JAMES WILSON, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Nigeria.

Entered the Sudan Political Service in 1920 and became Civil Secretary 23 years later. Chairman of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission in 1953. Was a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd. before he went to Nigeria.

K.C.M.G.

LINTOTT, HENRY JOHN BEVIS, C.M.G., Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.

MACLENNAN, IAN MORRISON ROSS, C.M.G., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana.

Born 1909 and educated at Hangers College, Hull, and Worcester College, Oxford. Appointed to Colonial Office in 1933 and transferred to the Dominion of the four years later. Night Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia 1951-53, and in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1953-55. Then returned to Commonwealth Relations Office.

LUCE, SIR WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sudan.

Born 1905 and joined the Sudan Political Service in 1930. Became private secretary to the Governor-General 11 years later. Governor of Equatoria Province in 1950, and of the Blue Nile Province in the following year, when he appointed a director of the Sudan Gezira Board.

THORNLEY, COLIN HARDWICK, C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Honduras.

Joined Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1930, was seconded to the Colonial Office nine years later, and remained in London until 1946, when he went to Kenya, becoming Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Labour in the following year. Transferred to Uganda as Chief Secretary in 1952.

C.M.G.

MACKENZIE, DAVID JAMES MESTERTON, O.B.E., Director of Medical Services, Northern Region, Nigeria. Joined Colonial Service in Bechuanaland in 1934, and became Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland in 1949.

KEMP, CHARLES, C.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, 1931-35.

REYNOLDS, ALAN LOWE, O.B.E., Appointed Secretary of Justice International Affairs and Housing in Southern Rhodesia in 1948. Previously a Commissioner in Bulawayo for four years.

CUSACK, JOHN WALTER, O.B.E., Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya.

Born 1907 and joined the Sudan Political Service in 1931. Christ College, Cambridge. Joined Colonial Office as a district officer in Kenya in 1960. After war years with the K.A.R. became a political officer in Somalia in 1941, and was Chief Secretary, 1945-48. Appointed Secretary for Law and Order in Kenya in 1949.

DEERFIELD, RALPH LEONARD EMMANUEL, C.M.G., Since 1951 Attorney-General in Uganda.

Called to the Bar in 1933, and entered Colonial Service as a magistrate in Uganda five years later. After service with the 4th K.A.R. became a Crown Counsel in 1945 and Solicitor-General in 1949. Chairman of the board of trustees of the Uganda National Parks. Was honorary secretary of the Uganda branch of the British Legion, 1946-48, and president, 1953.

EVANS, SIDNEY HAROLD, O.B.E., lately Chief Information Officer, Colonial Office. Now Adviser on Public Relations to Prime Minister.

HENNINGS, RICHARD OWEN, Pargana, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.

Went to Kenya as a cadet in 1935. After four years as a political officer in Ethiopia during the war, returned to Kenya to join the Commodity Distribution Board in 1944, and became Assistant Secretary for Agriculture three years later, and executive officer for African Land Utilization and Settlement in 1951.

JONES, GLYN SMALLWOOD, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

NEWBOLD, CHARLES DEMOREE, Q.C., Since 1948 Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission.

Called to the Bar in 1931, he was in private practice until 1940, when he joined the Colonial Service in Trinidad.

NESHINGALE, PERCY HERBERT, Financial Secretary, Zanzibar, since 1952.

Entered Colonial Service in Jiji as a cadet in 1930.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E.

FOSTER-SUTTON, SIR STAFFORD WILLIAM POWELL, Q.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria since 1955. After service with infantry and R.F.C. in the 1914-18 war, he was called to the Bar in 1926, and after 10 years in private practice joined the Colonial Service, holding posts in Jamaica and Cyprus until 1944 when he became Member for Law and Order and Attorney-General in Kenya, where he was Acting-Governor in 1947.

During the last war he was Director of Man-Power and chairman of the Labour Advisory Board and the European Service Advisory Board. Was transferred to Malaya as Attorney-General in 1948. President of the West African Court of Appeal, 1951-55.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1951-54.

C.B.E.

ASHT, KEITH COURNEY, for services to industry in the Rhodesian Federation.

A director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Chambishi Mines, Ltd., Mansashi Copper Mines, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Chartered Exploration, Ltd., Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., and many other companies with Central African interests.

BENNETT, ARTHUR LESLIE BRICE, O.B.E., B.F.C., executive officer of the Tlosh Native Coffee Board.

After service with the Hampshire Regiment and the R.F.C. in the 1914-18 war, he joined the Tanganyika Administration Department in 1927. With the late P. B. Williams he founded Tanganyika Estate Offices, and helped to establish the Tanganyika Coffee Producers' Associations and

arrange the Dar es Salaam Exhibition of 1958. He was chairman of the Tanganyika Planners' Association (Central Area) and a member of the Tanganyika Trade and Information local advisory committee. After serving as a labour officer, he formed and became supervising manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, which won a great deal to his devotion.

ANGLICAN RUSSELL O.B.E., Chairman of the European Advisory Council, Beaufort, Natal, Protectorate.

GASITSIWE, CHIEF BARTEN MAFISO, O.B.E., of the Barotsche Tribe, Beaufort, Protectorate, chairman of the African Advisory Council for the Protectorate.

PHIBNEY, STANLEY MORRIMER, Southern Rhodesian representative on the governing Council of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company.

STEPHENSON, DONALD, O.B.E., Controller, Overseas Services, F.B.C.

WHESE, JAMES BOWIE, Director of the Roads Organization, Uganda.

WOODROW, FREDERICK HENRY, O.B.E., Director of Public Works, Tanganyika.

FRINGTON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Chief Inspecting Officer, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

MINNAR, GEORGE, O.B.E., lately a director of the East African Standard, and for many years editor.

LEWIS, CLIFFORD, Mayor of Kampala, and a general manager of the Uganda Company (Africa), Ltd., with particular responsibility for the cotton interests of the group.

Joining the company in 1928, he is now a director of Uganda (Cotton) Ltd, East African Tea Estates, Ltd., and Uganda Growers and Distributors, Ltd. He is a member of several local marketing boards, has been a vice-president of the Uganda Planners' Association, and has served on the Uganda Cotton Association and the Kampala Town Planning Committee. He is a trustee of the Uganda Museum, a vice-president of the Uganda Amateur Boxing Association, and has been Chairman of Kampala Club and president of the St. David's Society of Uganda.

THORNE, THE RT. REV. FRANK OSWALD, M.C., Bishop of Nyasaland.

Ordained in 1922, he joined the U.M.C.A. three years later, and has been Bishop of Nyasaland since 1936. He has served as a member of the Legislative Council.

(To be continued)

Sir Roy Welensky's Arrangements Heavy Programme for Visit

SIR ROY WELENSKY is due at Southampton tomorrow morning in the CARNARON CASTLE to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He is accompanied by Lady Welensky and his private secretary, Mr. W.S. Parker.

The Prime Minister and Lady Welensky will be week-end guests of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General designate of the Federation, and will dine on Monday with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. On Tuesday Sir Roy will call on the Archbishop of Canterbury, address the Commonwealth and Colonial Group of the Labour Party, and attend a dinner of the Commonwealth Press Union.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opens on Wednesday, and that evening the delegates and their ladies will dine at Windsor with The Queen. Next day Sir Roy and Lady Welensky will lunch with Her Majesty, The Queen Mother at Clarence House. They will go to Glydebourne for the opera on Friday evening, and spend the weekend of June 20-21 first at Chequers with the Prime Minister, and then at Haslemere House with Lord Salisbury.

On July 1 the directors of the British South Africa Company are giving a luncheon, and the following evening the Prime Minister is giving a dinner and reception for those attending the conference. On July 3 Sir Roy will lunch with the Board of the Anglo American Corporation, attend a Government reception at Lancaster House, and dine with the directors of Barclays Bank D.C.O. There is a private luncheon party on Thursday, and a reception at Guildhall in the evening. The High Commissioner in London.

The conference is due to end on Friday morning, July 5, and the following day Sir Roy and Lady Welensky will fly back to Salisbury.

Franchise for Africans

Mr. Tregold's Franchise for Africans

MR. G. ASHFIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said this morning at the annual meeting of the Federated Association of Southern Rhodesia that Saturday that he would resign his office and the leadership of his party if Parliament declined to pass a franchise Bill drafted in the spirit of the Tredgold Commission report. He felt confident, however, that such a Bill would be acceptable.

The Prime Minister said:

"If ever tolerance and understanding were needed, it is now. In Southern Rhodesia the spirit of Rhodes will pass from the land, unless racialism is banished, unless Government policies, from franchise proposals, from the hints of our people. We are in danger of becoming a race of fear-ridden neurotics."

"The north of us and the south of us have policies of the fascist type. The Federal Government, to our great disappointment, continues the continuation of a racial pattern. Southern Rhodesia is itself the custodian of Rhodes's *opera* dictum of equal rights for civilized men regardless of colour."

Challenging Report

"If legislation further to implement that policy, when introduced in our House in July, were so changed as to continue to keep to the policy of 6,000 Africans who have had 10 years' education and who work for teachers, agricultural demonstrators, medical officers, and so on, we would be betraying the spirit of Rhodes that I would not continue to lead my party."

However, he felt confident that our legislators will meet the challenge of the spirit of the Tredgold Report, whatever may be the result of the 'law'.

Mr. Tregold agreed completely with the Tredgold Commission and made possible for every individual to have a share of the place in the sun, a belief which did not conflict with the determination to safeguard and maintain our standards.

Mr. Tregold said that he felt that what they wanted was to be true to their ideals and did not recognize the need to set work and standards, and that the national wealth must be shared by all persons who would be possible to give them all that they asked. Europeans on the other hand, realized that the standards were at stake, and some believed that they must resist all plans for helping Africans.

"Rhodes had been with us through the years we should have advanced a great deal further as a nation than we have. The liberal outlook on which South Africa's future was to have been based was supplanted by racial policies which have had all too far-reaching an effect in our own country."

Franchise Examination

On Monday Mr. James Greenfield, Minister of Law in the Federation, said that the franchise legislation drafted for submission to the Federal Parliament embodied almost all the qualifications which the Tredgold Commission had recommended.

The qualifications under consideration by the Government (which has not yet discussed the matter with the party caucus) are:

For the "A" roll of the dual-roll system: An income of £720 a year (or occupation of property valued at £1,500) with minimum literacy tests; or an income of £500 (or occupation of property valued at £1,000) with a standard VI education; or an income of £300 (or occupation of property valued at £500) with Cambridge Certificates. In the last category the Tredgold Commission recommended form IV education, which is almost equivalent to the Cambridge examination.

For the "B" roll to meet African representatives in the Federal House: an income of about £200 a year and ability to complete a standard VI education for enrolment. The Tredgold Commission recommended an income of £180 a year and a minimum test for literacy.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters-of Moment]

"If I were asked to choose between using sugar and bicycles, I would choose bicycles. The people who can afford bicycles should be able to pay for their sugar." — Mr. Musazi, a Member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Commons Debate on Race Relations 'Impossible to Compare Rhodesia with Ghana'

SHORTLY BEFORE THE COMMONS DEBATE

Parliamentary discussions on race relations in East and Central Africa. The first part of the debate, including speeches by Mr. J. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. James Callaghan, Labour Shadow Colonial Secretary, was reported last week. Concluding extracts are now given below.

Mr. D. J. WILSON (Cons.) who remains in the country to travel to Southern Rhodesia, suggested that if universal suffrage and a Ghana-type Government were imposed on the Federation it would be impossible for the European community to carry on.

Recently Sir Roy Welensky had said: "We are following a liberal, rational and civilized policy and carrying it through with responsibility." His view was that of the white all Europeans in the Federation. The suggestion in *The Times* that a large number of Europeans were reactionary and would welcome a South African racial policy was wholly inaccurate.

In Southern Rhodesia to give a place for African education had been introduced and the progress had been made in Native Housing and Agriculture, proving that the Europeans were determined to help Africans attain the highest possible standards. The only danger was that this country might alienate the Europeans in the Federation by misunderstanding their problems.

Agrarian Revolution

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Lab.), speaking of his visit to Kenya last January as a member of the C.P.A. delegation, asserted that they had found the relationship between Africans and Europeans "not better than we had expected. There had been nothing more than a revolution in African agriculture, but because of land consolidation more Africans would have to look to industry for a living. Urban Africans could not get a tolerable existence on the current minimum wage. White trade visitors was the enormous disparity in living standards between Africans and Europeans."

Commenting on news advertisements for European settlers, Mr. Robinson said: "Whatever one may say about the policy of accepting Europeans for settlement in the Highlands at this critical stage in political development, to advertise, and to let Africans in Kenya know that one is advertising in London for settlers for the Highlands seems to be the height of folly. African tenant farming should now be allowed in the Highlands."

Mr. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) said: "It is all very well for us here to say the conditions are the same in Rhodesia, Kenya, or in the other multi-racial societies as in Ghana and Nigeria; but the argument, although bright and convincing to all of us, is not necessarily one which appeals to an ardent African nationalist, who cannot see the problem in the same broad pattern as we with our wider Imperial responsibilities."

Unless one had lived in the territories, as he said, it was difficult to realize the extent to which our kinsmen overseas resented what they regard as unjust interference from people in this country who did not know first-hand about conditions in Africa.

"There are not many votes to be gained in agricultural or industrial controversies on racial questions in Central Africa, but those who plead for a bipartisan policy in these matters believe that it would be a tragedy for the Commonwealth if any idea developed in people's minds over there that one party in the House supported one race and in others and the other supported another."

He stated the apprehension that communal electoral rolls perpetuated racial discord. Southern Rhodesia had had a common roll for a very long time and about 8,000 Africans could be on it instead of the 475 who had registered.

Counting Africans

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) emphasized that in 1960, when the five Governments met in London to discuss changes in the constitution, the chief test would be whether or not the Federal Government had convinced six million Africans that they had benefited from federation.

"I spent four weeks recently in the Federation, and my answer to that question is: 'Not so far. The Africans are not convinced.' Deeds convinced more than words. It was excellent that Africans could now use railway dining cars but it would be much better if they were also on the footpaths, bridges and streets, as in the Belgian Congo and Mozambique."

... particularly on the Cape...
apartheid. I spoke to one lady who...
mixed party going in amateur theatricals...
sold a whispering campaign. There is a...
mail".

It was distressing to see the...
and the African Congress...
medical officer had resigned from an...
club who...
Harry Nkumbula joined.

Two-Tier System Opposed

It was impossible to compare Kenya by Northern Rhodesia with Ghana or India which are largely homogenous societies. The main aim should be simple: a unitary Constitution with universal franchise, but at the moment that was impossible. Yet he opposed the fancy franchise of the two-tier system which the Africans considered a mockery. He said his ideal of more and more African M.P.s.

If European leaders wished to see leaders from the northern territories to co-operate in 1960, they must make some statement before then indicating that they intended to grant a large measure of autonomy in the two northern territories in the 'sixties, with a majority of African M.P.s. looking after local affairs. H.M. Government ought not to relinquish power in those territories until Africans were equipped to hold their own.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) agreed that the colonial territories owed a great debt to our country and those of our people who had helped them with their knowledge and experience.

Our main tasks were to help Africans to develop economic foundations for their countries, to bring about social progress and especially the education of the territories, and to foster at every level those democratic institutions by which a modern democratic State could be administered.

Our duty was to help the local societies must be to transfer power to a society to which power could be transferred. The hallmark of a democratic society was adult suffrage and free elections, with a legislature elected by the people and answerable to them, and a Government answerable to the Legislature.

We therefore aimed at establishing democratic societies in those territories; and in our view the object to aim at is the establishment of adult suffrage. When that has been established there will be a democratic society to which we can transfer power. We would not transfer ultimate power until a democratic system was properly established.

These leaders in Central and East Africa could only agree to a joint declaration that they are willing to work together towards the establishment of a fully democratic society. Many of the fears and tensions which exist there would be eased, and the situation would be transformed in a very short time.

Cultural Nationalists

"Have we realized the significance of the facts that the Africans call their political parties congresses?—after the Congress Party in India which mobilized the national will towards democratic independence."

Mr. Griffiths said that three young men, Mr. Nkumbula, Mr. Mhova, and Mr. Nyere, were the leaders of the national movement in their territories—"men gifted, trained, educated and as civilized as Europeans in Central Africa." He continued:

"I have talked with them and sometimes argued strongly against the things they say and do. Of course they say foolish things. How many of us have never said a foolish thing?" "I ask the Europeans in Africa to realize that these young men represent a great dynamic force with which they will have to live. I ask all European leaders why they do not talk to these young men. They can talk to them on equal terms about every problem. They are reasonable people. Sir Roy Welensky and Harry Nkumbula represent two great political forces in Central Africa. If they work together they can create a worthwhile Central Africa for all their people. I do not think that they have ever met. What a tragedy!"

"Mr. Nyere is a first class democrat, and wishes to work for a democratic party in Kenya. Julius Nyerere, trained in a Catholic mission to be a teacher, is a very gifted person."

believes that he has a mission to lead his people towards economic, social, and political advancement. "I have no doubt that occasional branches of A.N.U. because of their enthusiasm, ignorance, and extremism, has sought to take the place of the Native Authority and therefore there has been difficulty and trouble. But the people of the four areas feel frustrated and are looking for Central and East Africa. Unless Europe has any alternative can work together, we cannot avoid a clash.

The Constitution of the Federation lays down that five territories cannot become independent and cannot be independent under the initiative of the three territories. The conference will be a conference of representatives of the four Governments and the three Governments. A decision about independence and Dominion Status cannot be made without the wish of the inhabitants of all five territories, the four territories and the three Governments.

All of us desire to help prevent racial antagonism to prevent becoming a racial conflict, and to work with the people in the five territories towards these common ends. We have a responsibility, but the responsibility of the people of Africa is greater still. These are their countries. They have made their homes there. They have to live together, and their children will live together.

We have taken the African out of the bush and put him in the school, the university, the mine and the factory. We have torn him from his settlements, destroyed his own form of society, and now we must integrate him into our own, or eventually the equal term. Otherwise there is an onerous disaster.

I hope we shall find means of establishing democracy in all their territories. The transitional period may be long. It may be a difficult period. There will be all kinds of experiments in the franchise and in every other respect; but if tonight we here and call the leaders in Central and East Africa could say with one voice that we are working towards the establishment of a democratic system, that would remove the fears from the hearts of the Africans and would make it possible for us to look forward to a smooth and peaceful transition towards the kind of Africa that we want to build."

Mr. Alport's Reply

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said he hoped the territories would realize that it was not the intention of the House to lecture or nag them, but to make some constructive contribution to the solution of their problems.

Referring to constitutional matters in Kenya, he said that it was important that its stability should not be upset again by the prospect of early and drastic change. Turning to the Federation, the Minister affirmed that the undertakings enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution still stood and governed the future.

The Northern Rhodesian African trade union leaders arrested during the emergency had suffered only an initial period of detention. They were now restricted to the areas of their Native Authorities, and it was wrong to create the impression they were being treated as criminals. It was a pity that Mrs. Williams had also said that the Bennigan commission of inquiry should have been multi-racial and contained a trade union member. The Government had chosen the best available men for a particularly difficult investigation. Surely Mr. Williams knew that the way in which industrial relations there were handled by the Government commended itself to every fair-minded person.

"There are occasions in Africa when it is the duty of the Government to undertake emergency powers. They do that to prevent a situation from getting out of hand in a way which would result in much greater bloodshed, much greater injustice, much greater devastation than anything that is likely to happen provided the emergency is brought under control by a responsible Government. So I think it was a pity that the hon. gentleman should have spoken against policies of the Acting Governor and the Government of Northern Rhodesia in handling that situation, which, undoubtedly, by their speedy and determined action, was prevented from deteriorating into something which might have been very serious indeed.

"I hope that we can establish that we on both sides of the House are anxious to see federation a success, and the federation must continue to be the pattern of development of Central Africa. Our job here is to give what help we can to ensure that on both the European and African side that pattern works out in a way that is acceptable to the people of that country.

"It was agreed in both houses after the federation debate was over that it was then the duty of both parties to make the Federation a success. I have emphasized this because it would be very wrong indeed if the impression got out from the debate that in the event of some change of political

fortune here there would be any change in the attitude of the Government towards playing our part in bringing federation to a successful conclusion.

"As regards the reference in the announcement to Article 27 of the Federal Constitution and the legislative powers of the Federation in this matter, the announcement clears up doubts which have arisen, nowhere, but in the Federation itself, about its meaning. I merely say that the convention referred to in the announcement is one which has been recognized for something like 40 years and cannot have been any Government's wish to get back on a track from which has become accepted, if unwritten, part of the Commonwealth constitution, if I may use the phrase.

"The 1950 conference of all representatives of the progress which has taken place in the Federation, and I am not aware that there will be any particular subject which it is intended to exclude, and it is the wish of the parties to discuss it.

"It is the wish of the Federal Government that there should be Civil Services which are locally based rather than expatriate. Anyone who has experience of constitutional development in the Commonwealth will realize that in the absence of a fully developed locally based Civil Service has been in many cases the greatest handicap facing newly emerging Commonwealth Governments.

Where Credit is Due

"The Federal Constitution is a highly complicated document and it was clear from the beginning that it would be necessary to make adjustments as soon as the experimental period of seven years has been completed. We can say even at this time that the progress which the Federation has made is one of marked success. The credit for this is due to Lord Mavor and Sir Roy Welensky.

Sir Roy, in the proposals he put forward in April, has shown himself extremely moderate. The task he undertook then was simply to expand the bounds of the possible. It is surely a great virtue in politicians that they should be concerned not necessarily with the ideas with what pressure groups within their countries try to make them obtain, but what is possible in the realm of practical possibility.

"In the attitude which exists towards race relations considerable progress is being made. Not only have they established a multi-racial university, which has run its first term very successfully, but we have African M.P.s in the Federation, which would not have been conceivable a few years ago.

"We have in the Federal public services opportunities in all the four branches for African promotion. Indeed, the first African is now being considered for promotion into the top grade, which until recently was reserved for Europeans. In the Federal armed services a decision has been taken to appoint African officers when there are qualified applicants. In respect of the railways, there has been a change in the attitude towards some of the regulations which applied to a colour bar.

"In Southern Rhodesia the Industrial Conciliation Bill now being considered by the Parliament provides for multi-racial trade unions and opens the whole field of industrial conciliation to Africans. The Registration and Identification Bill and the Townships Bill relax the previous laws in respect of qualified Africans and enable all Africans to visit towns in daylight without passes and travel anywhere in rural areas without passes.

"All these things constitute evidence that something is working. Surely this is the sort of evidence of practical partnership for which the Africans, who had their reservations when Mr. Griffiths and his colleagues met them at Victoria Falls, were looking. Surely it is part of this that confidence will come in the future of the Federation."

Splits and Splinters

"AN APPEAL TO NYASALAND AFRICANS to stand fast has been made by Mr. H. B. Chipembere, M.L.C. In a circular he writes that "freedom is just hiding round the corner. We must bunt the mass movement that will not disintegrate into fragments when testing time comes". He ridicules the splits and bodies among Africans, and claims that they are the result of imperialist tactics. There is a growing split between the Congress extremists and Mr. Chirwa's constitutionalists", reports the Nyasaland Times. Mr. Chipembere has supported Congress in demanding that the two African Federal M.P.s should resign. They have declared that they will not do so.



You cannot eat a recipe . . .

and you cannot drive anything with a specification for a motor, or light a town with the sayings of an alternator or transformer. Such electrical equipment has to be made. And, just as the excellence of a dish depends on who prepares it, so the quality of a piece of electrical equipment—even in these days of exact specifications—depends on who makes it.

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PERSONALIA

SIR GODFREY RHODES has resigned from the Nairobi County Council.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has flown back from London to Johannesburg.

MR. W. J. GUNTHER and MR. H. C. KEWLEY have flown from London to Nairobi.

MR. PAUL THIRSK, of Isoka, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Solwezi.

MR. HUGH FRASER, M.P., has joined the board of the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

CAPTAIN AS Y. THOMPSON left London on Tuesday for Switzerland on his way back to Rhodesia.

MR. SYDNEY BOLSTER, a director of The Uganda Co., Ltd., is visiting the group's estates in Uganda.

MR. FREDERICK BAILEY, the Northern Rhodesian Government's Controller of Stores, has retired.

SIR JAMES and LADY ROBERTSON lunched with THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH last week.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH attended last week's anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society.

MR. A. W. McALPINE, of Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Ltd., left London by air on Tuesday for Rhodesia.

MR. J. G. JONES, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting the Federation.

SIR ERNEST and LADY OPPENHEIMER were among THE QUEEN'S guests at a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

COLONEL A. A. BAERLEIN, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has arrived in London for a visit of a few months.

MR. H. A. WATMORE has been appointed to the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia, in the place of the late W. H. WROTH.

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD, M.P., has been elected president of the London branch of the Incorporated Sales Managers Association.

SAYED AHMED BEDRI, formerly a judge of the High Court of the Sudan, has been appointed adviser to Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Middle East), Ltd.

SIR TOM O'BRIEN, a former chairman of the T.U.C.U., and MR. P. DE JONGE, a member of the secretariat of the I.C.F.T.U., are visiting trade unions in Southern Africa.

MR. BASIL SANDERSON, a director of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., and chairman of Shaw Savill and Albion, Ltd., has been appointed a member of the Economic Planning Board.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Mauritius at the beginning of the week. He will leave for London next Sunday.

DR. ALDREY RICHARDS, the anthropologist, is visiting the Bemba country of Northern Rhodesia on a Leverhulme grant. She made a study of foundations in the area in 1930-31.

DR. HILDA GOODALL has been elected president of the Nyasaland branch of the British Medical Association. The vice-president is DR. E. NORTHON WHITE and the secretary DR. A. P. BAKER.

CHIEF HÜMBI ZIOTA, having been appointed an Assistant Minister in the Tanganyika Government, has resigned from the Sengeti Committee of Inquiry, to which CHIEF KASANDA, also of the Nzoga District, has been appointed.

MR. A. T. WAKE, head of the clearing and forwarding department of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa), Ltd., has just completed 30 years' service with the company. He has managed a number of the branches in Tanganyika and Uganda.

MR. W. R. ADDISON, for the past five years Clerk to the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, has joined the Kenya Treasury.

SHERIFF ABDUL AHMAN ABDULLA SHAH, the registrar in Mombasa, is visiting this country under arrangements by the British Council to study social welfare.

The banner of the late Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, EARL GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, was removed from the display at last week's annual service. The banner of Sir EDWARD DWYING, Governor of Tanganyika, was affixed.

MESSRS. P. J. SWENDEPOEL and T. W. DAVIES, both employees of B.P. Shell Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., have been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal for saving the life of a woman when a yacht capsized two miles from the shore near Dar es Salaam last January.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and two of his predecessors, MR. C. BUQUET and MR. H. G. DUNCAN, have paid tribute to MR. JOHN JAFFRAY, the assistant traffic superintendent in Limbe, who is retiring at the end of the month after 34 years' service. Mr. Jaffray will live in Scotland.

LORD ALTRINGHAM is president of the newly-founded Commonwealth Society of Great Britain, the purpose of which is "to strengthen the ties which bind together the voluntary association of independent democratic peoples constituting the Commonwealth of Nations, and to promote its influence for peace and freedom in the world".

MR. D. J. BLUNT, Kenya's Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, is leading the United Kingdom delegation at the meeting of the Desert Locust Control Committee, of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Tangier from June 19 to 29. Dr. Uvarov, director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, is attending.

On reaching the age of 65 MR. A. R. I. MELLOR has retired from the board of the United Africa Co., Ltd. He was also secretary of the company, which he joined in 1930 after 11 years in the Egyptian Civil Service. The new secretary is MR. J. L. STANTON. MR. R. H. COLEMAN is now manager of the company's produce department in London.

CAPTAIN J. B. ORBELL, chief pilot of Central African Airways, has been appointed commander of the Royal Flight for the internal air tour of the Federation by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. MR. F. M. E. ELLIS will be in charge of the Anglo-American Corporation's Heron aircraft which will take the Queen Mother on the shorter "hops" to smaller centres.

LORD MUNSTER has resigned his post as Minister without Portfolio in order to devote more time to work within the Conservative Party Organization. Since 1938 he has been chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs. He was made Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies when the Conservatives returned to office in 1951 and held that post until he was appointed Minister without Portfolio late in 1954.

East African Dinner

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER in London will be held in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Wednesday, July 3. Sir William Currie will preside, and Lord De La Warr will be the chief guest. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary, Miss V. C. Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, W.C.2. The cost is 25s. Gt. each for members of the D.A.C. Club, their wives, families, and guests; for non-members the price is 20s.

Obituary

Dr. Henry de Boer

DR. HENRY SPELDWINDE DE BOER, C.M.G., M.C., F.R.C.S., D.F.O., D.F.P.S. of Hertfordshire, who died at the age of 68, was briefly reported in our issue. He served in the R.A.M.C. throughout the 1914-19 war and then joined the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya. In 1925 he went to Northern Rhodesia as Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, became Deputy Director of Medical Services in the following year, and in 1933 Deputy Director in Uganda. Five years later he went to Nyasaland as Director, and in 1942 returned to Uganda in a similar capacity. From the Colonial Medical Service in 1947, he was appointed medical officer at Norfolk Airport and elected a county councillor for Hertfordshire. He had married in 1920 Miss Frances Ethel Bartholomew, who survives him with two sons.

MRS. LORNA RUMSEY, who has died in Salisbury, was the wife of Mr. L. J. Rumsey, of Cholo, Nyasaland, and daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hall, of Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, where she was born. Her great grandfather was the Earl of Teviot. She married Mr. Rumsey in Nyasaland in 1926, and at Kamponji Estate created a beautiful garden. She was one of the founders of the Limbe Garden Club, the Flora and Fauna Society of Nyasaland, the Nyasaland Society, and the Nyasaland Council of Women.

MR. ARTHUR WALTER COLE, who died recently in London, was for many years in the service of Barclays Bank D.C.O., in East Africa. He opened the Nakuru branch in 1927, and was manager in that town until he retired nine years later.

MR. W. E. STEERS, who has died in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 73, was the father of Mr. D. T. STEERS, secretary-manager of the township management board.

MRS. NEST JESSIE STONEHAM, M.B.E., wife of Squadron Leader G. T. Stoneham, of Kitale, died last week in Nairobi.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the British India liner KENYA include:

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Barkis, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. G. O. B. M., Mr. & Mrs. D. Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Cox, Mr. G. M. Crabb, Mr. T. J. Crows, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Decker, Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Goddard, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hawker, Mr. & Mrs. D. Hutchison, Mr. & Mrs. J. Linley, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Lucas, Mr. T. J. Maclean, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. M. Northbridge, Mr. & Mrs. W. Milburn, the Rev. & Mrs. J. G. R. Northbridge, Mr. F. B. Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Sparkes, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. C. Spranger and Mr. W. E. Yeo.
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Polglaze, Dr. & Mrs. R. W. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. White.
Beira.—Mr. H. F. W. Donohoe, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. R. Farquharson, and Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Shergold.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the s.s. RHODESIA CASTLE include:

Beira.—Mr. R. N. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Breingan, Mr. & Mrs. S. Bryant, Mr. & Mrs. A. Butler, Mr. G. A. Lambert-Martin, Mr. G. Owen, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Pearce, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Ritchie, Mr. D. J. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Thompson.
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Harris.
Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. F. Brimelow.
Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Considine, Mr. & Mrs. A. Huxley, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Johnstone, Mr. J. G. McVeigh, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. G. Moxley, and Lt.-Col. & Mrs. E. F. Whitehead.

**Captain Waterhouse to Leave Parliament
Joining Board of Tanganyika Concessions**

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Conservative member for South-East Leicester, who was leader of the Conservative "Suez Campaign," intends to quit the House of Commons "before very long." In January he announced that he would not seek re-election. In a letter to the Divisional Conservative Association he wrote: "I have for some time been interested in developments in Central Africa, and I have now been invited to sit on the board and take an active part in the affairs of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. I feel this to be an opportunity which I should not miss."

Acceptance will necessitate an absence from this country for several months each year, and it would be impossible for me to carry out my work for the corporation and continue to represent South-East Leicester in the House of Commons. It is therefore with great regret that I must decide to be released from my parliamentary duties before very long.

Junior Minister

Captain Waterhouse, who is also a Privy Councillor and has held several junior ministerial posts, including those of Assistant Postmaster-General and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He has been chairman of the House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates since 1953.

An outspoken critic of British policy in the Middle East, he described the withdrawal from key strategic points as a betrayal of the Imperial defence system. He condemned Sir Anthony Eden when Foreign Secretary for agreeing to the stationing of British troops from the Canal Zone, supported him when he intervened at Port Said, and was one of the foremost "rebels" in the party when the Government called a halt before there had been time to complete the rapid drive to Suez.

Captain Waterhouse is chairman of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., and the Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., and a director of British Plaster Board (Holdings) Ltd.

Shell Company of Rhodesia

Mr. L. M. G. Foster New General Manager

THE SHELL COMPANY OF RHODESIA, LTD., will from July 1 report direct to London, and no longer to Cape Town.

Mr. L. M. G. Foster, son of the late Sir Gregory Foster, Bt., a former Vice-Chancellor of London University and provost of University College, has been appointed the first general manager.

Joining the Shell organization on leaving Sherborne School, Dorset, he spent two years as a trainee in the London office at St. Helen's Court and then began his overseas career with Burmah Shell in Madras. Two years later he was transferred to South Africa, and after seven years' experience of marketing problems there, involving travel to all parts of Southern Africa, he was appointed to a series of increasingly responsible positions.

He managed in turn nearly every one of Shell's offices in Southern Africa, and will be no stranger to Salisbury, for he was branch manager there from 1935 to 1938. For the past three years he has been in charge in Johannesburg, the largest of the company's branches.

During the last war Mr. Foster served with the Royal Air Force from 1940 to 1945 in Greece, Iraq, the Western Desert, Egypt, and South Africa. His wife is a South African; they have a daughter aged 25 and a 22-year-old son, Richard, who has qualified as a jet pilot in the R.A.F., being a member of the first group of pilots to qualify *ab initio* on jets.

Mr. Foster, a good squash player in his day, now plays tennis and bowls.

Paintings

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, is showing an exhibition of Kenya paintings and drawings by Mr. Paul Harding, who was in the Colony from 1923 to 1955, and paintings and cartoons by Mr. Richard Gregory, who has been on the staff of the Education Department in Northern Rhodesia since 1931. Paintings of the late Grace English, whose family owned a farm near Bulawayo for many years, are now to be seen at the Conduit Street galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society.

United Kingdom The Federation

Edging Towards Abdication of Power

PREMATURE WITHDRAWAL of British power from Kenya or Central Africa has been criticized by Miss Margery Perham in a letter in *The Times*.

"In Central Africa and particularly Kenya, our Government may be acting upon a dangerous miscalculation. It appears, in spite of soothing words to be edging towards an abdication of power.

"Why? Is it because the mental groove left by the American Revolution, deepened by experience of the Dominions, prompts almost reflex surrender in face of white colonial challenge? Or because the incessant colonial agitation erodes self-confidence? Or because the justifiable emancipations in West Africa and elsewhere may induce a habit of retreat in the Colonial Office where the new lesson, like the old one, may be misapplied?

"Consider the counter reasons. First, there is no parallel between late 18th century America and mid-20th century East-Central Africa.

"Secondly, in so far as the anti-colonialists are not an unreasoning political clique, moved either by a psychological hangover or by an interest in weakening Britain, their position is, being shaken by our selective and deliberate transfers of power, and we should be equally deliberate in retaining power wherever circumstances justify retention.

"Thirdly, Central Africa differs as much from the new West Africa as from the old America. Here is a vastly preponderant African population, but one that, while it is still too scattered, ignorant, and poor for immediate self-government, is yet politically awake — a hazardous combination, as Kenya has shown.

"Federation was imposed against the known wishes of the northern Africans, and now the leaders of the European minorities whom the Federal constitution has pre-empted, believing that time is their enemy, are working against the spirit of the promises made to the Africans to retain the majority British controls.

"I have not been in Central Africa lately enough to assess the significance of the obvious elements of liberalism and humanity among the Europeans or the degree to which their experience of federation may have weakened the support of the African masses for their leaders of white-in-your-clothes today. But the accumulated history of such situations is that a subject people will always prefer European tutelage in imperial detachment rather than in colonial residence.

Elliptical Impatience

"I cannot therefore wholly agree with Dr. Oliver's opinions, but accept, in part, those which come from Mr. Gaitskell with such elliptical impatience. A Mr. Gaitskell who, as Mr. Broadbent could have learnt from *Who's Who*, has spent a working and very realistic lifetime in Africa.

"There are at least three positive reasons why Britain should stay in Central Africa and a *fomiori* in Kenya. First, she is well-equipped to stay. The stock argument against an infant and distant Mr. Another Country is out of place for an Africa about a day's flight from England and with new techniques of contact increasing yearly.

"Secondly, these Africans will need for a long time what Britain can best give, a trained, impartial Civil Service, capital expertly and fairly applied to a mixed community, and all the cultural and political experience of an old Imperial Power communicated in long and close association with the Native peoples.

"Thirdly, and decisively, if the overwhelming majority of the population of the two Protectorates, as in Kenya, wish Britain to stay, can such a demand be met in the second half of this century by a refusal which would also be a betrayal?

"Almost every voice in the world, interested or disinterested, tells Africans of their right to democratic government, voices which Sir Roy Welensky cannot prevent them from hearing. The European minorities may indeed be shortsighted in demanding the expulsion of the only authority which the Africans will trust to give them protection since, before many years have passed, this may prove to be the only authority which can provide the same service for the European minority."

Dr. Roland Oliver had written:

"Surely the stark fact which any Imperial Power has to face is that when even 1% of the population of a geographically remote dependent territory has reached a state of active political consciousness the metropolitan Government has either to deploy a great deal more power in support of its own policies or drastically modify its policies in the direction of the wishes of the politically conscious local minority. History shows that at this stage metropolitan Governments tend to adopt a compromise between these two solutions. On the one hand they send out more officials; on the other hand they begin to devolve political power.

Repression or Autonomy

"When the politically conscious minority reaches the order of 5%, however, the first option becomes impracticable and in terms of military repression, while the second leads with ever-increasing rapidity towards local autonomy.

"Effective autonomy therefore tends to be the result of the activity of a politically conscious minority, regardless of its racial origins. And even the manner in which such a minority will exercise its autonomy the metropolitan Power has only a very limited influence. If it suits the interest of the particular authority, the formal transfer of power may be preceded by a last-minute headlong scupper to the democracy of adult suffrage; but the metropolitan Power cannot thereby necessarily compliment itself on having established a lasting reign of liberty and justice.

"Elsewhere the politically conscious minority may be one that is determined to exercise its autonomy on oligarchic rather than democratic lines. Distressing as this must be to metropolitan democrats, there is not much that they can do to modify it. They can at best hope to use their remaining influence to try to ensure that the oligarchy may develop as an open and expanding one.

Mr. John Rex wrote from Leeds:

"Only Britain can ensure the continuation and speeding up of African advancement, and only Britain can guarantee the establishment of partnership in a political sense. Mr. Arthur Gaitskell's highly provocative letter has done a useful service in reminding us of these responsibilities. Being a white African myself, and not wanting to see South and Central Africa plunged into a blood-bath when Africans claim their rights, I applaud Mr. Gaitskell's initiative."



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Imaginative Leisure Kenya Appoints Music and Drama Officer

KENYA IS THE FIRST TERRITORY in East or Central Africa to appoint a music and drama officer. He is Mr. Graham Hyslop.

His duty is to foster African interest in music and drama and the possible development of indigenous forms of these arts.

Mr. Hyslop was appointed to the post by an announcement of the Ministry of Community Development.

Mr. Hyslop has helped to foster an interest in music and drama by courses at the Jeanes School and at provincial musical festivals. His work has been so appreciated that it is proposed to free him very largely from other work at the Jeanes School to enable him to travel more extensively and help in the organization of provincial and district festivals when required, and generally to stimulate the preservation and development of indigenous music and drama.

It has long been recognized that a constructive and imaginative use of leisure can do much to fill the vacuum left by the abandonment of many traditional forms of entertainment. In this way it is hoped to develop or revive that zest and enjoyment for life which was such a feature in what might be called the old Africa, and which is unfortunately now tending to disappear.

Mr. Hyslop will be responsible for the organization of courses for the training of choirs and choir-masters at the Jeanes School and in the districts. He will decide on the choice of music at festivals, will arrange adjudication of them, and help in the development and recording of African music.

There will be drama courses for players and producers, and Mr. Hyslop will advocate in drama competitions, provide suitable plays for African theatrical groups, and encourage the production of plays by Africans.

Born in 1910 at Southborough, Tonbridge, Kent, Mr. Hyslop was in charge of an Army Education Corps unit for Africans during the war which toured the Middle East for some 18 months, devoting its time to music and drama. This unit produced the first sound film in Swahili, a film still in circulation. He holds an Oxford Diploma in Music and has published a number of plays for Africans.

Central African Examiner New Fortnightly Journal in Rhodesia

THE FIRST ISSUE of the fortnightly *Central African Examiner*, published in Salisbury a few days ago, is of 48 pages. The policy is to present "a balanced commentary on the problems of the day in the Federation and overseas." The editor is Mr. Francis Baughan.

His first leading article, entitled "Shadow Boxing," Mr. Baughan says that it was difficult to determine the essential differences in policy between the Federal and Dominion parties from the speeches of the candidates in a curious campaign which left the impression that both parties are aware of a large potential and as yet unvoiced opposition which has still not crystallized, at least in Southern Rhodesia.

Nothing, he emphasized, was to be gained by throwing stones at the Colonial Office or blaming the British public of local territorial administrations for the existence of African "extremisms." To condemn extremism was not enough; the need was to discover and remove the real causes.

A note on the racial deadlock over the move to federalize non-African agriculture in Nyasaland suggested that the best permanent solution of the problem might be the establishment of a new division within the agricultural portfolio by which the Federal Government assumed a broad, co-ordinating, advisory rôle over all agriculture on a horizontal, non-racial basis, while the territorial Governments worked on a lower, non-racial level.

The assumption by B.O.A.C. of the international air routes of Central African Airways is criticized as likely to discourage foreign airlines from establishing themselves in the Federation, where U.A.T., the leading independent British line, and Alitalia have both made "excellent starts." The *Examiner* fears that "B.O.A.C.'s known aversion to competition may now blanket the Federation; foreign operators, who can play a substantial part in developing our trade, are hardly being encouraged to enter this field under such unfavourable conditions."

There are contributions by Professor W. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Peter Gibbs, Mr. Stanlake Samkange, Mr. James Johnson, M.P., and notes on finance, the Union and the U.S.A.

Early Missionaries in Buganda Political and Social Influence

RELIGION AND SOCIETY IN BUGANDA 1875-1900 is the title of a 16-page pamphlet by Mr. D. A. Lowe, lecturer in history at the University College of East Africa (King and Jarrett, London, 3s. 6d.). It gives a most interesting account of the arrival of the various religious teachers in Buganda, and concludes:—

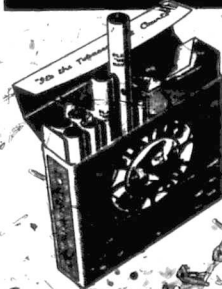
"There were good reasons within the history and cultural setting within Buganda why Christianity should have gained an entry; having entered, it spread in a manner that was partly consistent with the traditional framework and partly extended beyond it. Christianity in Buganda then arose out of the traditional, thereafter revolted against it, subsequently gained control of it, and so became reincorporated with it.

"Control of the traditional political order by the Christians gave them great power, the only road to office and place for anyone else lay through joining one of the Christian parties. Christianity therefore became the religion of the Baganda, and for the most part the only politically recognized religion (even though a majority of the tribe, though not an overwhelming majority, remained unconverted). It was not the religion of a small outcast clique; nor was it divorced from the tribe: it was part of it.

"Not the least important result was that the missionaries, and the churches, became involved, not merely with the political and social order within Buganda, but — the C.M.S. and the Anglican Church more particularly — in the relations between the Buganda and the British Protectorate administration."

Tribute to Goans

THROUGHOUT KENYA'S HISTORY many Goans have given true and devoted service to their fellow-citizens. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said when he opened the new Goan Institute in Nairobi. He asked the younger generations of Goans to remember, admire, and emulate the selfless work of their elders.



Player's
Please



Faith in the Future of Kenya Europeans Should Initiate Reforms

CONFIDENCE IN Kenya's future was again expressed by the Governor when he spoke to the annual meeting in Nairobi of the Association of District and County Councils of Kenya.

Evelyn Baring

"I have no doubt that European life in Kenya can and will continue to flourish. Those of European origin have given very much and have done very much to make the country what it is. They feel that they belong to the country and that they and their children will remain here. I share this feeling.

The general view of the Government is that the only way forward for Kenya is by the common approach of Kenyans of all communities to the country's problems and by the development of a mixed Government, working harmoniously as a team for the good of the country as a whole and of all its people.

Open Door

The view of the Government on recent demands made by the African members of the Legislative Council is held unanimously by all its Ministers. It is that constitutional changes must be approached by way of discussion, the form of discussion being barred, and that these discussions the Government should take no prior commitment. The Government is equally emphatic that a breach of faith in the door is not closed to any community that is turning to wider questions.

"I think the Government here is in the long run doing what is in the future in the interests of every one of you. You have come from all over the world of Kenya and here Europeans have made their homes. I believe in your future. I think there will be many changes and that you will adapt yourselves to those changes.

"I hope that it is you who will take the initiative in making right what is wrong in Kenya. In any country at any moment there is much that is wrong. It is those with an imagination and with great enterprise who should be the first to recognize where reform is needed, and the first to lead that reform."



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Colour Bar in Kenya Hotels Government Accepts Motion

AN AFRICAN M.L.C.'S MOTION urging the Kenya Government to take steps to eliminate discrimination in hotels, restaurants, and other public places was accepted by the Government last night in the Legislative Council. Mr. Muliro, the proposer, and other African members complained that they and other leading Africans had been refused service in certain establishments. They admitted that others were "good".

Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary, said that the Africans had a genuine grievance. The Government knew of many instances in which well-bred, well-educated, educated Asians, Arabs, and Africans had been subjected to thoughtless and cavalier treatment in hotels and restaurants, a circumstance which the Government deplored as much as African members did.

Such incidents were becoming fewer, but they did occur, and could leave a very deep scar on a young man from university or medical school who had all the qualifications which make a civilized man. These discourtesies were not offered as personal insults, but were manifestations of an outmoded state of mind, and especially the fear that business would be damaged if the old ways were abandoned.

There was every reason to believe that such incidents would not happen in future and that the crime would be of behaviour, dress, and ability to pay.

Mr. Norman Harris (Nairobi South) said that people should together in the ordinary way and not ask the Government to hold a big stick to enable that to be done.

Buganda and A Unitary State Lukiko Criticisms of Government's Policy

IN THE BUGANDA LUKIKO on Saturday Mr. James Lutaya, chief of Singo County, made a strong attack on the Protectorate Government's policy of developing Uganda towards self-government as a unitary State.

He described the Legislative Council as dangerous and dangerous to the progress of Buganda, and members of the Lukiko to reject any recommendations for the direct election of representatives of Buganda to the Legislature, unless the position of the Kabaka were made positive, clear, and declared that the Government in discussing constitutional issues with the various political parties had shown its intention to take away power from the Kabaka and transfer it to the Legislature.

Some time after Mr. Lutaya had spoken a dozen leading members of the Uganda National Congress met the Governor in Entebbe to discuss future constitutional changes, including the question of direct election. A statement issued on Sunday said that the discussions had taken place in a cordial atmosphere.

The secretary-general of the Congress, Dr. B. N. Kununka, has declared that the party stands firmly for its declared policy of attaining self-government and complete independence for the whole of Uganda.

Death Sentence on "Lion" Murderers

TWO AFRICAN MURDERERS have just been sentenced to death in Tesanyika territory for having used a "lion man" to kill a five-year-old child. It was snatched from the mother by a "lion man" who sprang from a hiding-place and carried it off. Parts of the child's body, skull and teeth were found, and also animal hairs in the soil of a hole in which the "lion man" lived before the crime. The man has been ordered to anyone who can help in his arrest. No "lion" or "leopard" murders have been reported in the Territory since several men from the Singidwa district were hanged for such crimes in 1946.

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specific problem you might, for instance, need Weedone Industrial Brush-Killer, which was specially developed for utilities and other industrial users in the clearance of rights of way, powerlines, railroads, etc.

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Africa's Exports of Robusta Coffee

ROBUSTA COFFEE EXPORTS FROM AFRICA last year almost reached 64m. bags of 60 kilos each last year out of a world total of 74m. bags. A table compiled by Messrs. Edm. Schlater and Co., Ltd., gives exports from French West Africa for the first 10 months of the year as 1,274,428 bags, followed by Angola with 1,235 bags, Uganda 1,049,215, Madagascar 865,472, the Belgian Congo 550,944, Bukoba (Tanganyika) 97,208, and French Equatorial Africa 22,405. The estimate for French West Africa for the last two months is 2,000 bags, and for British West Africa and Spanish Africa during the year 20,000 and 78,000 bags respectively. The only large supplier outside Africa is Indonesia, with about 940,000 bags.

Tobacco Auctions

IN THE FIRST 14 WEEKS of the leaf tobacco auctions in Salisbury 67,820,886 lb. of fire-cured leaf from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia have been sold for £11,278,557, an average of 39.91d. per lb. In the same period 782,692 lb. of fire-cured leaf from North-Eastern Rhodesia realized £105,325, or 32.3d. per lb. In the Nyasaland auctions this season just over 12m. lb. of fire-cured tobacco have so far averaged 29.06d.; almost 3m. lb. of fire-cured from the southern division have averaged 18.7d.; just under 2m. lb. of fire-cured from the northern division have averaged 22.42d.; 7m. lb. of sun-cured have averaged 24.64d.; and burley leaf totalling 752,094 lb. have realized 34.79d. per lb.

THE ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME will hold its general assembly in Nairobi in September next year. Financial assistance will be given by the east African Governments. About 150 persons from the 85 member countries are likely to attend the five days of the meeting.

News Items in Brief

"Friends in Waiting" is the title of a pamphlet describing the work done by Quakers in the Colonies.

Public holidays will be proclaimed in the Federation during the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Queen Mother.

Four Northern Rhodesian Africans have won Federal Government scholarships to study in South Africa.

Two Sudanese Ministers flew to Ethiopia to convey condolences to the Emperor on the death of his son, the Duke of Harar.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has recommended the Government to consider a national benefit scheme on a compulsory basis.

The Royal West African Navy has a complement of seven officers, eight chief petty officers (instructors), one engine room artificer, and 206 ratings.

The House of Commons will henceforth take oral questions on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Hitherto they have been confined to one day, Wednesday.

A motion "strongly rejecting" the new Federal citizenship law was withdrawn from the agenda of the Northern Rhodesian African Representative Council by its proposer, Mr. D. Yamba.

A reproduction in colour of the portrait in oils by Frank Bacon of the late Leonard Aldridge, a former chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, appears in the current issue of the house magazine, the *Cotswoldian*.

Nyirula Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, has now a "place of prayer". To avoid any idea that it belongs to one particular religion or denomination, it has not been consecrated, such a sanctus was proposed by Dr. J. H. Dowds, the chief medical officer.

Nearly £1m. is to be expended in 1956 on the development programme of the Somaliland Protectorate, including £622,000 on roads, £200,000 on fuel supplies, £200,000 on Hargeisa's water supply, £450,000 on agriculture and natural resources, and £330,000 on Berbera port.

Colonial students taking the local government course in Torquay are to be entertained in London next Wednesday by the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. They will take tea at the House of Commons and dine at the Royal Empire Society.

African Schools

New non-African schools and extensions have cost the Federal Government £4,865,000 in the past three years. In July, 1954, there were 182 schools in the Federation; since then there have been 57 new ones and many extensions. The school population has risen from 41,110 to 55,637.

Passport-sized photographs, taken by a special polarized camera and ready within five minutes, are to be supplied to Africans with their Post Office savings books, so that they may prove their identity when make withdrawals through a new mobile savings bank service started in East Africa.

A number of Sudanese Army officers and N.C.O.s. have been arrested, allegedly in connexion with plans for a *coup d'Etat*. There is criticism in Arabic newspapers in Khartoum at the refusal of the Government to give information beyond a statement that the "plot" was merely a matter of military discipline.

Six Tanganyika students at Makerere College, Uganda, have obtained the B.A. degree of the University of London. They are Messrs. Edwin Mtei, Parmena Barnabas, Rowland Mwanjisi, Mark Bomani, Jackson Mawishe, and Osiah Mwanfungu. Mr. Yorn Kaziburi obtained a first in the B.Sc. examination, and Mr. Godfrey Semiti a pass.

Fourteen scholarships, each of £2 annually for four years, are now available to Africans attending secondary schools in Nyasaland. They will be financed from a trust set up by the will of W. M. Timcke, of Cholo, who was drowned in Lake Nyasa in 1946. The trustees also hope to provide one or more scholarships at British universities for African students.

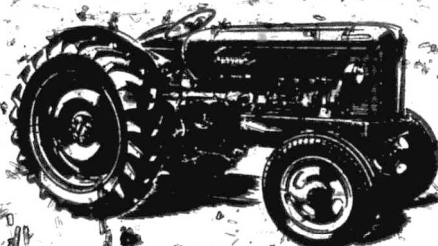
Mountain African population has increased in the last eight years by about 30,000 to at least 85,000, says the annual report for 1956 of the D.C., Mr. F. P. Derrick. Mentioning that only 1,601 Africans troubled to register voters despite intensive publicity throughout the registration period, he says that apart from a very small political consciousness, the rest were apathetic.

European and African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are to be paid increases backdated to January 1, 1957. They range from £10 a year on a salary of £25 to £100 on £1,580. No demotion has been taken on super-grade salaries. In the junior division of the African civil service the increases are from 6s. to 24s. a month, and in the senior division from 9s. 6d. to 76s. Increases for Africans serving on advanced scales range from £25 to £75 a year.

FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA

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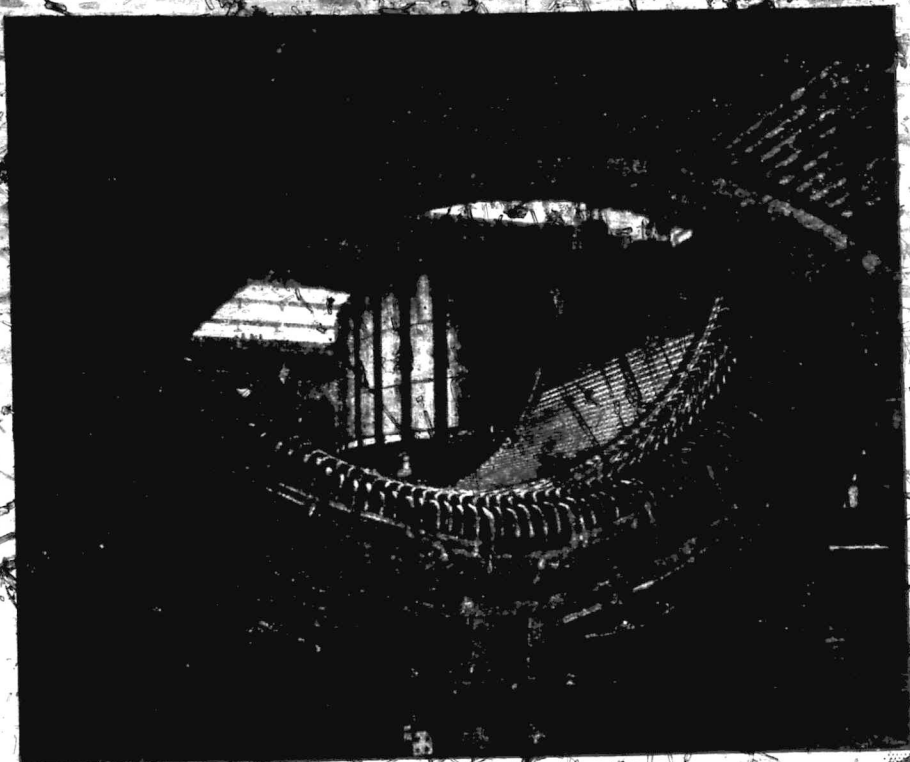
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Dwa Plantations Facing Difficulties

Labour Shortage Cuts Production

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD., having earned only a small profit in 1956, has decided not to pay a dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ending June 30 next. The making of such a dividend, it states, that production cannot be maintained at a profit at present owing to the further fall in sisal prices and to sharply reduced output from the estate owing to serious reduction in the African labour supply, in consequence of which production this year has so far averaged only half of the last year's. It is hoped, however, that production will soon rise to levels of the preference shares are entitled to a fixed dividend of 6 p. Dividends cumulatively, and dividend payments will be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

Accounts for the year ending December 31 last shows a profit for the year of £50,000, as against £17 in the previous year. After meeting taxation liabilities of £2,029 is carried forward. Net assets are £54,900 in 1956, cumulative profit on ordinary shares of 10s. and 2s. 98 (in ordinary shares of 2s. 98) appear at £246,396, current assets at £25,885, and current liabilities at £17,426.

The output of sisal and tow amounted to 1,410 tons, compared with 1,660 tons in 1955; for the first four months of the current year production has been only 251 tons, compared with 405 tons. Last December, when heavy rains broke a comparative drought of two years, Africans of the estate left the estate to attend to their own lands, and the labour supply is still seriously short, with the consequence that less than half of the total potential could be cut. At the end of March there were 2,077 acres of mature sisal and 1,306 acres planted between 1952 and 1956.

The directors are Messrs. S. K. Hogg (chairman), Eric Beggick, R. A. Collins, and W. H. Heley (managing director).

The Indian proprietor of a coffee-swinging business in Uganda, who had drawn £500 from a bank in Masaka, was waylaid on the road; pepper was thrown into his eyes and that of an African driver, and the assailants disappeared with the money.

Forestal Land, Timber and Railways

Second Rhodesian Wattle Factory

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., after providing £306,560 for taxation, earned a profit of £634,913 in the calendar year 1956. Interest on the preference shares equated to 12 p. and dividends to 9 p. on the ordinary shares. £289,000 was carried forward of £64,406 against £245,600 brought in.

The issued capital of the group consists of £1,685,857 in 6 p. cumulative preference shares and £5,600,000 in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £4,148,000, and revenue reserves at £3,139,934. Fixed assets are valued at £2,113,713 and current assets less current liabilities at £3,777,820.

The directors are Messrs. Gerard d'Eranger (chairman), G. H. Taylor (vice-chairman), executive), Sidney Clegg, R. Merton, the Hon. L. J. Leathers (executive), and Lord Macmillan.

The board of East African Tanning Co., Ltd., consists of Messrs. J. E. Riddick (chairman), H. S. Fisher (managing director), A. A. Lewis, E. V. Saunders, and H. J. Stevens. The Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd., is composed of Sir F. Ellis Robins (chairman), Mr. B. G. Hewitt (managing director), Mr. A. C. Solfe, and Captain H. S. Hopkins, C.B. (Reid).

Other subsidiaries in East and Central Africa are the Nairobi Wattle Co., Ltd., the Plateau Wattle Co., Ltd., and the Sotik Wattle Co., Ltd.

The report states that the production of wattle extract in Southern Rhodesia began last November and that the second factory of the Rhodesian Wattle Co. is planned to open this year. A fall in profit suffered by the East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., is due mainly to lower sales of Kenyan extract.

The 51st annual general meeting will be held in London on July 4.

"Kenya Safari", a booklet prepared in the Department of Information in Kenya in collaboration with the East African Tourist Travel Association, is a colourful, interesting, and informative document, well designed to attract visitors who will find much of the information easily assimilable.

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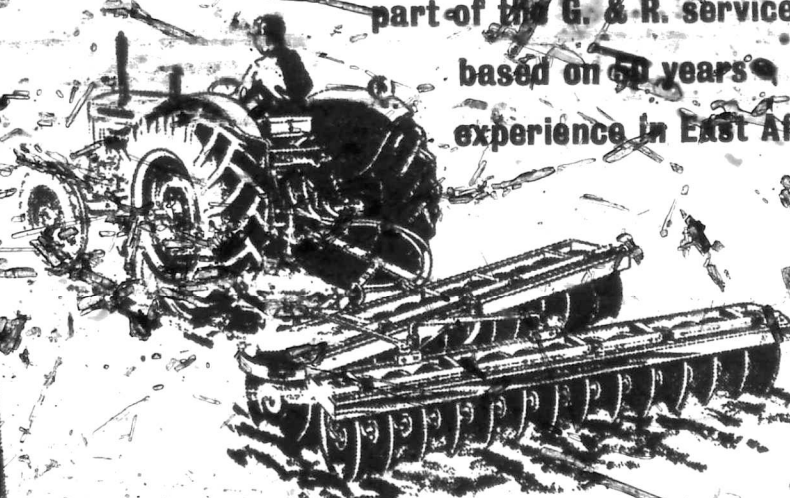
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Company Report

Uganda Development Corporation, Limited

Improved Position Largely Attributable to Success of
Uganda Cement Industry

Expansion of Hotels Company and Increased Interest in Tea Growing

STATEMENTS BY CHAIRMAN OF CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, has published its annual report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1956.

The subsidiary companies are Uganda Cement Industry, Limited; Agricultural Enterprises, Limited; The Ankole Tea Company, Limited; The Bunyoro Ranching Company, Limited; Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited (now renamed Uganda Hotels, Limited); White Horse Inn (Kabale), Limited; The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited; Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited; and The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited.

Associated companies are Kilembe Mines, Limited; Sukulu Mines, Limited; Tororo Exploration Company, Limited; Concrete Constructions (Uganda), Limited; The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa), Limited; The Uganda Grain Milling Company, Limited; Soyab Industrial and Food Products (1956), Limited; and Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited.

MR. J. T. JOHNSON, G.B.E., chairman of Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, says in his annual statement, to be presented at the fifth annual general meeting:—

Higher Trading Profit

"The trading profit of the group for the year ended December 31, 1956, was £467,099 against an equivalent figure of £274,832 for the previous year. After deducting depreciation of £150,029 (£137,259) and other smaller items we are left with a profit for the year of £314,347 (£282,203). For comparative purposes we are showing clearly the profit before and after taxation: the reason for this is that, having taken advantage of initial allowances for tax purposes, the future income-tax figure will move up or down in relation to the profit variation.

"After taxation of £17,348 (£16,514) and a deduction of a proportion (£561) of the profit due to minority shareholders, we take the sum of £295,348 (£263,049) to the appropriation account, which, with the amount brought in of £172,086 for 1955 makes available to the group £467,374 for disposal. Your board has supported subsidiary companies in the writing off of capital increase expenses of £1,252 and also of certain fixed assets amounting to £7,894 and appropriating to revenue reserve £154,670. The Corporation itself recommends appropriating £20,000 to the staff pension fund — which should now give sufficient to meet our commitments for the purpose in full — and transferring £2,000 to a scholarship fund.

"I do not propose to comment in detail on our subsidiaries as we are continuing to adopt the more informative procedure of supporting our accounts with theirs, together with respective directors' reports and chairman's statements.

"Although overall the subsidiaries have shown an improved position over 1955, this is largely attributable to the success of Uganda Cement Industry, Limited,

whose production and quality, which is now pre-eminent, have shown excellent results. Our hotels have shown an improved position, and the property company has maintained its natural growth. On the other hand, Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, suffered from low tea prices for most of the year and several very dry months mid-year, but the concentration of the managing agents, The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited, and the staff on high standards of cultivation and processing has done much to hold the profit at a reasonable figure.

"Tufmao continues to be a source of concern, and it has only just been possible to maintain a dividend to the shareholders. Apart from the inherent difficulty of this company having little control over its raw material, we cannot get away from the basic fact that Lake George is a long way from the larger consuming centres, and with a perishable product this is a serious disadvantage. Nevertheless the company renders an outstanding service to the fishermen in that small area, and will continue to exert every effort to market the whole catch at profitable prices.

"On the development, apart from the actual trading, side of our subsidiaries there has been continued advancement. We have formed The Ankole Tea Company, Limited, in partnership with the Ankole Native Government and The Uganda Company, Limited. The Bunyoro Ranching Company, Limited, was incorporated to develop a ranch for beef production in association with the Bunyoro Native Government. Arrangements were finalized to form The Kawalya-Ngwa Tea Company, Limited, and other possible tea areas are now being investigated.

Planned Development

"Our hotels company is embarking on considerable expansion, embracing Mbale, Gulu, the parks, lodges in conjunction with the National Parks Trustees, Entebbe, Kasese, and investigating other possibilities. The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited, was formed during the year; development has gone well and the company should be in production during the second half of 1957. Our cement company's extension, doubling capacity, has proceeded on time and came into operation three months after the close of the year.

"This planned development cannot be immediately fruitful: much of it, of course, will be straight capital and will not immediately affect our trading profit. On the other hand, with the wide hotel expansion it is necessary to set up an organization to manage it and this must be met from present profits. The cement company has entered another development period, having installed capacity substantially in excess of immediate requirements, and for a time will have to carry depreciation out of proportion to production. Uganda Metal Products will also doubtless go through a development period.

"Taking these various factors into account, it would

in 1957. The average profit equal to the cost of the plant is expected.

Turning to our investments, Kilelesh Mining, which came into production during the second half of the year, has more had the inevitable "birth troubles" in making full production, but it is believed these will shortly be solved. Various facilities within the market were acquired during 1956, continuing its expansion. It is also noted that the company has been able to secure the services of the company's trading in connection with the country dealing with its growth. The financial aspects on this and other investments remain representations on this and other aspects remain under consideration.

Asbestos and Sukulu

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (Uganda) Limited, in which our cement company holds one-third of the equity capital and this Corporation the loan capital, moves reasonably well and is now concentrating on the necessary expansion of its Asbestos Concrete Construction (Kenya) Limited, which suffered during the year when the restriction of credit facilities delayed the proceeding by clients on several buildings but looks to an improvement in activity from now on. The Uganda Grain Milling Company Limited, came into production earlier than planned, by the acquisition of an existing industry, and is now considering its expansion plans.

"In dealing with our investments, I have been at the least, the development of the Sukulu mine, which is complete. During the year we, in conjunction with Phosphate Limited, and the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, owned Sukulu Mines, Limited, to take over from the Tororo Exploration Company, Limited, and to bring the mine into production.

"With the completion of most of the design work, it is apparent that a much larger project than was originally contemplated may be necessary in order to reduce costs per ton, thus in itself solving forward marketing problems of some magnitude. It is technical, in that the use of the phosphate would have to replace other phosphates for which existing fertilizer factories have been designed. The nitrogen marketing also presents its problems. The development of this metal goes well, but the use of it on a substantial scale in the early future may need adequate arrangements for the whole of the country. The production of the company. All these problems are being intensively faced by the company, but they may be some while before they are satisfactorily solved.

Manufacturing Industries

"As to our future, there is substantial scope on the agricultural side for expansion development, but it will be regulated by the augmentation of the people, as stated previously. It is essential that any proposition must be accepted by the administrations and local population before being embarked upon.

"With manufacturing industry, I can only repeat the words I used a year ago. The expansion of manufacturing industry, as has been stated and repeated, will depend entirely on the growth of the purchasing power of the people, which can only follow the expansion of agricultural production, that is the key to our future. It must be recognized that new manufacturing industries on any large scale can only be established against substantial local requirements of goods, a large proportion of manufactures are, in any event, excluded through lack of raw materials.

"There might well be opportunity for profitable investment in short or medium-term loans and the development generally of finance business to assist

existing enterprises in expansion. While this would be a departure from the type of activity so far undertaken by the Corporation, we could certainly implement any such policy views as expressed through the shareholders. The same would apply to our undertakings in more hazardous ventures without partners where, in some cases, initial losses would accrue, and perhaps in others money might irretrievably be lost. Development has not taken place in other countries without a great deal of pioneering, and it may be regarded as the Corporation's responsibility to undertake that pioneering.

"On the technical side, we are sufficiently equipped through the technical development division, which the Corporation continues to operate on behalf of the Protectorate Government, and have the personnel to undertake pilot-plant work on industrial possibilities, over and above the provision of services. The financial hazards, however, should be recognized and protected for before such commitments are undertaken.

"Finally, we express our sincere thanks to the staff of our associates, our subsidiaries and the Corporation itself, who have put in the extra effort so vital to a developing company if it is to be a success."

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, LIMITED

The chairman of Agricultural Enterprises Limited, Mr. Strimpton made the following statement at the second annual general meeting of the company.

"The consolidated net profit for the year ended December 31, 1956, after meeting depreciation and amortization charges and the costs of staff engaged in investigational work and other normal expenses, but before providing for income tax, was £43,675. With the acquisition of the main earning asset of the company—Salama group—from its original commercial owners through the board of control operating under the Uganda Government, it was proving difficult to finalize the tax position of year company. The directors therefore propose to save the tax liability by the appropriation account and therefrom transfer £5,000 to a tax equalization reserve.

"The profit for the full year was substantially below the pro rata (eight months) profit for 1955. There were two major contributory factors, the first—in the first instance the price of tea for the greater part of the year was between 2s. and 3s. a pound below previous levels and during 1956 the Salama group suffered an extremely low period mid-year. Additionally there is the fact that a substantial outgrower supply of tea for the factory completed his own processing arrangements, therefore the amount of made tea available was reduced. As a result of these factors the tea crop was only 369 tons against an equivalent figure of 423 tons in 1955. The rainfall improved towards the end of the year, but was nevertheless five inches lower than in 1955.

Business Operations

"In such circumstances, the quality of tea has been regarded as satisfactory. The quality of tea has been decided is primarily due to the skill of the staff of the managing agents, The Uganda Company (Africa) Limited, and their staff to carry out the standards of cultivation and insistence on the best quality of the final product. This has resulted in your company's tea fetching substantially higher than what an average market price, and the tea being valued by the buyers for the local market, both on two occasions as the best tea in East Africa of those countries. It is an example of what Uganda can do when it is applied with appreciable advantage to other sections in the country.

"Even the profits, which to earlier years were low, with the improved tea profit, are now

forward totals £50,881 "your directors propose to write off certain development which stands in the books at above real value and also expense incurred in respect of the increase in the authorized capital of the company. The amounts are detailed in the accounts. This is a new proposal £41,771 from which the board are allowing £30,000 to general reserve carrying forward £11,771 to the next year. All cases of loss in the company is being applied to the planned development of the parent company and to the three subsidiary

difficulties with which all staff coped with patience. They were assisted in their task by the sympathetic understanding of air crews and passengers who suffered over-crowding during this period with undampening fortitude.

"House Full"

In my report for the year I mentioned that if the sharp increase in the volume of air traffic at Entebbe Airport during 1955 was maintained, further increases in the company's profits in 1956 should be expected. I am glad to say that this promise has been fulfilled and in 1956 your company achieved the record profit of £51,809 before income tax, as compared with £8,000 in 1955. It should be noted that profits do not fall within the definition of industrial profits for income tax purposes, an anomaly which the industry hopes the Government will see fit to correct in the near future.

It was inevitable that these should be an increase in the incidence of the 'house full' sign during the year, and as the hotel has never had a sufficiency of single rooms to meet the requirements of air crews, it has been decided to erect a new wing of 24 rooms with private bath rooms for this purpose. In addition, 30 rooms with private bath are to be added, some of which will be air-conditioned.

The hotel at Kabale, the White Horse Inn, continues to prosper, and the opening of a new block of rooms last year brought welcome relief to the difficulty of meeting the demand for accommodation at this popular hotel. In 1956 the installation of water supply services was completed, and this together with the provision of increased heating facilities, has made this beautifully situated country hotel as comfortable as any in the towns. The capital costs of these improvements were all met from accumulated revenue, and the directors of White Horse Inn (Kabale) Limited have decided to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares this year.

With the support of Government and the public of Uganda, our development plans, of which I made mention in my report, have proceeded well. Six projects are at present involved, some representing new premises and other expansion and improvement of existing premises.

The first of the new hotels will be at Mbale, at an estimated completed cost of £80,000. This hotel will provide 60 beds, and should be ready by July 1958.

New Hotels

Towards the end of this year we also expect to make a start on the building of two hotels at Kasese and Masaka. The Kasese hotel will overlook the new Kilelesh Mines gold course, about two miles from the railway station, and the Masaka hotel will be sited near the main Western Uganda Road. Both these hotels will provide about 40 beds, and, as with Mbale, will incorporate many of the latest developments in hotel architecture.

Negotiations with the Uganda Government for the outright purchase of the existing rest house premises at Gulu are in hand, and extensive building alterations are contemplated. Adequate public rooms and new kitchens will be provided, and I know that a comfortable place to stay in this growing district in the north will be welcomed by the travelling public.

An agreement has now been reached with the trustees of the Uganda National Parks for the purchase of the parks to be purchased by a new company, National Parks (Uganda) Limited, in which your company will have a controlling interest. Improvements for the added comfort of visitors to the parks are being planned, and the new company will assume control on July 1.

By special resolution passed on March 12 the name of your company was changed to Uganda Hotels

Tea Growing and Ranching

"The company's main development in the immediate future will be through three subsidiary companies. The Uganda Tea Company Limited, was incorporated in August 1956 with an authorized capital of £300,000. In partnership with the Ankole Native Government and The Uganda Company Limited, whose subsidiary The Uganda Company (Tea) Limited, has been appointed Managing Director, development work began some while before the incorporation, and excellent progress has been made.

The acreage sufficient for 300 acres have been established and 60 acres have been planted as seed at stake. This estate promises well, and should bring material benefit to the people of Ankole, who from the outset, have given the company every encouragement and support.

Bunyoro Ranching Company, Limited, was also incorporated in August, 1956, with an authorized capital of £100,000. In association with the Bunyoro Native Government, the development of a ranch for beef production has started on approximately 100,000 acres of land near Masindi. This venture was first recommended by the Agricultural Productivity Committee of the Development Council for the utilization of land reclaimed from the tsetse fly and the introduction of cattle in a district badly in need thereof. The intention is to build up a herd stabilized at some 5,000 head during the next 10 years, and good progress has been made in the provision of roads, housing, crushes, and water supplies.

Arrangements have recently been finalized to establish Kawaya Kagwa Tea Company, Limited, which will embrace the planting of approximately 300 acres of tea at Nyingu Estate near Mukono. The site plans of this will be undertaken by the Salama group of the company.

Appreciable work is continuing on the investigation of other plantation-scale development, but will be proceeded with only when fully acceptable to the people of the particular district; unfortunately the reaction of the local population in some instances is slow and the advantages of proper development of their lands not understood. This your directors believe can be overcome if we remain patient.

"The company continues to make progress in the Busanga farm experiment, and what has been done by the Salama group in this respect may prove an ideal model to be adopted by individual small holders where a co-ordinated intensive cultivation is imperative if the development of the country is to proceed."

LAKE VICTORIA HOTEL, LIMITED

At the 11th Annual Meeting of the Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited, the following statement to the annual general meeting of that company was made:

"1956 was a year of exceptional activity in both hotels. The hotel at Entebbe, following the fire in October, was completely renovated and its capacity was increased. The hotel at Gulu, following the fire in October, was completely renovated and emergency requirements of accommodation, otherwise not met, produced this

Limited, which is now the largest company in the Lake Victoria Hotel, has been formed as a private company.

The total capital expenditure involved in the development programme is to the order of £20,000, and the form in which the necessary financial resources will be provided is under consideration by your board in consultation with the shareholders. Expenditure of this nature is a courageous step by your company in fulfilment of the Government's plans to expand the tourist trade, and in the early years some of the new ventures may have to be subsidized from the profits of others. Making the long view, however, I am confident that your investment will be of considerable benefit to your company and the general economy of the Protectorate as a whole.

Steps have been taken to ensure that the management and staff of the two hotels share the increased prosperity we enjoyed in 1956, and in this I know I have your wholehearted support; again must pay tribute to their loyalty and ceaseless effort in maintaining the company's policy which, first and foremost, is a high standard of service and cuisine.

THE UGANDA FISH MARKETING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited, presented to the shareholders at a meeting of the company on 26th April 1957 the following terms:

"In contrast to the steady progress recorded in 1954 and 1955, the year under review has been beset with difficulties and reverses which are reflected in the accounts; these are that after charging depreciation the net profit amounted to £5,340, compared with £19,926 for 1955.

The major factors which have caused this deterioration of the company's trading position are detailed below:

- In March, 1956, the company had to contend with a strike by the licensed fishermen for higher prices; settlement was not reached for a long period, when price increases were finally agreed, which, in the case of some forms of processed fish (particularly dry fish) could not, as the event, be passed on to the consumer.
- Compared with 1955 the market price for dry salted fish (which at present still absorbs a high proportion of the total catch) fell substantially about April, 1956, and the downward trend has continued.
- During the year under review there has been a continued diminution in the average weight of tilapia, and as these are still purchased on a per fish basis and sold on a per pound basis, the former represents an additional price to the fishermen which the company has had to bear.

Severe Competition

The nature of these factors gives some indication of the vulnerability of the company's position in operating in conditions where inadequate control exists over important sectors of the industry.

"In my last review I mentioned that the chief problem that faced the company in 1955 had been that of obtaining adequate supplies of fish. Landings for 1956, in spite of the strike in March, were higher than in 1955, and our problems now are concerned mainly with costs and marketing.

"There is little doubt that the new market conditions facing us today, and the emergence of competition in the frozen fillet trade, on which the company's prosperity has been largely built, are a formidable

challenge which the company must face and overcome if we are to regain a reasonable trading position. Our main problem is against us.

To assist in this task, we shall require both energy and imagination. A major reorganization of our station on Lake George is being undertaken, and the directors would here like to record their sincere appreciation of the efforts of the general manager and his staff under the most difficult conditions. Your board will be keeping developments under close review to see how the company's position can best be strengthened.

"In view of the fact that no further major capital schemes are at present envisaged, it was decided to utilize £42,813 of the reserves of the company and make an issue of bonus shares in order to bring the share capital of the company more into line with the shareholders' interest; this was carried out at an extraordinary general meeting held in December, 1956.

Adding the profit of £5,340 to the figure of £1,409 brought into the present accounts, and then deducting certain non-recurrent staff expenses amounting to £1,829, we have for disposal £11,620. Your board recommends the payment of a dividend of 5% on the new capital of £150,000, which will absorb £7,500, £6,000, leaving £5,620 to be carried forward to the next account."

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LIMITED

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, as chairman of Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, said at the fourth annual general meeting of the company:

"Our production of clinker during the year ended December 31, 1956, was 55,468 tons, compared with a figure of 47,091 tons in 1955, sales being maintained at the production level. This output achievement, coupled with a steady further improvement in quality of the company's product, backed by continuous research, speaks adequately for the unremitting and successful efforts of the general manager and the whole staff; to them your directors express their sincere thanks.

"Today we are in a position to supply our Ugandan customers of cement with a product of outstanding quality, and our capacity is more than adequate to meet these requirements for many years to come. The nature of our product is one that commands a premium in one of the biggest producing countries, and it is flattering to record that a large African producer is seeking advice from our technicians respecting its quality and nature.

"After charging depreciation, directors' fees and auditors' remuneration and expenses, the profit for the year after providing for income tax of £8,000, was £204,388, against an equivalent figure of £142,064 for 1955. With the amount of £54,123 unappropriated profit brought forward we have £258,511 for disposal. Apart from the payment of the preference share dividend, your directors recommend transferring £70,000 to general reserve and allocating £34,500 to the taxation equalization reserve. We consider the latter most desirable, as having worked off the advantages of initial allowances on the original plant, we shall have heavy taxation to meet in future years. This will leave £153,211 to be carried forward to 1957, and if progress is maintained at a reasonable level we should expect to pay the company's first dividend at the end of the current year.

Price Reduction

"During the year under review we were able to reduce the price of 'Rock' brand cement by 10s. per ton, in spite of increases in cost of essential requirements of the factory. These were two increases in the price of oil in 1956 over the previous year, and a further increase was announced in January, 1957, these totalling 75% on the 1955 price, and when it is realized that

our fuel oil bill, including rail freight was to the order of £88,000 in 1956 the significance of this increase will be appreciated. Further it is known that there are rail freight increases contemplated for the middle of this year and it is unlikely that fuel oil will escape from some additions.

The major factor affecting our production costs will be the consumption of coal in Uganda. Our new kiln, trebling our capacity, came into operation since the close of the year. Having decided on and completed the installation of the 100,000-ton kiln, we now have capacity of manufacture substantially in excess of Uganda's requirements, so that extent we are entering a new development period.

Consumption and Costs

"As our consumption increases our costs will be reduced, but with the anticipated consumption we will have costly supplies capacity. For this reason it would be unwise to forecast our trading activities or results for 1957, but most certainly we intend to remain fully competitive.

It will be seen that the new plant under construction had cost £720,500 at December 31, 1956, the final completion figure was to the order of £850,000. The cost of this has been met from the company's own resources and by a loan from Uganda Development Corporation, Limited which stood at £244,354 at the end of the year.

"To keep the assets of the company in reasonable relation to the capital and to give some benefit to the shareholders who have gone without dividends during these four years it is proposed to realize the £170,000 general reserve by the issue of bonus shares, bringing the authorized and issued ordinary capital of the company to £1,500,000. An extraordinary general meeting has been called to increase the company's capital and give effect to the above proposals.

UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES LTD.

As chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited, Mr. Sparson said at the fourth annual general meeting:

"The year under review has seen a continued expansion of the company's activities, with the value of its fixed assets in the way of properties being £492,077 at December 31, 1956.

"The housing for Kileleshwa Estates, Limited, adjacent to their smelter site in Jinja and the three senior D.P. houses for Uganda Coffee Industry Board were completed and handed over during the year. Progress on the Bank Hill houses has proceeded well after many initial delays, and most of the houses were occupied by the end of the year, the contract was completed in the early part of 1957.

Building Programme

In September work started on the erection at Tororo of 10 houses for Sukulu Mines, Limited, and by the end of the year the contract was approximately half completed, further two houses were purchased for letting to that company to meet their immediate needs.

"From prospects in hand and from inquiries already under consideration it would appear that the company can look forward confidently to a continuation of its programme of building a subject, of course, to the availability of finance, and negotiations are now being undertaken with a view to bringing in fresh capital to be business for this purpose. Capital raising is not easy in present circumstances, but this company has a satisfactory record, with the shareholders contributing to its financial success, foregoing dividends during the development period of the company.

"It has been that the profit for the year after meeting charges and expenses and providing for proper amortization of leasehold properties and making provision for property maintenance, etc., is £23,194 before charging income tax. The amount of taxation for the year of £3,665 is at a greater rate than the tax of 4s. in the £7 the reason for this is that we are not allowed amortization or depreciation of our properties, and it is your board's view that this is inequitable in relation to other trading concerns. The plain fact is that our company's properties are its stock-in-trade, and regardless of the depreciation that does take place in trading, provision must be made for the amortization of the lease. It is quite inequitable in my view that such provision should not be permitted as a charge for tax purposes.

"Following the provision for taxation we are left with a net profit of £18,029 and with the unappropriated profit brought forward from 1955 of £11,459, we have £29,488 for disposal. Your directors recommend that £15,000 be transferred to general reserve and the sum of £14,488 be carried forward to the next account.

"Before closing I would wish to pay adequate tribute to the resident architect and his staff for their continued application to the development of the company. So much can go wrong in the development and building of properties, and the staff have a continuous heavy task in ensuring that the company receives full value for all the work conducted on the ground, and for their efforts towards this we are grateful."

THE UGANDA METAL PRODUCTS AND ENAMELLING COMPANY, LIMITED

MR. L. S. DAVIES, chairman of The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited, made the following statement at the first annual general meeting of the company:

"As your company has not yet begun manufacturing and trading, my remarks will be confined to a report of progress made in development.

"Contracts have been let for all construction work on the factory and housing at Port Bell, and work is proceeding well on the ground. The factory is scheduled for completion in May, 1957, and the houses will be available for occupation progressively from June to August, 1957. Ordering of the necessary plant is well ahead, and much of it has already arrived. Manufacture from purchased pressings will start as soon as possible, probably in July.

"Much work has been done by the staff already appointed in the way of publicity, material designing, sales promotion, market survey, and design of products; the trade marks 'BELL-WARE' and 'TUMPECO' are being registered, and contracts have been placed for raw materials. All preparations have been made for marketing our products so soon as manufacture begins.

"It is sad to report the death so early in the company's existence of one of the directors, Mr. G. M. Gibson, O.B.E., and his valuable advice will be greatly missed.

Pre-Production Costs

"The company was incorporated on January 4, 1956, and the pre-production expenditure incurred since that date has amounted to £512. The subscribers to the memorandum and articles of association appointed Messrs. T. Simpson, O.B.E., G. M. Gibson, O.B.E., L. S. Davies, and C. V. Hill as the directors of the company. During the period under review Mr. C. V. Hill resigned and Mr. Gibson died. The vacancies were filled by the appointment to the board of Messrs. W. Cowen and R. J. Bray.

Company Report

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT—ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION—SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Incorporated in the Union of South Africa

Anglo-American Corporation's Widening Interests

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS PROBLEMS OF GOLD MINING, FINANCE AND TAXATION
AND REPORT DIFFICULTIES IN THE FEDERATION

THE following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been submitted to members.

In all the spheres of the Corporation's interests the dominant theme of the year's operations was one of rising production.

Expansion of Activity

In gold mining, the operations of the newer mines administered by the Corporation continued to expand and the output of uranium and the profits derived therefrom also rose above the preceding year's figures. In the diamond industry the circumstances in which the Corporation has large interests substantially increased their overall output of gem and industrial diamonds, but the industry as a whole was still unable to satisfy the large demand.

In the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia the mines in which the Corporation has important interests increased their production. Furthermore, the new Bancroft mine was brought to production ahead of schedule. In the coal industry the collieries administered by the Corporation raised their output to a new high level just short of 18,000,000 tons. In most of the other spheres of the Corporation's interests—in finance, in investment, in merchant banking, in prospecting—there was in 1956 a general expansion of activity.

The benefits flowing to the Corporation from this widespread and heightened activity are not fully reflected in the accounts for the year. Improved yields from associated operating and finance companies cannot always be passed on to the parent company in the same year. But another factor serves to hide the substantial improvement in recurrent investment income that accrued to the Corporation in 1956.

As the figures stand in the accounts, income from investments at £4,240,455 in 1956 was only £12,700 more than the £4,227,755 yield in 1955. But the 1955 figure included non-recurrent income which serves to invalidate comparison between the 1955 and the 1956 figures; and a better indication of the recent improvement in investment income can perhaps be obtained by comparing the 1954 figure of £2,761,848 with the 1956 figure of £4,240,455—an increase over the two years of no less than £1,478,607 or about 54%.

The same non-recurrent income in 1955 also invalidates comparison between the Corporation's profit of £4,930,165 in 1956 and the £5,750,428 profit in 1955. The real measure of the inherent strength of the Corporation's general position can be gained from a study of other figures in the accounts.

In 1954 the Corporation showed a surplus of £736,752 from its realisation of investments, after deducting amounts written off investments. In 1955 the net yield from this source fell sharply to £219,680, and in 1956 there was no surplus, but a net deficit of £450,374, which was the amount by which the sum applied to the

writing down of investments exceeded the gross surplus derived from the sale of investments.

In spite of this very sharp change in this particular aspect of the Corporation's business, the other sources of the Corporation's income more than compensated for the loss of what has in the past been a substantial contribution to total income.

There has been no slackening in the momentum of the Corporation's progress in the past twelve months.

The launching of a major new gold mining enterprise on the West Rand is foreshadowed by the arrangements which have been under discussion for some time between ourselves and our partners, Central Mining Finance Limited and New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, for the exploitation of the highly valuable mining area lying immediately to the south of the existing Beyerly and West Driefontein mines.

This is an extensive property, calling for the establishment of a very large and costly mining unit. An important feature of the careful preliminary investigations already carried out is the indication that the operating life of the new mine will be unusually long.

The search for new business and new enterprises has continued. Prospecting operations have been intensified and our geological teams are active in several parts of Southern and Central Africa, in some cases exploring largely unexplored territory, as in the Western Rift area of Tanganyika where an exclusive prospecting licence covering approximately 34,000 square miles has been granted to one of the Corporation's associated companies.

Widening Interests

Although our principal business is—and will remain—the mining of minerals, the financial resources that the Corporation and its associated companies command have made it possible for us to seek new outlets for investment and enterprise. In most of these new fields there is some association with our principal business.

Thus we have acquired the controlling interest in a company which mines manganese ore in the district of Banská Štiavnica and has a long-term contract to supply manganese to the steel industry.

We propose to take whatever opportunities arise of exploiting probably those minerals for which new applications are found and new values established. There has been a practical application of this policy in our decision to acquire from Titanium Corporation of South Africa, Limited, property and rights relating to large deposits of titanium-bearing minerals in the district of Umgababa on the South Coast of Natal. Substantial quantities of rutile, ilmenite and zircon can be produced at Umgababa.

A further interesting development in the Corporation's activities is its recent acquisition of a large shareholding in Deak Timbers Limited, which owns valuable pine-tree plantations covering about 65,000 acres in the Pigg's Peak area of Swaziland. This company has since

negotiated a merger with a well-established company manufacturing plywoods and chipboards, Veneered Plywoods (Pty.), Limited of Bulawayo.

Last year I referred to the formation of Union Acceptances Limited. The success of this new enterprise in the field of merchant banking has encouraged us to extend our endeavours in this direction and, towards the end of 1956, the Corporation sponsored the establishment of Rhodesian Finance Limited, in Salisbury. Like its counterpart in South Africa, it has already proved its worth by helping to finance short-term money market in the Rhodesian market of goods.

More recently Union Acceptances and Rhodesian Acceptances have both been linked with success of large funds in Europe through the formation of a new South African-Swiss company, Union Acceptances (Zurich) A.G. There is little doubt that in South Africa and throughout the Continent there is an emphasis of opinion favourable to the investment of funds in Rhodesia.

Investment Situation

Last year I mentioned that an unbroken tradition as well as self-interest led the Corporation to take a leading part in assisting the progress of the Rhodesias. For several years now this territory has been developing rapidly.

There is, however, one vital sphere in which progress is lagging behind the needs of the country. Transportation facilities are severely restricted and until these are expanded there must be a brake on development. Clearly there is need for courageous capital expenditure on all communications because of the importance of this matter, to the country as a whole and thus also to our own interests, we have provided substantial assistance in this direction.

We are nevertheless opposed to methods of obtaining major capital funds for railway development through the levying of punitive freight rates upon mineral traffic. In their report the directors have drawn attention to the anomaly that the increased rail rates for copper were calculated at a time when copper prices were abnormally and temporarily high, they have now fallen to very much lower levels. We have lodged a formal appeal against these discriminatory freight rates.

This issue is of particular importance in view of the fact that the maintenance of a steady flow of investment in the Federation requires a large and continuing flow of new money into the Federation, and every possible encouragement must be given to investment in the territory from outside.

Fortunately, general conditions for investment in the Federation are favourable. There is prosperity and expansion everywhere. The copper mining industry is not as prosperous as it was when copper prices were inflated by a large excess of demand over available supply, but even at current price levels the industry makes substantial profits, and at present the economy of the Federation is very large indeed.

The investment situation in South Africa receives the close and anxious attention of all who are engaged in the business of mining and mining finance. It is common knowledge that the flow of money to the Union for investment and development has dwindled recently. There has been since 1954 almost an unrelieved depression in the market for South African gold shares.

This is a most serious situation for an industry which must continually be developing new enterprises to replace its wasting assets. It is especially serious in view of the fact that capital costs and working costs continue to rise, with the result that new mining ventures require the provision of progressively larger amounts of capital.

It seems to me that we are confronted with a new situation and a new challenge.

Two lines of approach suggest themselves. There is an evident need for a re-organization of mining finance and indeed a trend has been in this direction for some time. Mining finance houses have tended to develop into large corporations that not only finance important mining ventures themselves, but can also absorb the occasional loss encountered by even the most successful and efficient mining groups.

There is also an increasing degree of use of those forms of co-operative financing whereby a number of mining interests participate in agreed proportions providing capital for new ventures.

These procedures, however, will not in themselves be sufficient to meet the full requirements of the situation. Mining companies and mining groups will always depend to some extent upon outside sources for the provision of development capital. In the mining industry is needed to look increasingly for support to the financial institutions, the traditional investment agencies of the general public.

For the public interest in mining investment as such has declined in South Africa, there is every evidence that people have been placing their savings increasingly with building societies, insurance companies, trust bodies, pension fund organizations, mortgage businesses and banks. The accumulation of private funds in such institutions has reached immense proportions, and this in turn has meant that progressively less money has remained in the hands of individuals for personal investment.

The argument that financial institutions have a fiduciary responsibility which cannot be reconciled with the placing of funds in ventures having a recognized risk element such as mining can no longer be upheld.

In the United Kingdom, in Canada and in the United States of America the institutional investment houses are increasingly devoting a proportion of their funds to so-called risk ventures. Where such risks as may be involved are properly spread, they become sufficiently dispersed as to be innocuous, and any losses will be more than counter-balanced by the success of other similar ventures.

It may be that the one development will stimulate the other, that the growth of large mining corporations with substantial spreads of interests, and of mining investment trust companies with varied portfolios of mining shares, will in itself come to provide suitable channels for the investment of institutional funds.

Gold Mining Taxation

I should like to refer briefly to the question of gold mining taxation, for there is no doubt that this is a factor of material influence upon the investment status of the gold mining industry.

The Government is well aware of this fact, and has recently endeavoured to assist in a number of ways, but in view of the fact that State revenues from gold mining taxation will rise very considerably over the next few years as the newer mines reach full production, there is a strong case for further relief in the onerous and discriminatory burden that is still being imposed on the industry.

Furthermore, I am inclined to think that the present situation requires in addition an examination of tax policy from the specific standpoint of the shareholder or investor in gold mining companies. The wasting character of gold mining has been recognized in so far as the taxation of the mining companies themselves is concerned — namely, in the capital redemption allowances that are made before tax is levied. But this same principle is not applied in respect of the dividend income

of the individual investor where, as is common, he is liable to a surtax.

Yet, because of the wide nature of the assets in question, the investor is obliged to treat a portion of the dividends he receives as a return of capital, and, in fact, should be encouraged to do so by having that portion of his dividend income accepted for tax purposes as a return of capital.

In Canada the return of capital element in mining dividends is commonly recognized by deducting from the dividend the percentage of such dividends which recipients possess. It seems to me that if local and foreign investment interest in the gold mining industry is to be restored and capital for this purpose attracted, we should give serious consideration to the introduction into our taxation system of some arrangement of the kind I have mentioned.

This suggestion is to be favourably received, it would be desirable for the South African tax authorities to discuss the matter with other Governments, especially the United Kingdom Government, in order that the overseas shareholder should not be unfairly penalized.

It is my belief that the remissions of tax involved would be small in relation to the benefits that would accrue in the stimulus to the flow of investment funds and to the development of mining enterprises.

Of Commercial Concern

Urban statutory minimum wages in Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale and Nakuru, Kenya, have been gazetted. They range from 78.50s. to 79.5s. for monthly contracts and 93s. to 97.50s. for ticket contracts for male employees of 21 and over, and from 69s. to 73.5s. for monthly contracts and 81.5s. to 85.5s. for ticket contracts in the case of other employees.

Where in the past we have had three inefficient employees on a particular job, our aim should be to replace them by one efficient worker with a reasonable salary. This would be incentive to him to remain and work for his employer for a long period instead of leaving one every six months.

Mr. Harry Picardick, Mayor of Salisbury.

East African Airways had an income last year of £1,524,647, an increase of £167,125 over the previous year. The operating profit was £5,326. Various commitments turned this into a deficit of £4,617, but after taking account of non-recurrent adjustments and transfers from the general reserve the corporation retained a surplus of £7,743.

The freight surcharge of 5% on outward and homeward cargoes between European and East African ports was dropped at the beginning of this week and made applicable to ships when loading. The lites have also withdrawn the 5% surcharge to Port Sudan.

Buildings worth over £5m. are being erected within Salisbury's municipal boundary, and the capital building rate is rising. By the end of the present financial year, more than £72m. worth of buildings will have been completed since last July—about 9%.

A Jersey cow belonging to Dombosha African School, near Salisbury, has set up a Federal record for milk production, yielding 16,101 lb. with a butterfat content of 27.61 lb. and an average percentage, butterfat, of 17.1 in a 300-day lactation.

A water softening plant costing £20,000 will be brought into operation in Lusaka early next year. It will be capable of treating 5m. gallons of water daily. The local water, obtained from boreholes in limestone, is extremely hard.

Building plans passed by Blantyre-Limbe Town Council, Nyasaland, from April 1, 1956, to the end of May last, amounted to more than £1,650,000. A new High Court will cost about £147,000.

Mr. Y. E. Lule, Minister of Rural Development in Uganda, has emphasized the need for a co-operative loan and savings bank financed from the reserves of co-operative societies.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4% tax free on the ordinary stock in respect of the year ending July 1 next.

All Southern African maize records have been smashed by the 4m. bag crop now ripening in Southern Rhodesia, according to official estimates.

Company Report

Selection Trust

Summary of Annual Report
for the year ended March 31, 1957

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Revenue	£534,811	£2,920,024
Dividends and interest on investments	2,290	94,993
Profit on realisation of investments	10,468	59,314
Sundry Revenue	4,643,569	2,083,951
	76,878	92,000
Expenditure	3,666,601	1,800,007

Provision (after adjustments for previous years) 2,344,813 1,357,664

Net Profit £281,878 £1,433,322

The Net Profit has been utilised as follows:

Transfers to Reserves and increase in Unappropriated Profits	£1,200,924	£595,130
Preference Dividends, net	695,079	872,308
Ordinary Dividends, net	£2,221,878	£1,433,322

Exploration Reserve was charged with Depreciation Expenditure amounting to £133,279 £123,700

Dividends per Stock Unit (gross) 7s. 0d. 6s. 9d.

It is proposed to pay one fully paid share for every 10 stock units held.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

Capital and Reserves		
Issued Capital, 1,944,487 stock units of 10s.	£19,444,870	£19,444,870
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	4,337,426	4,747,949
Outside Interests in Subsidiaries	106,350	1,038,500
Debtenture Stock outstanding	139,064	143,039
	£7,850,683	£6,579,104

Quoted Investments at book value	£3,632,483	£3,632,385
Unquoted Investments at book value	649,284	655,000
Payment for Securities since issued	927,426	1,172,000
Net Current Assets	2,065,917	2,172,000
Freehold Property and other assets	166,576	689,433
	£7,850,683	£6,579,104

The quoted investments appearing at £3,632,483 had a market value on the basis of Stock Exchange prices at 31st March, 1957, of £21,216,811.

The unquoted investments appearing at £649,284 included the holding in Jubilee Corporation, which stands in the books at £35,639 but which, valued on an arbitrary basis, is worth about £7,500,000.

INVESTMENTS

Selection Trust is principally interested, directly or indirectly, in the following companies:

African Selection Trust (Proprietary)	Selco Exploration Company
American Metal Company	Selco Holdings
Bikita Minerals (Private)	Setrust Investments
Chipulume Mines	Serra Leone Selection Trust
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Sierra Mines
Mufumbi Copper Mines	Timeb Corporation
Rhodesian Selection Trust	Val Reef Exploration and Mining Company
Roan Antelope Copper Mines	Western Deep Sea Petroleum

Copies of the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1957, are available on application to the Company's Secretary, Messrs. 26 & 27, WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, LONDON, E.C.2.

The Annual General Meeting of Selection Trust will be held at 12 noon on 11th July, 1957, at the Selection Trust Building, Messias Avenue, LONDON, E.C.2.



The Offices of the Company, East African House, London

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, Bagamoyo, Salamiya, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mtwaro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Lindi, Mkalapa

Importers of all classes of goods including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Air Line Agents

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4

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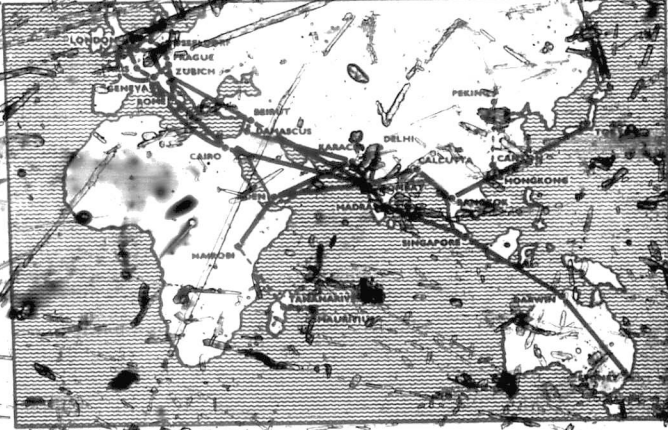
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THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

For the past fifty-three years we have been leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda that today thrives in and on the growth and on the rapid development of Uganda real evidence of the practical ability of our company and stimulate the development of the Protectorate. The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the world for their enterprise and integrity.

MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SERVICE
 Repairs: Kampala; Entebbe; Castrol; Excise, etc.
COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS
 Planting, Machinery, John Smeeth, Progress,
 H. Young Steeplejack.

ESTABLISHED AND/OR MANAGED
 Uganda Tea Estates Ltd., Togo Tea Company Ltd.,
 Nyanza Tea Estates Ltd., Nyamira Estates and
 Nyamira Tea Ltd.
MEMBERS OF PORTERS' INSURANCE AGENTS

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1, Telephone 311
 and at JUNJA, MBALE, KORT FORUM
 LONDON: 16 BROAD STREET, E.C.4, Tel. 57, 6300

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

It provides information on all aspects of the economic, social conditions, and natural resources of the country. Particular technical points may be referred to its Technical Development Division.

With an authorised capital of eight million pounds, of which over five million pounds has been subscribed, the Corporation will consider the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

Industrialists and others who are interested in the possibilities of this prospering and rapidly developing country, are invited to use the facilities provided by the Corporation.

Head Office
 P.O. BOX 242
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 27 REGENT STREET,
 LONDON, W.1