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Thursday, December 6, 1956

Vol. 33

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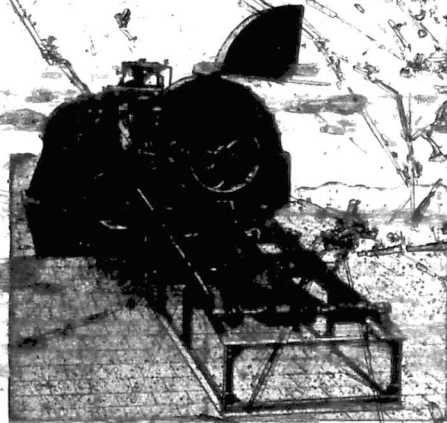
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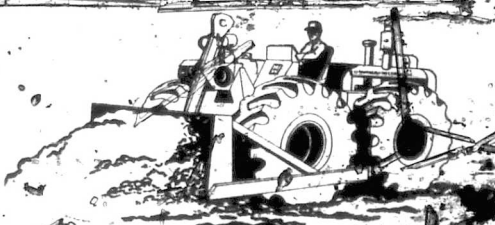
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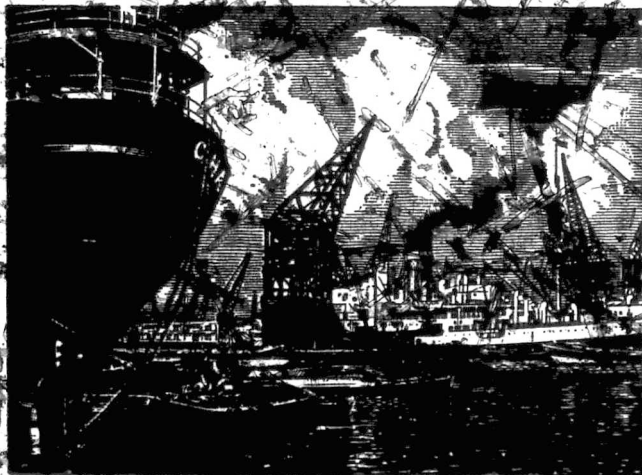
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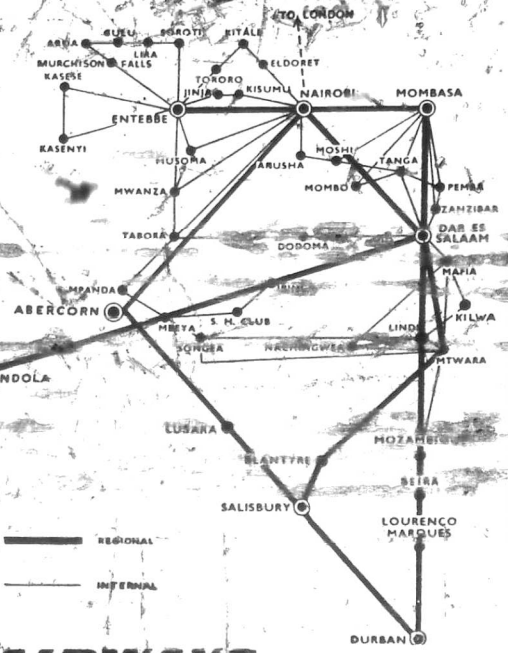
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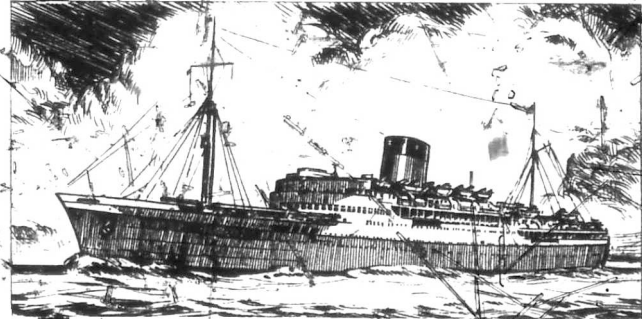
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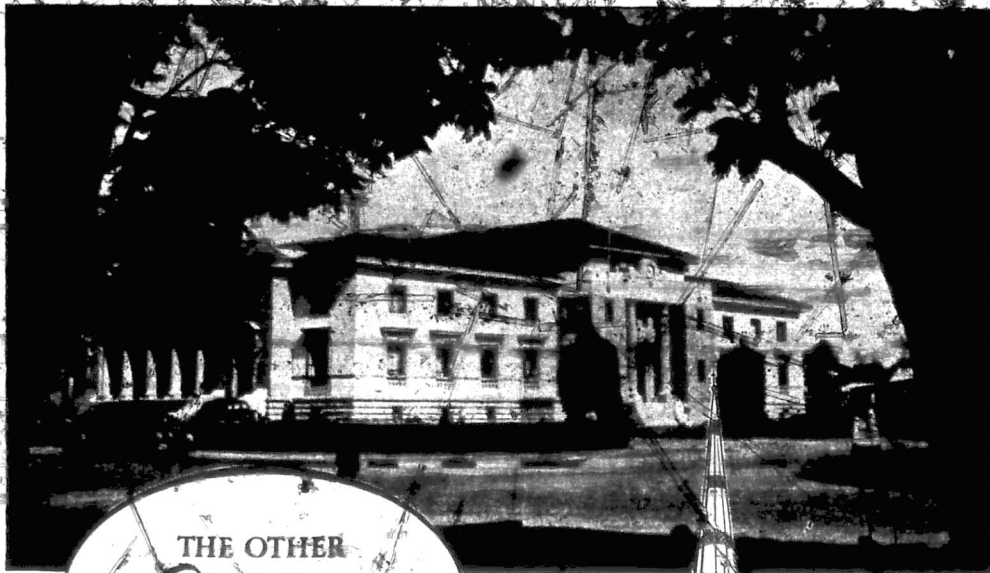
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT\*

**THE IMPACT ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA** of events in the Middle East is and will continue to be so important that it appears desirable to record the views which are being expressed in responsible quarters now that the high emotions recently aroused have subsided. During the past week the following statements have been made:

**M. PINEAU**, French Foreign Minister, addressing the French Parliament: "A premature cease-fire prevented the attainment of the British and French objectives in the Suez Canal Zone, a fact which the Government is unanimous in regretting.

"Two chief objectives dominate American policy: (1) to prevent the world splitting into two blocs of coloured men and white men, and (2) not to let the Soviet Union have the monopoly of defending the coloured bloc. Those two principles are correct, but what is not correct, and is indeed paradoxical, is to argue from this that the United States should aid Colonel Nasser."

### Only Advantage to Communist Powers

**MR. SELWYN LLOYD**, Foreign Secretary, speaking on his arrival at London Airport from New York: "We had to face the fact that Great Britain and the United States have disagreed and are not yet in agreement, but I see no reason why the present situation should damage the Anglo-American alliance for any length of time. We have to set our policies on the Middle East more closely allied. The only advantage in the present position is to the Communist Powers."

**MR. MENZIES**, Prime Minister of Australia: "The United States should not forget that the question of political control of the Suez Canal remains the vital issue. The central theme of the proposal of the 18 Powers was that there shall be no political control of the Canal by any one Power. The 18 Powers included the United States; in fact, the proposals were drawn up by the United States."

"The essence was that there should not be political control. This proposition remains true. There can be no secure future for world trade through the Canal until it is made abundantly clear that it is not to be governed by the politics of Egypt or any other country."

"The worst aspect is that Britain and France have been ordered out by the United Nations. There is a

definite and inevitable revulsion of feeling, particularly here and in the United Kingdom, which offers a serious menace to our relationship with the United States. It has been immeasurably difficult to understand why our Mother Country should be put in the dock and treated as though it were on all fours with the murderers in Hungary."

**MR. CASEY**, Australian Minister for External Affairs: "The United Nations has ignored the provocation suffered by Great Britain for Egypt for years and has engaged in whitewashing Colonel Nasser. The action of the United States in voting with the great majority of members of the United Nations against Britain, France, and Israel has produced the gravest rift in relations between Britain and the United States."

### Minister Regrets that Job Was Not Completed

**LORD HALSHAM**, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in Oxford: "I am not here to stand in a white sheet for what we have done in Egypt. My personal regret is that we were unable to complete the job."

"You cannot have peace without justice or justice without force to support it. That fact America and the United Nations must face. The United Nations Charter must not be allowed to degenerate into an instrument for promoting anarchy and racial spite, for much that the Afro-Asian group is putting forward under its authority at present is mere racialism. It cannot be used as a cloak under which a number of nations can slowly strangle a small nation to death, as Egypt was seeking to strangle Israel."

"To U.N.O. I say: 'It is not in the long run Britain and France who are on trial over this issue, or Israel, or even Egypt. It is U.N.O. itself. We ceased fire when we were asked, at a moment earlier than was either convenient or intrinsically desirable. We have withdrawn part of our fighting troops, and if it is in the least reasonable we will withdraw more. But we will not be bullied; we will not try to do what is impossible or suicidal.'"

"Do not suppose that the United Nations Organization will long continue if it fails to command the respect of Western European nations and the British Commonwealth. We shall never forgive you if you prove yourself so irresponsible as to allow the economy of Western Europe to grind to a halt for want of oil simply because you were too pig-headed, too proud, too colour-conscious, or too subservient to a military dictator to allow Royal Naval salvage teams on the spot to clear the Canal."

"As the son of a American mother I am proud against anti-Americanism, but have begun to find it hard to say that I am half American, and still harder to say that I am proud of it."

"We do not mind being criticized, but we will not be sermonized. We do not propose to be sent to Coventry, and we do not wish to hear any moral lectures from those whose moral weakness and incapacity to see the facts are the precipitating factors in the present crisis."

"Why is the Middle East now the scene of international anarchy and not the province of international law? Largely because American policy pressed for the evacuation of British forces from Palestine, and then from the Suez

\*The matter of greatest moment to the whole Commonwealth being the Government's announcement of withdrawal from Port Said, we have felt that the space usually occupied by a leading article ought this week to be given to a survey of opinions on that grave decision.

Canal. But subsidies and encouragement by Nasser, did nothing to prevent his acquisition of arms, and then suddenly withdrew the offer of finance for the Aswan Dam—a step which America took unilaterally without consulting us.

"The Royal Navy has made a good job of clearing the Canal through Port Said. Yet the American Government continues to permit Nasser, in defiance of the Convention, to be a defiant of a United Nations resolution, and to the great disadvantage of all the maritime nations of the world—except perhaps the United States—to bluster and argue about the use of British ships.

### Rights and Duties

PROFESSOR A. L. GOODHART, an American citizen, and a professor at Oxford University: "The right to intervene exercised by the United Nations is dependent on the performance of the duties which this intervention entails. The immediate duty is to see the Canal cleared of obstructions. Article I of the Convention of 1888 states that 'the Canal shall not be subjected to the exercise of right of blockade.' This rule is as applicable to internal as to external blockade. It is therefore regrettable that the Secretary-General of the United Nations accepted the view that the work of clearing the Canal was 'not to begin until after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian forces from the Port Said and Canal area.'

"An even more important duty of the United Nations is to maintain the peace. It should therefore make it clear that it intends to deal with the problems of the Canal and of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict as a whole, and that its forces are in the area in performance of this duty.

"Unfortunately the General Assembly in its resolution of November 7 accepted the principle that it cannot ask for its forces to be stationed or operate on the territory of a given country, without the consent of the Government of that country. Not a single word in the Charter can be cited in support of such a disastrous doctrine.

"Behind a screen of United Nations observers, stationed along the Israeli-Egyptian border, Egypt will be able to replenish the store of Russian and Czechoslovak war material which she has lost. But next time — and Nasser has stated that there will be a next time — foreign volunteers will be there to fly the aircraft and man the tanks. It is the primary duty of the United Nations to stop this by the provision of a just and stable peace.

"Unless the United Nations is prepared to insist that the Suez Canal must be opened immediately and unconditionally, and that its forces are acting not on suzerainty but by right, then its resolutions will carry little authority, for it will have failed in the performance of its primary duties.

### American Mistrust of Prime Minister

PROFESSOR D. W. BROGAN: "A very important part of the American people, a section normally trusting in us, has suffered a blow which it will take a long time to get over. It will not, I fear, get over it as long as the present Prime Minister is in office.

"If we take the line that we are the wisest, experienced, competent handlers of the delicate problems presented by the combination of Arab nationalism, the creation of Israel, and the fundamental economic importance of the oil supplies in Islamic countries which are normally routed through the Suez Canal, the more sophisticated American will contrast present British policy with the Prime Minister's speech at Guildhall last year. There is no American belief in our competence to handle the Near Eastern situation."

MR. ANGLUS MACDONALD REID (an American): "Your Prime Minister's statement that Britain and France had not the time to consult with other Powers before taking action in Suez is regarded as an insult to the intelligence of the American people. Since French troops had been in Cyprus for weeks in readiness for the Suez action, there is justification for their opinion. The most important point to keep in mind is that the American people have no confidence in Sir Anthony Eden. He is regarded as weak and vacillating."

MR. PIERRE-GEORGES WORTHORNE: "It seems to me that it is more urgent for the United States to win the support and trust of the uncommitted peoples than to avoid the friendship of Britain and France. . . . The great obstacle to an effective American foreign policy is the inability of the President, isolated from everything but uncritical adulation by his fantastic personal ascendancy, to come to grips with real problems. Power has cut him off from any connexion with reality. This would not matter if he was surrounded by men of high calibre, but his closest advisers are . . ."

MR. VICTOR ALLEN: "The British and French peoples, who twice within living memory have faced unparalleled loss of life, wealth and power in defence of an ideal, are not to be lightly admonished by a country whose quieter perception of a common cause in both wars might have contained, if not wholly prevented, the global holocausts from which the evils of the present day have sprung. We may justly examine the foundations of the pulpit from which Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles brand the British people as aggressors."

MR. DONALD PATERSON: "America's vast expenditure on arms and aid is directed against Russia. Communism is the only enemy which the United States can see to be remotely capable of contesting American military and economic domination. America and Russia, the two giants, are contending for influence with the Arab nations. It is clear that General Eisenhower regards the United Nations as a legitimate instrument of American policy and Arab good-will as worth more than British."

### More Anti-Colonial than Anti-Communist

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, M.P.: "Perhaps it is too much to expect the instigators of Abadan, our withdrawal from Egypt, and our demise in the Sudan to be heartily pro-British. One begins to wonder whether the State Department is not more anti-colonial than anti-Communist. If we are to be evicted from Egypt under American pressure and lack of British will-power without having secured our most vital interests, this once great country will become the lackey of the United States and the whipping-boy of the United Nations."

MR. STUART R. DE LA MAHOTIERE: "America's backing of Asfan and Arab nationalism against Britain and France forms part of the wider policy of outbidding Russia in the anti-colonial game. Britain and France were to be humiliated as part of the policy of currying favour with the Arab and Asian world."

MR. D. G. GALVIN: "Has not British policy in Egypt been just as tortuous and bewildering as that of the United States?"

"Last June the Government, in the face of widespread criticism, sent an official representative to witness the final hand-over of the Canal Zone to a gloating Nasser.

"It is no use now for members of the Government to depict Nasser as another Hitler, and declaring that we cannot tolerate such a man holding the Suez Canal to ransom. All the potentialities of Nasser were well known when we agreed to evacuate the Canal Zone in 1954."

ELIZABETH LADY FREEMAN: "At Yalta and later at Potsdam the United States showed clearly in which camp she stood. She again demonstrated her anti-British phobia in helping to oust us from Persia. Now she has shown yet again that she is more concerned with Asiatic opinion than with being the leader of the Christian Western world."

MR. G. E. ASSINDER: "Until a third Power arises Russia and the U.S.A. will continue to treat us with condescending indulgence, alternating hostility and contempt."

"A third Power could be Western Europe, whose resources, especially in brains, would be the equal or superior of the other two. Circumstances can drive even the most disparate (and desperate) parts together—and circumstances are powerful and compelling at this moment."

BRIGADIER STEPHEN H. LONGRIGG: "By losing our moral position and forfeiting Arab good will we were laying down the welcoming red carpet for Soviet Russia."

"The United States want to testify publicly against this sort of international behaviour. Not without a measure of self-righteousness and self-interest, they want by their present attitude to gain or keep the approval of the Arab and Asian-African group, and thereby prevent the total loss of Western influence and good will. Since by our actions we have forfeited so grievously much of this one hope, we may succeed."

#### Disloyalty to the Team

MR. R. H. S. CROSSMAN, M.P.: "Who expected President Eisenhower to oppose America's closest allies by every means short of war? Certainly not Sir Anthony Eden and M. Mollet. I am convinced that it was Sir Anthony's 'disloyalty to the team' which roused the President's wrath and made him deliver that astonishing radio speech. Such conduct, he felt, if tolerated even for a few hours, must destroy the Western alliance."

"Sir Anthony not only deceived the President while he was distracted by an election, in order to commit him to a policy he had expressly vetoed; even worse, he broke his pledged word as a partner in N.A.T.O. Then he permitted Mr. Head to say that, since our weapons were inextricably mixed together, we couldn't be expected to separate them. We received under Mutual Aid! To like the Supreme Commander, an associate who behaves in that way is one who cannot be trusted."

MR. R. R. STOKES, M.P.: "The vote on the Palestine partition proposal was to have been taken by the General Assembly on November 27, 1947. By that time all nations had declared the way they intended to vote, and it became apparent that the necessary two-thirds majority in favour of partition would not be forthcoming. So the vote was put off for two days and taken on November 29."

"In the meantime Liberia, the Philippines, and Haiti, all of whom has declared their intention to vote against partition, were suborned by the United States and told that if they did not vote in favour of partition they could expect no more help from the United States. When on November 29 the vote was taken they voted in favour of partition, despite their previous declaration. That is why the Arabs always consider that Israel was formed by a swindle."

SIR ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P.: "At Abadan and Kuwait, British and American oil companies have given an example of effective international co-operation which puts our politicians to shame. If we had been able to achieve at the political level the friendly and intimate collaboration which they have achieved at the practical level of oil production and distribution we should never have got into the present mess."

#### Respect for Power

MR. E. P. WARNER: "All who have lived in the East know the paramount importance of prestige. It is power that is respected, even, alas, power used wrongfully in a wrongful cause. The policy of the United States Government seems to be to make Britain lose face completely. Do they realize that by pulling down our house they are irreparably damaging their own?"

MR. T. J. O. MOSLEY: "If Nasser insists on a state of war, why should we feel bound to evacuate the Canal?"

"Why should we not take at the United Nations a resolution reaffirming the resolution of 1951 calling for free passage through the Canal for traffic of all nations, including Israel? It would not be inappropriate to move a vote of censure against Egypt for deliberately sabotaging the Canal in breach of the 1956 convention. Our best defence would be to take the initiative and force the more woolly-minded to face the issues involved."

MR. LOUIS NAGY: "Should anyone feel that we should unconditionally and instantaneously obey the United Nations, withdraw our forces, and leave the rest to U.N.O., he should remember Egypt's persistent disobedience to the United Nations in respect of Israel, India's disobedience in respect of Kashmir, and Russia's disobedience in respect of Hungary. Would our obedience weaken their defiance?"

MR. HAROLD WINCOTE, in *The Financial Times*:—"The United States is lining up against the one genuine democracy in the Middle East, and providing support and comfort for a military régime who has consistently flouted United Nations principles for over 50 years, and so soon as our backs are turned, will doubtless try to flout them again."

*The Times*, in a leading article: "The issue is whether the General Assembly, with the majority of its members in a wholly self-righteous and unrealistic mood, can be brought to see that the history of the Middle East did not begin when Israeli troops crossed the Sinai frontier on October 29. Put differently, the question is whether the Assembly will begin to work toward a true stabilization of the area."

"So far the majority of members have let Colonel Nasser have his way, as though he were entirely an innocent. They might at least refresh their memory with the terms of their resolution of November 2, when the Assembly, led by the United States, called for a cease-fire and urged that, upon a cease-fire, effective steps be taken to open the Suez Canal and restore 'secure freedom of navigation'. That was fair enough."

#### Pussy-Footing

"Since then the Assembly has been pussy-footing in face of Colonel Nasser's declaration that he will not let the Canal be opened so long as non-Egyptian forces are on Egyptian soil. He still refuses to allow ships to move even where the passage has been cleared. It is a grotesque situation. The Assembly puts pressure on Britain and France, and Colonel Nasser puts pressure on the Assembly. The British and French Governments are entitled to ask that the Assembly should at least stand by its own clear words and see that the work of clearing the Canal begins."

*The Daily Telegraph*: "We can well understand the Americans' resentment that they were not consulted, though it may be asked what would have happened if they had been?"

"Can they not understand our resentment at the jerks and somersaults of their actions and attitude in the Middle East? We are deeply conscious of their generosity towards us and others since the war. Cannot they also be conscious that we during and since the war have rendered irreplaceable services to them? It is wounding to find ourselves snubbed and censured in favour of people like Nasser and Nehru, services towards whom, as we know from long experience, are bitterly unrequited."

"What we are asking the Americans to do is to co-operate with us in securing real international control of the Canal, as Mr. Dulles first said he would and then showed he would not. We ask them to co-operate in putting teeth into the United Nations or into tripartite arrangements for drawing up and ensuring peace between Israel and the Arabs. We ask them, in short, to have a Middle Eastern policy, which they now lack. On those terms the alliance which is the bulwark of the world's peace can be restored."

*Time and Tide*: "On the political, diplomatic, and prestige fronts Nasser has scored triumph after triumph, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as his apparently willing accomplice."

"Syria is the theatre of an arms build-up, in its way as sinister and dangerous as that which happened in Egypt the moment the last British soldier quitted the Canal Zone. Aleppo has become a major staging area for the Soviet deployment of war materials and technical equipment and the technicians to make it work, in a manner which makes U.N.O.'s efforts at Naples look like a game of toy soldiers on the nursery floor."

"Nasser has revealed the extent of his vindictiveness and taken several more steps along the road by which he has been able to convert military defeat (at its most ignominious) into

(Concluded on page 474)



## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Crossley's London

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is again very forthright in his annual statement the text of which appears on other pages of this issue. I cordially commend it to the attention of all who are concerned with the development of British business within the Commonwealth. In Mr. Crossley's view — and that of many other authorities — adherence by United Kingdom Governments to an antiquated system of taxation is the main cause of the inability of this country to provide adequate capital for Commonwealth development. What is most being found for such purposes is "pitifully inadequate," says the chairman of the biggest bank operating within the Commonwealth. The thousandth branch was opened in May (in Kapsabet, Kenya), and since then another 47 offices have been opened. In the past year the bank has added no fewer than 110 offices, 26 of them being full branches. It is an amazing rate of expansion, and it is not surprising that, as a precautionary measure, the directors are to seek sanction to double the authorized capital when necessary, bringing it to £30m.

### Stimulating Survey

"THE SINGLES CLAPNET ABOUT COLONIALISM" is briefly but sharply criticized, but not more sharply than maintenance in the United Kingdom of the surtax — "which produces a comparatively small revenue at great cost in terms of frustration, wasted energy, and loss of morale," the sufferers being "the very men that the country can least afford to lose" — the leading scientists, technicians, engineers, traders, and others, many of whom are driven abroad, as a direct consequence of the excessively high rates of personal taxation. Surtax still starts at £2,000, as it did in 1945, but meantime the purchasing power of the pound has fallen from 20s. to 8s. 9d. But, Mr. Crossley suggests, the picture of the wealthy idler enjoying his tax-free inheritance, the man, for whom surtax was presumably designed, still dominates the thinking of the Inland Revenue. As these points make clear, it is a stimulating survey.

### Reprieve for Kimathi

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM has asked all its members and affiliates to telegraph to their M.P.s., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor of Kenya urging that a reprieve be granted to Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau terrorist leader who has been sentenced to death, and steps are being taken to persuade newspapers throughout the country to support their proposal "in the interests of peace and good relations." The arguments are: (1) that "the Government of Kenya has stated that the Mau Mau revolt has been crushed; (2) that a man should not therefore be executed for being in possession of a revolver; and (3) that a reprieve for Kimathi "would help to create a better feeling in Kenya which is so necessary for a solution of its racial problems." Could folly and humbug go further? Mr. Brockway and his associates know perfectly well that Kimathi has for four years led bands of rebels and murderers, that it was merely for convenience that he was charged with the possession of a revolver and ammunition when he was captured, and that conviction on that capital charge would suffice, instead of having to spend months on

various charges of murder, abetting of murder, and the like.

### Just Sentence

IF WHAT CIRCLES IN KENYA would "a reprieve for Kimathi create better feeling? If the extremists who urge themselves under the cloak of a common imagination that the Kikuyu loyalists, notwithstanding the loyalty of all the other tribes, would approve such interference with the course of justice, they must be impervious to reason. Being obsessed with thoughts of Kimathi and his fellow rebels, however, they may not have given a thought to the millions of Africans in the Colony who loathe Mau Mau, and its doings as utterly as any white man. If participation in insurrection, even if from all the other ghastly crimes committed by those under the control of Kimathi, does not justify the death penalty, nothing can. Hundreds of other Mau Mau rebels have paid for their crimes with their lives. Yet a little clique of Socialist sentimentalists, many of them M.P.s., are whipping up this campaign for clemency for one of the worst of the Kikuyu offenders. Do they imagine that the many Mau Mau terrorists who volunteered to serve under young Europeans in the "pseudo-gangs" for the express purpose of hunting down Kimathi would support their emotional outburst?

### Mr. Humphrey Slade

A GREAT COMPLIMENT was paid to Mr. Humphrey Slade when the French contractor's firm Nairobi City Council agreed that their dispute in connexion with the building of the Sasumua Dam, a dispute involving nearly £1m., should be heard by him as arbitrator. For some weeks he has been in London hearing the case pleaded by leading counsel for the two sides, and on Monday he delivered his judgment (the terms of which are given on another page). Members of the city council have known Mr. Slade for many years, for he began to practise law in Nairobi as long ago as 1930, and his personal and professional reputation are such that they can have had no hesitation in accepting him as arbitrator. The French company, however, might have been expected to prefer someone without local attachments. That they did not do so is, I suggest, a very real tribute to the person primarily concerned. A Londoner, he was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and then qualified as a solicitor. Almost immediately he went to East Africa. After a spell with the Kenya Regiment in 1939, he was appointed a deputy judge advocate in East Africa Command. At the end of the war he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and a few years later he was elected president of the Law Society of Kenya. In recent years he has been much interested in public affairs, sitting on the East Legislative Council for the Aberdare constituency and having been recently re-elected as an Independent Group candidate. He farms on the Kinangop, and is a director of a number of local companies.

### Graduation

"TO BECOME A GREAT ALCOHOLIC," Mr. Malcolmson told the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on other days "you must start at the bottom of the ladder." "And fall upwards," interjected Mr. Gaunt.

# Britain's Whisper in a Clamorous World

Failure to Put The British Case Forcefully, Persistently, and Imaginatively

BRITAIN'S CASE needs to be much more forcefully and persistently stated in a world in which many countries maintain a barrage of abuse against us. That is the theme of a three-page pamphlet published in its "Spotlight" series by the *Daily Mirror*, by whose courtesy we are able to quote the passages hereunder.

"It would be hard to conceive of a more ineffectual information service than that of the Commonwealth Relations Office in this department. In its own initiative it sponsored an campaign to boost British prestige in the Commonwealth in recent years, the achievement has been kept skilfully hidden.

"In 1955 the C.R.O. did not of its own volition sponsor one single pamphlet, set of pictures, photo poster, film, film-strip, or any relevant material at all. Publicity material aimed at a particular country — as an umbrella propaganda for the whole Commonwealth — was almost completely lacking. The C.R.O., in effect, spent its meagre funds on matter primarily produced for the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office.

"Of the list of areas where we cannot afford efficiency and indolence in our propaganda the Commonwealth ranks high. The family of nations is not the family it was. Some of its members have strayed and others are peering wistfully towards new horizons.

## Monarchy The Common Link

"A common-link with most members of the Commonwealth is the monarchy. Another, in the English-speaking countries, is the bond of blood, language, and institutions. A third, in those countries which have learned the art of self-government from the United Kingdom, is a friendly regard for things British.

"But these things are not enough. Debts of gratitude are soon paid. The influence of royal visits, though exhilarating, wears off. The fact that members of the Commonwealth speak English does not mean that they will always think English.

"It is left to the C.R.O. and its information department to strengthen the sagging ties between the family of nations. This fact does not seem to be apparent to the keepers of the national purse. Between 1949 and 1955 — despite the Drogheda Committee's recommendation that Commonwealth information should receive a £100,000 raise — the C.R.O.'s allocation for information work was chopped by £140,000. At the same time salaries have risen by £100,000. The information department is nearly £250,000 worse off than seven years earlier.

"Last year it was left with a mere £28,000 with which to enlighten a restless Commonwealth. The effects of this strait-lacing are ludicrous.

"The British Information Service in India — run by the Commonwealth Relations Office — circulates excellent commentaries on British affairs. Every day it receives some 70 new requests for such material. Practically all these requests have in the past been ignored: the office could not afford the stamps to send out more material.

"The C.R.O. sponsors a publication somewhat on the lines of the Colonial Office magazine *Today*. It has a circulation of 57,000, of which 50,600 copies go to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. The rest of the Commonwealth has 6,400 copies to share among 100m. people. The vast continent of Australia receives 50 copies. The C.R.O. cannot afford the £8,000 needed to double the magazine's circulation.

"News is sent to Australia by air from London, but the time it reaches the Australian Press, it is news no longer.

"Take the case of one important member of the Commonwealth — India, the great neutral in international politics, Britain's strongest link with Asia and a country with vast trading possibilities for the U.K.

"Throughout the whole of India, with its 377m. people, there are only seven United Kingdom-based information officers. In the provinces Britain has but three tiny information posts (which more or less close down if the official in charge is ill or on holiday).

"Indo-British relations are unfortunately often strained. Indian newspapers frequently attack their London counterparts. But economy on British propaganda flourishes like a weed.

"Yet India, with its seven U.K.-based information officers, has the largest of the Commonwealth's information services! The number of U.K.-based information officers in other Commonwealth countries are: Ceylon, one; Canada, five; Australia, four; New Zealand, one; South Africa, three; Pakistan, five.

The writers, Mr. Paul Cove and Mr. Keith Waterhouse, then turn to the Colonial Office, and say, *inter alia* —

## Three Farthings A Head for Colonies

"The information department of the Colonial Office is allowed £250,000 a year, or three farthings a head for all the people of the Colonial territories. Within these parsimonious confines it is by far the most efficient information organization of all U.K. overseas departments.

"It is significant that, in sharp contrast to the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial information department is headed by a former professional journalist.

"The main activities of the Colonial Office information department are as follows: —

"(a) *Development of broadcasting in the Colonies*, for which £1m. has been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

"(b) *Today*, a pictorial magazine in colour and black and white, published every six weeks, with a circulation of 140,000. An excellent publication, but the copies do not go far among 80m. people. Another 100,000 copies per issue would not be wasted.

"(c) *British News*, a weekly newsreel with sound commentary, which is flown root to the Colonies, each week for cinema showing. Comprised of selections from British newsreels, plus occasionally some material especially taken, it is a very effective way of putting across the British way of life even to the most illiterate.

"(d) *Tribal wall-sheets*, containing eight to 10 pictures, each series dealing with a different aspect of British life. Published every five or six weeks. Good for schools.

"(e) *Royal family posters*. — There is an unsatiable demand for them.

"(f) *Booklets*. — 100 well-illustrated titles each year for popular reading and four or five for the educated reader who is interested in public affairs.

"(g) *Press material*. — Every week most Colonies receive by air a parcel of feature articles, photographs, *Hansard* reports, and periodicals. Much of the material is for distribution to local newspapers which, owing to their limited resources, are glad of it.

"Chief criticism is that much of it is unlikely to interest local populations. Stories of people they know — local boy makes good in Britain — would be far more useful. But the Colonial Office and the C.R.O. have neither the staff nor the funds to organize such stories. For the same economy reasons far too little material can be translated into local languages or dialects.

"(h) *Visits*. — The Colonial Office brings some 20 men and women, mainly journalists, to the United Kingdom each year for a month's intensive tour of the country.

"These services, for the main, are first-class. They would be even more effective if there existed a chain of local information posts to back them up.

"But in the whole of the 38 Colonial territories the Colonial Office maintains only three information offices — in Lagos, the Gold Coast, and Trinidad, and they were opened only as recently as 1954. It is refreshing to

and, however, that here, too, the information officers are men with professional backgrounds.

As regards the other 35 Colonial Territories, massive information efforts on the staffs of local administrations. Even such places as the Middle East Islands (Cyprus, Vincent (where the E.C.C. also has a number of co-operative societies) have their public relations offices.

But these officials are responsible for the information services of the local administration; it is no part of their duties to put across the views and policies of the British Government. The Colonial Office information department has direct control over them; it can rarely ask for help—and hope for action.

Under the present chief concern of many of these information officers is to work after the fashion of the Governor, the Prime Minister or Chairman of the Legislative Council, and the influential few who always turn up at the right functions. The reputation of the information officer is often judged by the number of photographs the local newspapers publish of the Governor's garden party.

#### Early Closing in Nicosia

The troubled island of Cyprus is an example of Colonial Territory where the information staff is employed by the local Government. As to its record in Nicosia at the start of the E.O.K.A. crisis the information office habitually closed down for the day shortly after noon. It condescended to remain open in the few occasions after the protests by visiting journalists. As an advertisement the office was also put on night duty. When the name of the information office was on night duty, however, it would sometimes talk to newspapermen only through his secretary.

"A popular test in Nicosia was that if the terrorists set up their headquarters in Nicosia, a large sign labelled 'E.O.K.A. headquarters' in Greek, they would be left there because no British official would understand what the sign meant.

Deficiency of language is common in the information services. The present information officer in Paris can speak French; some of his predecessors could not.

#### Look at Professional Experience

The chapter on the Foreign Office says:

"The Foreign Office information policy department is run by a civil servant. He is equal in status to an assistant secretary, which is rather lower than middle administrative rank—an indication of the regard in which overseas publicity is held. Beneath him are comparatively junior civil servants, each responsible for the information policy of a particular region of the world. They too have little or no professional experience.

Of the information sections of the Foreign Office, the news department is the only one to come into contact with working journalists in London—the diplomatic correspondence of newspapers all over the world. The dispatches of these foreign correspondents are often the main source of news and opinion for people overseas. The role of the News department is thus an important one.

The news department is fortunate but unimaginative. Where it usually fails down is in its failure to see the opportunities presented by daily contact with foreign correspondents, who with expert handling, can be utilized as propaganda agents on a much wider scale. The Foreign Office could, for instance, offer more sound-bitten trips to these correspondents. It could suggest ideas for feature articles, provide material for them, arrange interviews.

It is to appreciate such possibilities is accountable to the fact that Foreign Office publicity is run by amateurs. The job is regarded in the light of one more rung in the ladder for career diplomats. The whole intellectual, social, and psychological attitude is, in a way, that of a newspaper correspondent rather than to regard them as colleagues."

## Courage of "Pseudo" Gang Leaders in Kenya

### Men Who Smashed the Mau Mau Terrorist Gangs During the Rebellion

CITATIONS TO AWARDS made in 1954 and 1955

in recognition of gallantry in the fight against the Mau Mau terrorists were withheld from publication at the time the military decorations were announced because the rebels would have been given information which it was necessary to withhold from them.

The military authorities have now released the citations in a number of cases. None of the men mentioned hereunder is now engaged on emergency duties in Kenya.

**SERGEANT V. J. SUMMERS, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.),** who received the Military Medal.

"In addition to building up a remarkable good informer network he has developed a team of Africans, led by himself, which has been extremely successful in the fight against Mau Mau. Living very much on his own in a dangerous situation, he has led his team four to six times a week, generally at night, for long periods.

"Despite the fact that the team consists of only three Africans and himself, on one occasion when a sweep by security forces had failed, his initiative enabled him to make a quick follow-up with his team. Though the gang with which he made contact was 30 to 40 strong, he immediately attacked it, killing two Mau Mau.

#### Courage of Highest Order

"He has been personally responsible for contacting at least 40 gangs and the killing of many Mau Mau terrorists, not to mention the recovery of arms and ammunition. His personal courage is of the highest order.

"Despite the above-mentioned work, he still finds time to run his informer network and carefully record the information he receives. His relations with police and administration are more than cordial.

"The cool personal courage and leadership of this young man, combined with his hard work and his sense of duty, have been responsible for a large number of the successes obtained in his area in the fight against Mau Mau."

**SERGEANT E. R. HATFIELD, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.),** also a recipient of the Military Medal.

"Since January, 1954, he has built up an intelligence system which is quite remarkable. To achieve this he has worked 12 to 16 hours a day for long periods, both by day and night in all weathers. The results of his work have been shown by the large number of kills and contacts made not only by himself but also by the security forces in his area.

"In the four months between October, 1954, and January, 1955, security forces succeeded in making five contacts and killing or severely wounding some 15 terrorists on Sgt. Hatfield's information. In addition, with his own team he has been responsible for killing 10 Mau Mau and wounding many others. He has also been responsible for uncovering some 200 Mau Mau passive members.

"His operations with his own team required close physical contact with Mau Mau gangs during the night, with a consequently high standard of coolness, courage and leadership. Sgt. Hatfield possesses these qualities to a very high degree. His example has been an inspiration to others in the organization, and his contribution in the fight against Mau Mau cannot be too highly commended."

**CAPTAIN F. D. M. ERSKINE, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.),** awarded the Military Cross:

"After many attempts to annihilate a gang covering a period of several weeks and numerous contacts, Captain Erskine succeeded in his object on the night of October 12. Acting on information he had five Europeans and Africans to meet this gang. He made a skilful plan which he executed with determination. He and his force were disguised, and, as on other occasions, had blackened their faces and were using Mau Mau words and passwords.

"The two forces met at a pre-arranged place and Captain Erskine went forward to greet the Mau Mau gang. This numbered 13 terrorists and they were armed. Captain Erskine immediately engaged the enemy. In the course of the action all the terrorists were killed. One of the five members of Captain Erskine's force was wounded. In this action four precision weapons were recovered, one home-made gun, one long-range pistol, 136 grenades, three

and 252 pounds of ammunition.

"The information gained by Captain Erskine has been of great value to the security forces over a long period, and has resulted in many successful actions against terrorists. His



daring and quick perception and total disregard of his own safety has been of a high order. Working with only one Kikuyu informer, he has operated in Mau Mau mined areas. On all these occasions he has been in danger and has taken his life in his hands.

"This officer has shown a brilliant aptitude for taking on terrorists, and his successful operation on October 12 is a culmination of all he has attempted."

**CAPTAIN F. E. KITSON, The Rifle Brigade, also awarded the Military Cross.**

"Since August, 1953, he has been responsible for the production of Mau Mau intelligence in the southern parts of the emergency district. He has had a fast rate of identifying the terrorist organization, obtaining contact information.

"He has built up a military intelligence organization which is the best in Kenya. He has made excellent progress in identifying the enemy organization."

**Pattern for the Colony**

"His greatest success has been in developing the methods for the procurement of contact information. His methods have set the pattern for the rest of the Colony. They involve small parties in disguise of Mau Mau mingling by night with Kikuyu in areas where the presence of terrorists is suspected. On numerous occasions the precise location of a gang has been established.

"Danger is inherent in such operations. Captain Kitson, accompanied by no more than one other European and two or three Kikuyu, whose loyalty has often been in doubt, has on several occasions come face to face with armed terrorists; he has invariably engaged them, often with success.

"By the exercise of the highest qualities of personal leadership and example, he has achieved the adoption of his methods by his subordinates, mostly young and inexperienced members of the Kenya Regiment.

"On two occasions in the last year Captain Kitson has been ordered on leave because of overwork.

"Captain Kitson has consistently performed dangerous duties of an unusual nature and calling for the highest degree of initiative, imagination and leadership. In doing so, he has achieved standards far above those to be found normally in an officer of his rank and experience."

**CAPTAIN W. S. GASH, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.), made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.**

"In March, 1954, he was instructed to build up a military intelligence organization within his district, starting from nothing. In addition, he was also required to experiment with certain ideas regarding the operation of covert sources of intelligence which later formed the basis of a plan for the whole Colony. In a remarkably short time he was producing results which enabled the security forces not only to gain contact with the active wing of Mau Mau, but were also instrumental in almost completely disrupting the passive wing.

"He has achieved these results by dogged hard work by day and night in the field, clear and decisive planning and clever direction of his subordinates, combined with a cool judgment and cold-blooded courage much in advance of his years. He has achieved a reputation with security force commanders for producing accurate and highly-detailed information about Mau Mau at all times.

"This officer has shown the highest qualities of leadership, courage, self-discipline, and devotion to duty, which has been an inspiration and an example to other members of the military intelligence organization. His contribution towards the successful conclusion of the fight against Mau Mau has been outstanding."

**Smell of Bodies**

**CAPTAIN R. I. FEILD, D.C.L.I., who receives the Military Cross.**

"Beginning from nothing in August 1953, Captain Feild has built up an intelligence organization second to none in Kenya. He has achieved this by his imagination, organizing ability, and untiring energy, which has necessitated working for long periods both by day and night. From the information received from his organization and by his willingness to spend long hours with patrols acting on this information, he has been largely responsible for the disintegration of the gangs of Mau Mau around Fort Hall, in addition to the complete strangulation of the passive wing supporting these gangs.

"In March, 1955, his officer led a mixed European and African police patrol deep into the Mount Kenya forest. The patrol, including Captain Feild, were disguised as Mau Mau gangsters to the last detail, even to the smell of their bodies. By the end of the first day this small patrol of two Europeans and eight Africans had succeeded in capturing the gangsters and killing two others.

"Superbly led by Captain Feild, thanks to its excellent disguise, the patrol succeeded in entering a Mau Mau camp without detection, although the sentries were in full view

some 40 yards away. A meeting was being held within the camp and the European part of the patrol was able to advance to within 10 yards of the meeting before opening fire, killing three Mau Mau and severely wounding six others, as well as capturing a quantity of arms, ammunition, and documents.

"The hazards of an operation of this kind in broad daylight are obviously immense, depend largely on the iron nerve, courage and coolness of the leader. The slightest mistake by this small force would have meant instant death for all concerned.

"The above is only one example of many similar hazardous operations involving impersonation which Captain Feild has carried out in the past.

"His example and high sense of duty combined with cool courage both by day and night have been an inspiration to the security forces, and are truly remarkable for an officer of his years. His results have helped to build up a spirit of co-operation between all branches of the security forces. Captain Feild's hard work, courage, and cheerful example have been directly responsible for the successes obtained in the Fort Hall area in the fight against Mau Mau."

**W.O. II J. A. MILLER, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.), awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.**

"By the beginning of February, 1955, it had been discovered that a large Mau Mau organization existed on certain farms in the Thika settled area. It was decided to establish a mock gang in the area with a view to obtaining the enemy's secrets and breaking up his organization. The execution of this plan was left for the most part to Miller.

"During the period February 1 to March 21 Miller, disguised as a terrorist, attended, with his mock gang a number of meetings of the top Mau Mau committee. He also managed to eliminate some active terrorists, including one well-known leader. In addition, he was responsible for the recovery of two precision weapons.

"On March 21 he again attended a meeting with all the senior Mau Mau office-holders in the course of which he successfully directed a police party on to the scene, so that all 15 Mau Mau members were killed or arrested.

"For the whole period Miller showed immense courage, combined with careful planning and resource. One slip in any meeting would have resulted not only in the failure of the scheme but obviously in the death of Miller and his party, which was always very weak in numbers. In addition, the danger of directing a police party on to a meeting in which he was taking part should not be underestimated."

**Cold Courage**

"It is felt that Miller's conduct was of the highest order throughout, and rivalled in cold courage anything achieved by the security forces during the emergency. These incidents, moreover, crown a highly successful career as a field intelligence officer, and are by no means the first occasions on which his courage has been noted."

**WARRANT OFFICER E. E. HOLYOAK, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.), who receives a Military Medal.**

"Since December, 1953, he has been employed as a field intelligence assistant. For the first four months he was employed as an interrogator. During this period he worked regardless of hours and maintained a high standard. His work made a valuable contribution to identifying the Mau Mau organization in Fort Hall. It was, however, later that he particularly distinguished himself.

"Mau Mau is made up of terrorists and their passive supporters who provide shelter and food. It was planned to obtain information as to precise terrorist locations by getting small simulated Mau Mau gangs to operate amongst the passive supporters. Due to the need for familiarity with Mau Mau techniques, the members of these simulated gangs had to include ex-terrorists, with a European in disguise at the rear.

"Warrant Officer Holyoak was charged in April, 1954, with the initial experiments. He built up a small gang, living with them and training them on minor operations. In the initial stages there was a great risk of treachery. Later, by his understanding of the African, he obtained the complete loyalty of men previously dedicated to Mau Mau.

"Subsequently he has taken his party of four or five men on many successful night operations in order to locate terrorists. During these there have been the ever-present possibility of finding terrorists sheltering with the passive supporters contacted. This has happened at least once, and on this occasion Warrant Officer Holyoak engaged and dispersed the gang.

"The value of Warrant Officer Holyoak's operations can be gauged from the fact that in one period of six weeks from May 15, 1954, he captured 12 terrorists, 10 of whom were wanted terrorists, 10 other terrorists and numerous passive supporters, and has recovered eight locally-made firearms.

"His work has been unflinching. He has had no thought for his own personal danger.

# Commission's Report on Southern Sudan Disturbances

## Loss of Confidence in the Farcical Trial of Member of Parliament

SAYED ELIA KUZE, a Southern Member of the House of Representatives, was in Zande district at the time of sending the declaration of support, holding political meetings. The general tone of these meetings was directed against: (1) the Government in particular, (2) Northern Sudanese in general, and (3) that it was in the interests of the Southern Sudan to be united with Egypt.

Sayed Elia Kuze stood at the time of elections as a Southern Party member advocating complete independence of the Sudan. With regard to (3), above, when he was preaching and propagating his views about unity with Egypt, the civilian Natives shouted him down, a few chiefs listened to him, and fewer still believed him. He and all others like him who had now changed platform were denounced by their own people, and their mission in this respect failed completely, despite reports of large amounts of money being distributed.

The telegram sent by the acting district commissioner reached through Radio Ondurman the ears of Elia Kuze, and he at once jumped at this tangible opportunity of attacking, not without reason, the administrative officers in his region, and together with a clique of agitators, and after enlisting the services of a chief with dynamic energy and above the average intelligence (Chief Bangasu), they started to hold meetings denouncing the other Vungura chiefs who had agreed to sign the declaration of support to the Government, which had been dispatched a short time before by the assistant district commissioner.

### Letter to Chiefs' Court

Towards the end of June a letter was sent to the chiefs' court requesting the removal of all chiefs who had agreed to send the telegram supporting the Government, and Sayed Elia Kuze with some of his followers organized a meeting to be held in Yambio on July 7, 1955.

Permission was sought from the district commissioner to hold the meeting in the chiefs' court. The D.C. refused to allow it to be held in a Government building and refused to allow Government employees to attend because "Government officials were not allowed by regulations to take part in politics, as by doing so they (the organizers) will be helping Government officers to abet an offence." His own activities in this matter were brushed aside.

The meeting was held in a private place. The following were the organizers beside Sayed Elia Kuze: Mitri Mabu, Yacunia Gamu, Setefano Gbodoro, Timonel Baati, and Basia Ukwo. The meeting was attended by a crowd that has been estimated between 300 and 500. A summary of the resolutions passed was as follows:—

- (1) That Sayed Elia Kuze, M.P., being the Parliamentary Member duly elected by the people to represent them in Parliament, is the only person to talk on their behalf, and he should have been consulted prior to sending the telegram by the A.D.C.
- (2) That all the chiefs who had signed the declaration should be removed from their offices.
- (3) That they do not wish to be ruled by Northerners.
- (4) That it is not fair that Northern Sudanese should be superior in both Houses of Parliament and the Administration. They were completely lost and dominated by their "false so-called Northern brothers".
- (5) That if the organizers of this meeting (above-named) were put in jail, all other Azande would go to jail too, and that a lawyer brought from outside the Sudan should come to try them.

\* Being further extracts from the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in the Southern Sudan in August last year.

(6) That the assistant district commissioner, by calling and asking the chiefs to sign the declaration, had himself interfered in politics, contrary to Government regulations.

(The above were other resolutions.)  
Copies of the minutes of the meeting were sent to Governor, Juba, and the D.C., Yambio.

The chiefs who agreed to sign the telegram were offended by the resolution which provided that they be dismissed from their office. They also had a grievance since the above resolutions concerned only the Vungura chiefs who signed but not the Azande chiefs who refused to sign.

As a result of that meeting Azande emotion ran high pitch against the Vungura chiefs who signed the declaration, and particularly Chief Nyaka, who was also president of the chiefs' courts for that month. He and other chiefs lodged a complaint against the organizers of the meeting on the 7th, and the D.C. signed the court summonses.

Sayed Elia Kuze had by then left Zande district and gone to Juba. The D.C. thereupon cabled the authorities in Juba to send him back to stand trial. The whole purpose of the show, as the D.C. himself had implied, was to restore the authority and prestige of his chiefs, which suffered considerably in consequence of the resolution passed in the meeting of July 7.

### Criminal Intimidation Charge

The trial opened on July 25, 1955, with Sayed Elia Kuze, M.P., and five others in the dock. The president of the court was Chief Nyoro. There were four other Vungura chiefs, some of whom having not received the threatening letter alleged to have been sent to the chiefs by Elia Kuze and the others on June 30, but two of them (at least) were amongst those who signed the declaration of support to the Government, and who were therefore affected by the resolution passed at the political meeting of July 7.

The accused were charged with criminal intimidation in that they had on July 7 at their political meeting resolved to have the chiefs who had signed the declaration of support dispatched by the A.D.C. removed from their office.

The trial opened with a complaint by the members of the court to the accused that, as a result of the resolution passed on July 7, they were not served with tea at Yambio Club. The court then purported to hear evidence from a few witnesses including Chief Nyaka, who was apparently sitting with the other chiefs on the dias.

At 30 the court found the accused guilty as charged and sentenced them to 20 years' imprisonment each. The D.C., who was either in court or in its vicinity, got quite alarmed and patiently explained to the court that the maximum sentence laid down by the Law for such an offence was two years only. The court reluctantly reduced the sentence to two years, the maximum they could award.

### Criticisms of Trial

We are of the opinion that the trial was a farce and usurpation of the machinery of justice for the following reasons: (a) The D.C.'s motive for the trial was simply the restoration of his prestige and the prestige of his chiefs; (b) some members of the court were themselves the complainants in the action; they were in fact sitting as judges in their own cause; (c) the trial is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Chief's Court Ordinance, a legislation primarily passed for the trial of ordinary offenders according to Native law and custom. It was never intended to be used for the trial of political or quasi-political offenders.

(d) It is undesirable to try a Member of Parliament by a Chiefs' Court since Government officials are exempted from its jurisdiction except by the consent of the district commissioner, and although by his conduct such consent might be implied, yet it is our opinion that he should at least have consulted the province judge of the Southern Circuit, particularly when he was anxious to consult him in previous cases where Northerners were involved.

It is a pity that the Self-Government Statute does not bestow on the Sudan Members of Parliament immunities normally accorded to such members by other democratic Parliaments.

(e) That no consideration was taken by the court of Section 7 (3) of the Chiefs Court Ordinance which provides that for the first offenders due regard must be had to the character and antecedents of the accused; and by reason of the first sentence of 20 years' imprisonment the court was obviously prejudiced.

(f) That the oft-quoted golden rule that justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done was flouted. The guilt or otherwise of the accused is irrelevant here. What is important is to let the people feel and see that justice has been done. The procedure of judicial administration is a more important factor in raising respect for the law than the

substance of the law itself" (Haley in "Tribal Survey").  
 "Needless to say, the conviction was then dismissed and ordered to be done by the Chief Justice's division and was not ordered."  
 "Immediately after the sentences were announced, a crowd of about 300 who had assembled in the court yard, staged a demonstration in sympathy with the convicts. Police and S.D. troops were called to disperse the demonstrators and tear gas was used. The crowd dispersed, but formed themselves into small groups. Two small groups then raided a shop belonging to a Northern in the area, and beat up a few Southern farmers, amongst them a pregnant woman who later died. About 6000 oranges were looted."  
 "The negro and European workers who are both magistrates and the police and well versed with law and procedure are aware of the trial but nevertheless allowed it to continue, and generally on the political plane we are of the opinion that the Administration failed to assess public feeling and by attempting to assert authority and prestige, has done more to complete loss of authority and prestige."

**The Incidents of Nzara on July 26**

The administrative centre of the Zande district in Equatoria Province. The town covers an area of 17,534 square miles and has a population of about 165,000. The people who inhabit this district are known as the Zande. The Sudan Zande are only a part of the larger tribe that live in Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

This region was chosen for an experiment, which consisted in the main of establishing a cotton industry "providing for growing, spinning, and weaving within the district, and for export from the district of part of the cotton manufactured." The scheme became a going concern in 1949, and it has become a source of livelihood to many thousands of Zande and others, who now flock to find employment in its industrial centre at Nzara, a small village 15 miles west of Yambio.

As a result of this scheme together with the corresponding expansion of public services, there evolved in the Zande a sense of organization and discipline, and through contact with other foreign employees, widening of outlook, and a thirst for knowledge.

Communist propaganda seems to have penetrated into Southern Sudan, and Northern and foreign officials serving in different districts, and since December 1954, their activities increased. In the Zande and Ngora districts of Equatoria were most affected, due to the concentration of labour in the cotton industry. There are now a few trade unions, including one at Nzara.

Leaflets published by the Anti-Imperialist Front were translated into Zande language and distributed to many chiefs, Government employees and natives. The tone of these leaflets varied. Some were to emphasize the strength of collective industrial strikes for demanding wage increases; others were explaining the causes of Southern poverty and the way to combat it; still others were denouncing the Government for not raising the Southerners' wages; and other leaflets advocated local autonomy for the South within the frame work of one State.

In January and February, 1955, Nzara and other parts of Equatoria were visited by prominent Northern politicians from the Anti-Imperialist Front and they recruited to their service for the preparation of their views many Southerners, the most active being Benjamin Bassara, an ex-sanitary overseer assisted by an Egyptian doctor at Meridi.

Sometimes the Anti-Imperialist Front leaflets were anti-Northern in their tone. For example, the Juba and Malakal, Wau and Juba, and Juba, which having its own Parliament; but the Central (Southern) Parliament should be at Juba, and from this Juba Central Southern Parliament members should be elected to represent us in the Khartoum Central Sudan Parliament. In this way we shall have our own provinces, districts, commissioners, etc.; but as far as we are going to be ruled by the Northerners as it has begun now there is no difference between us with the time when the English were our rulers, and slaves still it means very surely that we are to be only slaves.

Almost within days of the distribution of the above leaflets cotton cultivators round the Iba sub-district showed some sign of refusal to bring their cotton forward for sale against low prices offered by the Equatoria Projects Board. The above leaflets were distributed about the end of December, 1955.

Nzara is the chief agitator was chief storekeeper, Yemmoou Youef, a Zande, an Egyptian. He was the president of the Nzara S.D. trade union. During the annual stocktaking of the soap stores in December it was found that there was a discrepancy of five tons of soap. The general manager decided to institute criminal proceedings against Yemmoou, but have him one month's notice of dismissal for gross negligence and inefficiency.

Yemmoou called a meeting of workers and explained the dismissal was because he was the man who brought about

the present labour trouble in Nzara, which is working entirely for the good of the improvement of the Zande labourers. He was a wholehearted Communist, but the workers were provoked into giving notice of a general strike starting on February 1, 1955, unless the dismissal notice was withdrawn. The Government rightly refused this absurd demand, and the reasons for dismissal were explained the strike was over.

In spite of this Communist activity the evidence suggests that the people of Southern Sudan do not understand or care about the theories of Marx or Lenin, and many chiefs were perplexed by the leaflets and brought them to the district commissioner. The intelligentsia of the South also did not seem to be interested in abstract Communist theories, but extracts from equal pay for equal work and three little Parliaments in Juba, Wau, and Malakal interested them, and these and Northern passages struck to their mind.

Nevertheless, it is claimed that the disturbances of August 18-30 were not Communist-inspired. The incidents of July 26 were not Communist-inspired either. Industrial unrest due to mass dismissals plus the political atmosphere then prevailing gave rise to them.

**Government's Bitter Disappointment**

SIR T. O. PUKU, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, opened the 17th session of the Protectorate Council with a reference to the Ethiopian Agreement. He said:

"The question of the Haaland and the Reserved Areas not only takes precedence over all other questions in the Protectorate, but also dominates the whole political, social, and economic life of the Protectorate."

"It would be idle to hide from you how bitterly disappointed not only this Government, but also H.M. Government have been at the failure of the 1954 agreement to do what it purported to do—maintain the interests of our people. Unpopular from the beginning, it has now as a result of this failure been bitterly attacked."

"It had nevertheless been hoped that the agreement would maintain the legitimate legal interests of our people. Now the outlook is less confident, but I would ask you to remember that everything that can legitimately be done is being done to try to ensure that these interests will be maintained."

After reviewing the famine relief measures of the past 18 months, the Governor touched on the problem of tribal fighting.

**Tribal Fighting**

"For some years," he declared, "we had been plagued by disgraceful fights in which many were killed, and to stop which tribal fines, bonds to keep the peace, and protestations of peaceful intentions all proved of little use. Government therefore adopted the unprecedented step of temporarily banishing to Zeilah a considerable number of elders and influential persons who, it was known, were hostile to peace. This really justified the drastic action taken against these individuals, for there has been no tribal fighting this year. We hope that this is permanent, but Government will not hesitate to re-impose such sanctions again should need arise."

Arrangements for the establishment of a Legislative Council had been approved, and it would take shape next year.

An expanded programme of development for the period to March 31, 1960, had been approved by H.M. Government, with a target expenditure of £3.47m. It was proposed to establish a small development board.

A comprehensive scheme for education had been drawn up, and 70 more scholars were to be sent to the U.K. next year. There were now 350 students from the Protectorate learning overseas, of whom 175 were government scholars.

The constitution of a Legislative Council consisting of three ex-officio members, five official members, and six non-official members nominated by the Governor with the Governor as chairman, was approved by 47 votes to one.

A proposal by the Postmaster General to increase the number of postage stamps to 60 was approved to mark the opening of the Legislative Council. He explained that this would give world-wide publicity to the inauguration of the Council and would probably earn at least £200,000 from the increased sale of stamps.



# Economic and Political Progress in East and Central Africa

## Exploiting Living Stone's "Frightful Water Falls and Spoiling Cataracts"

CONFIDENCE THAT THE SUDANESE who five years ago were very junior officials but are now heads of departments and governors of provinces will discharge their heavy responsibilities with success was expressed by Mr. BRIAN MACDONA, chairman of the executive committee of the British Africa Society, when addressing an Africa Day Conference in London organized by the society on "The Development of Africa."

Referring to the water resources of the Sudan, Uganda, and Central Africa, he said that nearly all major development in the continent was concerned with the storage of water, its movement from one place to another, and its conversion to power. "So bear with the white man of darkness, Africa!"

The Owen Falls Dam in Uganda was an engineer's dream, since it provided far more storage than could ever be built. In fact, each cubic foot of concrete would be responsible for storing one million cubic feet of water, a figure unrivalled anywhere else in the world. It would take a minimum of eight years and perhaps as much as 17 years to build up the storage level of Lake Victoria.

During the rest of the talk Mr. Macdonald said: "The Royal Commission Report on the improvement of the standards of living in East Africa is a worthy document which may in time rank as importantly in the Colonial sphere as the Durham Report of 1839 which shaped the course of Canada's relations with the Empire. If you have two or three weeks to spare, I recommend that you study it — all 482 pages. It is a most vital document."

### Future Development

"It deals with the future development of East Africa, economic, agricultural, and political, and will overshadow every decision of importance taken by the three Governments in the next 20 years. It marks rather than makes a revolution in Colonial history. It is an invaluable background or foundation to anyone desiring to understand the East Africa of today."

"The Commission stresses that there are two outstanding areas suitable for development — the greater part of Uganda, together with the environs of Lake Victoria in northern Tanganyika and the high inland areas of Kenya, and secondly, but far less important, the large south-western block of fertile land of Tanganyika."

"H.M. Government have put the total cost of all the recommendations at £250m. over 15 years. There can be small hope of any such a sum being forthcoming within any foreseeable future, but an invaluable piece of spare work has been done, and now the task will be to see how far present resources of men, money, and materials can be stretched to cover the most vital work."

In 1944 a European Settlement Schemes Committee was appointed in Kenya which drew up a plan for encouraging development of the land in the Highlands. It was a member of that committee, the only non-farmer member — obviously but in for comic relief. Our report was accepted and has been implemented.

Some 10,000 acres, or 625 square miles, of land on the White Highlands have been acquired by the Settlement Board, and on these lands 220 tenant farmers and 16 owners have already been settled, plus another 225 farm employees and, of course, all their families. Probably 5,500 or 2,000 people in all have thus been brought onto the land in Kenya. These figures seem small indeed by comparison with those of the Dominions, but they are nevertheless very significant and important when set against the East African background.

"In my opinion, Tanganyika is, at the moment governed by the best Governor in the Colonial Service, perhaps one of the best that Africa can remember. He took over soon after the ill-fated groundnut scheme had been launched, and has had to carry the Territory through the backwash and aftermath of that fiasco."

"What of the future of Tanganyika? I think there will be steady, quiet progress rather than anything very sensational. The great problem is to break down the hold which the tsetse fly has over two-thirds of the country, rendering vast areas of land suitable only for scattered grazing by poor quality Native stock. It is a shattering thought that so much of Africa is dominated by the fly."

### Emperor's Return to Ethiopia

It is only 15 years since the Emperor of Ethiopia came back to his throne. During the years of the Italian-Ethiopian War and of the subsequent Italian occupation the country was blessed by its brightest men. When the Emperor returned he had few people whom he could trust with responsibility. He had at one and the same time to dictate policy and stick to the stamps. Small wonder, therefore, that progress has been slow in this land which is six times the size of England and Wales, with a population of 20m. and with great agricultural potentialities.

There is a saying about the northern area of Ethiopia and Eritrea that when God made this land He was very angry. It might be said of the Somalis to the east that when He made that land He had run out of stick.

Italy produced a plasterboard facade for Somalia in Mogadishu and had an army of administrators, but there was little behind the stucco front. Now she is administering Somalia again, and will undoubtedly show once more her abundant capacity for opening up territory with superb roads. But there is not much future for the land.

"The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a great experiment just over two years old. Southern Rhodesia with its agriculture and light industries, is now joined with Northern Rhodesia with its fantastic copper resources, and with Nyasaland with its large African population and vast possibilities of water power."

"The biggest project in the Rhodesias is the Kariba Dam on the Zambezi, on which work is going ahead fast. Here it is proposed to put a dam almost as high as the Victoria Falls. The cost may be anything from £110m. to £120m., and the plant may be producing power by the middle of 1959."

"The site is the middle of nowhere. Roads are being constructed, townships are being built, half a million tons of material have to be carried. When the dam is completed it will create a lake which will be as long as from London to Sheffield. Kariba, big as it will be, is not by any means the last word in water power in the Federation. There are many other possible sites for dams."

### Need for Power

Why all this need for extra power? The primary cause is the demands of the Northern Rhodesia copper mines, the second largest copper producing industry in the world, which, with copper at £20 per ton, produces more than £100m. worth of the metal every year. Confined to a relatively small area, this great industry gives employment to about 6,000 Europeans and 35,000 Africans and invested capital of about £700m. and £150m., and produced over 60% of the export revenue of the whole Federation and something like 50% of its tax revenue.

It is one of the latest integrated industries south of the equator. It is the most valuable extractive industry of the British Colonial Empire, and is second only to rubber amongst all the industries in the Colonies. Given all the power it needs, and given also a fair relationship between European and African labour, the copper mines of Rhodesia may within our lifetime become the main copper producing field of the world.

What else is there in Rhodesia's future but copper and Kariba? Well, about one eighth of the world's tin ore exports come from there and there is a longore land on which an even greater share could be grown, given more water, more men and more money. A great experiment in human relations is being worked out in the federal pattern of life by a quarter of a million whites and six and a half million blacks.



"What, I wonder, would Livingstone and Rhodes have to say about the country if they could come back to it today—the Scot who discovered its great Falls 150 years ago, and the Englishman who when he died 50 years ago had never managed to find time to see those Falls?"

"Livingstone had a passion for rivers, but he hated waterfalls because they were barriers to communication. He avoided the Victoria Falls. He could, of course, have no conception of their possibilities in terms of power and energy."

"It is strange to think that when the many schemes at present either on the drawing-board or already being put into effect are completed, the opening up of Central Africa—which was the prime object of Livingstone's travels—will have been achieved by means of what he called those 'frightful waterfalls and spoiling cataracts,' which were such an obstacle to the greatest geographer that Africa has ever known."

## Labour Problems in the Colonies

### Confusion of Pay and Conditions

LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, deputizing for the Secretary of State, said at the annual meeting of the Overseas Employers' Federation on Monday (in part):

"The creation and maintenance of sound industrial relations in our overseas territories is an exacting job, one that calls for patience and perseverance. To persuade employers to act collectively may seem simple and straightforward to the uninitiated; but we in the Colonial Office do not underestimate the difficulties. We are indebted to the officers and members of the federation for the help that labour commissioners in the overseas territories receive in their efforts to create standing industry-wide joint machinery. The services which employers render as members of labour advisory boards are also most helpful."

"We are particularly impressed by your efforts to bring local and expatriate employers together in employers' associations. Only rarely will the interests of the local and the overseas employer coincide at all points. Here and there racial tension and suspicion exist, and overseas employers become targets for irresponsible and malicious charges of racial discrimination and economic exploitation. You do well therefore to try to provide that the membership of employers' organizations should be open to all with common commercial interests, regardless of race and colour."

"A broad approach to the problem was made this year through the Duke of Edinburgh's Conference, in which representatives of different races from both sides of industry overseas played a leading part. The idea is capable of local application, and I hope you will ponder upon it."

### Educating Trade Unionists

"Much attention is being devoted, quite rightly, to ways and means of educating trade unionists to an understanding of the meaning and purpose of industrial organization and collective bargaining, and in this work enlightened employers can play a sympathetic part. There is the complementary need to help employers generally to keep pace with the latest developments in labour policy and practice."

"We are all very concerned nowadays with labour efficiency, and much thought has been given to the problem of producing an efficient and stable labour force in East Africa. H.M. Government, in association with other Governments in the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, hopes to sponsor a scientific investigation into the human factors affecting the productivity of African labour. A preliminary survey was carried out last year and the report will shortly be published."

"In this connexion, I am reminded of the scheme for training supervisors commonly known as T.W.I.—training within industry. Few reports on productivity fail to point out the need to improve supervision, and it is encouraging that a number of overseas employers have taken up T.W.I. with enthusiasm."

"Close and cordial relations exist between your Federation and the Colonial Office. The joint talks between the Government, the P.U.C., and the Colonial Office were initiated by Lord Chandos in 1954. They have proved their worth and all participating are anxious that they should continue."

"I warmly endorse the remarks in your annual report that the time has come not merely to acknowledge but to acclaim the part played by employers in the development of natural resources. You know my own strongly-held views on the need to expand and accelerate the flow of capital into the underdeveloped territories."

"We believe that in the five years ahead a sum in the region of £250m. could be fruitfully applied in East Africa to Government-sponsored development plans alone, and the scope for investment by private enterprise is immense."

"In preparing the ground for sound industrial organization and in ensuring that the growth of self-government within industry is properly rooted, we will continue to ensure that industrial organization can keep pace with constitutional and political development. Genuine freedom of association wisely employed can meet any challenge from systems based on regimentation by Governments. It is reassuring that we in the Colonial Office and in the Labour Departments overseas are not working alone, and can look to the Overseas Employers' Federation to help us in our efforts."

SIR FREDERICK SEAFORD, chairman of the executive committee, said:—

"In the Colonies, as here at home, we are beset by enemies whose aim and purpose is to disrupt the economy through the creation of industrial strife and who seek to sever all ties with the Mother Country. It is our aim and purpose, as well as our interest, to counteract these attacks by the wise and humane conduct of our affairs."

"A former Colonial Secretary chose to use the great power of his office to foster the growth of trade unions throughout the Colonies. We cannot welcome the results in all cases with equal pleasure. Even some trade union leaders have expressed doubt whether these 'artificially forced plants' could all have grown to maturity even in the most favourable climate."

### Costly Experiments

"Often they began as top-soil growths, with no roots among the workers; not rooted on to matured and well-bred stems; planted in unfriendly heat; tended by the inexperienced; and, before they were ripe, harvested by the unscrupulous. It has proved to be a costly and sometimes damaging experiment."

"But we do not despair. As employers we are more than ready to work with the trade unions. We welcome the increasing efforts now being made by the T.U.C. to assist in the development of a responsible trade union movement in the Colonies. We look to the British T.U.C. rather than to other nations to provide in the British sphere that measure of practical advice and guidance so necessary in the early stages."

"We welcome too the efforts now being made by the T.U.C. and the Government to look more closely at the training of officers, both in Government and in the trade unions, whose concern is the proper conduct of collective bargaining. But there is still much serious study to be done by management in this art."

"No longer can the employer afford not to mind what work is done by whom under what conditions in the working day. No longer is it possible to pay for eight hours and be grateful for less than half; to provide free housing and travel and food and education and clinics and medicine and tools and clothing and... But I must not go on with the list of social services which the employer has been providing and which must increasingly be within the province of the State."

"The annual report of the O.E.F. for the year ended on July 31 last states that 22 employers' associations overseas are affiliated and that the total membership has increased from 27 in 1946 to 57 at present."

Members of the executive committee with personal interests in East and Central Africa are Sir Frederick Seaford (chairman), Mr. J. S. Mellor (vice-chairman), Mr. A. W. Ogodbody, Mr. R. A. M. Knox, Mr. A. Raffray, O.C., Mr. J. H. Tranter, Mr. R. Walker, and the secretary, Mr. H. W. Clark.

The annual report states:—

"Throughout the Colonial territories employers are being compelled by increasing labour costs to expect eight hours work in an eight-hour day and to make careful examination of

demands for fringe benefits, sick, festival or holiday pay, while pay, travel expenses for workers going to returning to leave, deduction of union fees, and the payment of wages to workers on strike.

But many employers still provide a free medical, dental, uniforms, loans to semi-employed workers, the benefits of company-owned estates, and medical aid clinics, as well as an occasional concession, or pay conditions (beyond what is immediately justified in economic grounds) to keep a union in good standing with its members.

Members are still faced with a great confusion of pay and conditions for similar work in a single trade or area, but this is gradually being resolved by the growing strength of these associations and a greater degree of consultation as a result of the growth of federal and national trade union organizations.

Members recently mentioned in East and Central Africa include the East African Sisal Co., B.E.A. Planting Co., Ltd., East African Railways and Harbours Administration, East African Sisal Estates, Ltd., East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., Federation of Employers of Northern Rhodesia, George Blowers Trust, Ltd., Juja Properties (East Africa), Ltd., Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Mummy Sisal Estates Ltd., Sisal Ltd., Swift, Rutherford & Co., Ltd., the Panganyika Sisal Growers Association, and Ziwa, Ltd.

## Qualifications for a Vote in Rhodesia

### Mr. Garfield Todd's Statement

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made an important statement on the franchise in the Federation and in the Colony at a meeting at Essexvale. This was briefly reported by us last week. The full text has now reached London, and it is given below in view of the importance of the question.

Mr. Todd said:—

"We expect the report of our commission on the franchise by March, and then the issue will be placed squarely in the political arena. This does not imply that the Dominion Party and ourselves will necessarily differ on the proposals made—I hope we don't—but if we do I hope our differences will not be on matters of principle.

"We would like to postpone all considerations of franchise until we have time to consider the report of our commission, but the present position regarding the Federal franchise concerns us and could prove embarrassing for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"From statements which have recently been made by Federal M.P.s, and by a representative of the Dominion Party in its *Newsletter*, I gather that the Federal Party and the Dominion Party are thinking along similar lines: that of a two-roll system, the A roll to elect the ordinary members and the B roll, or perhaps the A and B rolls together, to elect the special representatives.

### The Real Issue

"I believe it true to say that in Southern Rhodesia the common roll system is widely supported, and that the real issue is the qualification which should be required of an applicant—what are the marks of a capable, responsible, and civilized person.

"We await with interest the findings of our commission in regard to the whole field of the franchise, including the issue of the common roll, but before this report is available and we are in a position to make up our minds, we may be called upon to make decisions in relation to the Federal franchise.

"If Federal Government plans should envisage enfranchising people with any qualifications on a B roll, then a large number of people might be enfranchised for Federal elections, even though it would be a limited enfranchisement, and this group would have no vote in their own country's elections.

"However, the embarrassment could go further, for if the proposals put forward by the Federal Government implied a change in the Constitution, then the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, with the Legislative Houses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, could object and hold up the passage of the Bill. In Southern Rhodesia we would certainly call Parliament together to give such a measure the most careful consideration.

"The people of Southern Rhodesia do not like racialism in politics, and accept against their will a system for the Federal Assembly involving special representatives of racial groups, but at least these representatives in Southern Rhodesia were elected by electors on a common roll. The introduction of a low qualification for voters to elect the special representatives would worsen the position.

"The proposal by the Dominion Party that the African representatives should be elected by B roll voters means that the Federation would have six African Members of Parliament of the type that would most appeal to African voters of low qualifications, and this could be a betrayal of the better qualified voters of all races, a betrayal of the best interests of our Federation.

"The vote of today's African Member of Parliament has the same value as the vote of the European Member of Parliament, and I believe that no representative should enter the House except on the authority of voters cast by responsible and civilized people—Grade A."

## Progress Towards Nationhood

### Mr. J. M. Greenfield's View

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law and Education, said when addressing a Caledonian Dinner in Ndola at the end of last week that he expected a long and bitter struggle before the Federation reached recognized nationhood, but that their kith and kin in the United Kingdom could never stop that advance by Rhodesians.

The Federation could gain independent status at once if she agreed to manhood suffrage for people of all races, but that was not acceptable. He believed that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must quickly advance to the position of having their own Prime Ministers and Cabinets, and the franchise for the Federation and its constituent territories must be settled if political stability were to be secured.

The good people of the United Kingdom must not feel the Federation how to run its country, for they were not qualified to dabble in such affairs. The paternal and poor-relation attitude towards Rhodesia should be on its way out, and there must be a cessation of the attitude of pious rectitude.

What was basically sound and reasonable was the sharing of the country and its benefits, not necessarily in equal divisions, and if the Federation went forward in that way it would go from strength to strength without anyone anywhere being able to resist its progress to full nationhood.

## Lord Malvern Favours Dual Common Roll

### Rhodesia's Survival Depends On The African

THE FEDERATION REALIZED that no country could be great when the majority of its people were living in filth and poverty, said Lord Malvern at a recent meeting of the Federal Party in Salisbury. It was his first meeting since his resignation as Federal Prime Minister.

"We know our survival depends on bringing the African on, but bringing him on in a sensible way," he said. "There is no need to suggest to the African that we came here to help him. We came here to earn our livings and to develop this vast territory, which the indigenous inhabitants were quite unable to develop. We need the assistance of the indigenous inhabitant to develop this country, and we are getting it to a certain extent."

The Federation's policy was perfectly clear—to let the Africans get their rewards in the same way as everybody else. How was the African to be brought into the parliamentary system? He suggested a dual common roll for a limited period of perhaps 10 years before it was reviewed to see what had happened.

## Racial Discrimination Bill

A BILL TO MAKE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION illegal in the United Kingdom on grounds of colour, race or religion has been given its first reading in the House of Commons. It was presented by Mr. Fenner Brockway, supported by Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Leslie Hale, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Sobchak, Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Ian Mikardo, Mrs. Castle, Mr. Janner, Miss Leslie Pimmet, Mr. Julius Silverman, and Mr. Frank Anthony, all Socialists. The Bill will be presented for second reading in March.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Nyerere's Statements Challenged  
Reply of United Tanganyika Party

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Mr. Nyerere states that "the Asians had come out in support of universal adult franchise in Tanganyika." Many of Mr. Nyerere's statements, it would be interesting to know how he arrived at it. There is a body entitled the Asian Association which supports Mr. Nyerere's party, but, as is well known throughout Tanganyika, the Asian Association is utterly unrepresentative of Asian opinion, and many Asian communities, the Ismailia among them, oppose the Asian Association. To talk, therefore, of "the Asians" supporting universal adult franchise is certainly misleading; and one can hardly think it is unintentional, since Mr. Nyerere is not being quoted by someone else but is using his own phrases. He further ascribes to the U.T.P. a whole series of misconceptions which have no relation to the truth.

That Mr. Nyerere and his Tanganyika African National Union should strive so violently and so persistently to misrepresent the U.T.P. is a measure of the fear which they feel for the success of a multi-racial policy which is officially approved by the Government of the country. The U.T.P. does not "believe" in the "inferiority" of this or the "superiority" of the other, but merely in facing facts, and it is the cardinal weakness of Mr. Nyerere's party that facts are the last thing they wish to face.

The most important among these facts is that the mass of Africans in Tanganyika are uneducated and that those who are educated have reached only a limited standard. It is vital that the standard of education of the mass of Africans should be improved as rapidly as possible, and this is achieved if it is homagoc nonsense for anyone to pretend that they can play their part, as they should and as they must, in the full life of a modern developing country.

If this fact is not recognized, one must be forgiven for feeling that Mr. Nyerere's party wants power for power's sake. They have certainly never produced a policy, either economic or political, which would improve the standard of living of a single ordinary African.

It was further stated by Mr. Nyerere that few Africans took the U.T.P. seriously. However, the multi-racial membership of the party shows a two to one preponderance of African members over the combined membership of the European and Asian, and while Mr. Kidaha may or may not have resigned the fact has never been published and, with his agreement it was not in abeyance, it remains true that many African chiefs have recently joined the party. Mr. Kidaha, incidentally, did not consider resigning from the U.T.P. because he "realized what the U.T.P. meant," but because he considered that the land question had not been properly ventilated, although this, together with other policy matters, is being studied by all members of the U.T.P. It should be added that while Mr. Kidaha may have had differences of opinion with the U.T.P., his place, as a speaker, by his brother, Chief Makwara Mwaanga V, who seems to have arrived at opposite conclusions.

To put the position of the U.T.P. in proper perspective, may I quote three paragraphs from our statement of belief.

(1) It is the duty of the members of the United Tanganyika Party to assist all the peoples of Tanganyika to take their rightful place in the political, economic, and social life of the country.

(2) It is the duty of all Africans in Tanganyika to recognize and appreciate the part which each of them should take in promoting

a Tanganyikan nation on a basis of equality and mutual trust.  
(3) It must be frankly recognized that the Tanganyika Governments of the future will be largely African, and that the speed at which they assume their responsibility will depend on their progress and preparedness and mutual efforts to raise their educational and economic status.

I suggest that none of these statements gives the impression of smug superiority which our opponents are so intent on fastening upon us.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN WALLIS,  
General Director,  
UNITED TANGANYIKA PARTY.

Dar es Salaam,  
Tanganyika.

What Have Africans Been Told?

Has the Need for Guidance Been Met?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — I am glad that you have emphasized the competent handling of the Middle East crisis from the Commonwealth standpoint and called attention to the importance of bringing home the real facts to the peoples of Africa.

One can guess the kind of propaganda which is being spread from Egyptian and pro-Egyptian sources; and though Radio Cairo has been out of action, it is safe to assume that other stations, some behind the Iron Curtain, are pouring out false versions of recent events in a way which will cause large numbers of simple people to misunderstand the truth.

You have asked what is being done in British African territories to bring home the facts to Africans through newspapers, the wireless, and in other ways. Some Members of Parliament should ask the Secretary of State for a full statement. Through the House of Commons the public ought to know what has or has not been done.

It will not be enough to say in general terms that the Information Departments of the Governments have dealt with the matter. Let us be told, for instance, on how many occasions each individual broadcasting station has been used, the aggregate time devoted to clarification of the Middle East crisis, and the kind of messages issued.

I do not doubt whether this information will be supplied, but I do not think that the needs of these past days will have been met. I still hope that I am wrong. If so, the Governments will be quick enough to claim credit.

Yours faithfully,  
GORMAN P.R.O.

London

Judgment in Reality

NO PAPER IN THIS COUNTRY, except your own, has given us the full text of the very important statement of Lord Malvern on his endeavour to obtain from H.M. Government "not one scrap more power for the Federal Government" but purely technical independence — one which would leave unchanged the division of legislative powers between the Federal Government and the constituent States, which would make permanent by treaty all the safeguards provided for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and so avoid transferring in any way the responsibility and powers of the Imperial Government. The legal hair splitters in London evidently argued that such an arrangement would amount to constitutional change, but, though that may be so in theory, there would obviously be no material change. Surely this is a case for judgment by reality, not by abstract legalism.



# PERSONALIA

SIR DONALD and LADY GAINER, returning from Southern Africa.

MR. W. R. CARR has joined the board of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.

MR. D. S. F. HOBSON has joined the board of British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MR. A. W. KENT, city treasurer of Nairobi, will fly back from London next week.

MR. I. H. E. STOURTON, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is leaving for East Africa.

MR. A. HVBALL has joined the board of Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd.

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, M.L.C., and MRS. SLADE left London, Airport, yesterday to return to Kenya.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA returned to his capital on Monday after a five-week tour of India, Burma, and Japan.

BISHOP OF MATABELAND addressed the Conservative Commonwealth Council in London on Monday evening.

SIR DONALD FRAIN has arrived in London from Rhodesia. He will be here until the third week in January.

GENERAL ABY ABERON, the first Ambassador appointed to Spain by Ethiopia arrived in Madrid a few days ago.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., is to receive the honorary degree of B.L.S. from Cape Town University.

CAPTAIN E. B. GREENSTEDT has been elected a director of Hunting, Climber Transport, Ltd., of which company he had previously been technical manager.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, who was the first president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has been appointed its first honorary life vice-president.

LORD LLEWELLIN, Governor-General of the Federation, opened on Monday the arts block of the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. EMONUEL ABRAHAM has presented his credentials as Ethiopian Minister to the Netherlands. He is also Ethiopian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

MR. R. ESTERHUYSEN of the London staff of F. C. Frichard Wood and Partners, Ltd., is on a three-weeks visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

MR. DAVID HAMILTON, who for the past three years has commanded the Royal Ethiopian Naval Training College, is visiting East and Central Africa with LORD MARCH and COLONEL DAVID STIRLING.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, Clerk of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly acting as Clerk to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Councils present meeting, which should end before Christmas.

A dinner in honour of SIR CHARLES PONSBY, chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and the HON. LADY PONSBY is to be held at the headquarters of the society on Wednesday, December 6.

MR. F. ESSLIN OSMAN, who spent many years in Tanganyika Territory, has succeeded Sir Hobhouse as a director of the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. W. F. DAVENPORT, works director of the British Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., left London Airport last week for Uganda to visit the Tororo factory of the companies' East African subsidiary.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY has been re-elected chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., which has elected MR. JOHN H. FOYLES to be his successor. General Buckley is also leaving the board of the company, in which he has served since 1936.

Mrs. T. N. C. GARRITT, lately district officer in Fort Jameson, has been appointed private secretary to SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Garritt joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia five years ago after leaving Cambridge University.

MR. F. V. SCHEVNER, Deputy High Commissioner for the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, who had been in England on long leave and Mrs. Schevner have returned to South Africa. Mr. Schevner has an A.D.C. in Tanganyika Territory from 1944 to 1956.

LIEUTENANT R. A. G. PRANTICE, Military Adviser in London to the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was a guest at the dinner given last week at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by the British Army in honour of THE QUEEN. Among those present were 150 Colonel of corps and regiment.

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included: MR. & MRS. F. DE ARRE, MR. G. E. J. CAWELL, MR. D. BECHTOLDT, MR. & MRS. G. G. GROOF, MR. B. H. DEMETER, MR. R. J. LINDLEY, MR. C. E. DUFF, MR. A. EDMONDSON, MR. & MRS. R. B. GERRIE, MR. & MRS. C. E. REELING, MR. & MRS. A. E. LEWIS, MR. E. E. MARIE, MR. L. G. MORIS, MR. D. NEWTON, MR. H. C. POOLE, MR. C. S. RICHARDS, MR. D. R. SINGLETON, MR. A. L. VERA, MR. A. H. WALDRAM, MR. F. E. WELLER, MR. P. H. WHYBROW, and MR. C. W. WILKINSON.

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary of Aden since 1953, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, where he will take up his new post early in the New Year. Born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in 1914, he was educated at Wellington College, Rhodes University College, and New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He entered the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1937, and held the post of Secretary to the Seychelles Government from 1944 to 1948, when he was made Colonial Secretary in British Honduras.

## THE SUEZ CANAL BEING CLOSED

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**ORTHCOMING MARRIAGE**

THE ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED of the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. A. O'Connell, of 10, North Hill, to the son of Mr. & Mrs. J. H. O'Connell, of 10, North Hill, to be Miss O'Connell, of 10, North Hill, and General O'Connell, of 10, North Hill, on Friday, December 11, 1956, at 10, North Hill, St. Giles, Bucks.



## Obituary

### Major A. L. Cooper

MAJOR ARTHUR LESTER COOPER, D.S.O., who has died at his home in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 81, was born in Shanghai, educated at Haileybury, and in 1892 became an apprentice engineer. Four years later he joined the Natal Government Railway, leaving on the outbreak of war in South Africa in 1899 to serve as a trooper in the 1st Imperial Light Horse. In the following year he was commissioned and posted to the machine-gun battery, but was soon transferred to work on the railways and later to the staff of the Military Governor. At the end of the war he received the Queen's Medal with five clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps. Then, after a year in the Basutoland Mounted Police, he began contracting on his own account and was so engaged until the outbreak of the 1st World War throughout which he served in the Royal Engineers. Some of his mentioned in dispatches.

### Lord Mersey

LORD MERSEY, who died recently at his home in Sussex at the age of 84, was one of the members of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which considered closer union in East Africa after the subject had been mooted by the Quinby Gore Report. Lord Mersey, the second viscount, had travelled in many parts of the Middle and Far East as a young man, and spoke Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Russian, Greek, Italian, Spanish, German, and French. He was Chief Liberal Whip in the House of Lords from 1944 to 1949. One of his books, "The Prime Ministers of Britain" was adopted as a school book by Eton. Others were "The Kings of England" and "Chief Ministers of England".

### Mr. James Maxwell

MR. JAMES MAXWELL, C.B.E., who died in hospital in London last week at the age of 51 after a long illness, had been chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents since its formation six years ago. He was a director of the British Travel and Holidays Association, and general manager and a director of Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. For some years he had been much interested in the development of tourist trade with East and Central Africa. He was considered to be one of the most widely-travelled men in this country. At the age of 42 years of age he was appointed general manager of his company, being far the youngest man to attain the office since the company was started more than a century ago.

RAS KASSA DARGUEL, who has died in Addis Ababa at the age of 76, was commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian forces on the northern front during the war against Italy. He had been one of the close friends of the Emperor, who made him president of the Crown Council of the Ethiopian Empire.

CAPTAIN G. W. LAURENSEN, whose death at the age of 47 is announced, had served the Union-Castle Line for the past 19 years, and since last year had been master of the WIEBECK CASTLE. He was aboard the DROBROE CASTLE and the WINDSOR CASTLE when they were sunk by enemy action in 1941 and 1942.

MRS. MABEL PRETTY, who has died in Lusaka at the age of 86, was the widow of Colonel W. T. Pretty, who died in 1944. They settled in Kenya nearly 30 years ago.

## Unforeign to each other

### Lord Tweedsmuir on the Commonwealth

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, who was re-elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce at the annual meeting, said in the course of his presidential address:

"A one-time Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, said of the Commonwealth that justification of any association is that the bundle is stronger than the sticks that compose it. Now the United Nations is showing itself to be precisely the opposite, that the bundle is much weaker than many of the individual sticks in it.

"A major world factor is the rise of Asian nationalism. Professor Vincent Harlow has called it 'fascinated repulsion'. The countries of the East and many of the peoples feel about the West a repulsion because they fear that their own people are going to be turned into second-rate imitations of the Western peoples, and a fascination through the immense and almost magical power of Western technique, ideal, and discoveries. Just how much mischief has been caused when that powerful force is harnessed to mischievous ends, as it has been recently, and is now in the Middle East, is plain to all of us. It would be a terrible tragedy if the Commonwealth if either through Asian nationalism or Western inability to comprehend a rift were to be made between the Commonwealth countries of the West and East.

### Age of Propaganda

"The world seems to have entered a new dimension — that of propaganda. This country is quite incredibly bad at it. Russia is quite incredibly good at it.

"Most of us in the western part of the Commonwealth have always felt that the justice of any just cause is absolutely self-evident, and that you do not have to make a case for a just cause, for that case is apparent to anyone who looks. That is no longer always true. There is now almost no cause so just that its justice is apparent to all. If you do not make your case it is held that you have no case to make.

"Those who seek to prove that the Western world has had its day and no longer counts make their case pretty powerfully. Not only has the case to be answered by payments, but by seeing that our techniques, our ideas, and our goods reach the furthest parts of the world; then it is not so easy to gain the idea that the Western world is finished.

"The western countries of the Commonwealth are the repositories of the best of both the newer techniques, and the greater part of the manufacturing potential of the whole commonwealth. There should be, and there always must be, a steady flow of technique and ideas to countries who are coming into development at a later stage in history, and the export drive is not thereby important to rectify the balance of payments, but absolutely vital to the standing of the western countries of the world.

"Only once to my mind, has the Commonwealth been satisfactorily defined — as being a group of nations who are not foreign to each other. We must strive in every possible way to see that that remains true, to see that we do not get separated by any misunderstanding, a failure to talk things over, because when we become foreign to each other we become strangers, and then this remarkable unity for which the world has no exact parallel will just and the Commonwealth will cease to exert its power for the betterment of peoples.

"Lord Tweedsmuir was chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board from 1950 to 1952. He is a director of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Hecht Lewis & Kahn, Ltd., British Steamship Co., Ltd., and County Fire Office, Ltd.

"Moral leadership is not altogether to be judged by the number of high-minded platitudes which one may sometimes be judged by the actions you take. Mr. William Deedes, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

# Government's Humiliating Decision

## Views of the N.A. Press

(Continued from p. 1)

British victory over the French in the Suez Canal. The British and French Governments have been humiliated. The British and French Governments have been humiliated. The British and French Governments have been humiliated.

### Disastrous Decision Between Two Sides

**Church Times** "Britain has fallen disastrously between two sides. The intervention was halted just at the wrong moment. Now the British and French have forfeited the friendship of their allies and Colonel Nasser remains in power in Cairo, imposing despotic conditions of a subervient United Nations.

**Manley Evans, M.P.**, has said that he did not wonder that the British and French Governments finally lost their support, since the perridy of Mr. Dulles over Suez had made Machiavelli look like a saint. American critics of Britain would do well to realize that this opinion of their recent foreign policy is shared by millions in this country, who, like Mr. Evans, recall the United States' own behaviour when troubled in Guatemala a few years ago appeared to threaten the Panama Canal. The Americans then launched an inopportune attack in full military strength without the slightest consultation with the United Nations. Recollections like these — and of Korea and Formosa — fill most British people with a mounting distaste for present American self-righteousness.

**Truths** "Britain must take an immediate initiative to heal the wounds in the Commonwealth."

For Canada, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Lester Pearson have been outspoken. Canada, like the United States, is less able than Australia and New Zealand, to appreciate the strength of our concern for the security and freedom of the Suez Canal, agreeing on such a policy unless we in particular seek to keep our friends informed of all our intentions.

"It is not the British peoples alone who saw in the Commonwealth a force capable of tempering the massive power of Russia and America. But the Commonwealth can mean and do nothing unless a common policy is pursued, and there is not even a chance of the majority of Commonwealth nations agreeing on such a policy unless we in particular seek to keep our friends informed of all our intentions."

### Capitulation

On Monday of this week the Foreign Secretary made in the House of Commons the statement announcing the decision of the Government to withdraw all British forces from the Port Said area.

**The Daily Telegraph**, a Conservative newspaper, wrote on Tuesday, under the heading "Capitulation and After"

"The decision is humiliating. We are abandoning every purpose and every duty, even down to the protection of our own nationals in Egypt. Clearance of the Canal, the future control, the establishment of a genuine peace in the Middle East — all are being left to hope and not even to assurances.

"The Suez affair has been politically bungled to an almost incredible degree. The ultimatum was presented to the wrong address; the delay of six days in selecting a landing was disastrous; and a premature ceasefire was precipitately guaranteed at the moment of victory.

"Highly or wrongly — wrongly we think — we have earned the moral obloquy of a large part of the world and gained nothing but a tarnished reputation and a body blow to our economy.

"The contribution of the Opposition to failure must not be forgotten. It is long since such sterile virulence earned so much contempt from so many — including their French socialist colleagues.

"The first reaction of the British people will undoubtedly be one of bitter frustration, since no party and scarcely an individual in any party has emerged with any brilliance from

the Suez crisis. The only consolation is that the British and French Governments have been humiliated.

The evacuation will be a disaster. There will be a loss of prestige. The British and French Governments have been humiliated. The British and French Governments have been humiliated.

**Eden, the Daily Express** wrote:

"This is a grave blunder. The worst fears aroused by the ceasefire have been realized. An operation which could swiftly have resulted in a decisive victory was then halted. The halt has since become paralytic."

Mr. Lloyd George has cited in respectable words, but they are excuses for a surrender Britain has given up her mission in the Middle East. No real assurance has been obtained. The problem has been handed back to U.N.O. What an absurdity!

"Why did the Government resort to military action in Egypt in the first place? Because U.N.O. could not be relied on to safeguard British interests there. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd himself, in a pungent speech to the General Assembly, expounded U.N.O.'s record of failure. Now he puts his trust in the very instrument he denounced.

"The Socialists have a heavy burden of responsibility for the situation. They created the policies to weaken the Government's nerve and purpose at a moment when the nation's interest demanded ready judgment."

### Words Cannot Change the Facts

**The News Chronicle** said: "The Government's action has ended in defeat. The proclaimed objective was not achieved."

"Assertion cannot change failure into success. But it can make the government appear foolish and untrustworthy. The Government's Parliament and the nation must not pretend that the United Nations is helped, by defining its charter, that Communism is checked by dividing the Western Alliance, that British prestige is enhanced by bringing the Commonwealth to the verge of dissolution, and that our economy is safeguarded by an adventure that drains away dollars.

"If the Government is prepared to admit the truth, it is difficult to see how this can happen without a major Cabinet reconstruction — good can still come out of the events of the last few weeks.

"It is just possible that the members of the United Nations will now decide to make the organization really work. The international police force which is assembling in Egypt may be the forerunner of a more permanent custodian of world peace. A long-term solution of the Arab-Israel dispute may materialize at last. The United States may be spurred to play a more positive role in Middle Eastern affairs generally.

"All these benefits are possible provided the Government accepts the truth of the situation and acts accordingly. But there should be no mistake about the price this country is having to pay. Political disenchantment will be all the sharper in the end if the Government persists in talking about losses as if they were gains and defeat as if it were victory."

**The Financial Times** headed a leading article thus:

"The future of the Middle East is now in American hands. The opportunity exists for the United States to take a great initiative, comparable to that of the Marshall Plan. At the moment it would be unrealistic for us to expect to play a substantial part in that initiative. The most important thing we can do is to avoid jeopardizing its chances of success by any ill-conceived or emphatic actions."

"Meantime we have the economic situation to face. How large or how serious the economic difficulties will be no one can tell, for no one can tell when the Canal or the pipeline will again be open. If it would be wrong to forget that economic policy will be at least as important as foreign policy in the coming months. The best hope for the present situation is that America should repair the damage in the Middle East while Britain repairs the damage at home."

**The Manchester Guardian** said: "The Government has imitated the Duke of York who bowed his 40,000 men up the hill and marched them down again."

## Integrated Plan for Development

East Africa Needs £250m.

AN INTEGRATED plan for East Africa's economic requirements, which are estimated to need £250m. within the next decade, has not yet been ready in two or three months, but the prospects of raising the capital are bleak, said Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, when he spoke last Friday at the Nairobi Caledonian Dinner. In drawing up the plan East Africa has to be regarded as a single economic unit, though some people still thought of the three territories as entirely separate entities.

"They do not seem to be able to face hard facts," Sir Bruce said. "Here we have an area with hundreds of miles of common land frontiers, a common currency, a unified transportation system, and a common interest in external trade and in local production for internal consumption. Surely these facts should convince even the most parochially minded that in planning for the future we must all pull together economically."

Otherwise it could only affect adversely the region's prosperity and its peoples' welfare. The High Commission working on an East African basis was trying to carry out certain services more cheaply and more efficiently than would be the case if each of the territories had to provide them itself. Even without a High Commission, some sort of machinery would have been needed to run services of an essentially regional character.

### Need for Political Stability

To achieve full economic development East Africa must have a stable political structure. Instead of getting on with the job of increasing the national income and improving the health, education, and living standards of the people, far too much time and energy had to be spent on creating a workable multi-racial society.

Economically one of the main problems was to find the vast amount of capital needed for essential development. East Africa was poor and very much underdeveloped. Vast areas in all three territories were still practically uninhabitable because of poor soil, lack of water, and communications, and twice fly. Given the necessary capital and the ingenuity of modern science and agricultural methods, many more millions of acres could grow crops to raise living standards.

"We know that it is going to be very difficult to raise £250m. or anything like it," said Sir Bruce Hutt. "We must therefore avoid the danger of the territories competing with one another in what must inevitably be a limited market. We must also present a balanced picture of our needs to potential investors, local and overseas, and in doing so we must ensure that the requirements of one territory or of one organization do not receive undue emphasis."

It was not a bit of good to increase port or railway facilities unless increased agricultural production or industrial expansion was there to make full use of them. It was no use producing more food or manufacturing more goods unless there was an assurance of the markets to absorb them. A most important point was the extent to which the territories could meet the heavy interest and sinking fund charges on borrowed money.

Speaking of the need for better understanding between the races, Sir Bruce stressed the importance of courtesy and good manners. A certain type of Briton, a minority, attempted to show his superiority by being rude and abusive. Good manners demanded a recognition of other people's rights as well as one's own duties, and the average African, himself courteous and dignified by nature, was great store by politeness and good manners.

## Bank Account Confiscated

A BANK CREDIT of £700 standing in the name of the Kikuyu Land Association, an organization which ceased to function actively in 1939 and has since been proscribed, has been confiscated by the Kenya Government. It will be used for the benefit of Africans. Maintained at first by subscriptions from Kikuyu land owners for the purpose of preparing a granda for distribution in political circles in the Colony and abroad, the association was later subsidized from money collected for Mau Mau activities, and it became part of the terrorist movement. Jomo Kenyatta was a signatory for the bank account. Government action has been taken in order to preclude use of the funds for illicit purposes by Mau Mau sympathizers.

## Rewards of Kimathi's Capture

REWARDS TOTALLING £200 for the capture of Daniel Kimathi, who for four years led the Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya, have been distributed in Nyeri by Mr. C. M. Johnston, special commissioner for the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru areas. Tribal policeman Ndingiro Mutu, who shot and wounded Kimathi, received £150. Mutu's mate, who assisted in the operation, £75; Corporal Wanjau, leader of the location patrol, £50; and the six other members of the patrol, £25 each. The remaining £75 was used for a beatroll for tribal police and tribal police reserves in the North Tetu location. Addressing 300 tribal police, Mr. Johnston said that great loss and trouble had been caused in the four years that Daniel Kimathi had taken to the forest, and that peace and comfort could not return to the General Province until the remaining terrorists were eliminated. He praised the local Kikuyu, both those who served and those who stood at great risk to themselves had refused to take the oath.

## Mr. A. B. Patel Leaves Kenya

MR. B. G. DURNBULL, Chief Secretary to the Government, and Mr. J. E. A. Masey, Minister for Finance, were among a large crowd which assembled at East African Airport, Nairobi, to bid farewell to Mr. A. B. Patel, lately Asian Minister without Portfolio, when he left for Bombay after 33 years in Kenya. He is joining the Shri. Arobindo Ashram in Pondicherry, an institution described as an international university for spiritual education. Mrs. Patel has spent the past large years there.

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### City Council Wins 1968 Case Humphrey Slade's Award

CITY COUNCIL has won its case against a contracting company in the case of the Kisumu Dam scheme.

Mr. Humphrey Slade, the arbitrator, who has been hearing counsel and witnesses in London for seven weeks, announced his award on Monday in the following terms:—

"Whereas in pursuance of an agreement in writing dated 20th February 1954 made between Equator Road and Civil Engineering Ltd., all British liability company, carrying on business in Nairobi in the Colony of Kenya, and the City Council of Nairobi, the said Equator Road and Civil Engineering Ltd., and City Council of Nairobi have referred to me, Humphrey Slade, the matters in difference between them concerning a contract for construction of certain works known as the Chania Siphon water supply scheme, head works,

And whereas it has been agreed between the said parties that the question whether, or not the said Equator Road and Engineering, Ltd., was lawfully expelled from the site of the said works shall first be determined,

And whereas I have duly considered all evidence and arguments submitted to me on that issue, and without finding it necessary to determine where any burden of proof may lie but on the assumption that such burden rests upon the said City Council, do hereby make a preliminary award as follows:—

- (a) That there were circumstances justifying issue on February 23, 1953, of a certificate under clause 631(e) of the said contract, and therefore
- (b) That the said City Council, in entering upon the site of the said works and expelling the said Equator Road and Civil Engineering, Ltd., therefrom, acted lawfully in accordance with the conditions of the said contract.

#### Claims and Counterclaims

The contractors' claim for damages was £968,909. The council counterclaimed £310,437. The contractors' claim was based on wrongful disposal by the council from the site and that as a result they were entitled to be paid for all work done and damages arising, together with payment for the plant, temporary works, and material which were retained by the council at the time of expulsion.

The arbitrator has indicated that, failing agreement between the parties as to the damages to be paid to the council by the contractors, he will hear the remainder of the case some time next year—in Nairobi. It is expected that the length of any such hearing will be very much shorter than that which has just been completed.

The decision of the Arbitrator vindicates the City Council and their consulting engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, in expelling the contractors from the site in February, 1953, and completing the dam by direct labour.

Costs were awarded to the council. The contracting company is an East African subsidiary of a large French enterprise.

### Fish from Kariba

IN PLANNING TOURIST and recreational facilities in Northern Rhodesia, full account should be taken of the potential attraction of the great lake which will be formed at Kariba, says a report by the Kariba Lake Fisheries Committee. "Tiger fish are present in great numbers in the Zambezi and its tributaries, and they alone would provide excellent sport and prove a great attraction both to tourists from outside and to residents of the Federation, while the probability of other species favoured by anglers being available in quantity should not be discounted. The committee recommends that commercial fisheries should be planned for the lake on the assumption of an annual production of 20,000 tons."

### Mr. A. F. Kirby Addresses Railway Union Opportunities for the Right Men

Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours Administration, who opened the annual meeting of the Railway Africans' Union of Uganda, made many points in reply to the address of the president, Mr. H. M. Lundee, which he had made when addressing the Kenya branch (as reported in our issue of October 18).

Referring to inter-racial clubs, Mr. Kirby said that efforts to force together people of different social and hygienic habits would fail, and might produce effects quite the reverse of what was intended. The best course was to start off with sport and let social mixing develop naturally. Attempts to start inter-racial social clubs elsewhere had sometimes resulted in the club being used by one race only. He hoped that the mixing of the races in the new Nairobi training school would do much to break down social barriers.

No other organization in East Africa had undertaken so thorough an overhaul of its staff structure as that undertaken by the Railways' regrading scheme, which would cost more than £20,000 for African staff alone. The management's concern with the welfare of the staff applied equally to non-Africans, but no good purpose would be served by placing Africans in high posts merely because they were Africans. The policy was to provide opportunities for training equally with others, but Africans must take advantage of those facilities and work hard, as those who held the top positions had done. Talking alone was not enough.

There were unlimited opportunities for the advancement of Africans in the new salary structure, and already quite a number of Africans occupied posts in division I. Out of the 3,209 B group posts held by Africans, no fewer than 1,449, or 45%, had been upgraded as a result of the regrading committee's recommendations.

A multitude of applications was being received for entry into the railway service and the management was now able to be more selective. Rates of pay compared favourably with those offered by the Government. One African locomotive driver was already gaining £45 a month.

### Subversive Propagandists

MR. R. G. TURBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, said in the Legislative Council recently: "There are a number of evil-intentioned men who have developed a skill in bringing crores to the edge of violence without themselves breaking the law and in saying extreme things which may not come within the legal definition of sedition but which are nevertheless subversive of public order. This kind of inflammatory situation creates uncertainty and bewilderment among decent law-abiding men and encourages the politically subversive. In addition, it gives the criminal and hoodlum unlimited opportunity. What I have said does not apply to responsible African politicians. They will have every reasonable opportunity to address their constituents."

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# Fortnightly Journal for Central Africa Rhodesian Selection Trust's Initiative

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, with the advice and collaboration of Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, until recently editor of the *Economist*, has decided to establish a journal in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which will be called the *Central African Examiner*.

The following statement was issued on Monday: "Those concerned with this project believe that there is a need in Central Africa for a publication, predominantly serious in content, which will be read by the many thoughtful people in all sections of the community for whom no such reading matter is at present regularly produced within the Federation.

Neither R.S.T. nor Mr. Crowther, who has agreed to act in an advisory capacity and render editorial services in connection with it, will be responsible for the editorial content or opinions of the *Examiner*. Its intention is solely to provide the means for the journal's establishment under agreed provisions which will permit it to develop on sound and independent lines.

### Integrity and Independence

A board of trustees consisting of persons eminent in Central African life has been appointed. Their main responsibility will be to safeguard the integrity of the journal and the independence of the editor.

The trustees are Sir Robert Tregold, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Oliver Green-Wilkinson, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. Walter Adams, Principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

It is the intention to confer upon the editor of the *Examiner* sole direction and control of the editorial policy of the paper, imposing upon him an obligation to maintain to the best of his ability the character, independence and sense of responsibility of the journal. Neither the directors nor the Central African Examiner Company will have the authority to dismiss the editor of the *Examiner* without the approval of the board of trustees who appoint a new editor without such approval. "A company to be known as The Central African Examiner, Ltd. is in process of formation to publish the journal. The directors will be Mr. A. B. MacLaren (chairman), Mr. D. M. Cole (managing director), Mr. J. A. Veats, Professor G. P. Horwood, Advocate H. W. Chitepo, and Mr. Geoffrey Crowther.

Negotiations for the appointment of an editor are in progress. The first issue of the paper, which will be published fortnightly in the first instance, should appear in the first half of 1957.

Mr. MacLaren, a vice-president of R.S.T., lived on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia for many years.

Mr. Cole was a one-time editor of *Northern News*, Ndola, and recently established a public relations organization in Salisbury.

Mr. Veats edited the *Bulawayo Chronicle* for 25 years. Mr. Chitepo is the first African to be called to the Bar in the Federation.

Professor Horwood is Professor of Economics in the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## Abolition of "Tanganyika" in Nyasaland Government to Purchase More Land

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has announced that it will pursue the policy of negotiating for the acquisition of land "for the voluntary re-settlement of Africans with the object of abolishing progressively the traditional system of *tanganyika*." The statement continues:

"The word *tanganyika*, literally translated means 'help' or 'aid', and the origin of the system goes back to the days before the British began to legislate in what is now the Protectorate of Nyasaland. In those days it was regarded as the right of a chief to demand tribute from the people to whom he gave protection. This usually took the form of work but could be commuted by payments in kind. The obligation later became associated with the system under which Africans residing on private estates paid rent to the landowner in lieu of accepting paid employment.

There were 173,000 Africans, or 49,600 families, on private estates in the Shire Highlands in 1947. Land acquisition and re-settlement up to 1952 had considerably reduced this number, but owing to natural increase in the past 4½ years and to fresh settlement on estates, the number of resident African families in July 1957 was still 112,410. In 1956 the Government acquired 116,229 acres of freehold land lying for the most part in the areas most heavily settled by Africans, thereby releasing from *tanganyika* obligations 14,000 families; and at the same time purchased 2,370 families were persuaded to give up privately-owned land thus leaving 23,370 resident African families on freehold land.

Negotiations are continuing with the object of acquiring a further 100,000 acres, as the result of which it is hoped to bring the number of resident Africans on private estates down to 17,160 families, of whom about 10,000 could be in the summer tenant tobacco growing areas. 3,500 in the Blantyre district (mainly on tea estates) and 3,500 families in the Blantyre, Cholo, and Zomba areas.

In proceeding with its policy of negotiated acquisition and voluntary re-settlement, the Nyasaland Government has received a good deal of co-operation from a number of estate owners who have agreed to sell to Government privately-owned land heavily populated by resident Africans or not required for estate developments. The Government has also received welcome co-operation from many Africans who have voluntarily removed themselves from land which estate owners wish to develop under private ownership.

Support was given by European and African members of Legislative Council to the amendment to the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance enacted at the last meeting of Legislative Council, which had the effect of preventing the buying of Africans acquiring the status or obligations of resident Africans.

During the past year the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance has been suspended upon eight estates comprising 40,000 acres on which it was certified that there were no longer any resident Africans.

"It is not the aim of the Nyasaland Government to acquire indiscriminately all privately-owned freehold land it can obtain. Rather is its aim to reach as rapidly as possible the position where there are so few resident Africans that the status of resident Africans, together with concomitant *tanganyika* obligations, can be abolished and the policy of acquisition can be abandoned, and with freehold land in private ownership is fully developed to the general economic benefit of the country."

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## Industrial Development in East Africa

### Income Now About £30m. Annually

THE EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION of the East Africa High Commission has just published a useful 63-page brochure entitled "Some Notes on Industrial Development in East Africa" (2s. 6d. from Box 30,019, Nairobi) which gives a useful and up-to-date account of the primary and secondary industries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and facts about many other matters of importance to the business community, including tables of imports and exports, computations of the general incomes, income tax rates and allowances, customs and excise tariffs, a list of industries already established in the territories, and a map showing the communications system.

The income of the three territories is "very conservatively" estimated at £30m. on an average, or more than £100 per capita. In the case of Kenya the geographical income has risen from about £20m. in 1947 to £27m. last year. Uganda's geographical income, which was put at just over £67m. in 1950, had exceeded £72m. five years later. Detailed estimates are not yet available from Tanganyika, where a national income survey is being undertaken by two economists from the United Kingdom, who are expected to report next year.

Even those who are concerned in one way or another with the coffee industry may be surprised to know that last year exports from the three territories reached a value of almost £30m., Uganda's share exceeding £20m., that of Kenya nearly reaching £9m., and that of Tanganyika a nearly £1m.

Next in the export table came cotton, Uganda contributing more than £8m., Tanganyika £5m., and Kenya shipments to the value of £600,000.

Sisal, despite the lower prices, had a value a little short of £12m., Tanganyika nearly reaching £10m. and Kenya nearly £2m.

Then came tea with a value of £4,359,000, Kenya just passing the £2m. mark and Uganda £1m.

The next three most important primary products exported were sisceeds and seeds worth £2,767,000, milled maize £1,909,000, and wattle extract £2,261,000.

A paragraph on changes in consumer demands among Africans says:

"A far higher proportion wear shoes than was the case 10 years ago, cigarette smoking, the drinking of the kind European-type beer and beverages, the use of matches, the demand for sugar, wheat flour and a more balanced diet, the demand for European-style clothing and bicycles are all examples of this trend, which has had a very significant effect on the local market. Demand for other types of housing, greater educational facilities, and improved farming methods will see further major changes in that market in the near future."

## Municipal Council for Mengo Proposals of Joint Committee

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Government of Uganda and the Kabaka's Ministers to consider the creation of a new local authority in the Kibuga has recommended that a Mengo Municipal Council should be established under the Buganda Government. It would be organized similarly to the Kampala Municipal Council and the Protectorate Government should, it is suggested, enact legislation to give jurisdiction over non-Africans to the Kabaka's Government for local Government purposes.

It is recommended that Mengo Municipal Council should have 26 members, 18 of whom should be elected, and the rest nominated by the Council of Ministers of Buganda. The chairman would be chosen by the whole body of councillors and the vice-chairman in the way which the council thinks best. Both would hold office for one year and councillors for three years.

It is proposed that the new council should be established on April 1 next, and that the area lying within the present boundary of the Omukulu w'Ekibuga should come under the council, including Namirembe township when established. The Omukulu w'Ekibuga would become town clerk, but after three years the posts of Omukulu w'Ekibuga and town clerk would be separated. The council would have three departments: those of the town clerk, public health, and works.


The Kabaka's Government would make grants to the new authority, and the Protectorate Government would pay an agreed proportion of the expenditure.

## Uganda Trade Trends

A 35% INCREASE IN UGANDA'S NET IMPORTS last year is described as salutary in the report of the Department of Trade, first because of the need to increase the fixed capital wealth of the Protectorate, and second, on account of the stimulus given to production by a greater range of imported consumer goods. At just under £84m. last year, imports compared with £25.2 in 1954. There was an increase of 159% in the import of passenger road vehicles (excluding buses), 29% in cement; 24% in electrical machinery; 73% in buses, lorries, etc.; 71% in other transport equipment; 57% in corrugated iron sheets; and 55% in bicycles.

## Tax Collection in Somali Style

"LAST MONTH TAX COLLECTORS' duties were severely beaten by cultivators in Garisame, Somalia. A few days later tax collectors in Yaq Saleban encountered more opposition. A police detachment was called in to restore order, and during the proceedings the police were obliged to open fire on some of the demonstrators. Two men were killed by police bullets and four of the police received serious injuries. Several tax-leaders were arrested and are now awaiting trial." Information Department, the Somaliland Protectorate.



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*Business men who require information concerning commercial conditions in Malta are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our fourteen branches in Malta and Gozo are readily available on request.*

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**East Africans in The Olympics**

**Good Showings in 5,000 Metres and High Jump**

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS of East African participation in the Olympic Games in Melbourne had been received so far:

Mario Nyandiki was second in the qualifying round for the 5,000 metres and came seventh in the final with the time of 14 min. 19 sec.

Edu took 12th place in the high jump at 6 ft. 5 ins. with J. Lesesi in the 18th place after clearing 6 ft. 3 ins.

Miss M. Northey came fourth in the women's 100 metres swimming free style her time being 28 sec. 4. Olympic qualification for the women's 100 metres was held in Kibet on 29th Nov. in which she set a new women's record of 23 sec. 4. Kiser was seventh in his heat for the 200 metres. At the actual competition he came fourth with the exception of Etoho of Uganda.

The Kenyan 400 metres team lost to Australia 2-1 in a draw with the Kenyans and with Malaysia in the 400 metres one-off final in which the Kenyans were defeated 2-1.

1. Afghanistan 2-1

Areny, Asonini, Kenya, entered for the 100 metres in the 100 metres race owing to misunderstanding. The Kenyan team manager ordered an immediate assistance was given by Mr. A. Duncanson, British team chief, and secretary of the British Olympic Association, Mr. G. Jones, vice-president of the England and Wales Amateur Athletic Association, and Mr. W. W. Boddy, manager of the Kenya hockey team, served on the inquiry.

**Springbok's Show**

THE SPRINGBOK DRAMATIC SOCIETY, whose members are drawn from the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, gave a lively performance of Lou du Gorge Poeh and Ian Hay's farce "The White Sheep of the Family" at the Noybce Hall Theatre on Tuesday in aid of the Bank Clerks' Orphanage.

**News Items in Brief**

coloured girls are now learning shorthand and typing in Bulawayo.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has now a new court at the Imperial Institute, London.

A hippopotamus found dead in the London Zoo had almost a tennis ball. She was valued at £1,500.

An exhibition of paintings by Rhodesian artists will be held at Rhodesia House, London, from December 12 to 15.

The first issue of *Postgraduate*, a quarterly magazine for East African poets and telecommunication administrators, has been published.

The new issue of *Enphopha*, Omani magazine, edited by Pankhurst, editing in Addis Ababa, has a full page article on the Somaliland problem.

An international soccer evening is to be held by the African Council at 32, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, on December 14.

The Government of the Sudan is said in messages from the Sudan to have decided to terminate the Governments of South Sudan and Communist China.

Public demonstrations have been prohibited in townships of the Somaliland Protectorate unless prior permission has been given by the district commissioner.

Three deaths among hard-core Mau Mau detainees at Mbagira in the Lake Victoria is reported. About 500 of the 800 men in the camp were involved.

African members of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council are expected to visit Southern Rhodesia early in the new year to inspect the progress made with development schemes.

Uganda has a new vernacular newspaper, called *Muwereza* (The Servant), edited by Mr. M. G. Kafero, lately assistant editor of *Muniso*. It is to be published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

H.M.S. Crane, a frigate which was attacked by Israeli aircraft while patrolling in the Suez area, sustaining slight damage and some minor casualties, is at Mombasa for reconditioning.

The Minister for African Affairs in Kenya has criticized the (with-out-potential) African voters in Nairobi. Despite the vigorous efforts of the Government to encourage registration, only 171 had done so up to November 24.

The Kenya Medical Department has stated that during the 1955 epidemic of poliomyelitis there was one case for every 400 persons in the European community, one for every 146 among Asians, and one for every 15,385 Africans.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate suggests in a report issued last week that a plan should be made for technical assistance to the 100m inhabitants of underdeveloped territories in various parts of the Sahara.

By consent of the Ethiopian Government, an Italian school was opened in Addis Ababa last week. There are still about 7,000 Italians in East Africa. This is the first Italian school opened in the country since the Italian invasion under Mussolini.

*Somalia D'Ora*, a fortnightly illustrated review of Somali affairs in Italian, has started publication under the editorship of Sig. Sergio Spoltonio. The first issue is concerned mainly with the new Government and its activities. The price is two Somali.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has selected Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, as headquarters for a centre which is to co-ordinate anti-locust measures in Ethiopia, the Somalilands, Somalia, Kenya, and parts of the Sudan.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia has removed the restrictions on members of the 54 members of the African Movement in the Western and African National Congress who have been declared as Mau Mau since a state of emergency was declared in the Western Province. Nine African detainees in Broken Hill have also been released but placed under a restrictive curfew order.

The urgency of conserving not only the flora and fauna but the fauna of Africa, but its soil and water resources was stressed in a lantern slide lecture given at University College last week by Dr. P. B. Worthington, deputy director-general of the Nature Conservancy of Great Britain, and until last September the staff of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara.

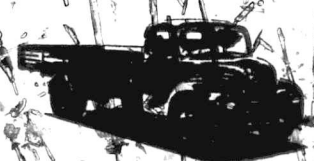
Major-General Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, told the fourth annual reunion between 600 young soldiers of the Nandi tribe in Kenya that young soldier platoons were to be formed in which small numbers of boys of the age of 14 years would receive initial training, with a good chance of becoming N.C.O.s and officers in the future.

**TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA**

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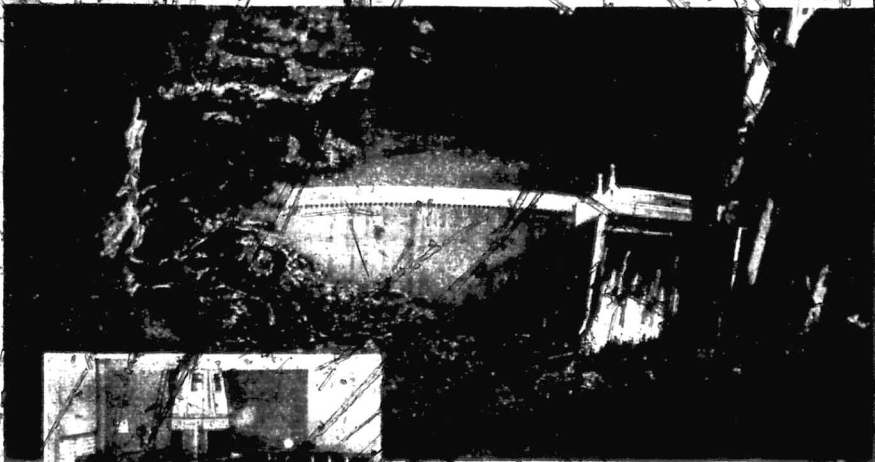
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# HYDRO-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

## Power for New Zealand

New Zealand's timber and wool from the district of Otago in South Island, is mainly exported through Dunedin. 48,500 kVA of electric power is provided for this flourishing city by harnessing the Waihoi river at four points in its course from Lake Mahanefangi. This river has provided electric power since the beginning of the century but the Dunedin City Council have developed it into a major project to match increasing prosperity. BTH equipment plays a large part in this scheme harnessing the power of natural resources.



Access to the No. 4 dam.

One of the BTH 9,000-kVA, 6.6-kV alternators.

The present No. 4 station, begun in 1928, was the first fully-automatic hydro-electric power station to be equipped by BTH. The No. 2 station was equipped with four BTH alternators between 1927 and 1939. Stations No. 1 and 4, with BTH 9,000-kVA, 6.6-kV alternators, were officially inaugurated in March 1955. All stations have BTH switchgear and automatic control equipment.

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# Of Commercial Convert

South African Commercial Bank Ltd., is to become a deposit receiving institution under the Bankers Act. Profits of the holding company show a profit of £17,984 to £197,792 and including the Rhodesia subsidiary of £209,543, consolidated accounts show assets of £26,323,870, of which £8,873,771 were amounts receivable under hire purchase agreements as at June 30. Investments amounted to £417,784, sundry liabilities to £23,617, and bank overdrafts, loans and registered notes to £4,073,127.

At last week's auctions in London 2,950 packages of African sisal were sold for an average price of 5s. 2.74d per lb. compared with 6,753 packages averaging 5s. 7.19d in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 310,187 packages worth 15,500 tons against 205,844 packages averaging 5s. 7.19d of the same period last year. The highest price reached was 5s. 10.00d for consignments from Kenya.

Final sisal sales figures for the Eastern seaboard show that the United Kingdom bought 87,000,070 lb. (90% of the crop), Australia 8,290,321 lb. (5.4%), the USA 7,789,420 lb. (5.1%) and other markets 60,300,280 lb. (39.3%), leaving unaccounted for 60,000,000 lb.

A decrease of 10% in the sisal crop is reported, to be due to drought in Florida and a reduction of 2% in the Eastern and Southern Provinces yield compared with the same period last year, and a preliminary estimate of the total crop at 775,000 bales.

The sisal industry of East Africa is maintaining the interim price of 5s. 7.19d on the 20m. of paid-in sisal for the year to March 31 next. For the 1956-57 season the final distribution of 57d, making 12s. 7.19d for the year.

Estimates of the Sudan cotton crop for the season 1956-57 show the area to be planted at 21,811 (27,000) feddans and the total yield at 2,401,400 (2,028,200) bales. Sakel type cotton accounting for 506,000 (969) feddans and 2,151,800 (1,800,777) bales.

An African Export and Chemical Industries Ltd., announced that John Burgin on Monday that detailed estimates are being made for the establishment in Rhodesia of a factory for the manufacture of bleaching agents.

A cargo vessel chartered in March, has been taken over by the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. after trials. The commanding officer is Captain G. N. Goodhall who joined the company in 1955.

Kaima, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 30% plus 10% bonus (both the same) for the year to October 31. Net profit was £350 (£11,000) after tax of £12,531 (£13,898).

Sisal Sugar Estates, Ltd., produced 98,266 tons of sugar in the current season against 90,776 tons last year.

The Uganda Gold Ltd., has won some 6,000 lb. of gold from its mine in the London Market.

## Sisal Output for November

East African Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 265 tons of fibre, making 1,240 tons for five months, compared with 1,035 tons for the same period of last year.

## MINING

### Coronation Syndicate's Interest

CORONATION SYNDICATE LTD., reports a consolidated profit of £70,077 in the year ended June 30 compared with £71,692 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to £559 and £48,014 is written off claims and shafts. Dividends totalling 221% require £90,565, leaving a carry-forward of £58,100 against £77 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £102,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. Revenue reserves stand at £60,257, and current liabilities at £133,845. Fixed assets appear at £76,998, subsidiary companies at £420,051, quoted investments at £13,604 (market value £2,765), and current assets at £52,722, including £61,949 in cash, deposits and tax certificates.

The company holds the entire issued capital of Homestake Gold Mining Ltd., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary, and three mines, and the whole issued capital of the African mines.

The directors are Messrs. H. Mitchell (chairman), A. H. Bell, H. N. Slack-Walsh, P. Kent (alternate), E. Burnham, E. D. C. Smith (alternate), C. G. Bentley, H. E. V. R. S. Walker (alternate), J. M. Milne, and Sir Joseph Ball. The London committee consists of Messrs. F. A. Butcher and J. A. G. Mills, and the secretaries are the African Investment Trust Ltd. The 51st annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 14.

### Kentana Gold Areas Report

KENTANA GOLD AREAS, Ltd., after producing a profit for the year, earned a profit of £1,983 in the year ended June 30, compared with £6,364.5 in the previous year. The carry-forward is £7,742, against £3,759 brought in.

The issued capital is £41m. in shares of 1s. Revenue reserves stand at £7,742, loans at £137,000, and current liabilities at £28,200. Current assets appear at £1,212,747, including quoted investments at £163,303 (market value £105,022), taxation recoverable at £39,403, and cash at £247,000.

The company holds 36.6% of the issued capital of the Kentana Gold Mining Ltd., which since 20th July 1956 has produced 10 tons of ore during the year for 39,300 (41,082) oz. of gold for a working profit of £27,295 (26,735). Ore reserves on July 31st last were 45,000 (1,100,000) long tons, averaging 4 dwts.

The directors are Mr. G. G. (chairman) and Messrs. J. E. Easby (deputy director), G. C. Hutchinson and G. F. Webster. The secretary is Mr. A. C. Haggard. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

### African Investment Trust Report

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD., a company with interest in Rhodesian mining, after producing £99,010 for taxation, earned a profit of £8,346 in the year ended June 30, compared with £19,308 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £19,263, against £19,524 brought in. The issued capital is £300,000 in 10s. share. Revenue reserves stand at £69,263, deposits at £82,500, and current liabilities at £13,501. Quoted investments appear at £355,200 (market value £326,000), and current assets at £99,917. The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), alternate, Mr. J. A. G. Mills, who is also secretary, Messrs. A. H. Bell (managing director), alternate, F. A. Butcher, J. N. Kiek, J. A. Caldecott, and Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, alternate, Mr. H. L. Quinton. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

### Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., incurred a loss of £5,001 in the year ended June 30, compared with a profit of £1,006 in the previous year, making the adverse balance £10,380. The issued capital is £199,800. Current liabilities total £2,661, fixed assets appear at £147, subsidiary companies at £176,960, and current assets at £13,673, including £4,162 in cash. The net carriage of Alimasi, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, for the year was 11,819.75 carats, which realized £102,586, or £8,678 per carat. The company owns the entire issued capital of Alimasi, Ltd., and South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., is a subsidiary. The directors are Messrs. E. J. Donahue (chairman), R. W. H. Ferguson, H. R. V. Hoar, A. A. Menkin, and L. M. Oates. The London committee consists of Messrs. R. B. Taylor and Hoar. The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 10.

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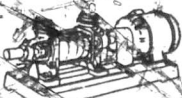
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### Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos

RHODESIA MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., reported an expenditure and revenue of £6,857 in the year ended September 30, 1955, compared with £9,523 in the previous year. The total adverse balance of £29,231, less issued capital of £100,000 in shares of 5s. Loan liabilities of £20,000, and other liabilities of £3,140, are provided for. Current assets include plant, development, etc., of £19,104, general capital expenditure of £7,894, and current assets of £68,671. The directors are Messrs. Anderson, P. C. G. (chairman), Dickman, W. (chairman), W. Rush, The London committee, and Messrs. G. F. G. and G. L. Spicer. The annual meeting will be held in London, Southern Rhodesia.

### Turner and Newall

Messrs TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., a company with large Rhodesian interests, also providing £7,467,019 for taxation, earned a profit of £7,876,900, in the year ended September 30, 1955, compared with £7,538,790 in the previous year. The sum available for appropriation by the parent company is £4,448,617 (£4,200,000). General reserve receives £24m., and £10,000 is being set aside for writing down the value of investments. The dividend on the preference stock requires a payment of £25,000, totalling £1,730,633, leaving £2,348,995, against £2,350,243 brought in.

### Nyassa Plantations

NYASSA PLANTATIONS, LTD., proposes to continue in business as an investment trust and the title of the company should be changed to the London and St. Lawrence Investment Trust Co., Ltd. Arrangements have been made to write off the capital loss on the sale of the original shares and investments of £12,294 (£3,535) have a valuation of £12,150 (£3,250). Against the issued capital of £78,270, is debited the loss of £67,276 on the sale of estates in Portuguese East Africa. The annual meeting will be held in London on December 20.

### R.S.F. and Roan Dividends

RHODESIAN REFINANCE TRUST, LTD., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., have informed shareholders that the U.K. revenue authorities have agreed the title of Rhodesian taxation applicable to dividends, Nos. 24 and 25 paid on July 5 and December 19, 1955, and Nos. 26 and 32 paid on July 8 and December 17, respectively, at 7s. 6d. in the £. Double taxation relief at the rate of 4s. 3d. in the £ was provisionally allowed when the dividends were paid, and all R.S. stockholders whose average rate of U.K. tax exceeds 4s. 3d. in the £ are entitled to further relief up to a limit of 7s. 6d. in the £.

### Company Reports

At the end of the quarter 42,471 tons of ore were treated for 90.8 tons of concentrates containing 45.71% lead, 10.31% copper, 1.37% silver and 33.5 gms./ton gold. The estimated value of the profit after charging depreciation and interest on loans was £172,445, and the net profit £32,474.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold — At the Masi mine in the September quarter 42,259 loads were treated and 2,130 carats recovered. The estimated revenue, less royalties and realization charges, was £12,300 and working costs £19,416.

At the Geita mine in the September quarter as working loss of £3,880 was incurred. The millinery was £400 for 7,900 oz. gold.

### Tanami

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., held recently in London approved the acquisition of the preference and ordinary share capital by Hailwood and Ackroyd, Ltd. The change of the company's name to Hailwood Industries, Ltd., the Tanami Company had for some years been interested in gold ventures in East Africa and elsewhere. The capital is now to be increased by the issue of 2,000,000 new shares of 2s.

### Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 10% (5s.). It is stressed by the directors that this does not imply a larger total dividend for the year.

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## Company Report

## Barclays Bank D.C.O.

## U.K. Capital for Overseas Investment Pitifully Inadequate

## Meaningless Claptrap about "Colonialism"

## Bank with 113 Offices in Forty-Two Countries

## J. S. CROSSLEY ON NEED TO ABOLISH SHARE

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. will be held on December 28, at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

The following is the statement by MR. J. S. CROSSLEY, the Chairman, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1956:

"Before dealing with the affairs of the Bank for the past financial year there is one matter to which I should make special reference.

## Parliamentary Bill Prepared

"Stockholders will know that this Bank operates under its own Act of Parliament — The Colonial Bank Act of 1925. In terms of that Act the authorized capital is limited to £15,000,000. The paid-up capital today is £11,932,250, and £15,000,000 therefore leaves little margin should it become necessary at any time in the future to issue fresh capital.

Your directors, with this in mind, have felt that we should approach Parliament by means of an amending bill to obtain authority to increase the Bank's authorized capital from £15,000,000 to £30,000,000. Accordingly a Bill has been prepared and was deposited in Parliament on November 27. At an extraordinary general meeting following immediately after the annual general meeting on December 28 you will be asked to approve it.

I should mention here that although we are asking you to approve this Bill there is no intention in the immediate future of making an issue of shares.

## Articles of Association

The articles of association of the company are a schedule to and form part of the 1925 Act. In pursuance of the power given in that Act they have been amended from time to time in general meetings. The promotion of the amending Bill provides us with an opportunity to reprint the articles with the existing amendments incorporated and to make further slight changes to bring the articles into line with such of the provisions of the Companies Act of 1948 as apply to a statutory company such as the Bank.

The only entirely new amendment that we are proposing is one giving us permission to have four vice-chairmen instead of two. In a bank which is rapidly expanding we feel that this may one day be a useful provision.

"We are required by our present Act to hold a general meeting in each calendar year, at which the annual accounts are to be submitted, although our financial year does not end until September. It means that our accounts have to be audited and printed, and thereafter three weeks' notice of the meeting given, before the end of December. We therefore find ourselves in practice tied down to holding the meeting after Christmas but before December 31, which at times can be most inconvenient.

"We have therefore taken the opportunity to insert in the Bill a provision allowing an extraordinary general

meeting to be held at any time not later than six months after the end of our financial year. If this clause becomes law, it is expected that in practice the meeting will be held not later than the first week of any January. We are also proposing to amend the section governing the Bank's power to sell properties as the old section appeared unduly restrictive. We are also seeking power to issue shares of no par value if ever the law permits their issue.

## New Schedule

"As parliamentary rules precluded us from calling an extraordinary general meeting of the company to approve the Bill and the new articles prior to submission to Parliament on November 27, it was necessary to call an extraordinary general meeting to be held after that date. At our ordinary general meeting on December 28 you will be asked to adopt the new articles and a proxy form for the purpose is enclosed with this booklet. The ordinary general meeting will be followed immediately by an extraordinary general meeting, at which you will be asked to approve the Bill with its accompanying schedule embodying the new articles, and a special form of proxy is enclosed for that purpose. I would urge you to complete and return both the proxies if you are unable to attend the meetings.

Copies of the present articles and of the proposed new articles may be inspected by any stockholder at the registered office of the Bank at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or at the head office of the Bank in South Africa, Church Square, Pretoria, Transvaal, or at any of the local head offices of the Bank or at the offices of Messrs. E. & J. Cooper & Hambro, solicitors, 70-71 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, or at the offices of Messrs. J. & W. Gregory, Mess & Sons, Parliamentary agents, 7, B. Barton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, at any time during usual business hours prior to the date of the meetings. Copies will also be available for inspection in the meeting room for one hour next before the times fixed for the meetings and also during the meetings.

## Directorate and Local Boards

There has been a change in the membership of our board to report during the past year, but as you will have seen in the notice convening the annual meeting, the proposer of the draft Colonel Sir Thomas Ellis, K.B.E., D.S.O., who will be 72 years of age at the time of the meeting. Sir Thomas Ellis has been a member of our board since 1951, and later of the Rhodesian Board of which he became vice-chairman in 1952. As resident director of the British South Africa Company in Salisbury he has held a unique position in Rhodesia. Sir Ellis will shortly be taking up residence in England, and we look forward with pleasure to his joining our board here, if you approve of his election on December 28.

There have been changes in our local boards of directors, and it is with deep regret that I have to report the sudden death in August last, at quite an early age, of an old friend and colleague, Mr. C. A. Ginnell, for



many years representative of Barclays Bank, Limited, in New York. "Charlie" Gingell had for long been a figure well known throughout a large section of the American banking community. In recent years his untiring work on behalf of this Bank, of which he was appointed a local director in New York in 1945, took up much of his time and interest. He was also a director of Barclays Bank (Canada). He gave himself completely to the work of the Barclays Group, and his many friends, both at home and abroad, on the staff of the Bank and outside it, will deeply deplore his loss.

#### New Board in the Sudan

A new local board has been established in the Sudan. It consists of S. J. Okey (previously Sudan manager) and Mr. R. W. Harvey (previously regional manager for Uganda) as local directors resident in Khartoum, and with Mr. G. N. M. Law, C.B.E., the chairman of our Egyptian Board, as a third member.

The rapid growth of our business in West Africa during recent years, and the increase in the number of branches now operating, caused us this year to divide our existing local control areas placing the branches in the Gold Coast and in Sierra Leone under a separate administrative centre in charge of Mr. F. A. Borthwick, who has now taken up residence in Accra. Mr. Dandry remains at Lagos and has been joined as a local director by Mr. D. L. G. Davies. They will control the Nigerian and Cameroons branches.

"Mr. A. W. Wilkinson, whose last appointment was that of local director's assistant has been appointed as an additional local director in the West Indies, where he will join Mr. Money and Mr. Dale.

"There has been no change in the constitution of the South African or Rhodesian boards, but in South West Africa Mr. E. L. Rabie, formerly district manager, has been appointed local director. He has had many years of experience there, and we feel quite sure that his continued service in this new capacity will be most valuable to the Bank.

#### Interchange of Visits

"There have been, as usual, numerous visits by directors during the year to many of the Bank's territories overseas, as well as in the reverse direction. I will not attempt to enumerate them all, but I was particularly glad to be able to arrange for Mr. Aiken to see a large number of our branches in the West Indies and also to visit New York, San Francisco, and Canada during the year. I was able to meet him in Trinidad, and also to see numerous other branches, including the Caymans and British Honduras, which, until recently, seemed relatively remote.

Mr. Sebbin, another vice chairman, has already visited numerous branches overseas and is now in South Africa.

"I should like to make special mention on this occasion of Sir Ronald Trimm's visit here to receive the accolade from Her Majesty the Queen. I know you would all wish me to congratulate him on this well deserved honour.

There is only one change in the general management to which I need refer — namely, the appointment of Mr. J. R. Thompson, who became assistant general manager in London in 1954 and who has this year returned to South Africa as an assistant general manager at the Cape.

#### Thousandth Branch

During the year a further milestone in our history was reached when on May 15 at Kapsabet, the place of the porcupine. In the Highlands of Kenya the one thousandth branch of the Bank was opened. By an odd coincidence, the opening date fell on the 10th anniversary of the opening by the Colonial Bank of the

first branch in Jamaica. When I received from Mr. Whitcombe on the morning of May 15 a cable reading 'Operation Porcupine completed,' it meant that we had, in actual operation, one thousand offices of one kind or another. In the colour section of this booklet there are pictures of this occasion.

"Since May 15, 43 more offices have been opened, making a total for the 12-month period of 110 new offices, 26 of them being full branches, 14 sub-branches, and 70 agencies. Four agencies were closed during the period.

#### The Accounts

"Our balance-sheet figures when compared with those for a year ago show an increase in deposits, together with a small reduction in advances. The major changes, however, took place only during the last few months of our accounting year. On March 31, at half time, our advances to customers were actually substantially higher than at the beginning of the period, while our customers' deposits with us showed practically no change.

"Our average lendings taken over the whole period were substantially higher than in the previous year. This factor, taken together with the higher rate of interest earned on Treasury bills and short-term funds, accounted for an increase in income which more than offset the further increase in expenses which we have once more had to meet and the additional taxation costs, due to increases in the rate of profits tax. The final result shows that the net profit, after tax, amounts to £1,261,189 or an increase of £109,088.

#### Half-Yearly Results

"In future years I hope we shall be able to provide you with an approximate profit figure each half-year at the time of the declaration of the interim dividend. This will be for a quite new departure, and it will, I think, be obvious to you that the half-yearly figure will not necessarily prove a reliable guide to the figure for the full year. The rapid changes in the figures, such as, for example, those that have occurred during the last few months of this year, can have a material effect on the Bank's earnings.

"Subject to this being clearly understood, I think it may be of some advantage for stockholders to have an estimated profit figure each half-year calculated on a base similar to that for the full year. Our half-yearly figures are, as you know, audited, and the figure given should be considered as only approximate.

#### Bank's Position in Egypt

"You will be expecting me to tell you something about the Bank's position in Egypt. Conditions may have greatly changed before this report is issued in one month's time, and I think it is better to give you up-to-date information at the time of our meeting.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the nature of our business in Egypt, perhaps I should make it clear that for quite a number of years past it has not been possible to send out money from England to finance the cotton crop or for other seasonal purposes. At one time this used to be the common practice, but, with the development of the Egyptian economy and its consequent growth, our business there has now become self-contained and self-supporting.

"As you know, Mr. Law, who is a member of the board of the Bank, is also chairman of our Egyptian board, whose primary duty is, as always, to safeguard the interests of the Bank and its customers who comprise the whole range of the agricultural, commercial, and industrial life of the country. The growth of our business in Egypt has made it possible to provide within the scope of our local resources the financial assistance required by all these activities. Our customers naturally

are mainly Egyptians, but they also include elements of British, and other foreign origin.

During recent years Egyptians have been promoted to the management of most of our branches in Egypt. Some of them have been to England on visits, or for special training. They have done excellent work, and we are proud of our staff in Egypt, many of whom have given outstanding service to the Bank.

#### Tribute to Staff

"In many other areas we have continued to expand our chain of branches. So much turns upon a smoothly functioning banking system that it becomes almost impossible to imagine the modern world without one, but this does not mean that it is something which comes about automatically. On the contrary, it can only be achieved by a high standard of work and of integrity and by the efficient organization of a system which, in our case, covers a wide area of the world, with a staff of over 17,000 men and women.

"I want to express to them, on your behalf, our deep sense of appreciation for their work and our gratitude for the result achieved. This is a matter which you have never yet, I think, failed to raise of your own volition at the annual meeting, but this is the place for me to express my views, and I should like to say that to be a member of such a team is a rewarding experience.

#### Unselfish Service

"Unselfish service to the community in the shape of work well and truly done is one of the finest of human characteristics, and never was the need for it greater than today. Setting a high standard in many new lands, as well as old, bearers of a great tradition and of a great banking name, our staff have every right to be proud of their calling and of their achievement. In the Middle East they have in recent months, once again, been working under conditions of increasing difficulty.

"I have the privilege now of being able to speak from some little experience of this great family, which has been growing up for just over 30 years; a large family, admittedly, yet increasingly drawn together in a rapidly shrinking world by a closer understanding of problems shared in common, and by continually growing personal ties.

"I should also like to thank the wives of the staff for the part they play, are often called upon to play in the work of the Bank, a part which is by no means unimportant. This is particularly the case, I think, with the wives of the senior members of the staff overseas, on whom such heavy duties sometimes fall, and to whom I know we should like to express our gratitude.

#### Events of Special Significance

"The year covered by our 1956 accounts can hardly be classed as uneventful, even by present-day standards. On the home domestic front alone the rare phenomenon of virtually three separate budgets within a period of six months is remarkable enough, but in the territories in which this Bank operates overseas notable events of other kinds have also been occurring. The temptation to discuss some of the more sensational happenings of the year must be firmly resisted. Nevertheless, I should not fail to mention certain events of special significance.

"Of historic importance was the visit by Her Majesty the Queen to Nigeria. On all sides one heard of the spontaneous and rousing welcome that she received from her Peoples in Nigeria, and of the deep impression which the ceremony in the Federal House of Representatives made on everyone present. Some pictures taken during her visit appear in the report.

"In the Gold Coast, as is natural, intense enthusiasm has been aroused by the undertaking, and in September

last by the Colonial Secretary fixing the date of Independence as March 6, 1957.

"Another step in constitutional progress was seen at the beginning of this year, when the Sudan became an independent republic, thus bringing to an end the long period during which it was administered as an Anglo-Egyptian Condominium. We have been glad to welcome to London His Excellency Sayed Awad Sadi, the first Ambassador from the Sudan to the Court of St. James.

#### Central Bank of the Federation

"In March of this year the new Central Bank of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established under the title of the 'Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland', with Mr. A. P. Graftley-Smith, C.B.E., as first governor. This is a notable landmark in the financial and economic progress of the Federation. We wish the bank and its governor all success.

"In April last also a new Central Bank was established in Libya, with the title of 'The National Bank of Libya', under the governorship of Dr. Ali Aneizi, and to them also we wish all success. We welcome the establishment of these two new central banks in such widely separated parts of Africa.

"In October there took place in London a meeting of the governors of the central banks of the Commonwealth. No such comparable meeting had been held since the meeting in Sydney in 1951. We were very glad to have the opportunity of seeing here again the doyen of the central bank governors, Dr. de Kock, governor of the South African Reserve Bank.

"I should particularly like to say how delighted we have been to join in extending a welcome to Dr. J. A. Holloway, who has been appointed South African High Commissioner in London and who took up his appointment on August 31 last after a distinguished period as his country's ambassador to the United States of America.

#### Commonwealth Development

"Much as I should like to be able to say something of what has happened in all the 42 countries or different territories in which the Bank has branches, this is not possible within the space of this statement. However, as I mentioned last year, our publications—the annual 'Overseas Survey' and the monthly 'Overseas Review'—contain much detailed information in regard to current developments in all these areas we serve.

"Throughout the Commonwealth there exists a vast field of endeavour which calls for more, as well as for money, if progress on sound lines for the benefit of its peoples is to result. Since the end of the war much has been done to develop the less advanced areas of the Commonwealth, and in this way to bring about an improvement in the standard of living of its many millions of people, but there are all too few who devote their time and energies to this cause which holds such great promise for the future, and has such possibilities both for good and ill.

#### Claptrap about 'Colonialism'

"This is, perhaps, because too many people nowadays are influenced by meaningless claptrap about 'colonialism' which comes mainly from sources which are none too well-disposed either towards this country, or to the so-called 'Colonial' people themselves. When such criticisms come, as occasionally happens, from formally friendly sources, it may just be that they have failed to keep themselves up to date with British policy and methods, or it may, perhaps, result from a little confused thinking. In neither case should they be taken seriously.

"It is in this overseas field that our Development Corporation works and continues to make progress, and

the figures in the attached report show. Owing to its limited resources it has been necessary for the Corporation to develop its policy slowly and carefully. From unspectacular beginnings good results are now beginning to flow. The work this Corporation has done is beginning to bear fruit. I am confident that it has a great future, more especially if, as we hope, it should prove possible to increase its resources in the years ahead.

#### Insatiable Demand for Capital

For those concerned with financial matters, perhaps particularly with the financial side of overseas operations, the outstanding impression which the year must leave upon the mind is the seemingly insatiable demand for capital. There are many, I believe, who are under the impression that this is caused by what is generally known as the 'credit squeeze'. There are some even who apparently like to think that this is a tiresome little game played by bankers and the like for their own amusement. The truth is very different, for the 'squeeze' is merely a remedial exercise designed to a great extent with the object of promoting real savings, and stimulating the formation of that very 'capital' which is now in such short supply.

#### Overseas Investments

"We are frequently asked by our overseas friends why it is that capital should be so hard to raise on the London market at the present time.

"It is often a source of keen disappointment to us to hear of sound projects originating overseas which are either unable to find money, or can only do so at rates which would impose too heavy a burden on the undertaking. Sometimes this may lead to the complete abandonment of the project in question; alternatively the money may be raised in some other financial centre. In neither event can the outcome be considered satisfactory from the point of view of this country.

#### Inadequate Capital for Overseas Investment

"This is not to say that there is anything wrong with the idea of bringing foreign capital in to develop the countries of the Commonwealth. There is indeed much to be said for it so long as the terms are reasonable and so long as they are not framed in such a way as to impose too heavy a strain on the borrower; so long also as there are not conditions attached which might have as their object the diversion of orders elsewhere, which, in other circumstances, would unquestionably have come to this country.

"The point which needs emphasis at the present time is that the amount that we in this country are able to spare for the purpose of overseas investment is pitifully inadequate. It is inadequate, broadly speaking, because we, as a nation, are spending too much of our income on ourselves and saving too little for essential development; too little even to provide adequately for renewals and replacements.

"Compared with the scale of overseas investment which we were able to afford in earlier times, the margin we have in hand for development in overseas territories is trivial. It is out of all proportion to the much greater requirements of today.

#### Capital Precious and Scarce

"We should keep in mind, however, that capital is a precious thing, and it is no longer the underdeveloped countries alone that are short of it. One of the many false assumptions of the post-war period has been that capital would be readily forthcoming for all the world's needs, including particularly those of the underdeveloped countries. It can now be seen that capital

for this purpose is not only scarce but that one of the major problems of the future will be to ensure that it shall be put to the best use and with proper safeguards wherever it may be invested.

"If the London market, as the financial centre of the sterling area, cannot in the future play its full part as a banker, then serious consequences will inevitably follow. For it is an essential part of the business of a banker to be a lender as well as a repository of funds. Just as a banker has to be guided by this principle, so does a nation which seeks to play the rôle of banker to other nations.

#### United Kingdom's Balance of Payments

The official figures indicating the United Kingdom's balance of payments for the past 10 years are as follows:

1946	-298
1947	443
1948	+1
1949	+31
1950	+300
1951	40
1952	+247
1953	+186
1954	+210
1955	-89

The net result totals up to a balance of £258 million on the wrong side, but with the Chancellor's figure of £144 million for the first half of 1956 on the right side, it may be that by the end of the year the deficit for the whole period will have been wiped off. These figures show that in the last five years there has been an improvement which has enabled us to make some increase in our investments overseas.

"On the other hand, it can be seen that over the whole period there has been little or nothing to spare for this purpose, and such investment as has been achieved since 1945 can have been only at the expense either of an increase in short-term debt or of a running down of reserves of one kind or another.

#### What Are the Objectives?

"The improvement in the last few years does not, in any case, go far towards achieving the Chancellor's objective of a continuing current surplus in our balance of payments of the order of £300-£350 millions a year, which does not seem an excessively high figure for a country with a national income of some £16,000 millions.

"It would, no doubt, be helpful today if we could have a clearer idea of our objectives and if we could know whether we were aiming at more flexibility and freedom or at more rigidification and restriction — whether progress or whether the reverse. Visitors from abroad frequently seem dubious about our intentions, and ask whether we are really serious in our wish to progress.

"The 'property-owning democracy', which from time to time is announced as a goal of policy, may indeed sound a strange ideal in a country in which — not to put too fine a point upon it — the property owner has for so long, by so many, been so robbed.

"It is one of the peculiarities of the powers that be that they give the impression of being incurably out-fashioned. For example, they continue to regard the landlord as heartless and extortionate parasite. Whether such a picture remains any validity is seldom questioned still less is it asked whether a tenant may be selfish or greedy, and so contribute to the housing shortage.



### Criticisms of Taxation

"We have recently heard criticisms of what the outlook which is incapable of such adaptation to the problems of the day, of moving with the times, prevalent in many fields, and not least of taxation from which has such a reputation for restrictive ability. Again this year numerous companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating overseas have been virtually forced out of this country for fiscal reasons—a form of taxation which gives rise to encouragement whatsoever.

"If it is true that tax considerations affect the competitive life of a company, then it applies in the case of individuals, whom the words crushing burden, are something more than a meaningless cliché. They press hard upon the spirit of enterprise and initiative, as any system must which tells the individual plainly that there is little profit in progress, and that the more he earns the more, therefore he will be taxed: until ultimately he may be left in enjoyment of an almost negligible part of his earnings.

### Relative Lack of Progress

"If this is to be the reward of progress, and if such a system is to be regarded as normal in this country, it can be only a matter of time before countries which take a different view will have left us far behind. These include not only the United States and Russia but also Germany. If any complacency exists as to the economic problems facing the United Kingdom, a reading of the 1956 report issued by the E.E.C. should remove it.

"It seems impossible to escape the conclusion that our lack of progress in relation to other countries is attributable in large measure to our system of taxation. Ten years after the war we cannot afford to accept war-time exhortation as a valid excuse.

"During this period we have carried through nationalization of certain basic industries, but there are few who seriously believe that further nationalization is likely to set us on the right path as a competitive nation. We have tried the rigid technique of physical control, and, recently, the more flexible method of monetary policy. While there is no doubt that the latter has been and is being effective up to a point, it cannot be expected of itself to do everything that is needed. One thing we have not yet attempted is to give to our system of taxation the complete overhaul which it surely needs.

### The Welfare State

"The Welfare State presupposes a high level of consumption, and it is unreasonable to expect, in these circumstances, that taxation can be anything but high also. But it should not be framed in such a way as to risk discouraging productivity. A natural corollary of the Welfare State should be a revision of the existing system to provide for the burden being more fairly shared.

"Having recognized its duty on the one hand to protect and care for those most in need, the State should, on the other hand, give encouragement instead of the reverse to the more progressive and producing elements. For example, the level at which surtax starts to operate has remained unchanged since the tax was first instituted in 1928. Such an inflexible barrier inevitably sets up pressures to find the needed relief, and results in many abuses and subterfuges, which we may be sure will continue until such time as the pressure itself is reduced.

### Surtax Illogical and Unjust

"I have never found it possible to see any logic in surtax—at least in so far as earned incomes are concerned; neither does there seem to be any justice in it.

and in identifying its effect on this tax would be considerable. It is a product of a highly competitive world, a great cost in terms of taxation, and loss of life. The immediate result of a surtax would be to drive quickly to the door of the director, and ultimately the taxpayer, would be to gain handsomely from the state.

Moreover, when one asks who are the people who are singled out for such extraordinary treatment, it immediately becomes clear that they include the best men that the country has, that is to say, the leading scientists, technical engineers, traders, and others.

### Handicap to Progress

"For United Kingdom companies which operate branches overseas where less arbitrary policies are followed, the administrative and financial consequences of high rates of personal taxation are formidable, for it is impossible to grant to the senior executive officers emoluments comparable in any way with those to which they would be considered entitled over the more responsible positions. They can scarcely be blamed if they are attracted by the greater advantages other countries base upon their tax system.

"The wealthy man enjoying the tax-free income of the man for whom surtax has become a burden has all but vanished. A bleak picture of a nation still remaining in the Inland Revenue Department to warehouse their things—Surtax at £7,000 in 1928, in 1956 at £2,000. Purchases rose 20% in 1928, in 1956 80%. What kind of progress is this?

### Attitude of Mind

The truth is that this is the sort of progress that we can no longer afford. Neither can we afford an attitude of mind that is opposed to change, whether it be for more automation in industry, or for a road system designed for modern traffic. This is not to say that a complete break with traditional thinking is necessary, but only that we should refuse to be mesmerized by the past.

Consider for a moment how different is the attitude of the modern orthodox states to govern procedure and ensue the same. In the field of atomic energy, for example, there was no precedent to follow, no model of an Edwardian reactor, merely a clean slate. The men who built Cader Hall have shown what this country, at its best, is still capable of doing. They have outlasted and outmoded all competitors and have made October 17, 1956, the starting point of a new era in the history of the world.

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## Company Report

## The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd

(Incorporated in Kenya Colony)

## Over-All Improvement in Gross Trading Profits

## Co-Operative Marketing a Prerequisite of Prosperous Agriculture

## CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE), LIMITED, WILL BE HELD IN NAKURU ON DECEMBER 14, 1956.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, the chairman, has presented the following statement with the thirty-fourth report and statement of accounts for the year ended on July 31 last:

## Tribute to Captain L. A. Spiers

Before referring to the accounts for the year under review, I would like to pay a sincere tribute to our late chairman, Captain L. A. Spiers, M.C., whose sudden death last July was a shock to every member of the board. From the day he joined the board in April 1949, and more especially when he was unanimously elected chairman in July, 1953 — an office which he held to the day of his death — he impressed the board with his untiring energy and unflinching efforts. His counsel was of inestimable value to our Association. More than I realize how difficult it is to replace him.

For me it is an honour to preside at this the thirty-fourth annual general meeting of your Association, and in presenting to you, on behalf of the board of directors, the balance sheet, statement of accounts, and directors' reports, I shall restrict my remarks to the important events and developments during the year under review. Financial crop, or other developments, subsequent to the end of the year under review I will deal with at the annual general meeting. A copy of the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts has been issued to each shareholder, and I propose, with your concurrence, to take them as read.

## New Capital Issue

At the last annual general meeting the late chairman stated that our working capital was inadequate for the current and contemplated increase in the activities of our Association and that additional capital was essential. This policy was implemented in May, when £57,577 cumulative 7½% preference shares of 20s. each, and 377,542 B ordinary shares of 20s. each were issued at par. Also, the rate of dividend on the old preference shares was increased from 5% to 7½% as from August 1, 1955.

In accordance with the undertaking given in the prospectus, preference in allotment was afforded to existing shareholders. Applications were allotted in full up to 75% preference shares and 100% B ordinary shares. Percentages were 5% preference shares allotted in full to existing shareholders, 74%; other applications, 57% B ordinary shares. Existing Shareholders 38% allotted in full other applications, 78%.

It may be of interest to shareholders to know that applications were received from 1,159 individuals and companies for 779,704 preference shares and 513,272 B ordinary shares.

## Improved Trading Results

The accounts for the year ended July 31, 1956, show an overall improvement in the gross trading profits, expenses and commissions. On the other hand, establishment charges have increased, partly because of the policy of the board to prepare for the expansion envisaged in both Kenya and Tanganyika, and partly because of what seems to be the inevitable and increasing cost of administration.

It will be seen that the net result after making provision for our preference dividend, ordinary dividend and bonus on purchases, is that our general reserve has been increased from £353,195 to £494,257. This includes the 5s. bonus shares received from Unika Limited, amounting to £137,322 and also £935 from members' entrance fees.

The reserve for equalization of dividend and bonus on purchases has been increased from £11,500 to £13,038. This includes £100,000 transferred from the reserve for redemption of redeemable preference shares, which is no longer required.

Members' accounts again show an increase of something over £200,000, but in view of that year's partial wheat crop failure, this increase is considered by your board to be not unreasonable. In spite of our necessarily strict control of credit, which we cannot relax and may even have to tighten, our debtors and your bank overdraft are larger than last year. The largest contributory factor is that stock as at July 31 has increased by £366,090. The steady increase in membership is also a contributory factor. Even so, we are working within the limits of our finance.

## New Branches and Building Programme

It is recommended that the dividend on ordinary shares should be increased this year from 8% to 10%, and that the bonus on purchases should be maintained at 2%. Provision for these will this year amount to £167,795 as compared with £126,330 last year.

During the year under review the new branch at Molo was completed and has recently been opened.

The branch at Naraki was completed, as well as the new building at Thomson's Falls, and additions were made to our African quarters at Eldoret.

Extensions were also completed to our African African quarters at Nairobi.

The Association has been granted the large triangular plot in front of its present buildings at Nakuru. The latter property is situated on railway land which carries certain restrictions. It is, therefore, prudent that we should build on Crown land, and plans are being prepared for the erection of a head office building, including trading facilities, on this land. This will cost, without professional fees, approximately £125,000. In due course the present head office building will be converted into godowns and will be a most valuable godown block.



### Crops and Crop Movements

"The 1955 planted wheat crop yielded some 220,000 bags or 2,000,000 bags less than the previous year. To make up for the Kenya Government imported approximately 200,000 bags of wheat from the Argentine and Australia.

"The movement of the crop in certain areas was hampered by unseasonable weather and also by the continued necessity to clear farms in emergency areas as far as possible.

"Government stores at Thomson's Plains and O'Kara, with a combined capacity of 62,000 bags, were ready for use early in the year, but due to the difficulty of movement and the generally high moisture content of the wheat in those areas, growers were unable to take full advantage of the facilities provided as early as we have could have wished.

"Due to a shortage of Government finance, the proposed store at Eldoret, work on which is expected to begin in the near future, will have a capacity much less than the 105,000 bags originally announced by Government. However, ample land is available for expansion when funds permit.

### Maize Control

"The 1955 planted maize crop yielded 900,000 bags for delivery, which is 25% lower than the previous year. The storage position was such that deliveries could have been effected before the end of June, but, owing to heavy rainfall which rendered many roads unfit to carry heavy traffic and also had an adverse effect on the moisture content of the maize, our target was not achieved.

"Members will be aware that we handle maize as agents to Maize Control, which control was instituted as a wartime measure. Our relations with the Maize Controller and his staff are good, but we feel that there is little justification for the continuance of the control in its present form.

### Other Crops

"The barley and oats crops were disappointing, deliveries being 72,000 bags and 20,000 bags respectively; 45,000 bags of malting barley were sold to the breweries, and prices realized for both feeding oats and feeding barley, owing to the poor harvest, were good.

"During the year the Association handled 26,000 bags of sunflower seed, almost all of which was exported.

"Early in the year the Association began to export lupine meal on behalf of growers in the Naivasha area, and it is hoped that, provided supplies of a high quality are regularly available, a satisfactory market may be established overseas.

### Fertilizers

"The policy of your board during the year under review has been to offer to members the widest possible range of fertilizers without indicating any preference for any particular fertilizer. In pursuance of this policy, for the 1956/57 fertilizer requirements we have added to our range barium slag as well as an ammonium phosphate and ammonium phosphate.

"We are still in the experimental stage with fertilizers in East Africa, but already we have perceived a trend towards experiments with citric soluble fertilizers and those of a nitrogenous nature.

"Last year we imported a quantity of mixtures in six different types, but found the response to be disappointing.

### Royal Commission Report

"Your board of directors studied the Royal Commission Report and the representations to the Minister

for Agriculture. Your board was primarily concerned with chapter 7 of the report, which dealt with the marketing and distributive system, and while on this aspect its views were identical with the Board of Agriculture, it was felt necessary to underline and elaborate the view of the Association that organized and co-operative marketing of both European and African crops was a prerequisite for a prosperous East African agriculture.

### Expansion in African Areas

"For some time your board has been considering whether there is a need for a retail wholesale and/or mail trading in the African reserves, and whether it would be a practical venture. An expansion of this nature requires a cautious approach and we must be satisfied that we would have the good will of the African.

"As a first step we have opened a retail business in a small shop which we based in Kapsabet. This is under the supervision of our Eldoret branch manager. On a tea estate in Gotik, and at the request of the owners, we have opened another small retail shop which is under the supervision of our Kericho branch manager. Both are satisfying a need and showing a steady return.

"We have also acquired plots in Kisii, where it would appear there is scope and where there are indications that we shall have the good will of the African. It is here that we shall be able to test our primary objective to sell wholesale to African co-operatives and traders. For the time being this shop, when opened, will be controlled from our Kericho branch.

"Before expanding further, a detailed survey will be considered by your board. I think we should render this service to the African provided we can foresee that by trading at the lowest practical prices we can also show a profit.

### Re-Organization of K.F.A.

"Shortly after the last annual general meeting, your board elected a sub-committee which, in turn, co-opted the company's auditor, Mr. Jim Gill, and the solicitor, Mr. Strauss, to explore the manner in which the African could be associated with our organization. The work and time involved with the new capital issue and subsequently Unga's development programme and necessary financial arrangements, halted the deliberations of this committee, so that no recommendations have yet been submitted to your board. However, its work will now be resumed, and I expect that the board will be able to formulate and present recommendations to you at the next annual general meeting.

### Unga, Limited

"This year the financial and other activities of Unga, Limited, are being separately reviewed in conjunction with the accounts of that company. I hope to be able to inform you at the annual general meeting of the further developments of this subsidiary company since the close of the financial year under review.

### Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Limited

"The Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Limited has completed its first financial year in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement which was entered into between the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Limited, and the Kenya Farmers' Association, (Co-operative), Limited, and their first annual general meeting will be held in Arusha on Saturday December 15, at 11.30 a.m.

"The board consists of Captain E. A. Vaughan-Brown (chairman), Mr. A. Kuenzler, Mr. G. M. Pain, and Mr. H. S. Smith.



There is a vacancy for a fifth director, and nominations for this appointment have been called for from the members of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association.

During the financial year, the directors of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association visited all branches in Tanganyika.

Mr. H. W. Hunwick was appointed general manager on July 22, 1955, and I would like to express on behalf of the board our appreciation of the invaluable work which has been done for the Tanganyika Farmers' Association.

**Membership and Dividends**

The membership was 435 as at July 31, 1956, consisting of 394 Europeans, 15 Asians and 26 African members, including three African co-operative societies.

In accordance with the managing agency agreement, a dividend of 10% on the ordinary and founder shares will be recommended to the annual general meeting and 2% bonus on all normal trading purchases made by members through their accounts during the year ended July 31, 1956.

The registered office of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association in Arusha has recently been enlarged, and a further grain store in Arusha of 5,000 tons capacity has been completed, while a new store is under construction in Moshi, and it is expected that this will be opened by the end of 1956.

During the financial year, under new guarantee prices for maize and allied crops were withdrawn and an F.O.R. Tanganyika port support price was introduced. In view of this change in circumstances the Tanganyika Farmers' Association has introduced, on behalf of its members a maize pool. This is a true function of a growers' co-operative, and it is hoped that in the difficult circumstances which prevail, this form of marketing will prove advantageous to members of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association.

**Presentations**

During the year, eight presentations on behalf of members were made to directors and staff for long association and service with our organization.

To Mr. James MacKay, O.B.E., a silver salver. He has been a director of the K.F.A. and its predecessor companies for the long, unbroken period of 38 years; for nine of these years he was chairman, and also chairman of Unga Limited, until July 1953; and he is now vice-chairman.

To Mr. W. A. C. Bower, a presentation watch. Mr. Bower retired last year after 25 years as a director, six of which he was vice-chairman of both the K.F.A. and Unga, Limited.

To Mr. H. H. Hamilton, C.M.G., who has been associated with the K.F.A. and Unga, Limited, for 31 years without remuneration, a silver cigar box.

To Mr. F. J. E. D'Souza, for 26 years' service with the K.F.A., a silver-plated cake basket.

To Mr. A. Ruben, for 25 years' service with the K.F.A., a silver salver.

To Mr. A. Beteiler, for 22 years' service with the K.F.A., a silver salver.

To Mr. M. R. Prodger, for 21 years' service with the K.F.A., a silver salver.

To Mr. J. Almeida, for 21 years' service with the K.F.A., a silver-plated cake basket.

**Staff**

The number of the staff and labour employed this year as compared with last year is as follows:

	1956
Europeans	157
Asians	152
Salaries Africans	21
Labourers	278

I know that the chairman, who was in office during almost the whole year under review, would have wished to express on behalf of himself and the board a special tribute to all the staff for their work and throughout the year and to have made special mention of the keen and willing manner with which the head office staff applied themselves to the preparation for the annual launching and completion of our new capital issue, which involved considerable additional work including substantial overtime, and I am sure that all members would wish to be associated with this tribute.

**Thanks to Managing Director**

For members of the board, too, it has been a strenuous year, and even more so for our managing director, Mr. Pain, upon whose shoulders must inevitably fall the burden of executive responsibility. To them I wish to express our full appreciation and sincere

thanks for the adeptation of the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts submitted to you, and when my accounts are closed I and the managing director will be pleased to furnish information in reply to questions shareholders may wish to ask.

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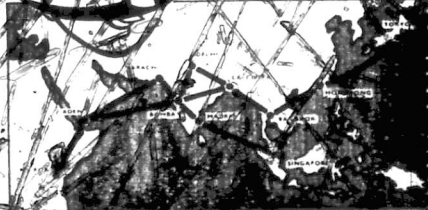
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