

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 13, 1956

Vol. 33

No. 1675

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## EAST AFRICA

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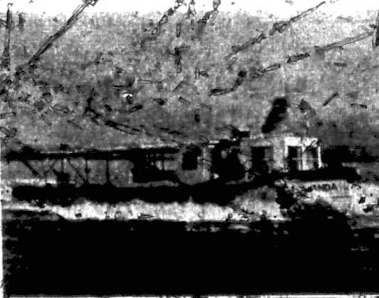
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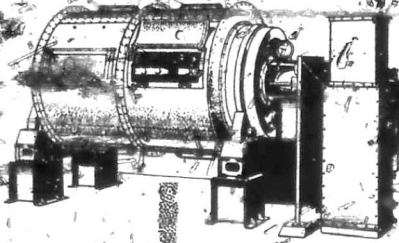
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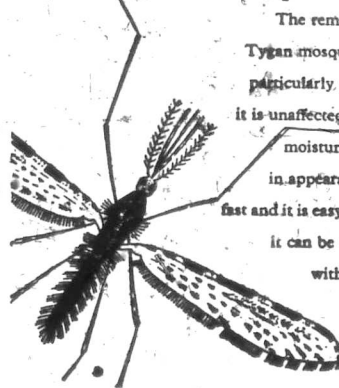
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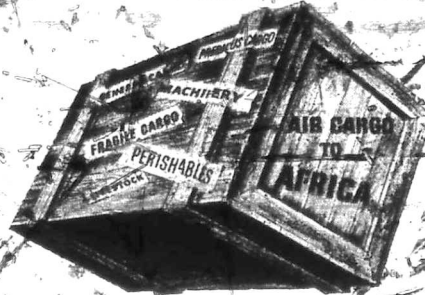
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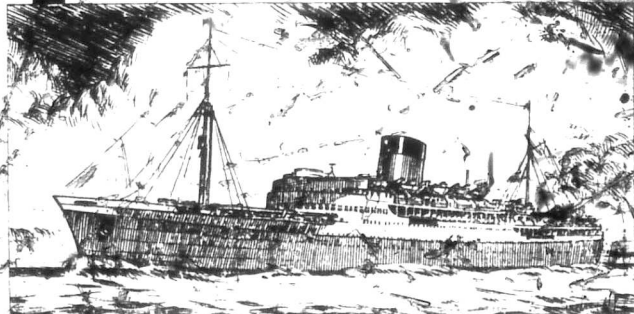
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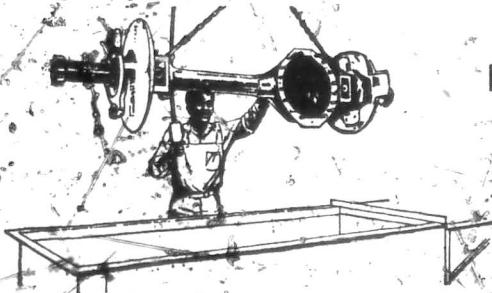
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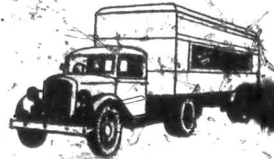
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EA30

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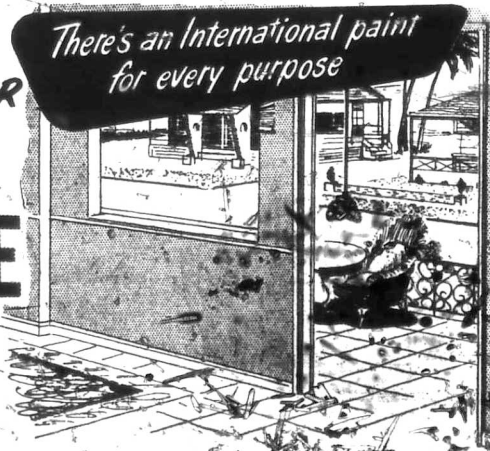
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Founder and Editor

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BRITISH INFLUENCE, PRESTIGE, AND POWER** have within the past few weeks received the heaviest blow in times of peace within living memory, and the attempts of interested parties to divert attention from that truth are reprehensible. The

### Humiliation and Dreadful Damage.

urgent need is to face squarely the vital issues involved, and, without respect to persons, excuses, or theories, take the measures, however harsh, which are best calculated to aid the work of salvage. Smooth talk of getting back to the position as it was at the beginning of last month is claptrap, for that is impossible. In consequence of the incredible incompetence of the Government—certainly not through any shortcomings of the sailors, soldiers, and airmen to whom the attack on Egypt was confided—the country had been deeply humiliated and dreadfully damaged. A main bastion of the British position in the world has been wrecked. All sections of opinion except the lunatic fringe considered British influence in the Middle East an essential in peace and war. That has been cast away. Soviet Russia will not be slow to seize its opportunity. Will the United States be equally alert? If not, a dark outlook will quickly become still more menacing, for the power vacuum is just what Communism wants. The weakness which Britain has exposed must be read in the Kremlin as an invitation to greatly enhanced activity in the Middle East and to operations in Africa on a scale hitherto untried.

In thirty and more years of contact with politicians of all parties we have never known Conservative Members of Parliament so distressed in mind. Every one of the many who have discussed

### Conservatives Distressed.

Middle East matters with us recently has been desperately unhappy at the course of events. Most have felt that the Govern-

ment was justified in attacking Egyptian airfields, and landing troops at Port Said but all are bewildered by the grave and inexcusable political and diplomatic blunders committed in the execution of that policy. It is strictly true to say that the private comments of many Tories in both Houses have been as blistering as those published in newspapers which are normally friendly to the Government; and there is scarcely a responsible publication which has not condemned various aspects of its actions. Conservative M.P.s have been deeply shocked, and no greater mistake could be made than to imagine that all but fifteen of them trust their leaders merely because only that number abstained from voting on the motion of confidence. A demonstration of grave dissatisfaction was needed and made, but those who organized and took part in it, and the very many more who sympathized with it, had no intention of bringing down the Ministry, since that would have prepared the way for the still worse catastrophe of a Socialist Administration. One of the rebels has said that the whips used "unexampled pressures, some of them underhand"; but the abstentionists were nevertheless more numerous than the party back expected.

Confusion would be worse confounded by the installation of a Left-Wing Government. Indeed, the mere idea of a general election would cause a new flight from the pound.

**Race Relations Problems Magnified.** Recognition of these facts, however, should certainly involve the continuance of

"leadership" by the present Prime Minister. He is the author not only of the Port Said fiasco, but, be it remembered, of the abandonment of the Suez Canal Zone and the betrayal of the Southern Sudanese in pursuance of his insensate and stubborn policy of appeasing the very man whom he has now enabled to propagate the fantastic

falsehood (which is nevertheless believed by large numbers of unsophisticated Arabs) that a British army, defeated by Egyptian gallantry, has crept away to escape annihilation. In Asia and Africa millions of misguided people will rejoice in that massed version of events because they choose to interpret all happenings in terms of skin colour. The bungling of the expedition to Egypt must consequently aggravate all sorts of difficulties in East and Central Africa, and elsewhere of course, especially those which bear upon race relations.

How could the immense injuries done to British interests be repaired by the man primarily responsible for what has happened? The notion is absurd, but

**Confidence of Parliament nevertheless** the staggering assumption that Sir Anthony Eden should return from Jamaica and resume his position as though nothing serious had happened. If no other factors had to be considered, his forfeiture of the confidence of the Commonwealth should be more than enough to ensure his prompt departure. "The Commonwealth was on the verge of dissolution, and that is not an exaggerated observation," Mr. Lester Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, has told the Canadian Parliament. Yet from sheer expediency a majority of Conservative M.P.s are apparently prepared to allow Sir Anthony Eden to continue in office, despite these crippling calamities. Could anything reveal more clearly the collapse of the standards which ruled public life in this country not long ago? A Minister who had miscalculated disastrously then withdrew as a matter of course, subordinating his personal ambitions to the national interest. Professional politicians who seek to evade that reasonable obligation ought to be made to understand that there are limits beyond which they may not fail with impunity.

The man who bears the prime guilt of so much damage to the Queen's realms here and overseas can obviously not instil that few spirit by which alone the heavy tasks

**Sir Anthony Eden Should Resign** of reconciliation and reconstruction may begin. The sacrifices which must be demanded of all citizens can be imposed with reason only by those who enjoy general esteem. Elementary principles cannot be changed by balancing tricks within the Tory hierarchy, which seems unaware that they

will inflame the swiftly spreading contempt for party manoeuvrings, and thereby further weaken the morale of a people hungry for true leadership. Not in vengeance for his transcendental ineptitude, but because he has squandered the trust of a high proportion of his fellows Sir Anthony Eden ought to make way for a successor. Instead of clinging to the chief office in the State, he should be concerned to see it filled by a man whom the Commonwealth will regard as a wise, understanding, resolute leader. The Prime Minister's unwisdom is now plain to everybody. His lack of understanding has expressed itself in innumerable ways, including the failure to inform Commonwealth Prime Ministers of the Cabinet's decision, to take the Leader of the Opposition into confidence, to play fair with the United States, or to heed the warnings of Glubb Pasha and others that the Arab States were not being persuaded of the British case. To his tragic irresolution must be attributed the lost opportunity to occupy the whole length of the Suez Canal when that could have been completed within another day or two. No man with this record of dire misleadership could inspire the impulses which must be aroused if there is to be any substantial recovery.

Only by faith in themselves and by the works which such faith can produce can the people of this country restore the faith in Britain of the outside world. How desperately

**Complete Lack of Leadership.** foreign confidence has been shaken is shown by the reduction in our gold and dollar reserves last month by no less than 279 million dollars, far the heaviest fall in any month in the last five years. If that drain were to continue at the same rate, the country would be bankrupt by next summer. The basic truth is that foreign holders of sterling have wanted to rid themselves of a currency which they deemed likely to be devalued, and it is the world at large, not Britons, who are arbiters in this matter. Another devaluation would end the sterling area and the pre-eminence of British backing, and so affect the national economy that the status of the country as a Great Power would disappear for ever. That these matters have even to be mentioned is to be charged to the account of Sir Anthony Eden, his closest associate, the man who will be discharged in cash will run into many hundreds of millions of pounds; but even worse are those imponderables which are not measurable. The economic situation is grave. Still graver is the complete lack of national leadership.

## Notes By The Way

### Inaccurate M.P.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON mentioned in the House of Commons the other day that "a paper that goes out to East Africa and Rhodesia" — his way of refraining from quoting the name of this publication — "has been speaking solely on the Suez debates about the 'howling mob in this Chamber'." That was, of course a completely misleading assertion. This journal has published in recent weeks some thousands of words of comment on the Middle East situation, and the greatest master of tautology could not have written at such length merely about the "howling mob" on the Labour benches. So Mr. Johnson's "solely" is manifestly unjustified. He was no more accurate in referring to the origin of the term "howling mob" — the words are those of Sir Norman Angell, who was quoted in a brief letter sent to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and published on November 29.

### Challenge to Mr. Johnson

IN HIS NEXT SENTENCE the careless Mr. Johnson referred to people overseas "suffering from a false idea about the Suez debates and also about our colonial debates." If this reference was intended as a campaign against EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, as some of his readers may well have thought, he might try to substantiate the charge, for it implies deliberate misrepresentation; and, so far as I can recall, that is an allegation which has never previously been made by any M.P. Indeed, quite a number of those who have been criticized editorially — including those extremists associated in the Movement for Colonial Freedom — have paid tribute to the fairness of the Parliamentary reports of the paper. Can Mr. Johnson point to a single instance of "a false idea" being given in the many columns devoted to proceedings in Parliament?

### Reminiscent of the Zoo

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPERS in the country have sharply condemned the behaviour of the Socialist back-benchers during the Suez debates, and Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, a man of long experience of the House of Commons, wrote in Monday's *Times*: "Anyone in the public galleries would have been shocked at the continuous barrage of interruptions, cat calls, and ironical laughter which confronted Mr. Butler's winding-up speech. I could hear only one-third of it from the gallery. Mr. Gaitskell's hard-hitting speech, however, could plainly be heard because only occasionally was he interrupted. As for Mr. Bevan, his speech the day before was heard in silence and even with grudging admiration for a remarkable parliamentary performance. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Lord Privy Seal, and other Government spokesmen have been subjected to continuous discourtesies, interruptions, and noises reminiscent of the Zoo at feeding time. These scenes are a denial of free speech, make a farce of our boasted system of parliamentary democracy, and impose an intolerable strain on Ministers."

### Threat to Parliamentary System

"UNLESS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS treasures and preserves freedom of opinion and speech, our form of democracy is doomed. No one objects to lively interchanges and the cut and thrust of debate. Occasionally Parliament is ruffled by a storm. But this continuous barrage of derision, discourtesies, and incivilities, the refusal to allow a speaker to develop his argument and

then the inability of some members to listen to any argument with which they disagree, will kill our parliamentary system as surely as Fascist members of Parliament by similar tactics killed parliamentary government in pre-war days in Italy and Germany. I have listened to almost every important debate between 1920 and 1955, and not a few in the days of the Liberal Government of 1906 onwards, when Irish members were vocal, but I have never witnessed scene comparable to those obtaining in the debating chamber during the last few years."

The contrast between such a statement and Mr. Johnson's attempt to excuse what has happened needs no comment.

### Conservatives and Colonials

SIR WAVELL AND LADY WAKEFIELD lent their Mayfair flat one evening recently to the Young Conservative Council for London in order that it might hold a party for about 150 Colonial students. Almost every Colony was represented; the guests wore identity discs showing the territory from which they came, and so it could be seen that East and Central Africa had their fair quota. I had not known that smaller meetings are held every month and that hospitality for men and women from the Commonwealth is the concern of a very active sub-committee of the council. The Young Conservatives are clearly making a practical contribution to inter-racial fellowship and understanding. Older Conservatives might well take a leaf out of their book; but yours is doubtless better at this sort of thing. The host, who sits for Marylebone, takes a keen interest in Colonial affairs, having visited East and Central Africa between the wars and again in 1944. He is a member of the Church of England Advisory Council on Empire Settlement. One brother, R. C. Wakefield, served in the Sudan for many years. Another, E. B., who is Conservative M.P. for West Derbyshire, was a member of the last all-party delegation to Kenya.

### Kabaka and Governor

EVER SINCE THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA returned from his two years of exile in the United Kingdom propagandists, especially those associated with the Uganda (African) National Congress, have kept very much alive the basic issues which led to his removal from his kingdom. The first anniversary of his return was recently the occasion of large organized demonstrations, and there is a movement in Buganda to make it a "national day". The Kabaka could, of course, put an end to so undesirable a proposal with a word, but that word has evidently not been said. An interesting little sidelight on the attitude of some Baganda is the suggestion in one of the vernacular newspapers that when the Kabaka invites the Governor of Uganda to a tea party His Excellency should be expected to arrive before His Highness. Africans, the Baganda included, are naturally courteous and hospitable, and courtesy and hospitality alike require the host to be ready to greet his guest. When the guest is the Governor he attends as the representative of the Sovereign — a fact which has not yet been given the weight in Uganda which it ought to have.

"The amount of money leaving East Africa yearly for lotteries and football pools outside the territories runs into six figures. I think there should be a State lottery in Kenya." — Mrs. Christopher, M.L.C., Kenya, addressing the Legislative Council.



# Greatest Virtue of British Administration in Africa

By Andrew Cohen on the Position and Responsibilities of Europeans

A PRIVILEGED POSITION can no longer be expected by Europeans in Uganda, said Sir ANDREW COHEN, Governor of the Protectorate, when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Uganda Colonial Society.

The address, which addressed the European community to examine its own position, contained the following passages:

"The past was not better than the present for the vast majority of the people of this country. The present is better every time. Let us be vigilant to pick out, criticize and fight against the excessive complications of modern life even in Uganda — although it is far less complicated here than in most countries — but let us not think of the overwhelmingly greater advantages of living today than 20, 30, or 50 years ago.

"We Europeans are here to help the people of the country develop their resources and build up a modern state. In this many things are important — farming, business, industry, mining, cattle, efficient Government services. But it is not enough to have good roads, good mines, efficient Government servants, and able businessmen.

"Our most important task is to help the people develop themselves. Without that the rest of our work will be worth very little indeed. It is this, the great emphasis on the training of the people in responsibility, which is the distinguishing mark and the greatest virtue of British administration in Africa.

"In Uganda this has meant more education and training of all kinds, more Africans taking greater responsibilities, a much larger Legislature with elected Africans, the ministerial system, and big responsibilities being given to Councils and authorities round the country.

## Learning by Experience

"If we accept all this as right and inevitable, as we must, we must also accept what goes with it. We must be chary of throwing up our hands in pious horror when some council in some part of the country does something which we don't think right. It is our duty to guide the councils; but if we are really serious in wanting to train people in responsibility, we must be prepared to let them make their own mistakes and learn by experience."

"We in the central Government of the country must be the ultimate authority to guide the people forward in the power to exercise that authority. I have always been most insistent on that. But if we want training in responsibility, it is no use trying to keep every decision even in small matters in our own hands. Without real responsibility people will never learn to be responsible.

"Do not use thinking that we have infinite time. One thing at any rate that has been achieved in the last five years in Uganda is to make most people realize that this is not so. There may be a few still playing Blind Man's Buff. You know better than I where they are to be found. Most people now understand that we have to move steadily forward, not precipitately, not so rapidly as some of our political friends think, but steadily and continuously. We have to remember the world we live in, the world public opinion which believes in people governing themselves. We cannot isolate or insulate ourselves from this world opinion.

"Remember that we British are the biggest and most successful practical proponents of the art of helping people prepare for self-government. The vast majority of British public opinion believes in this process, and, although it is our task, who work in a country like this, sometimes to temper their idealism with doses of practical reality, yet we are here to represent and promote the classical British policy of development

towards self-government. All of us agree with that, and we must always remember that it is this policy which has built up the strongest and most association in the world, the British Commonwealth.

"We are fortunate to have seen some of our political development, but I think that we already understand that the time spent in Uganda by our governments is not unlimited. This was not a matter of choice in West Africa in the twenties and thirties, and thus when the time came for elected ministries and responsible governments they had to crowd too much into too short a space of time. The ministerial system in West Africa came in for the first time simultaneously with an elected ministry. The reform of local government came after an elected ministry. There was criticism to that, it was because they had come too slow in the earlier years when there was time and opportunity for gradual progress.

## Best Use of Time

"For these reasons, that in this country we have seen at least the best use of our time, I have always tried to gain people in responsibility, that we have given so much attention to the reform of local government, to the enlargement of the Legislature, to the introduction of elections, and the establishment of the ministerial system.

"Inevitably all these things make work more complicated and introduce frustrations and sometimes delays. Over-competition and red-tape of all sorts should be constantly fought against with the utmost vigilance. But just as you cannot have your cake and eat it, so you cannot eat your cake unless you have it. If we are to prepare for the future and carry out our duty of training the people for responsibility in the situations which the country will meet, we must be prepared to deal with the consequences of what we do.

"That we as the Europeans here to play in the game, leave Europeans adopt the right attitudes, we do the right things and give the country in the right way, then this is a great part for us to play, both in preparing the country for self-government and guiding the people towards it and in helping the people for many years and generations after self-government is achieved.

"I have never talked to an African who did not agree with this point of view. Occasionally, rather wild things may be said on the subject, but in my belief, virtually every African in the country accepts what I have just said, and most Africans are more than willing, indeed most anxious, to have our help in all fields of activity, scientific and technical, professional, commercial and industrial, administrative, and so on.

"Clubs, sports grounds, our own gardens in Kampala and Entebbe are very nice places, but they are not the country. There are many things to learn for somebody coming here for the first time, and many ways of learning these things, one of them being voluntary service in many different fields. People who come here and work hard in their own jobs, I think, it unreasonable to expect them to do other things in their spare time. But to do your work and enjoy your leisure is not enough in a country like this. There are so many other things to be done and so much to be learnt. Activities outside work are, I believe, something which we can rightly ask at any rate a large number of those who come here from outside to devote themselves to.

## Crucial Understanding

"Just as important as it to get to know a certain number of Africans really well, not just casually at parties and other gatherings. In Uganda people of all races frequently meet together. This is easy; but it is much harder to get to know people well if they come from different backgrounds. Yet this is crucial if you are to understand the country and the people and if the people are to understand you.

"An administrative officer said here a year or two ago that one of his problems would be transformed, ever European knew really well four or five Africans. I thought that a very important thing to have said. But how many people can say their hands on their hearts and say that they have achieved this? It is something which can make all the difference.

"Policies, public speeches, statements, however important in themselves, also into the unimportant besides facts. This has been shown over and over again by practical experience in a country like this. If you know personally some of the people you have to deal with in business, of public affairs, and are known personally to them, you are five or ten times as effective. The British are probably not especially good at this kind of personal relationship.

"Here among the Europeans there is a great deal of competition of this sort, and whether I have penetrated that



...agency of what I have mentioned... not know... but... you have up... to this business... relations... then... I should... have achieved something...

...Last... they must identify themselves with the... people... not an easy thing, but not as difficult as some... people seem to think. We must accept not only with our lips... but also with our minds and hearts that this is a country... moving forward steadily and... self-governing... in which our task is to do what we can to... help the people for these great responsibilities... assist... and... them.

...This is not just something that the Government... but for... the European in the country who cares. Not... can take part... in this process... but many more can than have... now... undertake... training through personal contact... process... which takes time and trouble, but it is infinitely worthwhile. It is not only in the interests... of the country... but in the interests of those who are prepared to take this trouble.

...The company which identifies itself with the progress and... aims of the people thereby gives itself a better chance of... success in its business. A professional man who takes pains to... help and advise his African colleagues thereby fulfils not... only the public interest but his own professional interest. The... Government official who is closely identified with the aims of...

The people is a more effective official than one who is not... It is on these things, on the effectiveness with which the... Europeans in this country pursue them, and on the capacity... of those who are here to make those who come in the future... believe in these things, it is on all this that the future of... Europeans in this country will chiefly depend. This is not... a fairy advice. It is practical advice. Indeed, it is the only... practical way.

...Europeans who come to live in this country, although they are... subjected to some risks and disadvantages, by and... by make a far more comfortable life than people in corresponding positions and work... can have nowadays in the United Kingdom. This is the inducement to people to... come here and give the country the benefit of their special... knowledge or skill, if indeed an inducement is needed and they are not impelled to come out by the spirit of adventure. But in 1956 Europeans can no longer expect to have a... privileged position in the general life of this country.

...People who come here from outside have got to work their... passages, not only by the work they do, but by their attitude to the country and the people. It does not take Africans very long to judge a man or woman. They are shrewd, as is shown by the nicknames they sometimes give people. Therefore our future depends on ourselves, on what we do, and on our attitude to the country and the people.

# Need to Develop Natural Resources of the Commonwealth

## Should C.D.C. Operate in Self-Governing Territories?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S natural resources was a matter of urgency which affected the future of 700 million people, said Sir Albert Braithwaite, the Conservative Member for West Haringey, when opening a debate in the House of Commons last week.

The time had come for a major change of policy. The "grow-up" members of the Commonwealth must share our burden. He was convinced that the time was ripe to ask all the Commonwealth Governments into consultation. He was equally certain that they would respond favourably. A Commonwealth Development Council should be established which would embody a Commonwealth finance organization. Over the next decade £3,000m. would have to be invested in the Commonwealth.

Discussing the position of the Colonial Development Corporation, Sir Albert said that he would like it to be an "instrument of this entirely new policy." It was an efficient organization ready to be used in a self-governing Commonwealth development, able to assist emergent territories such as the Rhodesian Federation, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Malaya, and the Caribbean Federation from which, under existing legislation, the C.D.C. was debarred.

### Unlimited Coal

Commenting on exploitable resources, he said that there was unlimited coal in Tanganyika and Rhodesia. "That coal can be sent at present such sound fantastic to us in this country on the basis of 16 million tons from each field, the coal can be shipped at a cost of 17s. 6d. a ton, but there are no railways to take it away. I want to see a railway built to a good port in Tanganyika and a west-east railway right across Africa to Walvis Bay."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.) said that we were in the last stages of transition from a centrally directed Empire to those partnership, equal and independent States. The idea of tutelage was fast giving way to the concept of partnership, the remaining dependencies moved towards self-government, the "very real" necessities of mutual self-interest, "brought us together. We needed expanding markets for our engineering produce and the new countries were hungry for capital and the expertise which we could provide. We had failed in our traditional role as supplier of capital to the Commonwealth, although we had not done so badly as providers of financial and technical expertise.

...we were witnessing in the under-developed countries what Mr. John Stevenson aptly described as "the revelation of rising expectations." This was a tide which we could not check, but must meet and canalize responsibly. If we really

believed in Commonwealth development, then fiscal policy must be adjusted to give it the highest possible priority.

There did not seem a case for creating new agencies of development. "Some idea of the variety of channels through which capital, when available, can be pumped into the Commonwealth can be gained by looking at the list of subscribers to the Karusa hydro-electric project. Nearly one-third of the money being provided is in sterling. In addition to the C.D.C., we have the City and industry represented by the C.D.F.C. The copper companies in Southern Africa are contributing handsomely, as are the British South Africa Company, Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Standard Bank of South Africa."

Significantly the bulk of development in the private sector goes by way of re-investment of undivided profits by established companies. But successive Governments viewed their enterprise not as a means of broadening the economics of the Colonies, but as a "fine fat cow to be milked" by the penny pincher of British taxation. Colonial Secretaries had indeed protested to the Treasury, but as one told him some years ago quoting Schiller: "Against stupidity the very gods themselves contend in vain."

All the discussion in the world about Commonwealth development was futile unless the Government was prevailed upon to cut taxation substantially, thus creating a dramatic upsurge of productivity which in turn would provide the savings and the physical resources.

### Indispensable Tool of Business

There was a strong case for extending and improving the existing Commonwealth machinery for the collection and dissemination of economic information to the indispensable tool of businessmen — by widening the scope and extending the Commonwealth Economic Committee and by making a continuous appraisal of Commonwealth resources and development potential.

It is an ill and a much else responsibility for giving a lead and setting the imagination rested squarely upon the United Kingdom. For although we no longer commanded adherence to our policies and desires — that day had gone — we nevertheless remained the only possible hub around which the Commonwealth could revolve.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said: "Although some people object to the technical nature of our debates, I think that might have been done for the two opening speeches at least, particularly for those people in East and Central Africa, because a paper that goes but to East Africa and Rhodesia has been speaking boldly on the Suez debates about the 'howling mob' in this Chamber. The atmosphere that the statements which have been expressed show that all parties are willing and able to help those people overseas who are suffering from a false idea about the Suez debates and also about our Colonial system."

Mr. Johnson, agreeing with Mr. Braine said that we needed high priority live commissions to investigate our wealth and resources, we had not even a geographical or geological atlas of the Colonies. We had no atlas of geophysical survey.

The proposed Commonwealth Development Council was a fine concept. But it might not be able to win agreement of the Dominions. Canada, for instance, had its own ideas upon world affairs, as we had seen in the past few weeks.

He supported the idea that the C.D.C. should become a Commonwealth Development Corporation. It was sound psychologically: those in the overseas territories should be happier and much nearer to the old white Dominions. "Majorities" such as Ghana will be more and not less keen in the coming years. Therefore, it is vital that we should have a dominating policy and organization.

Discussing the African fields, he too favoured the extension of the railway to... But he preferred to see a public company exploit the coal so that if Tanganyika becomes a black African State we can hand over these publicly-owned assets. They would form the economic foundation for its future when it is on its own.

"I am a little disturbed by the investment in the Copperbelt, because I understand that some 60% of that capital is American money. I should like to see more of our money invested there because it is so important for the political future of the Central African Federation. "Do this Government feel that the C.D.C. is worth developing? There are questions in Africa that the Government do not. The importance of the C.D.C. must not be allowed to dwindle. People working in the Colonies must feel that the Corporation is healthy and will expand. Many members of this House who visit the Colonies are told that the Corporation is doing a first-class job. So let us give it support and financial aid. Let us give it the all-clear for the next 10, 20, or 30 years."

### Commonwealth Mystique

MR. E. H. C. LEATHER (Cons.) said that development at present was solely a United Kingdom effort; it made no contribution at all to the Commonwealth mystique. It was purely a job between, say Jamaica and London and Uganda and London. There is nowhere the wider conception of "Commonwealth" which I believe there ought to be, and which would be so easy to achieve if we could bring about the revolution for which we have been longing for such a long time.

An important forward step would be the upgrading of the Commonwealth in Whitehall circles. It was a great tragedy that the question of Commonwealth relations was not the job of the No. 2 or No. 3 man in the Cabinet. Until this was so, we should continue to get the kind of tragedies in Commonwealth relations which we had had in the last two weeks.

He entirely supported the views on both sides of the House that it would be the greatest tragedy if the emerging territories, because of a change in status, were deprived from C.D.C. assistance. This would be a serious blow to Commonwealth relations.

By an adjustment at the top, by reorganizing of the two ministries concerned, by a merging of the Commonwealth and Colonial Services, by a broadening scope of the C.D.C. to make it a Commonwealth Development Corporation, including the emerging territories, we should take recognition of what is in fact happening in the Colonies. The Commonwealth no longer fits the machinery which exists in Whitehall.

It is most important that the whole set-up of Commonwealth information services should be examined. The excellent pamphlet on the subject published by the most unlikely journal, the *Daily Mirror*, is just about as scathing as it could possibly be, and it is absolutely true.

### Too Much Machinery

Like Mr. Braine, he did not favour any new machinery for Commonwealth development. We had too much machinery already. The C.D.C. should simply change its name to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and should develop its already most successful techniques as a Commonwealth Bank. There should be directors from the Commonwealth on the board. We should make it a Commonwealth affair as opposed to a "West End" affair.

MR. AUSTEN ALBU (Lab.) asked what surplus we were likely to have available in the next few years for investment abroad. It was from the U.K. that the main capital for investment must come. But we now faced a very serious balance of payments crisis and we were unlikely to have any substantial sums left over for overseas investment at all. Borrowing rates were now very high and the Treasury were regarded in the Colonies as usurers. The present economic climate demanded a system of priorities, which might result in sacrifices for our own people. But unless there was a system in the allocation of the resources required for Commonwealth development the job would not be done at all.

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) thought that the Treasury mentality was back in the 1890s before Joseph Chamberlain stirred the country's imagination and we began to take a great interest in the Empire. He wanted a much more Commonwealth-minded attitude in the Treasury in its attitude to the taxation of overseas enterprise. The Chancellor's announcement last

April of taxation cohesion was a step in the right direction. He too supported a merging of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices.

MR. A. G. BOTTOMEY (Lab.) reminded the House that 70% of the Commonwealth worked on the land. It was of the first importance to foster cash crops. "Perhaps we ought to give more thought to the need for spades and forks, so that this work can be done side by side with the large and elaborate agricultural and industrial projects. He quoted the general manager of Barclays Bank, D.C.O. (Mr. Brian Macdonald), who said recently that if there was an additional cash income of £5 per head per annum in the Colonies, their purchasing power would be increased by a factor of 2,000 a year.

Mr. Bottomley added that when the Conservatives took office in 1951, there were 49 bulk purchase agreements with the Colonies. These were terminated, but obviously the Colonies thought that unwise, because most of them had continued by statute, centralized marketing agencies. "In one part of the world which I was fortunate enough to visit two years ago in Kenya — the European settlers, who usually favour the beliefs of the Conservatives, saw to it that they kept their long-term agreements for pool selling as the most effective means of marketing their coffee."

### Investment in Federation

LORD JOHN HOPE, the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, reviewing United Kingdom investment in the Commonwealth, said that in the Federation it had been on a very substantial scale since the war. Records were not available for ordinary private investments, but loans raised in London by the Federation and the territorial Governments between 1946-55 totalled over £60m., excluding C.D.C. investments of £7m. and its agreement to lend a further £15m. for the Kariba scheme. Under the C.D.W. Acts, grants worth over £8m. had been made since 1946 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He added that it was not enough, in the Government's view to produce more machinery in the hope that by so doing more money would be available.

On the question whether the C.D.C. should be expanded to include Commonwealth development, the Minister said either a Commonwealth country, like any other country, was independent or it was not. If it was, then it must be primarily responsible for its own development. "That is quite a different thing from saying that a co-ordinating group as a whole was necessarily unworkable, but I think that the particular suggestion would be unworkable. We cannot have the same statutory body handling development in territories for which this Government is solely responsible and in independent countries as well." But he gave a specific undertaking to consult with the Commonwealth on the suggestions made by both sides of the House.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) said that the Minister was wrong in thinking it impossible for one mechanism to work in two types of territory because one was politically independent and one was not. It was a question of physical development, and if one was building a railway or making a port, surely all that mattered was whether or not the State was at liberty to participate.

### Dual Expansion

"Surely one could build on the C.D.C. in both directions, expanding the area in which it can operate, or at least keeping its scope areas which would otherwise go outside, and also offering the Commonwealth countries the opportunity to come in. I think that some probably would."

MR. W. T. AITKEN (Cons.) urged a Royal Commission on the economic prospects of Britain and the Commonwealth. The Canadians, he said, had already set up a Royal Commission to examine their economic prospects for the next 25 years.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) referred to the wide disparity between African and non-African incomes in Northern Rhodesia and suggested that one-third of the annual wealth should be siphoned off in dividends, profits and interest to outside investors illustrated how dangerous the use of private capital could be unless it was kept under very great restraint. For one of the first essentials of Commonwealth development was a minimum standard of life for the indigenous workers.

The amount which this country now contributed towards Colonial development was an "absolute minimum" of £1,500m. could be found for defence each year, yet the Government's annual subscription to the various development agencies was less than £25m.

SIR ROBERT ROBINSON (Cons.) said that the Commonwealth was our No. 1 market. If we raised its living standards, 5% we should at the same time be doing this country an incalculable service. He favoured development by private enterprise, with the Treasury giving every possible incentive to pioneer industries. At the same time, the C.D.C., however, should be expanded to continue in the new self-governing territories. "It would be foolish to stop its work now. It would be foolish merely to continue it on its present scale," he said.

"I should like the Government to be much more generous in dealing with the C.D.C. I am strongly opposed to the policy that the Corporation must pay what it owes a very high rate of interest to the Treasury for the privilege of doing its work." Sir Roland recalled that the Corporation had spent £400,000 investigating the Tanganyika coalfields. It had proved a field with over 300m. tons of coal, but nothing had happened. The money had been wisely spent, because there were no communications. There was an opportunity for the Government and the Corporation to tie together and provide a railway.

"Beyond this we should have, and should continue to use, the Colonial Development and Welfare funds. It is in connection with these funds that the funds of great use to us should be in regular monthly consultations between the Colonial Development Corporation and the Colonial Development and Welfare fund. At present many of these matters have to be initiated in the Colony, and they then

take their place in the queue with other schemes. We are wasting money if the C.D.C. and the C.D.W.F. do not work hand in hand to avoid troubles of the kind that we have had in the past."

"If we are to go into Commonwealth development work, it is not enough to consider it only as the export of capital. We must at times be prepared to export management and labour, too. The Government ought to take into account the reports of the Overseas Migration Board, and use without adequate capital and labour, which is needed in some places, these schemes cannot succeed."

"The suggestion that we should have a survey of Commonwealth mineral resources is a wonderful idea. We should go out and try to find out as much as we can so that we can show it to the world. There are many British Commonwealth islands one of the many opportunities that the world has ever known."

## Africa Demands Exceptionally Heavy Doses of Capital

### Sub-Saharan Africa Ruled by Four Great Powers

IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA the availability of capital on a large scale is a pre-requisite for the development of civilization. All theories about the development of the Africans which give inadequate attention to this cardinal consideration are bound to founder.

The real problem of sub-Saharan Africa is not how the Africans can be given the social and political institutions which Europe has developed in the course of centuries, but how the physical and material setting in which civilization may flourish can be established.

Sub-Saharan Africa is ruled by four great powers. Each presents a formidable obstacle to the growth of civilization. They are the mosquito, the tick, the tsetse fly, and the irregularity and sparsity of the rainfall. These great powers can be vanquished only by massive capital investment.

The desert is suppressive if one can but change its nature by slaking its raging thirst. It has still to be proved whether under all the conditions which occur in Africa the stranglehold of the mosquito, the tick, and the tsetse fly can be loosened to an adequate extent.

### Still An Immense Task

The feasibility of this, with the help of sufficient material resources and scientific knowledge has been demonstrated in limited regions like the South African middle-veld and parts of the sub-tropical area, in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and in other small favourable areas in the tropics. A very big material task is in the rest of Africa, and how great the biological resistance has still to be experienced. The areas where the enemy has been subjugated are, however, distressingly small when viewed against the geographical background of the continent.

Where nature has been most co-operative, the conditions governing that co-operation have been an inhibitive factor against the growth of civilization. I refer to the large areas in which a subsistence economy could be maintained with comparatively little effort. These are the warm, bush-clad mountainous and tropical or sub-tropical regions.

In such areas cloth was not a necessity for primitive man. Adequate shelters against the elements were easy to construct. Game, and in some areas fish, were plentiful. Insect pests did not levy an excessive toll. When areas were exhausted by primitive agricultural exploitation there was always more room. Endemic warfare and rudimentary medical knowledge kept population within bounds.

*\*Being an abbreviated report of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies given by Dr. J. E. Holloway, High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa.*

But the very ease of making a living conflicted with the stern efforts necessary to build civilization. The jump from a mere subsistence economy to the first steps of the ladder of civilization was too big; and nature did not co-operate to shorten this jump by producing a regular surplus above annual requirements.

### Bounty and Niggardiness

The accumulated proceeds of that regular surplus, which we call capital, and the techniques developed with such capital, had therefore to be introduced from other regions of the earth. They were so introduced by seafarers from Europe, and to a very limited extent from Asia. They have, however, as yet, except in a few regions, made very little change to the face of Africa. The reason for this is that in both it bounty and its niggardiness Africa demands exceptionally heavy doses of capital to force it to yield its treasures to man.

In its bounty it provides many of the economic minerals, but with limited exceptions these mineral deposits are well hidden from the cupidity of man. Many of the deposits are very extensive in volume but low in grade and disposed at great depths below the surface of the earth.

What a heavy initial rôle must be played by capital investment can best be realized from a few examples derived from the great gold-mining industry of the Transvaal. It requires a capital investment of from £8m. to £10m. to bring a great gold mine to the stage when the first bar of gold may be cast. It normally requires four or five years of intensive development aided by techniques which have taken decades to perfect before this goal is reached. The provision of adequate power, water, and transportation alone demand great capital resources.

The average yield of the mines of the Witwatersrand is less than four pennyweights to the ton, four pennyweights are equal to 96 grains of gold. A sovereign contains 113 grains of gold. In other words, it is necessary on the Witwatersrand to crush rather more than a ton of ore to get the gold for one sovereign. To get this ore, it is necessary to go down 1000 to 10,000 feet below the surface into solid rock—from the top to nearly two miles.

At the present American-begged price for gold the produce from that ton of ore is worth something less than \$7, or \$6, in round figures. I doubt whether you could find a railway porter in America or Europe who will carry one ton of your luggage one mile on the surface for that amount. It can be made feasible only by very heavy investment in capital and very expert use of advanced techniques.

### Importance of Rainfall

The irregularity of the rainfall means that a small but a population like a family cannot maintain a civilized standard of existence by the mere application of its own labour to the co-operativeness of nature. In large parts of Europe, Asia, and America such a family can grow a crop if it puts forward the necessary effort, assisted by the comparatively simple tools normally used by peasant farmers. In large parts of Africa no amount of effort will make nature laugh into a crop, because the rains come either at the wrong time or at all. It therefore requires a larger area to produce enough to maintain the family. It also requires the means to tide the population over seasons of very poor crops and times of no crop at all.

This is a task for capital—the means of sustaining animal life during the non-productive seasons out of the product of



the surplus seasons. The accumulation of such surpluses must be organized, and it is perhaps the duty of the sub-Saharan to organize this which accounts for the non-emergence of an indigenous civilization in this area. It remains one of the basic tasks to be accomplished to enable the Africans to make significant advances in the scale of civilization.

Water conservation is an answer to some of these problems over a wide range of the African continent. With water conservation the wilderness can be made to blossom like the rose. But it requires heavy capital investment to conserve adequate supplies of water for the dry seasons, particularly in those parts of Africa where the seasonal factor is high and the rainy season short and violent.

In arid regions suitable for pastoral industries the problem arises of supplying drinking water, to make up for the absence of surface water. Expensive boreholes and pumping plants must be provided to take advantage of the suitability of large areas for animal husbandry—areas like the Karoo, South-West Africa, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It is true that this is a question of smaller investments albeit in large numbers. Such investments, though small, are mostly beyond the means of peasants. This places such activities in a class quite different from that occupied by peasants in Europe, where the co-operation of nature in the shape of regular rainfall can be relied on. Over large areas in Africa one can be sure that a large part of men's efforts will at fairly frequent intervals be nullified by drought, often succeeded, paradoxically, by flood.

Diseases of domestic animals are a burden to pastoral industries all over the world. In Africa the insects have penetrated the herd, and their power must be broken before man's activities can flourish. This is a field for capital, since resources must be made available to clear the ground and techniques must be developed, this requiring much concentration on research and the provision of the necessary tools for the job.

The tick is a most formidable opponent. It is essential to control it if the variety of tick-borne diseases is not to make an economic pastoral industry impossible; but the ticks are less vulnerable than the mosquitoes or the tsetse flies because they are spread over the length and breadth of the land. They can be destroyed only to the extent that they congregate on domestic animals, and this requires extensive expenditure on dipping tanks, through which the animals must be driven at regular intervals, and on insecticides to kill the ticks so collected by the animals. As enough ticks are always left behind

on the field to carry on the race, the dipping process must go on indefinitely.

The anopheles mosquito is one of the greatest barriers to progress in Africa. While large groups of Africans have built up a considerable immunity to malaria, blackwater fever and yellow fever, the debilitation caused by these diseases is a heavy drain on these peoples. The knowledge is available for combating this pest, but the economic task involved is truly colossal.

It was once considered that the white man's advance into Africa was retarded by vast armies of mosquitoes. It is equally true that the black man's advancement in Africa is grievously retarded by the same cause.

It may be argued that the task of clearing the ground of its insect pests is one for Governments to accomplish; but most African Governments will find this task beyond their borrowing powers if it has to be undertaken as a preliminary to economic exploitation.

### Tribute to Colonial Powers

Under the influence of the current moral pedantry, Africa has become a Tom Tiddler's ground for thousands of idle theorists and absentee reformers. The stern realities of the necessary reforms are too often disregarded as being of minor importance. The magnitude of the real tasks to be performed, the time and consistent toil which they will demand, are disregarded. The tools for the job will, it is assumed, fall like manna from heaven.

I shall, no doubt, be reviled as a trusted reactionary with a mind quite closed to the appeal of current popular clichés; but I remain unrepentant in the conviction that the only real contribution which has been made to the solution of the problems I have described has come from the much maligned Colonial Powers. Without their past contribution sub-Saharan Africa would still be Darkest Africa.

At present in this country and in America the sentimentalists occupy the centre of the stage in public discussion of African affairs. This has happened before. It too will pass. In Africa one must be a realist to survive.

## East Africa High Commission's Report

### Reports from Non-Self-Contained Services

THE TOTAL COST of the non-self-contained services of the East Africa High Commission for the year 1954-55 was just over £3½m., compared with £1½m. in the first half-year of 1954.

Kenya contributed £1.1m., Uganda £622,472, Tanganyika £735,061, and the Government of the United Kingdom £646,073. The next largest contributions were £78,300 from the Sudan, £34,673 from the Somaliland Protectorate, and £19,816 from Zanzibar.

The only self-contained and self-financing services of the High Commission are East African Railways and Harbours and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

### Income Tax and Customs Frauds

The Income Tax Department collected just over £15m. in the territories in 1955, including £959,000 in Aden. During the year 75,258 assessments were issued, compared with 32,470 five years previously. In that period the number of taxpayers known to the department increased from 37,858 to 89,807. The special staff investigating frauds had grown to 21 by the end of last year, in which 86 cases were involving recoveries and penalties totalling £950,000 were secured.

The Customs and Excise Department undertook 23 prosecutions and fines of £1,300 were imposed in 1,300 other cases dealt with under departmental powers. In 754 cases goods were seized. Increased vigilance has been exercised in port areas "to put down the small-

scale but nevertheless pernicious waterside smuggling of goods, chiefly ships' stores. These efforts resulted in the seizure of licensed small craft and a motor vehicle at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and it is hoped that these measures will bring home to the culprits the seriousness of these offences and the firm intention of the department "to stamp out illicit practices". The annual report for 1955, says:—

### Overcrowded Offices

"New customs houses are urgently required both in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, where the existing accommodation, however picturesque and commodious in the past, is seriously overcrowded and imposes unnecessary strain and inconvenience not only on the staff but also on the members of the public who have to do business there. Furthermore, the barrack accommodation of African preventive men at all the ports is either most unsatisfactory or non-existent, and it is essential that arrangements should be made to deal with this problem at a very early date. The housing accommodation of Asian and European officers is also an extremely pressing problem, requiring considerable capital expenditure.

"The second great need of this department is the provision of proper training. Recruits in all ranks will henceforth largely come from the indigenous population. In view of the complexity of the task of collecting customs and excise revenue, it is essential that there should be established in the department a training school where recruits and promotion candidates can be suitably trained in their duties.

Import duty collections almost reached £19½m., or £4½m. above the 1954 figure. Excise collections at £5.6m. showed an increase of £1.4m.



Export and import traffic through the ports of East Africa totalled 4½ m. tons, compared with 4 m. tons in the previous year. Imports through Mombasa at 2,150,000 tons compared with 1,870,000 tons in the previous year, and exports at 1 m. tons were up by 76,000 tons. Traffic handled at the port of Dar es Salaam totalled 945,000 tons (814,000), and at Tanga 350,000 tons (302,000).

Traffic over the railway increased by 14% to almost 5½ m. tons. Railway revenue at £17.4 m. was £2.1 m. above that of the previous year. Harbour revenue at £3.8 m. increased by £900,000.

Postal revenue exceeded £4.2 m. but gross expenditure, including capital expenditure, was £1 m. higher. The number of letters, post cards, and printed papers handled almost reached 107 m., an increase of 7.6%. Registered and insured items accounted for 3% of the total mail traffic. Parcels handled increased by 12% to 1.6 m., the number of parcels received from abroad rising by 13% above the 1954 total.

**Agricultural Research**

The first development phase of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization was completed.

"It saw the conversion of a wattle forest into a developed research station with administrative, laboratory, and library buildings, and a small residential township. It witnessed the expansion of the small scientific staff that remained after the war at Amanzi into the present organization of 27 senior research officers in 15 scientific divisions.

"The first phase was most closely linked with the name of Sir Bernard Keen, F.R.S. It was under his guidance that the layout was planned of the 1,600 acres of land at Muguga which had been presented by the Government of Kenya, and that the buildings and plant were designed. He initiated the research establishment and its programme.

"Work was continuing on the study of soil-water relationships in the Lower Rufiji Basin of Tanganyika, where a new irrigation experimental farm is to be established, and similar work is also being done for a scheme near Lake Baringo in Kenya.

"Studies on the depth of penetration of wattle and eucalyptus roots at Muguga have been continued. These have been excavated, washed, and photographed down to a depth of 20 ft. and soil moisture samples taken, as a preliminary to a study of the water used during the year by these species.

"The Soil Chemistry Division has started work on some of the factors that control the organic matter or humus content of East African soils, and in particular some of the factors which control the rate of conversion of organic matter to the gas carbon dioxide.

The Inland Fishery Research Organization determined the specific identity of 20 species of tilapia.

**Bush-Babies**

The Virus Research Institute continued its work on yellow fever, concentrating on the problem of maintenance and transmission in the drier areas. "We believe the natural hosts in these areas to be the bush-babies (*Galago* spp.). Survey work, sponsored by W.H.O., has now been carried out in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and reveals that immune bush-babies are present in both countries. Further work in Karamoja indicates that infection almost certainly occurs in the nest. As it seems that in some areas at least mosquitoes cannot be the vectors, work continues in an attempt to transmit the virus by the bite of the mites which infest these animals and their nests. So far this has not been done successfully, but it is now known that the mites can maintain the virus for at least some days."

The Typhus and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization found that human sleeping sickness in the Nyanza Province had changed its character and taken the form of the more acute and dangerous Rhodesian disease, in contrast to the milder West African form of earlier years. The problem is being investigated.

The Desert Locust Control and Survey reported: "The desert locust plague continued to be a serious threat to British East Africa throughout 1955, necessitating large and costly campaigns to prevent widespread invasion of the crop areas. The goal was high but the objective was achieved, and no significant damage was caused by locusts during the year.

"The increasing importance of the Somali Peninsula in control campaigns and the withdrawal of several previous contributors to the work of Desert Locust Control led to a

reduction of the organization's activities further afield, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula, where by the end of 1955 Desert Locust Control had either withdrawn its teams entirely or greatly reduced its scale of operations in Kuwait, the Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Aden Protectorates and Eritrea."

"At the end of 1955 the total strength of the Desert Locust Survey and Control was 12 officers and 572 vehicles.

When the East Africa Tourist Travel Association began operations in 1948 it was thought that East Africa might receive about 10,000 visitors a year. Statistical returns for the first nine months of 1955 showed that the total for last year will have been about 50,000, not counting the thousands of in-transit sea passengers and crews of ships.

Those in-transit passengers and crews are thought to spend not less than £600,000 in East Africa during the year, and documented visitors are calculated to have spent about £6m.

Visitors to the East African Office in London numbered more than 13,000, excluding people asking merely for tourist information.

**East Africa House**

Of East Africa House, the inter-racial club at 36-38, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London, the report states:

"The club continues to expand. The measure of its success and popularity can be gauged from the fact that the membership rose from under 2,000 to more than 2,500. Signs were not wanting that the pressure on accommodation and the public rooms must involve sooner or later an expansion of premises, a matter which received the anxious consideration of the general committee throughout the year. There is no doubt that the club constitutes a most useful and valued amenity for East Africans in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt also that the club is very popular and is fulfilling a most useful function."

A rise of £6 m. in the value of exports from East Africa was attributed entirely to increased volume at a time at which world prices in respect of the main export commodities—coffee, cotton, and sisal, operated to the detriment of East Africa. Though shipments of coffee increased 46% in volume, there was a net gain of only £1.3 m., and though sisal exports were raised by 8% in volume, there was a net decrease of £1 m. in value. Tea increased in volume and value, to become the fourth export commodity, showing a net gain of £1.6 m. on the year.

The value of imports rose by £22,700,000, an increase of 20% over the previous year, and, with unit prices showing only a slight general upward trend, this increase is attributed mainly to the import of larger quantities. The machinery and transport equipment group showed an increase amounting to £10 m., of which £2.2 m. was due to increased imports of railway rolling stock, £2 m. to commercial vehicles, £1.4 m. to motors, and £1.4 m. to industrial and commercial machinery.

The report is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s.

**Spending Habits in Uganda**

**Survey in Masaka and Gulu Areas**

MARKET SURVEYS undertaken in the Masaka and Gulu areas of Uganda are the subject of a report by Marketing Development Co., Ltd., who were commissioned by the Government of the Protectorate to obtain information on the incomes and expenditures of African producers of cash crops in the districts mentioned.

The field workers were all African, who were closely supervised by a European, Mr. M. Hicks-Beach. Though the number of African families interviewed was small (70 in the first case and 60 in the second), the results are considered to give a fair picture for the localities.

In the Masaka area 29 of the respondents had an annual income under £100, 23 an income between £100 and £200, and 18 one above £200. In Gulu, a much more remote and less developed district, 26 had an income under £25, 20 one between £25 and £50, and 14 one over £50.

The report says, *inter alia*: "When a cash income is earned food and clothing seem to be the first objects of spending. Blankets and a few simple household utensils are usually bought next, and a bicycle as soon as possible. As income rises a decreasing proportion is spent on food. The proportion spent on clothing remains approximately steady. The richer respondents provided themselves and their wives lavishly with clothes, but bought only a modestly increased amount for their children.

"Expenditures on durable goods rose with income, chiefly due to purchases of corrugated roof sheets and carpenter-made doors and windows; cement to face the house was usually found to be the next desire. The emphasis at this stage was on improvement of the exterior of the house, largely, it seemed, in order to create visible evidence of prosperity, although the fact that corrugated sheet is non-inflammable had no doubt some — though, it is suggested, incidental — influence. Little was provided for the interior of the house beyond a few rush mats and chairs.

Only, in the survey experience, when income exceeded £500 was a start made to furnish the house, and ideas on this subject are limited even among the very richest Baganda in Masaka district.

"Respondents were found to spend quite freely on education, provided they had some surplus income after budgeting for food, drink, and clothing. They did not, however, appear willing to economize on these items to provide for education.

#### Hypochondriac Tendencies

Surprising sums were expended on medicines, injections, and on doctors, some of whom had little or no claim to the title. Advantage is taken of the hypochondriac tendencies of some of the Baganda by self-styled doctors and, to an extent, by pedlars of quack remedies, although the latter did not appear to the survey team to operate on any significant scale.

"Only a very small number of respondents bought cigarettes; a few more smoked locally-grown tobacco, but the habit of smoking seemed from answers to questionnaires and from observation to be comparatively rare, and almost always very moderate where it existed, in the country districts. Buying of European drink was not found to be widespread, and most of the expenditure against drink and tobacco goes on African drink.

"The Muganda does not normally buy regularly from a favourite shop. Even when he goes out to spend only a shilling or two on salt or kerosene he commonly looks round the shops in leisurely fashion before deciding where he will buy, and it was quite usual to find a man going to various markets and centres in the course of a few weeks, even for small day-to-day purchases.

"The collection of detailed budgets from the respondents was made easier by the fact that, among them at least, only the man went shopping, even for the women's clothes. Occasionally a woman might be allowed to accompany her husband, but none of the respondents was known to give his wife money to allow her to go off on her own.

"There appeared to be convincing evidence against the theory that the peasants put large sums of money permanently and purposelessly out of circulation, and equally convincing evidence that they do save for specific ends.

"It would be against common sense to suppose that there are none with the miser's compulsive desire to hoard for the mere satisfaction of possession; indeed, we heard stories of porters coming upon hoards which had been buried for years. Such cases appear, however, to be the exception, and, it was said, increasingly rare because in general only the old men who had never become accustomed to money failed to use it. The conclusion reached was that in the survey areas there was little money permanently but a considerable amount temporarily out of circulation.

#### Disinclination to Work Hard

"During the survey, when the price per pound of coffee was only half that paid two years ago, some cultivators said that they intended to plant more trees or try to increase their yield per acre by fertilization. Generally, however, there seemed to be no widespread or strong determination to make real efforts to regain the incomes of the best post-war years.

"The most powerful is almost certainly a great disinclination to work harder. The Baganda have never had to toil to produce a livelihood, and since 1950 have probably done progressively less as rising prices enabled them to hire more immigrant porters. They are unwilling to accept the unpleasant truth that the standards they briefly enjoyed can be won again only by labour.

"From 1950 to 1954 their incomes increased enormously, due to no efforts of theirs. Indeed, they could have been paid even more for their coffee if the Government had not kept part of the money to form a price assistance fund.

"When any were persuaded to consider seriously a situation in which prices below the present level had to be accepted

for the foreseeable future, they tended to regard it with fatalistic gloom. They could not imagine themselves working much harder nor did they expect to get higher productivity from their porters, partly because they extended their own interpretation of a day's work in large measure to their labourers and partly because they believed that the migrant porters would not stay with an employer who pressed them to any extent, even if some form of bonus was offered.

"It appeared, in short, that an appreciable increase of productivity depended on a fundamental change of attitude which could hardly be expected to come rapidly. On the other hand, there seemed no reason to despair. The Baganda's desire for material things and their high valuation of the prestige which they feel possessions to confer are likely to make them resist a considerable lowering of their standards. "A very cursory series of visits to Masaka and the trading centres within 20 miles of it show that the standard of trading and display are very low. Perhaps if retail standards had been higher, or if there had been more aggressive direct production, less money would have gone to internally produced goods and services, though this is by no means certain for food, such as meat and fish, and drink are undoubtedly among the items on which Africans most readily spend as their cash incomes begin to increase and least readily economize.

"It is almost certain that the peasants' incomes could have been spread over a wider range of goods and that traders going direct to the consumers with suitable goods could have obtained a much larger share of the money spent than in fact they did. The cultivators had not increased their incomes by their own efforts in order to satisfy deprived wants. Large amounts of cash were handed to them, and they looked around for means of spending it.

"It seems not unlikely that, for instance, more gramophones, records, radios, furniture, footwear, clocks, watches, and perhaps bicycles, motor-cycles, and cars could have been sold if they had been more actively presented. Generally, no very strenuous measures were taken by importers, wholesalers, or retailers to obtain all the business they might have had.

#### Town Attractions

"In the situation as it is a surprisingly wide range of goods is available in Masaka itself, and methods of display, though poor by Western standards, are good compared with those in outlying trading centres. New shops have been built with windows, and a number of the proprietors have restrained themselves from filling the windows with a heterogeneous jumble and show a few articles relatively effectively.

"Respondents often said that they had bought a cheap shirt or a working dress for a wife or daughter from a rural trader, but had gone to Masaka — in a few cases to Kampala — for their best clothes.

"The rural shopkeepers who were visited, all within 20 miles of Masaka, were well aware that they were losing much business to the centre. Some attributed this wholly to their supposed inability to buy as well as the Asians, while others complained vaguely that the Asians had advantages which they could not share.

"Whether or not they interpreted the situation correctly, these traders were discouraged by it from trying new products and from energetic attempts to sell goods which they had become convinced, most people would buy in Masaka. Indeed, the most clear-sighted of them were reducing their ranges and concentrating on increasing their turnover of foodstuffs, medicines, household necessities, cigarettes, etc., which they knew were bought locally.

"A number of the leading East African selling agents and their principals have now recognized the need to take a more direct part in the promotion of their goods, instead of simply selling to wholesalers who generally do little more than wait for orders to come to them. Several are or will be taking their products to the retailers and displaying them and publicizing their brand names to the consumers.

"Many Africans open shops primarily to acquire a certain prestige, and look to their gardens as the sources of food and cash income. Little general shops will continue to exist, as they do in much more advanced communities. Even the promising traders need much instruction, which must be sustained by regular visits to be effective, and the aim should be to ensure that a small number, scattered through the trading centres, do reach and maintain a good standard. Clear and, most important, continued guidance seemed likely to be much more essential to this achievement around Masaka than provision of capital. Certainly advice on the employment of capital is badly needed, but many of the traders worth encouraging probably have adequate resources if they are properly used.

"The few traders, all Asians, carrying a range of attractive, good quality textiles, which were considerably more expensive if also more attractive than those widely stocked by other Asians and by Africans, were among the exceptions doing a fair volume of textile business."

(To be continued)



### *the Bank Manager struck gold*

Not many Bank Managers would claim to be gold-diviners; one did, and was. At the time, he was the Manager of our Selukwe Branch, and was asked to inspect a failing mine. He divined two chutes of gold; digging began;

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# PERSONALIA

MR. GERVIS HUXLEY has been written "Talking About Tea".

MR. D. M. SPENHIM has been elected a director of Lloyds Bank.

MR. THOMAS M. HARRIS has been elected to the board of Low and Bonar Ltd.

SIR STEWART JAMES leaves London this week to revisit Southern Rhodesia.

SIR FRANCIS DE C. has joined the board of Anglo-Alpine Company.

LORD McCORDON DALE has been elected chairman of the British Producers' Association.

MR. M. K. KAGWA, Crown prosecutor in Uganda, has been appointed an acting resident magistrate.

THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH and MRS. WARNER recently paid a short visit to Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HENRY IZARD is making good progress after his operation at the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenhurst Park, London.

SAYED RAHMATALLA ABDALLA has presented his credentials as first Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan to India.

MR. STANLEY HULME has been elected president and MR. J. ARTHUR BYRNE vice-president of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

VISCOUNT CHAMBERS was one of the guests of THE QUEEN at a small private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace one day last week.

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, will spend January and February in Central and East Africa.

MR. BASIL SMALLPIECE, managing director of British Overseas Airways Corporation, and MRS. SMALLPIECE are visiting Southern Africa.

MR. CLIFFORD EVANS has joined the board of Thomas Firth and John Brown, Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests.

MR. H. F. BAGLETON, a director of Tracey Blagdon and Co., Ltd., left London Airport on Tuesday for a visit of seven weeks to East Africa.

MR. DON HARPER, a young footballer from Limbe, Nyasaland, has arrived in Great Britain for an extended trial with the Glasgow Celtic team.

SAYED CHOUDRI ALI AKBAR KHAN is now ambassador of Pakistan to the Sudan, and MR. JOSEPH POSRISIL Czechoslovakian Minister Plenipotentiary.

## THE SUEZ CANAL BEING CLOSED,

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THE HON. ISABEL CATTO, world president of the Young Women's Christian Association, has paid a short visit to East Africa on her way back from a tour of the Far East.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR has been in hospital in London for several weeks in consequence of an injury to her back. She has just completed 10 years in the House of Commons.

MRS. C. N. M. HARRISON, who at the age of 82 has left Nairobi to live in England, has given her house in Kenya to the East Africa Women's League for use as a home for old people.

MR. EDWIN WARDLE, Ngeroni, Southern Rhodesia, formerly a director of Pilkingtons Tiles, Ltd., has an estate in England valued at £15,937, on which duty of £1,176, has been paid.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his appointment as Governor-General, FLORENTINO GABRIEL TEIXEIRA was entertained to dinner by the Consular Corps in Mozambique.

LORD LIMERICK, chairman of the Medical Research Council and SIR HAROLD HIMSWORTH, its secretary, who is also chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, will visit East Africa next month.

MISS ELSPETH CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, was married in Mombasa Cathedral last Saturday to MR. JOHN MUIRHEAD, son of Brigadier and Mrs. Muirhead, of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

MISS J. G. PILMER has arrived in Kenya from Great Britain to take up the post of principal of the Highridge Teacher Training College, Nairobi, the only institution of the kind for the training of Asian women teachers.

DR. JAMES ROSS INNES, director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre, has been appointed medical secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Research Association, and will take up his new duties next April.

VICE-ADMIRAL ARNOLD KARO has recently spent a week in Ethiopia as head of an American technical mission of six members, who accompanied by Ethiopians, made a three-day air survey of the basin of the Blue Nile.

MR. R. E. WILLIAMS and MR. W. S. WILSON have been appointed London managers of the Standard Bank of South Africa as from January 1. From the same date MR. W. F. MCGRIGG will become assistant manager in London.

A British amateur golf team consisting of Messrs. A. M. M. BUCHER (Elie Golf House Club, captain), I. CALDWELL (Sunningdale), A. H. PEROWNE (Royal Norwich), and P. E. SCRUTTON (Sunningdale), will leave London by air for Kenya on January 3.

MRS. CLAUDE ANDERSON has been elected president of the East Africa Women's League for 1956-57. Mrs. J. M. SILVESTER, Mrs. E. M. MACHIN, and Mrs. L. MACKENZIE are, respectively executive officer, honorary secretary and treasurer, and librarian.

MR. WAIHENYA S/O KAIRU, an African employee of the petrol section of 57 Supply Depot at Kahawa, Kenya, has received a commendation card for good service for rescuing an Asian mechanic who had been overcome by fumes at the bottom of the pump house, 20ft. below ground-level.

PROFESSOR SAAD ELDIN, vice-chancellor of the University of Khartoum, is shortly to visit the Netherlands and Great Britain to interview candidates for teaching posts in the university. DR. HAMMUDA, the deputy vice-chancellor, is to interview Egyptian candidates in Cairo.

SIR ROBERT BARLOW, chairman of the Metal Box group of companies, MR. F. C. HOWARD, a director of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. HOWARD, and MR. B. D. STROUTS, deputy general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STROUTS were among those who reached Southampton last Friday in the STIRLING CASTLE.



MR. ROGER KELSEY, editor of the monthly magazine published by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. has resigned in order to return to England. His successor is MR. J. J. GRICE, a South African, who for the past 10 years has edited the journal of the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa.

THE RT. REV. J. KIWANUKA, Roman Catholic Bishop of Masaka, said when addressing old boys of St. Henry's College, Kitovu, that every educated African owed very great debt to Europeans, and that he was deeply concerned at the increase in suspicion among Africans in Uganda of European activities in the country.

MR. G. BARNARD, lecturer in English at the Institution of Education of the University of London, will be director of studies for the fourth annual residential study course on English language and literature to be held in Tanganyika Territory under the auspices of the British Council. The meeting place will be Mpwapwa. The course will last from January 7 to 18.

MISS MARGOT BOILEAU, games mistress at the Jean Piaget School, Lusaka, has received the Gladiator Trophy from SIR ROY WELLESLEY, the Federal Prime Minister, after being elected the Federation's "Sports-woman of the Year". Miss Boileau captained the South African women's hockey team which won every match in an international tournament in Australia earlier this year.

MR. F. E. POPPER, head of the fisheries economics branch of the Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome, is visiting Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo to advise on the marketing of fish. Early next year an economist of the branch will make a prolonged study of the subject. DR. W. F. HAMPTON, head of the fish-processing section of F.A.O. in Rome, visited Uganda recently.

It was not MR. A. P. MITCHELL, director of Surveys in Uganda until August last, who sailed for Cape Town in the CARNARVON CASTLE on her last voyage, but another person of the same name and initials. The Mr. Mitchell who left Uganda four months ago will, we understand, shortly leave for Malaya. The present Director of Lands and Surveys and Commissioner of Mines in Uganda is MR. A. S. M. SMITH.

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included MR. & MRS. E. F. CARROLL, MR. T. H. ELTON, MR. A. R. EYRE, MR. A. M. FLETCHER, MR. R. D. M. DAVIDSON, MR. M. V. DAY, MR. P. M. DUNN, MR. H. HARGREAVES, MR. G. JONES, MR. J. J. C. M. LUNGEN, MR. J. E. MADOCKS, MR. E. F. A. RICE, MR. H. M. SCOTT, MR. K. O. SHIPLEY, MR. H. SILBERBERG, and MR. J. H. VYE.

MR. ROBERT DE S. STAPLEDON was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. LORD STAPLEDON was also received. They had arrived in London a few days earlier from Tanganyika Territory.

### Folio Scout's Courage

SCOUT PHILIP HANDFORD, an 18-year-old polio victim of Kiriwe, Northern Rhodesia, has received the Cornwall Badge, the highest award in the movement for personal courage. It was presented by the Governor and Chief Scout of Southern Rhodesia, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PENNYLON WILLIAM POWELL. Handford was stricken by polio over two years ago. He spent some time in an iron lung. He has kept up his scouting activities, learning Morse code from a trainee nurse above his bed. He has fastened himself to a peg with the aid of a

### Obituary

#### Tributes to Lady Hitchcock

TRIBUTES to Lady Hitchcock, wife of Sir Eldred Hitchcock, of Tanganyika Territory, whose death we recently announced, have appeared in *The Times*.

Sir Edward Bligh wrote:

"Those who have valued Toynbee Hall during the last 40 years will remember Pat Hitchcock with gratitude. During the 1914-18 war many of the residents had been killed and a new team had to be built up in the White-chapel Settlement. Pat went to the Warden's Lodge as a young bride, and her daughter Henry was born there. Into a community which had previously experienced femininity only in the form of Dame Henrietta Barnett's challenging influence, she introduced the warmth of affectionate friendship and the charm of a young mother. Canon Barnett had said that you cannot love your neighbours unless you know them, and you cannot know them unless you ask them to parties. Pat's parties in her basement for frightened women during Zeppelin and Gotha air-raids were full of neighbourly love. A good sight, too, to see her and her baby camping with her troop of boy scouts.

"When her husband died, she had established Toynbee Hall they moved on to wider spheres, in which she still sought out people to whom she could give help and hospitality, and she gave it warmly and gaily. An old friend visited her at her death-bed: he and she sang together, as they had used to do in earlier days. The poet Blake died singing. It is a graceful way of surrendering the gift of life."

Another friend wrote:

"Nearly two years ago Eldred Hitchcock and Pat, his wife, visited the lovely church of Burford in the Cotswolds and determined to put into practice a vague idea conceived over 50 years before to restore the 15th century chapel of St. Peter. This was to be their thank-offering and memorial.

"Many contributed to the work, the president of the Royal Academy, the craftsmen of Burford and London, the experts in stone from the ancient Taynton quarries; and this planning to beautify a beautiful church became a sustaining thought for Pat in her long illness. Few people thought that she would live to see the work completed, but three weeks ago, wonderful to relate, she attended a long service on All Souls' Day, stood up to join in the hymns, and herself unveiled their joint memorial.

"But it was not only this which gave her such faith and strength and courage to endure pain and discomfort; perhaps it was because all the time she was thinking and planning lovingly for others. All who visited that quiet sick room came away humbled and inspired. Her many friends, her family, and her devoted husband will arise and call her blessed."

### Princess Marie Louise

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE, who has died in London at the age of 84, visited West Africa in 1925, East and Central Africa in 1929, and Southern Africa a year ago. For many years she had been keenly interested in African developments, and as president of the Forum Club she had long concerned herself with forging contacts between women in this country interested in Imperial affairs and those visiting the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth and the Colonies.

DR. JOHN OGLETHORPE WAKELIN BARRATT, M.D., D.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., who has died at his home in London at the age of 94, went to Nyasaland in 1907 as senior member of the Blackwater Fever Expedition organized by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

## Mr. Norman Larby Retires African Education in Kenya

MR. NORMAN LARBY, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya, said before his departure from Nairobi to long leave in England pending retirement.

The total expenditure on African education in 1945 was £11,000 a year. This year the sum provided for African education is just over £2m. During the period the number of African children attending school in Kenya has gone up from under 100,000 to over 300,000.

During his tenure he considered that attention should be diverted from achieving the eight-year course of primary education planned by the Government for African children, but it was essential that the course should be framed with enough practical bias to fit the African child for life in his own country. More responsibility must be put on the African community through their district councils for running their own education system. They should have more executive power because otherwise progress was bound to be limited.

### Thirty Years' Service

Mr. Larby, who has devoted most of his 30 years in Kenya to African education, was born in England 51 years ago, and was educated at Bedford Modern School and Cambridge University.

He taught for eight years at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, and was for two years engaged in Arab education at the coast. Before becoming Assistant Director in charge of African education in 1945, he was for eight years principal of the Machakos African Government School. He was promoted Deputy Director of Education two years ago.

Mrs. Larby is a daughter of the late G. M. M. Harrison, of Nairobi. One of their three sons has joined the Kenya Administration as a temporary district officer in Kisumu. The other sons are at school at Gordonstoun and Rugby.

## Poaching in Kenya's National Parks Elephants' Services to Other Game

POACHERS are still busy in Kenya. The extent of the trouble is indicated by the fact that in two weeks one African and his three sons killed 21 elephants illegally and that on another hunt six men killed 19. One African ranger was killed last year when trying to arrest poachers, and others were shot at with poisoned arrows.

The annual report for 1955 of the Royal National Parks of Kenya shows that the warden of the Nairobi park has a busy life. He has received telephone calls asking him (a) to remove a leopard which was a danger to air-guns at Nairobi West Aerodrome, (b) to deal with another leopard which was at a camp cookhouse at Langata, (c) to go to a house on the Wrenbury Estate, Nairobi, where a lion was alleged to have tried to force the front door, and (d) to stop determined efforts by seven lions to attack some stables and sheep pens. Some 115,000 persons visited the Nairobi park during the year.

Elephants are a predominant feature of the Nairobi park. The report stresses their importance, as "without them very few other creatures would be able to survive. Elephants clear the bush near water, they make roads for themselves and others, and they dig holes in the sand which many other animals use. Without elephants the whole cycle of life would be interrupted, and therefore they are as important in this area as water itself.

### Big Tuskers

"I have often wondered whether it is due to the nature of the food they eat or is influenced by the minerals in the soil or whether it is merely a hereditary tendency. There is now general support for a theory that big tuskers beget big tuskers. If all elephant bulls with heavy ivory were to be destroyed it is likely that the elephant herds of the future will not include any large tuskers. There is certainly good foundation for the theory, since in parts of Tanganyika where many big tuskers have been shot out, seldom is it possible to find elephants carrying more than 30 lb. weight of ivory.

"By making roads into remote areas and by increasing our administrative control we have obtained more information and for that reason it is suggested that poaching might appear much less than it used to be. I cannot subscribe to this view, as the amount of killing in the eastern park and on its borders is on such a scale that it could not possibly have occurred like this in the past, and certainly cannot continue if we wish to save any wild life in the Tsavo Park."

The report, which is profusely illustrated with attractive photographs of game by Mr. Cowie, the director, is not priced.



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London Manager:  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,  
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Information Officer:  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

## African Elections

A CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE established in Uganda to consider the Government's proposals for arrangements for the election at the end of 1957 of representative members of the Legislative Council is composed of the Chief Secretary (chairman), the Attorney-General, the Administrative Secretary, Mrs. B. Saben, and Messrs. H. K. Jaffer, K. Ingham, Y. K. Mulondo, B. N. Kufwanya, J. K. Babiha, J. W. Lwamafa, G. B. Magezi, E. J. Obwangor, A. Opwa, and C. K. Patel. All are members of the Legislative Council.

## Indian M.L.C. Support Suez Policy

MR. N. S. MANGAT, an Indian member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and president of the Kenya Indian Congress, strongly supported a motion expressing satisfaction with Britain's policy in the Middle East. "The Government," he said, "should maintain its line that it expects loyalty towards itself and towards the Government of Great Britain in concept and indeed from every British subject."

### Federal M.P.s Greet a Private Member

#### Lord Malvern on the Back Benches

TRIBUTES WERE PAID TO LORD MALVERN in the Federal Parliament when he left his seat as a private member.

Dr. Alexander Scott, independent member for Umtata, said that Lord Malvern had not lacked the physical or mental powers to remain where he was situated nevertheless he had stepped down. Now that he was released from the responsibilities of Ministers, and regarded as Prime Minister, he hoped that he would play his part as a back-bencher, that he would occasionally criticize the Government and that he would be of use as a taste of those enlightening and entertaining arguments which would be heard. He rejoiced that like Sir Winston Churchill, Lord Malvern had chosen to remain in the House.

#### Linked With Rhodes

MR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Dominion Party (Opposition) member for Beaufort, thought that Lord Malvern was already bringing the experience of many among the back-benches.

Mr. J. Gulland, Federal Party member for Umtata, said that the former Premier had led the country from strength to strength. Had it not been for the courage of his resolutions, his optimism and his vision, we should not see today the progress and development which is afflicting us. He has given great service to this country. His name will go down linked with that of Rhodes as the two people who have done most for this part of Africa.

Captain F. B. G. G. Hambway, said that Lord Malvern's example, loyalty, sense of duty and tremendous capacity for work, which had illustrated how a leader in public life should conduct himself.

Higher salaries for Ministers have been approved by the Federal Parliament at Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Prime Minister's salary is to be increased from £5,000 to £5,250, and that of other members of the Cabinet from £3,500 to £3,250.

### Rhodesia's New Chief Secretary

#### Mr. E. D. Hone Transferred from Aden

MR E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary, Aden, has been appointed Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to succeed Mr. T. Williams, who has been appointed Governor of the Teward Islands. Mr. Hone was educated at Wellington College, Rhodesia, Laverley College, South Africa, and New College, Oxford, and is a barrister. At the age of 24 he went to Tanganyika as a cadet in the Colonial Service, becoming an Assistant District Officer two years later.

In 1945 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles. He was seconded for duty in Palestine in 1946. He became Colonial Secretary in East Aden in 1948 and Chief Secretary, Aden, in 1953. He will take up his new duties early in the New Year.

### Changes at Rhodesia House

#### Mr. H. J. Hodges Succeeds Mr. W. Bond

AN ANNEWEL PART for Mr. William Victor Bond, has held at Rhodesia House last Thursday, when the High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Reilly, made a presentation of a plaque on behalf of the staff.

Mr. Bond, a lieutenant, attested with the British South African Force in 1919, served through all ranks in the C.I.D., and became divisional criminal investigation officer for Mashonaland in 1944. In the following year he was transferred to London as settlement officer on the High Commissioner's staff. On the formation in 1951 of the British Immigrants Selection Board, he was appointed secretary and a member of the board.

His successor as secretary is Mr. H. J. Hodges, who recently returned from Salisbury, Bornan Kent, he joined the C.I.D. in 1937, served in the Criminal Investigation Department, like Mr. Bond, is holder of the Queen's Police Long Service and Good Conduct medals.

### Christmas Boxes

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Gilbert Reilly, and the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman Eric W. Apps, J.P., handed over the first of the gift packets of Rhodesian cigarettes to disabled ex-servicemen at Birmingham on Monday. This was the tenth occasion that the Rhodesia Tobacco Association had sent this Christmas gift of half a dozen cigarettes to disabled ex-servicemen in the United Kingdom. The Alexandra Physical Society, a philanthropic organization, organizes the distribution. Every disabled ex-serviceman receives a box of 50 cigarettes together with a greetings card.

### Auditor General Retires

MAJOR CHARLES JAMES, the Federal Comptroller and Auditor General, has retired after more than 45 years' service. He was seconded privately and entered the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service in 1911. He was Comptroller and Auditor General in Southern Rhodesia from 1943 to 1953, when he was appointed Federal Comptroller and Auditor General. He served in the 1914-18 war in East Africa, and was awarded the Military Cross.

Electricity is available from Gwelo to Umtata and from West Nicholson to Shinye. The former supplies more richly served per head of population than Southern Rhodesia, and there are few countries where electricity costs as little. — Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Power.

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## Sudan Minister Address to U.N.O.

### Long Struggle to Get Rid of Imperialism

SAYED MOHAMMED MAHGOUB, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, said in his address to the United Nations that the Sudan was now free in handling its internal and external affairs, and that by joining U.N.O. (the Sudan has taken its full share of sovereignty), he added: "In this juncture we are unable to ignore the fact that many of the African and Asian countries are still subjected to the yoke of imperialism. World peace could not be achieved until these countries had become free from foreign domination."

Referring to the United Nations Organization, he said that some of its articles seemed the discussion of matters connected with colonized countries as an interference in the internal affairs of colonizers. That destroyed the principles for the preservation of which the United Nations was set up. He called for the amendment of those articles in order to provide for the liberty of all nations.

### Lack of Confidence

Sayed Mahgoub said that the dispute between East and West was due on the one hand to lack of confidence and the spirit of co-operation and the desire to solve human problems by peaceful means and on the other hand to the wish of great Powers to legitimate small nations and ignore their right for self-determination. He appealed to the United Nations to lay down specific and detailed programmes to enable small nations to obtain and enjoy their liberty and independence.

The experience of the Sudan, during its long struggle to get rid of imperialism had proved that persistence for liberty and independence usually came before economic development. It was therefore incumbent upon U.N.O. to help belated nations to obtain independence first.

The Suez Canal was an integral part of Egypt, and it fell under the control and discretion of that country.

Messages from Khartoum report the arrest of 30 mutineers near the Uganda-Sudan border. An officer and 76 others are still at large.

## Africa's One Ray of Hope Today

### Views of Bishop of Matabeleland

THE RT. REV. JAMES HUGHES, Bishop of Matabeleland, who left London Airport a few days ago to return to his diocese after a very busy time in the United States and the United Kingdom, told the *Church Times* on the eve of his departure:—

"In Rhodesia the soils are set fair in spite of various snags we've are being watched for—the Federation provides the one ray of hope for Africa today. If the experiment works out, there is no reason why I should not see the whole of the African continent; but the spiritual foundations will have to be strengthened. In Central Africa, may be that we are seeing the last opportunity within our grasp to build up a decent society in which neither one-sided nationalism, such as that fostered by hate in South Africa, nor Communism has any place."

He described Bulawayo, his diocesan headquarters, as a fine city containing 42,000 whites and 60,000 Africans, and recent arrivals from Britain as "a godless crowd" for the most part.

Since Dr. Hughes became bishop three years ago, more European priests have joined the diocese, bringing the total to 26, and five more African clergy have brought their number to 12.

In the last six months the bishop has spoken 165 times and slept in 85 different beds in England and America. In the United States he appeared on television on three occasions.

## U.K. Generosity to Federal University

### Should Inspire Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, as we reported recently, has received from the U.K. a further allocation of £150,000. The council of the college has expressed deep gratitude for this further generous assistance from the British taxpayer, adding:—

"The new capital allocation will enable the college to proceed immediately with certain projects to which it attaches high priority. Among these are the construction of part of the agriculture laboratories and extensions to the students union."

"The college has decided to institute degree courses in agriculture when it opens in March, 1957. These will be available for all men and women students, and will provide an opportunity for the common study of European and African agriculture. The agriculture laboratories to be built at Mount Pleasant are a necessary complement to the facilities on the demonstration and experimental farm at the Archie Henderson Estate which the Federal Government has recently presented to the college."

"The college hopes that this further generous support from the people of the United Kingdom will inspire a great response from the peoples of the Federation when the college launches its national appeal for funds during the coming 12 months."

## British and Commonwealth Shipping

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., presided at a staff dinner at Grosvenor House last Thursday. Among the guests were Major Gwilym Lloyd-George, Home Secretary, who proposed the toast of the company, Captain G. W. Wakeford, principal of the School of Navigation in Southampton, who toasted "those who serve", and Sir Nicholas Cayzer, deputy chairman of the company, who replied. Later, Mr. C. J. Curzon, who was recently seconded from the Union-Castle company as staff liaison officer, presented on behalf of the group staffs an inscribed silver dish to the chairman and a pair of silver rose bowls to Lady Rotherwick, as mementoes of the occasion.



-they have such a good name

## APPOINTMENT

### The Incorporated Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Limited, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary to the Chamber, which is expected to become vacant shortly. The duties of the post, which is of a highly responsible and confidential nature, include the following:

Generally to supervise the Chamber's Director and Executive Committee for the provision of efficient clerical and secretarial services to the various departments and committees of the Chamber, and for their co-ordination and supervision. He is also personally in charge of high level committee work, and of certain of the more specialized of the Chamber's functions. He is responsible for the maintenance of the Chamber's property, including buildings and houses, and for the administration of subordinate staff. In addition, he acts as Company Secretary of the Incorporated Company.

#### Qualifications

Applicants must have a good education and a record and recent and substantial experience in responsible positions in industry entailing duties of a similar nature to those outlined above.

The possession of secretarial and accountancy qualifications will be an advantage, but is of less importance than character and experience of the right kind, preferably in a mining industry.

Maximum age 45, but this may be relaxed in the case of applicants who are otherwise exceptionally well qualified.

A medical examination will be required before appointment and applicants must be in first-class health.

#### Terms

Starting salary will be according to experience, but will not be less than £2,150 per annum, basic. In addition, the post carries the following benefits:

Cost of living allowance, at present amounting to £5 4s. per month; a "Copper bonus" which fluctuates with the price of copper, and currently amounts to 694 per cent. of basic pay; a house with basic furniture at a sub-economic rent; generous leave; pension and medical benefit schemes. The Company will provide first-class fares for the successful applicant and his family from his home to Kitwe.

#### Applications

Applications (in duplicate and preferably typed) should be forwarded by air mail to the Secretary, Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 134, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, marked "Confidential—Secretary," so as to arrive not later than 15th January, 1957.

They should contain the following particulars in the order given here:—

1. Name, age, family, nationality, and religion.
2. Full details of education, degrees, and professional qualifications, with dates.
3. Positions held since leaving school/University, including war service, if any, in chronological order.
4. Full particulars of present position.
5. Names of two referees (for possible future use, with applicant's permission).
6. Date when services can be made available.
7. General information regarding eligibility and regarding outside interests.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Applicants may be called for interview either in London or in Africa, at the expense of the Company.

Applicants who are employed in the copper-mining industry of Northern Rhodesia should submit their applications through their mine management.

### Kenya Police Air Wing

ABSORPTION of the Police Air Wing into the permanent establishment is proposed. It would consist of seven pilots and two flights, based on Nairobi and Nyeri respectively, under Wing Commander A. N. Framcombe, who joined the Air Wing when it was first formed in 1948 and has charge of it during the Mau Mau rebellion.

## Failure to Consult the Commonwealth Question Which Should be Answered

A MOST SERIOUS ASPECT of developments in the Middle East, this newspaper has suggested, was the failure of H.M. Government to consult adequately with the other Governments of the Commonwealth, or even to notify them promptly when the Cabinet decided upon invasion of Egypt.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was, we believe, the first publication to concentrate attention upon this matter.

Professor Nicholas Mausegh has now asked in *The Times* the questions which we have put in leading articles. He wrote:—

"In May, 1944, in an address to both Houses of Parliament at Westminster the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, claimed that we had 'a continuing conference of the Cabinets of the Commonwealth' which dealt, from day to day, and not infrequently from hour to hour, with matters of common concern'. What happened to this continuing conference at the time when the United Kingdom Government was contemplating active intervention in the Middle East?"

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies maintained that there had been consultation all the time, but since all the Prime Ministers of the oversea members of the Commonwealth have stated that they were not consulted before action was taken this presumably refers to the period since the crisis only and is of no relevance in this context.

"Why were Commonwealth Governments not consulted in advance? The plea that there was not time hardly carries conviction. With modern means of communication not much time is in fact required.

"Moreover, even if there were not time to consult Governments there was surely time to consult High Commissioners. Were the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London in fact consulted before an irrevocable decision had been taken? If neither Governments nor their representatives were consulted, were they at least kept fully informed of the policies of the United Kingdom Government in the Middle East?"

#### Lack of Candour

"After all, in the making of policy many eventualities have to be considered, and if the machinery of Commonwealth consultation had been used one would have expected an exchange of view about possible courses of action: Did it take place? The surprise evinced in oversea Commonwealth capitals at Britain's precipitate action would suggest not.

"Was there then a deliberate lack of candour on the part of the United Kingdom Government towards its Commonwealth partners? I should like to see this damaging but widespread suspicion dispelled, but nothing so far said by Government spokesmen has served to dispel it.

"The system of Commonwealth consultation, which has earned many well-deserved tributes in the past, is the foundation of Commonwealth co-operation. This has been recognized at Imperial Conferences and meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

"It was written into the External Affairs Agreement with Ceylon in 1947, section 2 reading: 'In regard to external affairs generally, and in particular to the communication of information and consultation, the Government of the United Kingdom will observe the principles and practice now observed by members of the Commonwealth'.

"If these principles and practice are to be disregarded by the senior partner in the Commonwealth, the prospects of its effective survival seem slight indeed. Do the Government really regard the Commonwealth as of negligible importance?"

"Or did they— it is an equally disturbing thought— not realize that their action would divide it so deeply? If so, were they not enlightened by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the traditional exponent of Commonwealth views in the Cabinet, and one moreover who has recently returned from an extended tour of the Commonwealth?"

"Some of these questions surely deserve less evasive answers than they have so far received. For those of us who believed and still believe that a multiracial Commonwealth community and still constitutes a hopeful, if difficult, experiment in international co-operation, the prejudicing of its future by the precipitate action taken in the Middle East, is unforgivable. As the present Prime Minister of Canada observed with studied understatement, 'Commonwealth ties have been weakened'.

**Parliament****Release of Copperbelt Detainees  
Northern Rhodesia's Common Roll**

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Member for Rugby, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many of the detained leaders of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union had been released from Mumbwa camp, what number had been banished from the Copperbelt, and under what order.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD replied that all 54 detainees, including 45 members of the union, had been released. All but one were released from entering the Western Province—in which the Copperbelt lies—by orders made by the Governor under the Emergency Powers Regulations. Five such orders had since been revoked.

Mr. BROCKWAY asked what provisions there were for common electoral rolls for the election of Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council.

The Minister replied that there was a common electoral roll, consisting at present of 13,382 Europeans, 1,254 Asians, and 11 Africans. Voters must be resident, adult British subjects, must satisfy a property test or have an annual income of not less than £200, and must be able unassisted to complete and sign the prescribed form of claim for registration.

**Detention Camps in Kenya**

Replying to MRS. EIRENE WRITE (LAD.), MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the detention camp at Manda Island, Kenya, was visited monthly by a visiting committee and that the committee of inspection for the camp at Saiyusi Island would shortly make its first monthly visit.

**Information Officers**

In a statement on information officers in his department, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that 19 were employed in London and overseas by the Colonial Office. The 13 engaged in Press relations work all had practical journalistic experience.

**Central Legislative Assembly  
Membership Increased by Ten**

THE MEMBERSHIP of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was increased yesterday from 24 to 34. Hitherto the Assembly has consisted of a Speaker, seven ex-officio members, three nominated members, and 13 non-official members. The nominated members, have now been increased from three to six and the non-official members from 13 to 20.

Two nominated members each will be appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. In Kenya and Uganda these members are to be persons holding office of emolument under the Crown, but in Tanganyika one need not necessarily hold such office. The six non-official members from each territory will be appointed in the following manner—

In Kenya three will be appointed by the Governor; they need not be members of the Kenya Legislative Council. The other three will be elected—one by the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one by the Asian Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and one by the Representative Members of the Legislative Council appointed to represent the interests of the African community. The three so elected need not be members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

In Tanganyika three will be appointed by the Governor and the other three elected by the Representative Members of the Legislative Council from among all the members of the council.

In Uganda three will be appointed by the Governor and the other three will be elected by the Representative Members of the Legislative Council from amongst their own number.

There will now be two Arab members instead of one. They will be appointed by the East Africa High Commission.

A Bill to establish the Kenya Society for the Blind as a statutory body to deal with all aspects of welfare work for the blind in the Colony has passed its second reading in the Legislative Council.

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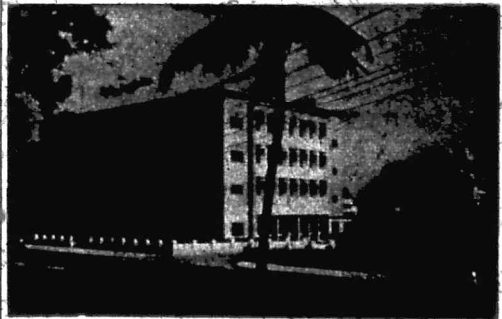
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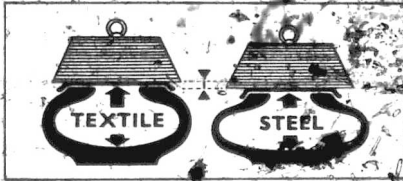


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# MICHELIN 'METALIC'

### Opinions on Middle East Problem United Kingdom and the United States

TO THE MANY OPINIONS on the Middle East problem, quoted last week we add the following:

**Sunday Times:** "The United Nations committed itself in October to the principle that the control of the Canal should not be subject to the politics of any country. With its face on the spot it has a unique opportunity, which it wastes at its peril, of insisting that this principle be made effective."

"American policy during the past month seems to have resigned itself to the United Nations as if the latter were a wholly amiable, not an assembly of interested parties. With Britain and France, involved leadership of United Nations policy must pass to the United States, as the strongest power with the most numerous adherents, unless it is challenged by the United States. That challenge has been lacking. The reality is that we have a common interest, a common foe, a common foe to all that we prize. Now is the time to cease recriminating and face the stark, unflinching truth that prevailed before the events of September awakened the world to the truths about the Middle East."

**The Spectator:** "Anti-Americanism in this country is stronger now than it has been for years."

"American policy in the Middle East has unquestionably been unsuccessful but the lurchings of Mr. Dulles have been little greater than those of this country. It is to be hoped that the Americans realize that their Middle Eastern policy has been at least as bankrupt as ours."

"The Americans do not share the British capacity for seeing defeats like Dunkirk as great victories. They do not believe that we were indulging in noble actions. They believe we were trying to destroy Nasser and safeguard the Canal. In claiming success for our operation we are rather in the position of a member of a smash-and-grab gang coming back to a relative who had opposed the operation and saying: 'We have been extremely successful, we have not actually lost any jewellery but we did break the window.'"

#### No Meeting of Minds

In New York the Foreign Secretary solemnly said: "The result of our action was to unmask the extent of the Soviet infiltration. Exactly a week before his number two at the Foreign Office, Commander Noble, had admitted that our action had done nothing of the sort, that we had known all along about Soviet infiltration before the invasion as we did after it. In American Government circles such a statement could only excite derision."

"A much worse remark by Mr. Lloyd was: 'There was no time in the emergency for any consultation which we could have liked to have had with our friends. The poor old influence of the telegraph and of normal diplomatic contacts, the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, is so far from Downing Street.' It was also on the telephone."

"The thing was in the meeting of minds, the calculated moves of the British Government and the mad order under the Government's orders, the American alliance was something that could be broken in one step. So it switched itself almost immediately it tried to switch it again. Finding that it could not do so, it has been following its victims by kicking them up."

"The British Government must try to restore the trust it has weakened. The balance is all the basis of world peace. If it is destroyed, the danger of a world war will again be most grave."

**The Economist:** "The British Parliament has presented the unhappy spectacle of two parties threatening to cut off the country's nose, the Tories in order to save their face and the Opposition in order to spite it."

"The Tories are shocked by two sets of emotions. That which appears uppermost in the mind is the desire to pretend that the defeat at Suez has really been a great success. The second, untested emotion in the Conservative Party is resignation."

"No doubt the Tories are quite right to believe that there is a group in the American State Department which has worked completely against Britain's views on the free world's interests in the Middle East during the last four years. What is impossible to understand is why so many Tories should strive to

justify by force the rest of the American administration into the hands of this group. The only man, Mr. Eden, has done."

"This crisis has shown that Britain cannot succeed in any major external adventure on which it embarks alone. The essential Tories will be the first to agree that it has also shown that the United Nations cannot take over the burden. There remains only the American alliance and the standing friendship upon which it rests."

"The Americans can be pleased only by careful, patient diplomacy into areas where they are not doing their duty, they cannot be shocked into them by their friends, but are much more likely to be shocked out. When the United States at last comes into the Middle East, Israel and Russia will have achieved this; Britain and France will have delayed it."

#### Traitors and Gangsters

Mr. ALAN CRAWLEY, M.P., Conservatives regard Mr. Gaitskell and his followers as near traitors who are gloating over the failure of their country's intervention and are using the whole episode for purely party advantage. Most of the Labour Party regard those who follow the Government as moral gangsters who have sacrificed their country's honour for a judicious attempt to 'go it alone'."

"The Labour Party genuinely deplores Nasser's actions, but believes that to counter them except through the United Nations is to descend to Nasser's level. The Government genuinely believes that the United Nations has a constructive and that it has relied on it any longer would have meant the triumph not only of Nasser but of all the forces the United Nations was established to curb."

"However much the United States may woo them, there is not the smallest chance of the Arab-Asian-Soviet bloc agreeing to establish the State of Israel and so desirable a settlement to be made. Even if they were to be won over, there would still not be the two-thirds majority necessary to establish and impose frontiers, and without such imposition the war is bound to break out again."

"We are jointly responsible with the United States for the existence of Israel. We are jointly determined not to allow Russia to dominate the Middle East. Since, both parties in this country admit the force of these arguments, surely they can sink their differences and promote them."



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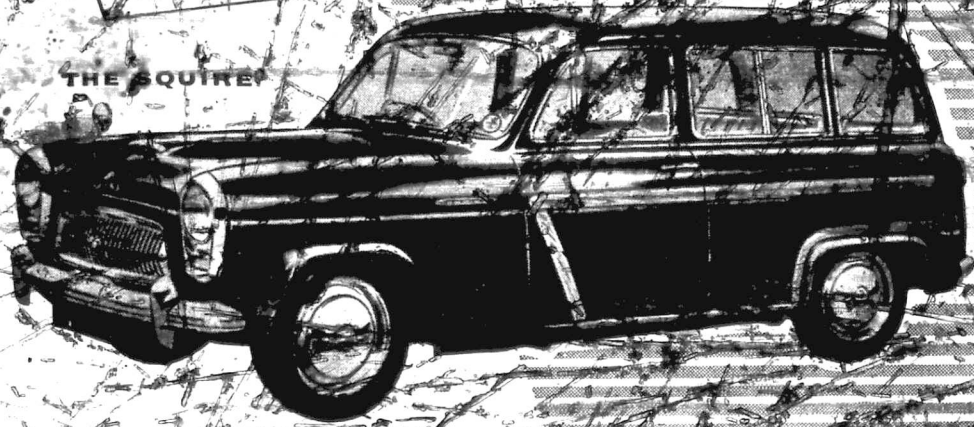
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- Murphy Chemicals (East Africa) Ltd.
- Peirce, Baumann & Co. Ltd.
- Southern Pine, Ltd.
- Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.
- The Uganda Grain Milling Co. Ltd.

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## Saving Dollars on Cigarettes

### Rhodesian Content Could Be Doubled

REPLIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS indicated that the British Government had been misinformed about the part which Rhodesia could play in saving dollar expenditure on tobacco, says a statement by the Rhodesian Tobacco Growers' Association.

It recalled that Board of Trade spokesmen had twice affirmed that British manufacturers were already taking all the tobacco leaf which they could, and that any further reduction in the present 10% of dollar tobacco in British cigarettes would so change their character and flavour that consumption would almost certainly drop.

The association replies that since 1945 the non-dollar content of British cigarettes has been progressively increased from 10% to 39% without causing any consumer resistance. Annual consumption has in fact risen from 212m. lb. to 234m. lb. since 1948, when makers began using more Rhodesian leaf, and the average British cigarette now contains 22% of Rhodesian leaf.

Some of the most eminent leaf experts, says the association, consider that the proportion of Rhodesian leaf could be gradually doubled without any adverse effect on consumption.

The Rhodesian tobacco industry is committed to spend nearly £1m. over a five-year period on research into the grades which British manufacturers chiefly require.

## New System for Chamber of Commerce

### Nairobi Adopts Change of Management

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has decided to change its system of management.

Henceforth four standing committees, each of four members and a chairman, will be responsible for advising the chamber on their special subject. They will deal (1) with legislation; (2) with the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Government of Kenya, taxation and general financial matters; (3) with railways, airways, harbours, postal services, electricity supplies, and other matters; and (4) with development.

The chairman of each standing committee will be a member of the management committee of the chamber. Five other members will be elected from a panel of names submitted by the trade sections. All members of the management committee will retire annually, but be eligible for re-election. All past presidents will be honorary members of the management committee, but only the immediate past-president will be entitled to vote.

## Coast Power Co., Ltd.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., has registered a new wholly-owned subsidiary to be known as the Coast Power Co., Ltd., to take the place of the parent enterprise as a licensed bulk supplier of electrical energy to the Coast Province of Kenya. It will apply for a bulk supply licence covering the supply of power expected from the Pangani Falls hydro-electric scheme in Tanganyika and the new Kipevu power station in Mombasa. These arrangements should not affect the cost of electricity at the coast, for the new company is a non-profit-making undertaking.

## Cargo Handling in Mombasa

AN AVERAGE OF 808 BILL-OF-LADING TONS of cargo per working day was achieved on general cargo ships loading and discharging in Mombasa during October, the highest figure since records started in 1948. During the first three quarters of this year the respective averages were 640, 672, and 789 tons. All figures exclude bulk oil. The highest general import performance of recent years was achieved when early in October the B.I. liner KENYA discharged at a rate of 1,977 tons a day to ensure the vessel's arrival in Dar es Salaam in time to act as a floating hotel at the time of the visit of Princess Margaret.

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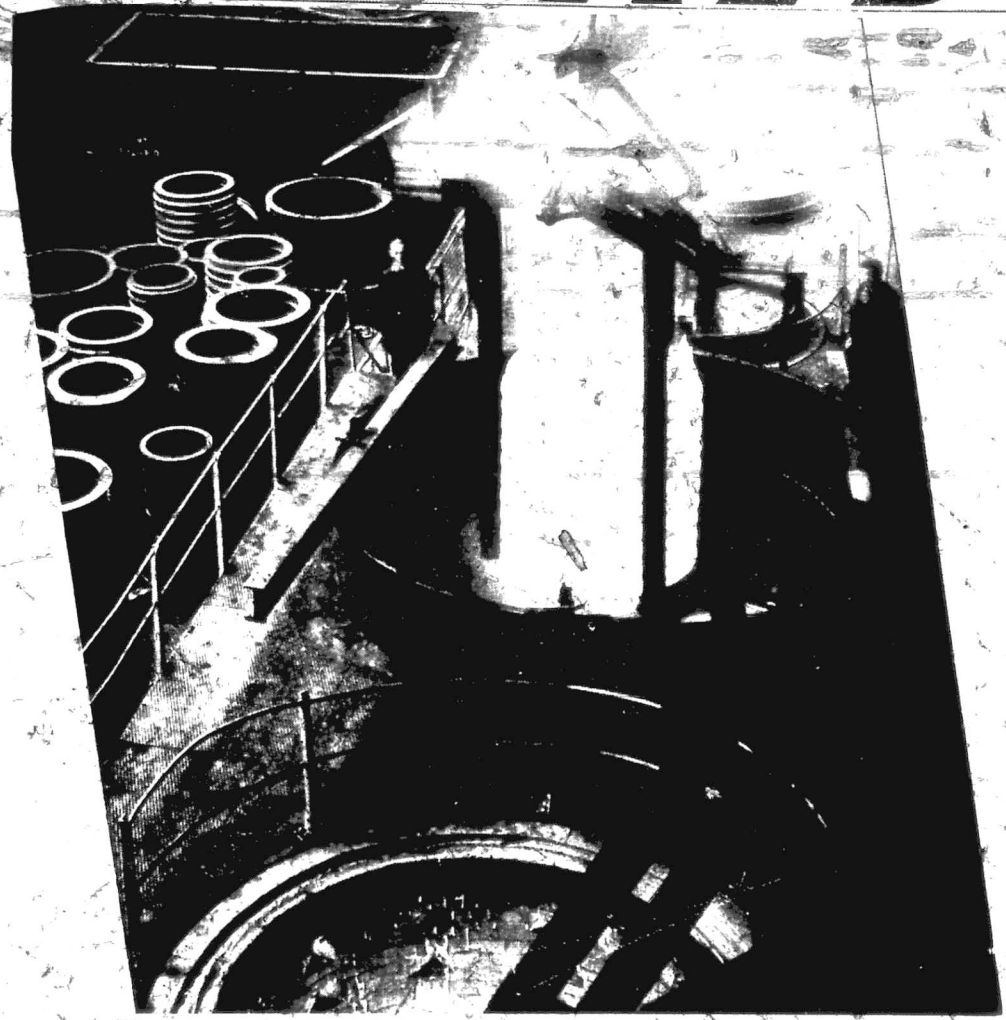
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## Barclays Bank D.C.O. Report Making Rain for Tabora

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., after providing for taxation and deducting transfers to its reserves, out of which provision is made for diminution of assets, earned a net profit of £1,261,189, in the year ended September 30, compared with £1,152,101 in the previous year. Reserve receives £500,000, and dividends totalling 8% require £594,884, leaving a carry-forward of £476,420, against £310,115 brought in.

The issued capital is £12,910,150 in shares of £100, the reserve stands at £9m, and current liabilities at £584,651,181. Assets appear at £66,583,431, including British, Dominion and Colonial Government securities at £108,380,209, other quoted investments at £8,797,468, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., at £5m., premises at £10,847,584, and £71,012,146 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Julian S. Cossley (chairman), Mr. A. C. Barnes and Sir G. C. Gibbs (deputy chairmen), Mr. A. S. Aiken and Mr. F. Seebohm (vice-chairmen), Sir E. G. M. Viscount Portal of Hungerford, and Messrs. A. T. Emrys-Evans, C. Fitzherbert, R. E. Fleming, A. L. Grant, G. N. M. Law, G. F. Lewis, G. G. Money, H. F. Oppenheimer, E. V. Whitcombe, and Captain D. Fitzgerald. The secretary is Mr. C. F. S. Pringle.

The 31st ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 28, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which the adoption of new articles of association will be considered.

The text of the chairman's statement appeared in last week's issue.

## Mitchell Cotts Report

MITCHELL COTTS AND CO., LTD., have declared a second interim and final dividend of 15%, making 25% for the year to June 30, compared with 20% in the previous year. Group net profit was £675,000 (£675,538), after tax of £870,000 (£835,000). Before arriving at the trading profits of £1,923,000, or £1,458,000 after depreciation, minority interests, etc., net assets in Saudi Arabia and Egypt were written down by £320,000 to £1 nominal.

ALTHOUGH WEATHER CONDITIONS at Tabora, Tanganyika, are abnormal and the rains unusually late, efforts by the East African Meteorological Department to make rain by firing salt-loaded Naval rockets at the clouds have succeeded in putting a measurable amount of water in the town's reservoir. Mr. J. H. Brazell, director of the department, said on his return to Nairobi after supervising the experiments that during 12 days, waiting only three had provided the right cloud conditions — thick cumulus clouds at least 10,000 feet thick and with a base between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. "We used about a dozen rockets on those three days, and the seeding produced rainfall which we could measure in our network of 30 rain-gauges spread all over the catchment area, and this helped the reservoir to some extent. We hope that very soon we shall get the right sort of clouds and produce a worth-while rainfall in the right spot."

## Large Citrus Enterprise

OVER 73,000 CITRUS TREES are ready for planting at the new Hippo Valley Citrus Estates in south-eastern Rhodesia, according to the chairman of the company, Mr. Ray Stockill. A strip of land three miles long and 500 yards wide has been prepared to receive them as soon as the rains set in. The land is beside the Lundi River, which will provide irrigation. Mr. Stockill said this was only the start of the development plan, and that overseas buyers had already made approaches about purchases, though the trees would not fruit for three or four years.

The Federal Reserve Bank of the United States has sent three representatives to the Sudan to advise the Government on the establishment of a central bank.

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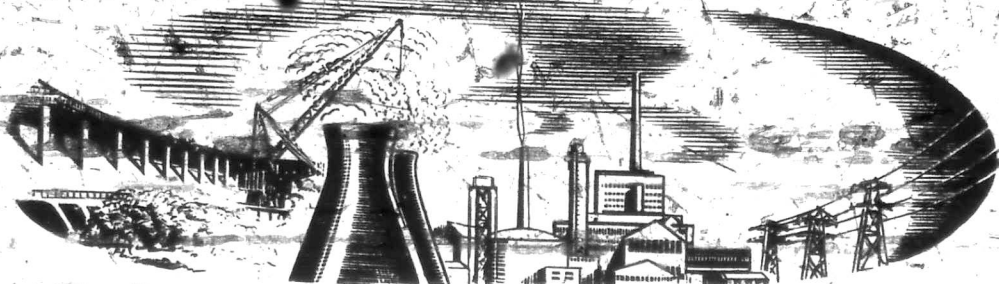
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## MINING

## Problems of the Copperbelt Contrast with Belgian Congo Policy

THE CONTRAST between the tranquility of the African labour force on the mines in the Tanganyika province of the Belgian Congo and the recurrence of strikes on the copper mines in the adjacent areas of Northern Rhodesia is accounted by a special correspondent of *The Times* largely to a great difference in housing policy.

In the course of a long and interesting article he has lately written:

"One underlying cause of the trouble does not, as might be unreasonably supposed, lie in the highly developed system of mine compounds. The mining companies' intentions are of the best, and money is being lavished on high-standard free housing and excellent social services. But all mines live on company property, which means that they have no security when they cease to be employed for whatever reason; they return to villages in the Native reserves. It is impossible in these conditions to develop a contented, stabilized urban population."

The situation is radically different in the Belgian copper mines, where compounds do in fact exist, but where higher-paid miners have the option of drawing 30% of their allowance and going to live in African townships. There, under assisted schemes, they can build and own their own homes and live their generation on generation.

Moreover, welfare and recreation in Rhodesian mine compounds is paternalistic and highly organized, rather as in a good school of regiment. Belgian townships are African communities in which the shops, restaurants, and all normal aspects of city life are run by Africans for Africans at the level of African requirements. One Congolese who was working in Rhodesia commented that the money was much better in Rhodesia, but there was little to spend it on. *Les noirs in Rhodesie servent*.

### Fun and Hygiene

"There can be no doubt that this is one of the main reasons for the comparative tranquility in the Belgian as opposed to the Rhodesian mines. Africans prefer fun to hygiene, and one of the results of the present system is that they spend far too much time playing politics."

"The reason for the companies' policy is, of course, fear that by adopting the ownership system they would lose their labour force, as there would be no guarantee that second-generation, urbanized Africans would do down the mines. All the same, a big swing of opinion in favour of Africans owning their own houses is now taking place in both Government and non-official circles."

"The removal of suspected troublemakers has undoubtedly resulted in an easing of tension and a sense of relief in the Copperbelt, which is by no means confined to Europeans. The Copperbelt troubles have, however, to be viewed in proportion. Your correspondent has been visiting regularly since 1947, and every time a dispute has been in progress which one would expect to flare into open violence at any moment, the union leaders here are adepts at practising brinkmanship."

"The Government's recent strong action will give a breathing-space, but new grievances and new leaders will ultimately arise, and any tendency to test on ours instead of pressing on with reforms would be exceedingly dangerous."

### Progress Reports for November

**Coronation Syndicate.**—At the Arcturus mine 1,265 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 3,147 tons of ore, with a working profit of £5,001. At the Muriel mine the corresponding figures were 1,088 oz., 2,667 tons, and £1,087; and at the Tebeve mine 546 oz., from 1,884 tons of sand treated, and £1,087.

**Falcon.**—15,690 tons of ore were milled at the main mine for 2,777 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,026. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 2,260 tons, 464 oz., and £46; and for the Bay Horse mine 1,100 tons, 268 oz., and £10.

**Central Motor.**—24,000 tons of ore were treated for 3,026 oz. gold and a working profit of £38,414. At the Pickstone mine the respective figures were 7,098 tons, 1,490 oz., and £34.

**Kentan.**—2,358 oz. gold were recovered at the Kentan mine from milling 17,000 tons of ore. There was an operating profit of £3,761.

**Maple Consolidated.**—A working profit of £3,761 was earned from milling 2,451 tons of ore for 834 oz. gold.

### Rhodesian Corundum Exports

WHAT IS CLAIMED to be the only corundum mine in the world is now exporting to South Africa and the United States 500 tons a month of its workings at Gossession. 40 miles from Salisbury. Corundum is so hard that diamond drills make practically no impression on it, and it is only within the past five years that a use has been found for the rock which is sufficiently important to justify exploitation. It is estimated that the present reef contains about 350,000 tons of corundum. Flots to make explosive charges are melted instead of being drilled out of the rock face. The mine is owned by a South African company which buys the ore, crushes it and then processes it into refractory bricks. The world's largest blast furnace, now coming into operation at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, is lined with corundum bricks, which considerably extend the life of furnace linings.

### General Chemical Corporation Report

GENERAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, LTD., a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, earned a consolidated profit of £17,481 in the year ended June 30, compared with £50,711 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £8,000, and a dividend of 10% requires £15,000, leaving a carry-forward of £2,481 against £23,812 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company is £150,000 in shares of 5s. Reserves total £1,200,000, mortgage bonds stand at £124,400 and current liabilities at £120,343. Fixed assets appear at £226,029, township property at £83,231, and current assets at £384,254. The directors are Messrs. S. Hayden and D. Hayden (joint managing directors), A. H. Taylor, S. Marks, and R. D. Hayden.

### Prospecting in Tanganyika

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., have been granted the right to investigate a total of 120,000 square miles of Tanganyika. Scintillometers, magnetometers, and electro-magnometers will be used in aerial surveys.

### Bancroft Strike Quickly Ended

SOME 250 WHITE MINERS struck at the Bancroft copper mine in Northern Rhodesia last Saturday in support of 18 men who walked out after a dispute with the underground manager. The strike ended on the following day to permit negotiations with the management.

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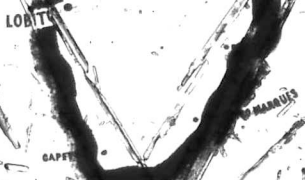
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