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TANGA

Standard Bank Commercial Report From Tobacco to Timber, Growing

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA report issued a few days ago concerning commercial conditions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, states that traders in the three territories look to the payment of arrears to all classes of civil servants to improve the present dullness of markets, and suggests that the upward spiral in the cost of living "is unlikely to be arrested in the face of the increased spending power in the hands of the public."

The report continues:—

Kenya Colony.—In the cotton piece-goods, cosmetics, and certain hardware lines, there has been a lull in the market during an anxious month, due to overstocking, arrears of more attractive lines, and a hold-off or a drying up of spending power. With the approach of the harvest and production of the financial strain is likely to ease. Commitments of Japanese cotton goods may be difficult during the revival of the extensive and very competitive pre-war trade in Native requirements.

Residential property continues to be a high priority in building, but new construction seems to be catching up on the demand—admittedly at very high costs. In all towns the pressure on shop and office accommodation remains very high, and land prices remain at high levels but much below the peak. It is now realized that the boom faded out three months ago.

Uganda Cotton Programme

Uganda.—Stocks appear plentiful, but business has been slow and money is much scarcer. With the opening of the program within the money position is likely to become much easier. Reports from cotton areas show that the increased production programme is well under way under favourable weather conditions. Coffee also promises a satisfactory yield during the coming season.

Tanganyika.—From most sources and trading reports of business activity, concerned with the export of Native crops. The heavy stocks of cotton pieces and other goods have been moved to some extent. Shipments of goods, particularly sugar, have been landed in Zanzibar because of congestion in Dar es Salaam harbour.

The issue of the currency is sound, and the confidence in the money situation in the momentary cash position is somewhat strained.

The cost of living index is rather high at this time since 1947.

The cotton season in the Lake provinces is full swing, and reports indicate that the season will be up to the average. The Bukoba coffee crop is slow in coming into the market, and the estimates have risen to just over 4,000 tons.

Tanganyika 4½ per cent. Stock

TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT 4½% Guaranteed Stock 1948-60 is to be repaid at par on December 1. Formal Notice to this effect was given in the *London Gazette* last Friday. The announcement is in accordance with the terms of the issue, under which the stock is redeemable on June 1, 1948, or earlier on any interest date on or after June 1, 1948, unless notice is given. No conversion offer will be made, and the interest will be covered by the sinking fund and other money available to the Government of Tanganyika. The issue was made at 9½% in June, 1928. The amount of stock now outstanding is £2,070,000. The last record price on the London Stock Exchange was at 105½ on August 12.

Native production of all crops in Southern Rhodesia this year is officially estimated at approximately 4,000,000 bags of 200 lbs. each, about 628,000 bags of which are likely to be marketed. The total value is 2,000,000 bags of maize. After the producer's needs have been met, the estimated surpluses are: groundnuts, 170,000 bags; rapoko, 22,000; beans, 50,000; munga, 41,000; kafir corn, 10,000; and sorgho, 7,000 bags.

Satisfactory results have been obtained in experiments for the control of leaf-rot in tobacco in Southern Rhodesia by the use of copper sprays.

Policy of Rhodesian Company

MR. A. J. WADMAN, resident director in Southern Rhodesia of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., is reported in a cable to the *Financial Times* to have, one last week that the company's tobacco production had been progressively reduced over a period of years owing to Native labour shortage, and that it had now been decided to cease tobacco growing in favour of timber growing, which would pay better. The telegram stated:—

"For a number of years," says Mr. Wadman, "our main interest has been timber growing. The demand for our timber has been so great that we have had to import it from India with deliveries. Our afforestation programme has proved far more beneficial than we had expected."

"We have more land for afforestation. Only a few years ago we had a farm near Marandellas, and we have now the Macheke area. At present we have 20,000 acres for afforestation."

"Timber is a more secure business, and from the long-term point of view is more secure than tobacco. Mr. Wadman says that the company's timber is purely domestic, and in no way is it affected by the depression of tobacco-growing in the Colony."

The company was originally formed by the British South African Company to introduce tobacco growing on a commercial scale. Since then the Rhodesian tobacco industry has expanded to such an extent that this pioneer company is now a relatively unimportant contributor to its output representing less than one-fifth of 1% of the Colony's total crop.

The company's sideline of timber growing and planting has meanwhile developed more rapidly than the main function of tobacco growing, and the stage has now been reached where the title "tobacco company" is a misnomer.

The first helicopter to visit Rhodesia is expected to arrive in November, when a Westland Sikorsky will be used in experiments in pest control and spraying crops.

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Of Commercial Concern

About 80 Rhodesian manufacturers now receive customs and excise rebates on raw materials according to the Department of Commerce and Industries. On the recommendations of the tariff advisory committee, this form of Government assistance was extended last year to manufacturers in industries including alcoholic beverages, aluminium hollow-ware, explosives, citrus products, plastics, cutlery, steel windows and doors, metal trunks, neon type lights and signs, meat export, and methylated spirits.

Ten thousand tons of Italian cement will arrive in Southern Rhodesia in September and in addition bulk cargoes will be coming forward from Britain. By April the Colony should be in the clear for cement. This statement was made recently by Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance. The new cement works in the Colony should be in operation in January, giving an annual output greater than at the Bulawayo works.

Tobacco sales during the 19th week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 2,864,504 lb. of fire-cured leaf, valued at £390,630, an average of 32.73d. per lb., making a total for the season so far of 53,465,436 lb. for £7,269,705, averaging 32.63d. per lb. Fire-cured sales for the 19th week were 1,700 lb. for £79, an average of 11.23d. per lb., bringing the total to 778,151 lb. for £59,545, averaging 18.37d. per lb.

Mr. R. N. Lines, of Mulufira, has pointed out that an excellent British-made car is for sale there at £90, has to compete with an American article of the same size but superior in many details which costs only £75. Whereas an excellent British 14 h.p. car is on sale on the Copperbelt at £655, a 26 h.p. American car superior in every way for Northern Rhodesian conditions is available at £610.

How Radio Telephonic Service

A radio telephonic service from East Africa to the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland is now available between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. The respective charges for the first three minutes and each subsequent minute are 66s. and 22s. in the case of the first three countries and 72s. and 24s. for Switzerland.

The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board announced on Friday last that 38,000,000 lb. of fire-cured Virginian leaf, equivalent to 67% of the total so far auctioned this season, has been bought for export to Great Britain. About 20,000,000 lb. of leaf remains to be sold in the Colony during the next six weeks.

Messrs. John Mowley & Co., Ltd., public works contractors, who recently opened offices in East Africa, report a net profit for 1946, after meeting taxation, of £205,735, against £194,601 in the previous year. The dividend on the ordinary shares is again 10% and £151,593 is carried forward.

Building permits issued in Northern Rhodesia recently include: Co-operative Creameries of N. Rhodesia, £16,000 (for a cheese factory); Spa Food Products Ltd., £8,000 (milk and water factory); Mr. T. Gumbis, Luanshya (tea room); and Mulufira Management Board, £6,000 (shops).

United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd., have announced an interim dividend of 7.50% on the ordinary and deferred shares, free of Southern Rhodesian tax but subject to non-resident tax. This makes a total of interim dividend of 20% (the same). The final dividend last year was 5%.

Messrs. Lewis & Pearl Ltd., produce brokers with large East African interests, have made a provisional arrangement for the purchase of the whole of the capital of Durantes Ltd., retailers of British and Oriental carpets, furniture, and furnishing articles.

High-Grade Steel from S. Rhodesia

That Southern Rhodesia would become one of the four main sources of the world's supply of high-grade steel was predicted by Mr. William Geamill, South African employers' delegate to the International Labour Office, when speaking in San Francisco.

Gatooma may expect considerable industrial expansion during the coming year, says the mayor in a recent report. Many industrial sites have been allocated to firms of established repute, and plans are in hand for doubling the size of the cotton mills.

Monthly production of woollen blankets in Kenya has reached an average of 5,300. In the factory, which is owned by Lord Hutton of Taitton, all looms are operated by Africans.

Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have introduced a weekly service of pulling motor coaches between Kampala and Goma (Lake Nyi).

Central African Airways' latest addition to its fleet, a Bristol 170 freighter, was flown out by Captain Robert McIntosh, chief pilot of Airwork, Ltd.

The first sod of the new One One factory of Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries was turned recently.

B.S.A. Board

UNDER THE NEW COMPANIES' ACT in this country, directors must retire at the age of 70 unless the shareholders of a company expressly decide otherwise. As a consequence of this new rule, there has been much public discussion of the ages of members of the boards of prominent companies, and the Daily Telegraph has called attention to the fact that five of the nine directors of the British South Africa (Charter) Company are over 70, and that the average is the exceptionally high figure of almost 69 years. Mr. A. E. Hadley is 78, the Duke of Abercorn and Sir John Chancellor are 77, Sir Dougal Malcolm (the president) and Mr. P. J. Baird are 71, and the youngest member of the board, Mr. Leo D'Eranger, is 50.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report. From Tobacco to Timber Growing Policy of Rhodesian Company

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA report issued a few days ago concerning commercial conditions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, states that traders in the three territories look to the payment of arrears to all classes of civil servants to improve the present dull tone of markets, and suggests that the upward spiral in the cost of living "is unlikely to be arrested in the face of the increased spending power in the hands of the public."

The report continues—

Kenya Colony.—Inferior cotton piece-goods, cosmetics and certain hardware lines have been a drag on the market during an anxious month. This is due to overstocking, arrears of more attractive lines, and either a holding off or a decrease of spending power. With the approach of the harvest and production seasons the financial strain is likely to ease. Consignments of Japanese cotton goods may be the forerunners of the revival of the extensive and very competitive pre-war trade in Native requirements.

Residential property continues to be a first priority in building, but new construction seems to be eating up on the demand—admittedly at very high costs. In all towns the pressure on shop and office accommodation remains very high. Land prices remain at high levels but, with below the peak. It is now realized that the boom faded out three months ago.

Uganda Cotton Programme

Uganda.—Stocks appear plentiful, but business has been dull and money remains scarce. With the opening of the produce season the money position is likely to become much easier. Reports from cotton areas show that a reduced production level is well under way under favourable weather conditions. Cattle also promise a satisfactory yield during the coming season.

Tanganyika.—From most bazars and trading centres come reports of business activity concerned with the marketing of Native crops. The heavy stocks of cotton piece-goods seem to have been moved to some extent. Shipments of Indian cotton goods have been landed in Zanzibar because of congestion in the Salsam Harbour.

The tone of the bazaar is sound, and there is plenty of confidence in the future, although at the moment the cash position is somewhat strained.

The cost of living index is now higher than at any time since 1939.

The cotton season in the Lake Province is in full swing and reports indicate that the season will be up to the average. The Arabica coffee crop is large in quantity in the market, and the estimate has fallen to over 4,000 tons.

Tanganyika 12 per cent Stock

TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT 4½% Guaranteed Stock 1948-68 is to be repaid at par on December 1, Formal Notice to this effect was given in the *London Gazette* last Friday. The announcement is in accordance with the terms of the issue under which the stock is redeemable on June 1, 1968, or earlier on any interest date on or after June 1, 1948, on three months' notice. No conversion offer will be made and the maturity will be covered by the sinking fund and other moneys available to the Government of Tanganyika. The issue was made at 96½% in June, 1928. The amount of stock now outstanding is £2,070,000. The last recorded deal on the London Stock Exchange was at 101¹¹/₁₆ on August 12.

Native production of all crops in Southern Rhodesia this year is officially estimated at approximately 4,000,000 bags of 200 lb. each, about 658,000 bags of which are likely to be marketed. The total includes 2,000,000 bags of maize. After the producers' own needs have been met, the estimated surpluses include: groundnuts, 110,000 bags; rapoko, 80,000; beans, 50,000; munga, 41,000; kafir corn, 40,000; and rice paddy, 7,000 bags.

Satisfactory results have been obtained in experiments for the control of leafspot in tobacco in Southern Rhodesia by the use of copper sprays.

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For a number of years, demand for our timber has been so great that we are six to eight months behind with deliveries. Our afforestation operations have proved far more beneficial than we could have dreamed.

We are now acquiring large land for afforestation. Only a few days ago we bought a farm near Marandellas, and we have other forest land in the Macalke area. At present we hold between 15,000 and 20,000 acres for afforestation purposes.

Timber was a very remunerative business, and from the long term point of view was more secure than tobacco. Mr. Wadman continued: "Our decision is purely domestic, and in no way does it reflect on the position of tobacco-growing in the Colony as a whole."

The company was originally formed in the British South Africa Company to produce tobacco growing on a commercial scale. Since then, the Rhodesian tobacco industry has expanded to such an extent that this pioneer company is now a relatively unimportant contributor, its output representing less than one-fifth of 1% of the Colony's total crop.

The company's sideline of timber growing and ranching have meanwhile developed more rapidly than its main function of tobacco growing, and the change has now been effected where the title "tobacco company" is a misnomer.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

own Parliament and the legislative councils concerned for public discussion. There is every opportunity for the expression of public opinion at home and abroad.

The position is never static. Indeed, the difficulty would be to find any territory in which rapid and important advances were not being made. Cmdr. 7,167 indicated some of the progress made in recent years in liberalizing constitutions, increasing representative government, leading to the general responsibility in government of the Colonial peoples, developing local as well as central government, reforming the administrative machine, and bringing into the highest places in the administration and technical services persons belonging to the local population.

In almost every one of the British territories some important amendment of the constitution has been made. It has been no policy of His Majesty's Government to resist change. Indeed, the public announcements of the Secretary of State make it clear that the encouragement is being given to those Governments to move to greater responsibility and to stress the principles of democracy in the political institutions of the territories.

No Outside Interference

The United Kingdom delegation is reluctant to accept this communication because our view where there is a very great difference between publication and free discussion through the normal routine of our constitutional processes and the admission that an international political assembly should be able to intervene in affairs which are intrinsically the concern of the British and Colonial peoples. Delegates may argue that they only want the material "for information." But all the material required under Article 73(e) is "for information purposes." Yet previous discussions have shown clearly that many delegations attach but little significance to these words.

To bring these matters within the sphere of possible debate and recommendation in the United Nations would meet with bitter opposition from the people of the territories. They are progressing smoothly, speedily, and democratically, under the watchful eye of a highly critical Parliament, which can and does keep the responsible Minister under constant question and examination. The people themselves, believe me, would not see at all kindly the interposition of an international political assembly between themselves and Great Britain.

For all these reasons the United Kingdom delegation can hold out no hope that His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom would be able to act upon this recommendation if it were adopted, and we should not feel that we were open to any legitimate criticism for not being willing to do something which all nations that have ratified the Charter have agreed it is not necessary for us to do.

Resolution 4 presents no great difficulties for the United Kingdom. We are firm believers in the value of the specialized agencies and the functional organs of the United Nations, such as the International Commission. We shall accept any constructive suggestions and, where appropriate, assistance, regard to functional matters. But our support for this resolution must not be taken to signify that we in any way depart from our position that the responsibility for, and authority in, such matters must remain entirely with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Challengers, Not Defenders.

Finally, we come to Resolution 5. Again we agree generally, but the reminder which I have just given about Resolution 4 applies with equal force to §1 of this resolution. The Charter itself does not confer upon the United Nations, any right of supervision, still less of control, of these territories. But as part of a coherent plan we are prepared to accept this resolution on that understanding.

We are not afraid of world opinion. We are the challengers, not the defenders. But if our challenge is not accepted; if the other nations are not prepared to accept §6 of Resolution 2, we may have to reconsider our whole attitude to the recommendations contained in this report. We can interpret the Charter according to the letter, or we can interpret it according to the spirit, but all nations members of the organization must follow the same rules. We cannot have "the spirit" for the responsible States and "the letter" for those without responsibilities.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

A few houses situated in the former R.A.F. married quarters at Cranborne, Salisbury, have been made available for purchase by Rhodesian ex-Servicemen at prices averaging £1,300.

A white-tailed gnu, a rare animal in the wild state and in captivity, has been born at Whipsnade Zoo.

The first scientific exhibition to be held in Kenya was staged recently by the Nairobi Scientific and Philosophical Society.

Central African Airways Corporation will cease charter work as soon as local charter operators can meet all the requirements.

A Natural Resources Board and Live-stock Board will be created in Tanganyika if two new Bills are passed by the next session of the Legislative Council.

Because of the general election in this month, the Southern Rhodesian Territories' camp has been postponed from September 11-25 to October 9-23.

A native has been sentenced for the months' imprisonment in Uganda for defrauding a reliable shopkeeper with Japanese currency notes brought back from Burma.

Forty horses stabled at the Livingstone race-course, Northern Rhodesia, recently ate most of the dry grass from the walls during the night, leaving only the poles supporting the roof.

A reduction in the incidence of malaria among European and Sudanese officials in the Sudan to under 10% in 1947, compared with 25% to 40% in 1946, has been achieved by the use of paludrine, mepacrine, and D.D.T. spray.

In the census of Africans in the East African Territories carried out last week, 20,000 enumerators were employed to deal with some 2,250,000 huts in an area of 640,000 square miles. The African population is estimated at 14,000,000.

Beef Consumption Cut

Beef consumption in Northern Rhodesia is being reduced by one-third as from this week because a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Botswana has necessitated restriction by Southern Rhodesia of the transit of live cattle from that Protectorate.

Munyonyonyo, a vernacular newspaper published in Uganda, is carrying articles from the British Daily Worker, one of which alleged that the Bishop of Uganda had entered into a secret agreement by which mineral rights in church lands in Uganda were ceded to the British Government.

During the annual agricultural show in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week, Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, said that he visualized a new rail link between Central and East Africa, providing a new all-British route from Southern Rhodesia to the Indian Ocean. He confidently believes that such a railway would become reality in the lifetime of most people present at the show.

Mercury II, the Lincoln aircraft of the R.A.F. Empire Radio School, left its base at Debden, Essex, on Tuesday on the first lap of a six-weeks' tour of Southern Rhodesia, the Union, and the R.A.F. Mediterranean and Middle East Command. Radio equipment on the secret list is fitted in the aircraft, and the Air Ministry state that one object of the tour is to supply and obtain information on current technical developments.

Plans for the Legislative Assembly in Khawatha, which have been completed in London by Mr. L. J. Collins, Assistant Director (Buildings) of the P.W.D., in consultation with Mr. N. F. A. Keta, Assistant Civil Secretary (Councils), have been approved by the Central Town Planning Board. In addition to the council chamber, there are waiting rooms for visitors and the Press, offices for staff, small and large committee chambers, two car-parks, a refreshment room, and a discussion veranda. It is hoped that the building will be ready in December.

United Nations Manœuvres

(Continued from page 1462)

to ensure good terms. This is another example of the kind of confusion problem which arises in self-governing and non-self-governing territories alike. We do not admit that British Colonial policy in the middle of the 19th century has any reason as fully guilty on this score. We are quite prepared to stand the test of public opinion in the territories themselves on this point.

By the Salt Water Fallacy I mean the fallacy that whereas expansion by a country over land and the incorporation of large areas of territory inhabited by other races and peoples, is apparently perfectly praiseworthy, the extension of one's jurisdiction over sea is stigmatized in certain quarters as Colonial imperialism, oppression of subject races, and so forth. Another aspect of this fallacy implies that jurisdiction or sovereignty is diluted when exercised across salt water.

Any virtue and enterprising nation is apt to overflow its original borders. It spreads its culture, religion, commerce, and finally its jurisdiction. Britain, a small island, extended her influence over sea to the United States of America, starting from the 13 original States, expanded her influence westward over land. In more recent years Russia has expanded enormously over land, eastwards. We recognize Soviet sovereignty over the whole of the area of the Soviet Union, built up by expansion over land, and forming a single unit. But equally we must accept that the British Colonial Empire, though split up by intervening oceans, is every bit as much a single international entity as the Soviet Union.

Comparison with Russia

The people of Far are not of the same race as the people of England. This is an example of what is frequently called in Soviet official propaganda "Colonial imperialism" or "enslavement of subject races." But neither are the people of eastern Siberia of the same racial stock as the people of Moscow or Leningrad. But apparently, because there is no intervening salt water between Moscow and Vladivostok, that alters the whole principle. I cannot understand logic of this kind.

The important thing is, how in each territory administered, what rights and freedoms do its peoples enjoy, are they happy, and what is being done for their political, economic, social and educational advancement? Maybe the U.S.S.R. have done great things. Maybe they are ahead of us. We have no means of comparison. But I am ready to put the challenge of world opinion on a comparative basis any time.

The Fifth Fallacy is, in the words of Mr. Ivor Thomas at the General Assembly last year, "That sovereign status is a sovereign remedy for all ills."

Many of the problems of public administration, whether in a sovereign or a non-self-governing territory, have a direct international significance. That is certainly true of economic policy and defence policy, but it is true also in the social fields, preventive health measures, and control of narcotic drugs. It is true also of the most standards.

"The failure of any nation," says the International Labour Organization constitution, "to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." How true this is? A country which tolerates unskilled labour derives an unfair economic advantage over its more enlightened competitors in the world markets. The record of the United Kingdom in the ratification of international labour conventions is unrivalled by that of any other country, and we have applied the provisions of these conventions very widely in our Colonial territories. I could not say offhand how many individual applications of international labour conventions to British Colonial territories there may be at present; I do know that the figure is well over 800.

But many of the countries which have no Colonial responsibilities and who vote in favour of the adoption of these conventions do not themselves therewith ratify the conventions. Whereas all the Colonial Powers had ratified the Forced Labour Convention and applied its provisions in their non-self-governing territories, remarkably few other countries have yet done so.

If we were to wake tomorrow and find all the present non-self-governing territories had been turned into sovereign states overnight, not one mosquito to setse fly would die as a result. It would not of itself have the slightest effect on the health, education, standard of living or economic prosperity of the country, or on the human rights and civil liberties of the inhabitants.

In asking for comparable information from sovereign countries I do not imply and would never accept the view, that it is a sufficient defence against adverse criticism merely to point out that conditions elsewhere are worse. There is no Government so good that it could not possibly be better. We do not fear criticism, but we feel entitled to have some world standard against which we can measure our achievements. It is no use expecting us in our Colonial administration to attain an abstract millennium, which no other country in the world has ever achieved, or has ever even set itself as a target.

Progress Towards Self Government

For what they are worth, statistics do give some grounds for believing that British Colonial administration is not lagging seriously behind world standards, and that in some respects at any rate it has achieved higher standards than in the territories of some members of this organization.

Self-government is a living process of evolution, not of sudden change. Progressively the control from London is relaxed by adjusting the balance of the legislature or by curtailing the Governor's reserve powers, and by the progressive appointment of locally born men and women to administrative and judicial posts, until full self-government is achieved. The "colon system" is not a negation of democracy, it is a practical illustration of democracy under tutelage.

A long period of gradual psychological adjustment on both sides is required. The metropolitan country has to adjust its attitude to the transfer of power and realize that this is not a sign of weakness or of liquidation but in fact a sign of faith and strength. The people of the territories have to adjust themselves to the idea that in future they will have to settle their differences and make their political and administrative decisions on their own responsibility. Given good will on both sides, these problems can and will be solved quickly, constitutionally, and happily.

Draft Resolution No. 3 raises an issue on which the United Kingdom delegation must make an express reservation of our Government's attitude. The resolution, after noting that certain member States have transmitted information on the development of self-governing institutions, considers that the transmission of such information is "entirely in conformity with the spirit of the Charter" and should be "noted and encouraged."

By Article 11(e) of the Charter we have undertaken to transmit certain information on "economic, social, and educational conditions." The question of transmitting information on political conditions was considered at San Francisco and rejected. That is to say, all States which ratified the Charter thereby expressed themselves, publicly and unequivocally, as satisfied that information on political conditions should not be transmitted. This resolution, despite its apparently mild form, is therefore an attempt to re-draft the Charter by Assembly resolution.

My delegation find considerable difficulty over this proposal. It is not that we wish to conceal any information on this aspect of our Colonial policy, on the contrary, it is perhaps the aspect of which we have most reason to be proud. The constitutional instruments are public documents, and all proposals for constitutional reform and political progress are laid before our

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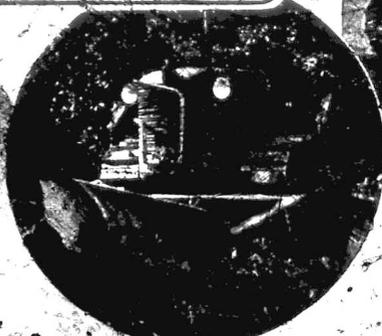
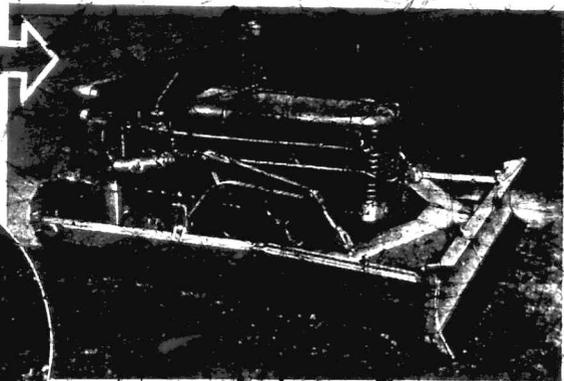
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Official Salaries Debated

Conflicting Views in Kenya Legislature

AN ATTACK on the proposal of the Government for the adoption of the report of the East African Salaries Commission was opened in the Kenya Legislative Council by MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European elected members, who described the commission's report as unbalanced and bearing little relation to realities. He thought the *ad hoc* measures advocated by the report nauseating.

Proper consideration had not been given by Government to efficiency in the past, and departments had been disinclined to discharge inefficient personnel, he said. He also complained of a tendency in officials to gather large staffs of Asians and Africans round them. Stressing the probability that large numbers of suitable applicants for the Service would shortly become available from the universities, he said that the needs of the case could be fairly met by a percentage increase in basic salaries, possibly in conjunction with a different form of cost-of-living allowance.

Overseas leave should disappear for persons born and bred in the Colony, and the Civil Service should be considered on an East African basis, so that overseas leave would progressively disappear. He saw no reason whatever to back-date increases to 1946.

Too Many Civil Servants

MR. S. V. COOKE supported the motion, but reserved the right to propose amendments later. What he asked would the outside world think if the proposal was accepted to the territories based on Native economies and refused by Kenya based on a European economy?

He believed that the civil servants in the Colony could be reduced by 50 per cent, though some departments were undermanned, many others were grossly overstaffed. A sub-committee of the Executive Council, with power to co-opt heads of departments, might cut out the "dead wood".

MR. J. F. G. TROUBICAN, Finance Member, had said that great courage was required to approve the proposals, but that nothing tended more to create uncertainty or corruption than for an official to doubt whether his pension would be enough to maintain him after retirement.

MR. E. SHAW approved the proposals in a maiden speech which argued the retention of Government departments should precede the consolidation of salaries. The commission's report was bad, and though intended to relieve discontent in the Civil Service, would in fact increase resentment and distrust.

MR. A. B. PATEL said that the salaries proposed for Asians compared unfavourably with those offered commercially.

MR. J. JEREMIAH, an African member, supported the motion, although it did not do justice to Native claims.

MR. G. NICOL deplored the precipitate action of Uganda and Tanganyika in accepting the report; it did not suggest that, all was well with the High Commission services. The report was bad because it did too little for the lower and middle salary groups, and because this was no time to consolidate salaries.

Kenya's National Income

MR. HOPE-JONES, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, gave figures of the national income, which he said had risen from £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 in 1938 to an ascertained £50,000,000 in 1947 (within a 10% margin of error). Bank deposits on June 30 this year had been £30,000,000, and daily drawings were now nearly £900,000. He gave no details of how the figure of £50,000,000 was assessed.

MR. NICOL interposed that such figures should obviate any increase in taxation if tax collectors did their work properly.

"I suggest that Mr. Hope-Jones's pronouncement may be the beginning of a propaganda campaign to convince us that we are not paying enough in taxes," said MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, who estimated that out of a revenue of about £8,000,000 after payment of official salaries and pensions-loan charges, High Commission and D.A.R.A. expenditure, only £1,750,000 would be left for all the services required by the country and the creation of a reserve. He recalled the statement in the Plewman Report that the revenue resources of the Colony could not be expected to remain at their present high level, and urged the need for economy. He estimated that in 10 years expenditure on pensions for Europeans, Asians and Africans would reach £1,500,000 annually.

DR. N. M. McLENNAN, Director of Medical Services, wholeheartedly supported the proposals. Medical salaries had

remained practically static since 1926. How could the staff be satisfied with such conditions? He disagreed with the suggestion that overseas leave was unnecessary.

MR. G. M. RODDAN, Acting Director of Agriculture, stressed the difficulties of recruiting staff.

MR. J. J. K. ARAP CHEMALLAN, an African non-official member, complained of racial differentiation.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER, Commissioner for Local Government, said that civil servants were as much divided in regard to the proposals as the rest of the people in the Colony. He pointed out that the average increase of 27% granted by the proposals to European officials compared with an actual increase of 70% in the cost of living. If the Colony could not afford so much, it would be better to cut across the members than the individual salaries.

Many Fancy Posts

MR. G. H. HOPKINS was surprised that the Colony had watched the doubling of the European civil servants since 1939 with scarcely a murmur. The Colony could not afford so many fancy departments and fancy posts.

He criticized the report for unfair treatment of those whose salaries were between £500 and £700 a year; those who needed most would get least. He saw no reason for giving back pay to Africans who had been engaged and paid at their full market value. Any increase should, he thought, be dated back to 1947 only.

The proposals had made the position of administrative officers worse than that of technical officers, administrative officers taking seniority into account would always be some £15 behind the agricultural officers, £105 behind the P.W.D. engineer, and £45 behind the veterinary officer.

MR. B. A. OHANGA, an African, criticized the report on racial grounds.

MR. WYNNE LARSEN, Chief Native Commissioner, said that the proposals if adopted would stop wages chasing prices, and stressed the need for pensions if the Service was to attract the right types. There might be a slump, even a catastrophic one, but if the world remained in a state of depression, hardship would never return. He saw no likelihood of a dramatic reduction in the cost of living.

The recommendations would improve the lot of African civil servants and give them social security. Writings of African civil servants by the commission had been fully justified, for in recent years there had been a deplorable, low standard of integrity. It was his weekly duty to advise the wailing off of debts by African civil servants.

MR. D. O. ERSKINE, supporting the motion, said that the taxpayers had driven a much harder bargain than he would have dreamed of making with his own employees.

Dead Wood

MR. FRED HYDE CLARKE, Labour Commissioner, agreed with the need for reform, and would support Mr. Cooke's suggestion for a sub-committee, but denied that heads of departments increased the size of their staffs to add to their own importance. He regarded the report as a stabilizing factor. One-third of the 9,000 employed Europeans were in Government service, there were 2,500 Asians and, including the Railways, 80,000 Africans.

MR. W. J. D. WADLEY, Acting Director of Education, said that some modifications might have to be made in the report. In his department the staff had increased by 150%, but admissions to schools since 1939 had risen from 1,207 to 2,638 in regard to Europeans and from 4,430 to 11,421 with Asians. He calculated that Mr. Havelock had assumed in assessing future pensions that all pensioners would live to be 85 or 90.

MR. M. BUNDELL moved: "That bearing in mind that the report will not achieve its object of removing a sense of discontent from the Civil Service, and is certain to be a serious burden to the future economy of the Colony, consideration of the adoption of the report be postponed while an immediate re-examination of the terms of service is made by a committee appointed by this Council; having regard to the needs of the Civil Service, including those about to retire, and the resources of the Colony. In the meantime, while the re-examination is in progress, in order to meet the immediate needs of the members of the Civil Service, cost-of-living allowances be revised to reflect fluctuations of the cost-of-living index without regard to family commitments and excluding the one-sixth war sacrifice; and the effective date of adjustment shall be July 1, 1947."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

The East African Central Assembly, which is sitting this week in Nairobi, will consider the draft estimates of the High Commission for 1949, the proposals for the revision of salaries of members of the staff of the High Commission, and the East African Railways and Harbour (Transitional Provisions) Bill.

Sample Census of Natives Experiment in S. Rhodesia

TWENTY-FOUR EUROPEANS, who will spend the next two months visiting 2,723 Native kraals scattered throughout Southern Rhodesia (where the total number of kraals is 26,000), have just set out on an experiment, organized by the Government of the Colony, which is being watched with great interest by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. They are pioneering a scheme which may later be applied in other African territories, resulting in an accurate assessment of the total population of the African continent for the first time in history.

The Director of Census in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. R. H. Shaul, said recently that a complete enumeration in the orthodox manner was practically impossible in the case of a large illiterate population. In recent years a new method known as "sampling" had been tried with success in the U.S.A., Canada, and Britain, and it was now to be applied in Africa.

Rapid Results at Low Cost

Some experts claimed that the sampling method was actually more accurate than complete enumeration, and results could be obtained more rapidly and at much lower cost. Whilst it was expected that at each Native district there would be a 10% margin of possible error, when statistics from all districts were aggregated the total error for the whole country should be not more than 3%.

Draft proposals for such a census were prepared in August, 1947, and forwarded to the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling at Lake Success, and one of U.N.O.'s foremost sampling experts, Mr. W. Edwards Deming, wrote to Mr. Shaul congratulating him upon his work. The large scale census will be carried out on the basis of a pilot inquiry recently conducted in the Mondoro Reserve, Hartley district.

Efficient Dairy Producers Needed

THE NEED FOR EFFICIENT DAIRY PRODUCERS is stressed in a report by Mr. S. A. Child, dairy and poultry officer in Northern Rhodesia, who declares that the future of dairy farming in the territory must also depend upon the assurance of economic prices.

Local requirements for liquid milk and cheese could be met within a few years, but the development of retail milk sales was dependent upon the provision of rapid transport facilities at low temperatures. More than half the territory's dairy produce requirement was in the form of butter, and during 1947 less than 3% was locally produced, the balance of 691,824 lb. being imported from Kenya. Present local output of all dairy produce represented only one-sixth of demand, and there was enormous scope for expansion.

The present number of cows regularly milked in the territory was about 3,500, averaging just over 100 gallons per head annually, whereas to produce the 3,500,000 gallons required 10,000 cows averaging 350 gallons annually were needed. A potent stimulus in raising the level of production was the practice of milk recording, which enabled the dairy farmer to identify and weed out his inefficient cows.

Cost of Living in Kenya Should Customs Duties Be Reduced?

MR. DEREK ERSKINE'S maiden speech in the Legislative Council of Kenya, in which he made proposals for a 10-point reduction in the cost of living by reducing customs duties and encouraging competition, resulted in the appointment of a Select Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. E. A. Vasey.

The other members are Mr. Erskine himself, Mr. W. D. Havelock, Mr. E. Mathu, Mr. I. E. Nathoo, Mr. S. M. A. Shatry (representing Arab interests), and three official members, namely, Mr. T. C. Colchester, Commissioner for Local Government; Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Director of Establishments, and Mr. W. F. D. Wadley, Acting Director of Education.

Brilliant Maiden Speech

The Member for Finance, Mr. Troughton, complimented Mr. Erskine on a "really brilliant maiden speech," with 99.9% of which he and all other members would agree. Government could nevertheless not accept his motion, because Kenya had very little control over customs duties, which were an East African affair. In fact, each territory had as great a power of veto as Mr. Molotov! The Government of Kenya greatly favoured reduction in customs duties on essential articles in order to bring down the cost of living, but its efforts in that direction had hitherto failed.

Mr. M. I. Edye, a non-official member, felt uneasy over the tariff proposals of his colleagues, and it was he who moved an amendment for the appointment of the Select Committee.

More Land for Schools

LARGER GRANTS OF LAND to missionary societies and kraal are permissible under new regulations issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Hitherto grants have been limited to 50 morgen for missionary societies and two morgen for kraal schools, in future the Chief Native Commissioner will be empowered to grant to any Government recognized missionary society 50 morgen in a Native reserve, an additional 25 morgen if the mission is engaged in approved post-primary education work, and a further 25 morgen if engaged in approved medical work. Kraal schools may be granted 10 acres, but they must be staffed by approved Coloured or Native teachers and may not be set up within three miles of each other.

Having lost sixpence in the grass, an African decided to burn it to expose the coin. He thus burned 47 acres of veld, and paid £2 in the magistrate's court, Bulawayo, as the cost of his lesson in how not to recover money.

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Letters to the Editor

European Leadership in Kenya Mr. Vasey Acting for Major Keyser

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—May I correct an error in your footnote to a letter of mine which appeared in your issue of July 1? I am not deputy leader of the European elected members in Kenya. No such position exists, since elected members are agreed that in the absence of the leader from this country they would elect an acting leader *pro tem*. The only claim to "fame" I possess is to be one of the two European members of the Executive Council!

Nairobi,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

S. V. COOKE.

[Mr. Cooke wrote on August 14. Six days later the European Elected Members' Organization met to consider its position during an absence from the Colony of its leader, Major Keyser. We are officially informed that "it was decided that there should be no acting leader during Major Keyser's absence, but that the affairs of the organization should be left in the hands of the chairman (Mr. E. A. Vasey). Mr. Cooke's letter indicates that this is a reversal of a previous understanding. The final candidates for the office of leader after the recent general election were Major Keyser, and Cooke, Ed. E.A. & R.]

Africans and Football Pools Peculiar Trusteeship

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I notice from a recent issue of your paper that football pools are now being advertised in the Kenya Press. If that is allowed to continue, there can be little doubt as to their success—at least from the point of view of the organizers.

Apart from the harm that is likely to be done to Africans in the mass, consider the problem of office staff. As has happened in this country, a successful pool promoter would be able to offer the highest salaries to typists and office workers generally than any commercial concern could pay, and if a penny-points pool caught on with the millions of Africans in the three territories, it would not be long before most of the clerical workers were absorbed.

It is a peculiar form of trusteeship which refrains from taking steps to prevent the spread to Native lands of infection with a disease which has had distressing effects in this country.

Yours faithfully,

EAST AFRICAN.

London, 1948.

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Cotton Prices in India and U.K. Raw Cotton Commission's Margin

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I am surprised to learn from your report of the debate in Parliament relating to raw cotton supplies that, according to Mr. Fletcher, spinners in the U.K. have to pay £11 per bale more than the price paid by India. I should like to know what reply was given to his inquiry by the Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Since 1943 the Ministry of Supply (now the Raw Cotton Commission) have been buying East African cotton in bulk with the Government of India. Details of quantities and approximate prices f.o.b. Mombasa from 1943 onwards were as follows: *United Kingdom*—1943, 55,000 bales at 84d per lb.; 1944, 28,000 at 9d.; 1945, 67,000 at 9d.; 1946, 75,000 at 10d.; 1947, 22,000 at 18d.; and 1948, 56,000 at 23d. *India*—1943, 55,000 bales at 17d. per lb.; 1944, 160,000 at 18d.; 1945, 200,000 at 13d.; 1946, 152,000 at 16d.; 1947, 180,000 at 17d.; and 1948, 64,000 at 26d.

It is clear therefore that the Raw Cotton Commission was able to secure Uganda cotton more cheaply to the extent of about £2,750,000 million in the aggregate. It is also significant that prices during 1943-46 paid by the Board of Trade or Raw Cotton Commission were about half of what India had to pay.

This year the total cost which the spinner in India has to pay is about 30d. per lb. of lint, i.e., £50 per bale (for B.P. 52 quality). The charges included in this cost are from f.o.r. Uganda, 10 mill delivery, and include ocean freight, insurance, and import duty of about £3 15s. per bale.

Now, according to Mr. Fletcher, the Raw Cotton Commission must be charging the spinner in the U.K. about £61 per bale. If so, the Raw Cotton Commission has a margin of about £16 to £17 per bale, which on 56,000 bales purchased by them would amount to a total of about £950,000, no small amount—on the purchases of Uganda cotton.

Besides bulk purchases, spinners in India have this year bought some more cotton from free market auctions, and the prices paid by them work to an average of about 40s. f.o.b. Mombasa, i.e., about 14d. more than those paid in the bulk agreement.

I would like to know how Mr. Fletcher has worked out the difference of £11 in the prices paid by U.K. and India.

Kampala
Uganda

Yours faithfully,

V. M. CLERK.

[The writer is a director of an Indian company largely interested in the cotton trade in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.—Ed. E.A. & R.]

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Mechanization in Africa

PROBLEMS LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED in the mechanization of African agriculture are to be studied by a mission which left this country by air for Uganda on Saturday. The leader is Dr. J. R. Rabeurn, of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, who is accompanied by Mr. J. W. Y. Higgs, lecturer in Agricultural Economics, Reading University. Mr. R. K. Kerkham, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, will join them in Africa. The mission will spend two months in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Nigeria, in addition to Uganda.

The terms of reference are: "To make a systematic survey of the sociological, economic, agricultural, and technical problems which need to be studied if mechanization of agriculture in the Colonies is to develop along sound lines, including *inter alia* the forms of organization required to achieve the best results (e.g. whether mechanization should be on a co-operative group or peasant basis). The most profitable lines of future research into problems arising out of mechanization, the economics of it, and the types of tractors and implements which would be likely to be most suitable to the differing African communities, and such questions as the technical training of African craftsmen, the displacement of labour which will result from mechanization, and its impact on current farming and social systems."

Meteorological Service

A TRIBUTE to the work of Mr. A. Walter, who arrived in Kenya in 1926 to form the British East African Meteorological Service, of which he became director in 1929, is paid in a report covering the period of 1939 to 1947. With meagre staff and inadequate equipment, he built an organization which rendered most valuable service in the war in co-operation with the Forces and the meteorological office of the Air Ministry. Since 1939 there has been considerable expansion, first-order meteorological stations having increased from five to nine, second order from 47 to 64, and total stations of all kinds from 1,014 to 1,435. During the same period much was done to train African staff, as is shown by the respective numbers of Europeans, Asians, and Africans employed changing from 11, 38, and 36 to 16, 39, and 113. An unusual innovation was the successful employment of four Asian female assistants for specialized work in the climatological section.

U.N.O. Mission

THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION now in Tanganyika on behalf of the Trusteeship Council has representatives of Australia, France, Costa Rica and China. They have visited the groundnut areas and Dar es Salaam, whence they will tour east, central and northern Tanganyika. Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, the Territory's liaison officer at the United Nations, is accompanying the party. General Henri Laurentie, the French chairman and in Dar es Salaam that the mission had been most impressed by the willingness, solidarity and responsibility of the people of Tanganyika. Members admired the work being done to combat pests, and to improve education in the field of agriculture and on the groundnut scheme.

Uganda Agrees

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Uganda has agreed to the adoption of the report of the Civil Service Salaries Commission, subject to the appointment of a Select Committee to examine salary scales and certain anomalies. The Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. K. W. Simmonds, stated that there were now 670 European, 440 Asian, and 7,500 African officials of Government, and that the net increase involved in the recommendations would be rather more than £300,000 this year.

The first issue of *Road and Air*, a new Rhodesian monthly journal devoted to motoring, motor cycling, aviation and travel, has appeared.

Book Reviews in Brief

"Plans and People," by Dr. Edwin W. Smith (Lutterworth Press, 3s. 6d.).—This reprint of the Frazer Lecture in social anthropology delivered in 1946 before the University of Liverpool discusses the progress made in the outlook and methods of anthropology, and suggests how they may be best applied to the solution of Colonial problems. The author, who was for many years a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, draws attention to the "departmentalism which is too often the bane of Colonial administration," and pleads for problems to be viewed as a whole and treated by the team-work of many specialists. He explodes the current idea that culture change is a new thing in Africa; African society, he writes, was not static, for had it been it would be impossible to account for the great variations of culture found among people who had presumably a common origin. This is a thoughtful and thought-provoking monograph.

"The English Counties" (Odhams, 12s. 6d.).—Thirty writers, including Sir Norman Burkett, Arthur Blenkinsop, Richard Church, Sidney Dark, J. Wentworth Day, S. P. B. Mais, H. J. Massingham, R. H. Mottram, and Sir William Beach Thomas, contribute to this comprehensive and delightful volume of 512 pages, which contain nearly 300 half-tone illustrations and more than 100 maps and drawings, among them two-page pictorial maps by F. D. Blake. Any lover of England, its scenery and buildings, its people and traditions, will be grateful for this labour of love—for the contributors do not dissemble their love for the counties with which they deal. Many an Englishman now resident in East or Central Africa would prize this book.

"Voyage to Berbera," by Alex. Glasgow Sheppard (Press, 9s. 6d.).—This book gives a light-hearted account of happenings aboard the Italian liners which between April, 1942, and August, 1943, made three voyages to repatriate Italians from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. Relations between the small party of British guards and the Italians, from general downwards, could scarcely have been happier, and the writer well describes an episode gratifying to both parties.

East African Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:—

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: Mr. J. L. Fairclough, district officer, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Tanganyika; Mr. P. T. Miller, from Palestine, to be administrative officer, Zanzibar; Mr. R. W. D. Pawle, from Palestine, to be administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. N. Brown, from Palestine, to be inspector of police, Uganda; Mr. A. A. M. Greig, from Cyprus, to be education officer, Kenya; Mr. T. R. Hayes, principal agricultural officer, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Uganda; Dr. C. R. C. Rainsford, medical officer, to be senior medical officer, Uganda; Mr. H. E. Roberts, accountant, to be senior accountant, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. B. Wilson, assistant custodian of enemy property, to be senior assistant, Tanganyika.

First appointments include:—

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. E. H. Orr-Ewing, Nyasaland.—Mr. W. J. R. Pincott, Uganda.—Messrs. A. E. F. Thompson and R. T. Thompson.

EDUCATION OFFICERS: Kenya.—Mr. R. J. Walmesley, Uganda.—Messrs. F. K. Grundy and R. C. Mathew.

ENGINEERS: Kenya.—Messrs. W. I. Connell, D. Davis, M. C. Rhodes, and E. J. D. Woolforton. Tanganyika.—Mr. J. V. Sadler.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: British Somaliland.—Dr. W. C. D. Lovett, Nyasaland.—Dr. J. M. Sword, Uganda.—Dr. P. F. Jackson.

MISCELLANEOUS: Kenya.—Messrs. A. Bolton, plant breeder, and P. T. Stuart-King, flying control officer, Nyasaland.—Mr. G. G. Thomson, secretary, Motor Traffic Control Board, Uganda.—Messrs. J. A. F. Gerrard, geophysicist; C. P. Hare, labour officer, and D. M. Rhodes, fisheries officer.

Land Surveys in N. Rhodesia

A CONSIDERABLY INCREASED VOLUME OF WORK over any previous year is indicated in the 1947 annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Lands and Surveys. Despite this, however, the peak of post-war activity in land transactions appears not yet to have been reached.

Revenue collected by the department totalled £44,137, survey fees rising from £2,703 in 1946 to £5,815 last year. Of 339 applications for farms and small holdings considered, 152 were approved, compared with 302 and 106 in 1946. Surveys covered 23 farms and 210 plots, totalling 48,106 acres.

The report states that an R.A.F. photographic squadron paid a prolonged visit to the territory during the year and, based upon Broken Hill and Monze, completed the photographing of a strip of country 80 miles wide with the railway line as its centre.

An African survey training school was opened in Broken Hill, and 36 Africans are now under training.

Salisbury's Development Plans

PLANS TO INCREASE the municipal water, electricity, and transport services of Salisbury were outlined recently by the mayor, Councillor Morton Jaffray, who has been unanimously re-elected for a second term. Paying a warm tribute to the way in which the public had co-operated to make the water rationing scheme an unqualified success last year, he said that many thousands of feet of new mains and 600 new services had been installed. The storage capacity of the Prince Edward Dam had been increased by approximately 50%. Units generated by the electricity department (£5,500,000) showed a 17% increase over the previous year, whilst the maximum peak load, 24,500 kilowatts, was 25% higher. Mr. Jaffray said that with the construction of multi-storey buildings in the business area of Salisbury its appearance would be completely altered within 10 years.

Government Outvoted

THE NON-OFFICIAL MAJORITY has been used in Kenya for the first time, in order to insist that rules made by the Government under the Prisons Bill shall be laid on the table in Legislative Council. The Government's view was that publication in the *Gazette* would be enough, but the European, Asian, and African non-official members (except Mr. S. V. Cooke) took a contrary view, and outvoted the officials by 19 to 13. Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, did not vote.

Estate agents in Southern Rhodesia forecast a drop in land prices within six to 12 months, following the removal of control of unoccupied land, which resulted initially in the offer of a number of vacant stands at exorbitant prices.

Statements Worth Noting

"The Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Deuteronomy xxxiii, 27

"In Africa with water you can do anything. Without it you can do nothing."—Lord Francis Scott.

"The most important need of Southern Rhodesia is for the Europeans to work very much harder. Most of us have said that the Natives do not work very hard. I wonder if they do not say exactly the same thing about us Europeans?" Major Leslie Cullinan.

"Our outstanding political leader is still Sir Godfrey Huggins. No other leader has yet appeared with his philosophic outlook and power of practical application; none carries so much weight in the councils and private consultations of the Commonwealth." *Sunday Mail*, Southern Rhodesia.

"The gulf will widen, not between European and African, but between the few African intelligentsia and their 'colour discrimination' phobia and the great mass of African people without any political aspirations and desiring only the retention of the tribal system and the fatherly care of the district commissioner."—*Nyasaland Times*.

"African emotionalism makes Communism a great danger. The best means of fighting Communism is to improve conditions in the urban and rural areas materially, morally and intellectually, fight the colour-bar and increase the number of African members in the Government Council and kindred bodies, so that the voice of Africans will make itself more effectively heard."—M. Eugene Jungers, Governor General of the Belgian Congo.

"The mining industry cannot repeat the successes of the past if those engaged in it become, under the pressure of financial timidity or of political theory, a gaggle of security-minded robots circulating bits of paper to each other bearing the legend 'Priority, O.H.M.S. Passed to you for procrastination, pigeon-holing, prohibition, or promotion only on a strictly 24% profit basis subject to tax and to abuse for capacity to pay.'"—Earl Castle Stewart.

"Our vast Colonial Empire in Africa is a storehouse of hidden wealth; I cannot imagine, for instance, that the two official geologists who form the Geological Survey of Tanganyika have yet plumbed the depths of its mineral resources. We want a new African adventure on a large scale, bringing all the resources of science to bear on its ordered development. Our survival as a great country may well depend on the scientific development of our Colonial Empire; in fact, I shall say, will depend on it."—Sir Henry Fizard.

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Communism in the Colonies War Memorials in Tanganyika Arch in New Council Building

Approach to the Native Intelligentsia

COMMUNISM IN THE COLONIES is considered by Mr. Leslie Paul in the current issue of the *Commonwealth and Empire Review*. He is mainly Communist and near-Communist organizations in and connected with the Colonies, emphasizes the importance of intimate knowledge of the personalities involved in the task.

What is one to make of the Pan-African Congress of 1945, run by the indefatigable George Padmore? This boasted about 100 delegates from bodies like the Sierra Leone Youth League, the Calabar Improvement League, the Young Uganda, the People's National Party of Jamaica, and the Trinidad Union Congress. Trinidad and Tobago, had the support of 12 African or Negro societies working in Great Britain, and received fraternal delegates from the Women's International League, the Commonwealth Party, and the Independent Labour Party, as well as revolutionary advice from a branch of the Communist Party. From students from India, Palestine, Ceylon, and other spots met in the Fourth International in Paris secretly this May to denounce Calhoun, Lenin and Nehru and summon the workers of the world to yet another revolution. All this flurry of political activity is directed at the break-up of the Commonwealth and Empire.

Normally part of the Communist task at present is, he says, to indoctrinate Native peoples with Marxist ideas in order to prepare them for the seizure of power.

Eliminating White Capitalists

Communism makes its appeal to three groups of peoples in Colonial territories, to the peasants, who are told, that the triumph of Communism will bring them more land; to deprivileged workers, in whom it is suggested that the elimination of the white capitalists would mean unified wealth for them; and to the Native intelligentsia, almost all of whom are divorced from their own people.

The Native intellectual has no real conception of the civilization which supports the white administrator, the industries, the communications, the technique and science are foreign to him. He has very little conception of what it means to be European in Europe, whether miner, or train driver, clerk or factory technician, draughtsman or bank clerk. He imagines that the whole white race enjoys a Hollywood ease on top of the black people. He comes to the view that work is exploitation—any work not just underpaid work.

The advance of any Colony does not depend on the wise an embittered Native intelligentsia unable to make, but on the lifting of the whole social level of the people by agricultural advance, the establishment of industries, and by good schools, and these things come only from communal effort. It will not be a consciousness of the necessity for hard work. We should not be afraid to preach to the Native intelligentsia itself the need to do for its own people what so many European missionaries have done—go among the backward people and show with your heart and your hands that you can help them.

At the same time we must constantly expose some consequences of Marxism to the black people. The British freed the world from slavery. In the last 30 years it has appeared among white peoples. One would think to disbelieve that there are slave armies of perhaps 10 million people in the Soviet Union, but the evidence is too strong. The dreadful re-introduction of slavery as part of the task of liberating the world from the oppression of capitalism will not convince itself to coloured peoples when they know it. If they know, then anyone, will remember what it means.

Medical Aid Scheme

A NATIONAL MEDICAL AID SCHEME for Southern Rhodesia is advocated in the annual report of the representative council of medical aid societies in that colony. Mr. N. A. Philip, the chairman, proposes the grouping of every section of the public in a national scheme of societies in order to obviate the need for a State health service. The groups would be: (1) commercial and industry (already in existence); (2) building and engineering industries; (3) professions and Civil Service; and (4) farmers (organized by co-operative societies). He suggests that the British Medical Association could provide a tariff of medical fees, and that the Government could either contribute directly or by abatement on taxes for members of the societies.

DETAILS of Tanganyika's proposed war memorials have been published in connexion with a special appeal for funds launched on the anniversary of V. J. Day.

The territorial memorial will take the form of an arch, perhaps surmounted by a tower, incorporated into the new Legislative Council building in Dar es Salaam, plans for which are being prepared. Within the archway will be recesses for scrollwork, by provinces and districts inscribed with the names, ranks, and (in the case of Africans) tribes of the 2,500 men from Tanganyika who gave their lives in the war. There may also be a decorative frieze composed of badges of units which took part in the struggle. It is hoped that an engraving of the completed building will be prepared and copies distributed to each district and Native authority.

Provincial Proposals

Particulars of proposals for provincial memorials are as follows:

Central Province—A pavilion for the central sports ground in Dodoma and an ornamental clock tower in the public square, for which objects it is hoped to raise £2,000.

Eastern Province—A hall and library, or a park with ball-ground in Dar es Salaam, a public clock in Morogoro, a cemetery clinic in Kilosa, additional wards in the local Native hospitals of Mtwara and Bagamoyo, and a hostel attached to the welfare centre in Uru.

Lake Province—An illuminated striking clock with a garden of remembrance and fountain in Mwanza, and memorial plaques or plinths in each district headquarters.

Northern Province—The target is £10,000. The money would be used to provide a suitable sports ground and stadium in Arusha, with a memorial gateway containing tablets and scrolls inscribed with the names of the fallen, a subsidiary stadium and similar gateway at Moshi, and other funds in Karatu and suitable district and tribal headquarters, according to the funds available.

Southern Province—Owing to the changes taking place in the province and uncertainty as to its future, contributions will probably be sent to the territorial memorial, though the suggestion of a clocktower in Mbitkiani will be borne in mind.

Southern Highlands Province—Plans not yet settled.

Tanga Province—A central sports stadium in Tanga to cost £1,000.

Western Province—A clock tower combined with a water clock in the market square in Tlokweng, a stadium to be decided by public competition, and a stand for the Stiebel football ground.

Control of Labour Supply

THE OBJECTS of the Labour Supply and Utilization Commission proposed by the Tanganyika Government are stated as follows:

(a) To recruit and supply labour in Tanganyika and to regulate and control its use; (b) to regulate and control the movement of recruited labour and its distribution and allocation among areas, industries and employers as it may consider expedient; (c) to organize and assist the movement of labour other than that which may be recruited within Tanganyika; (d) to promote the training of recruited labourers so as to fit them for employment in any type of work whatsoever; (e) to take necessary steps to maintain and improve the health of all labourers in its care; (f) to review regularly all questions concerning the use of labour in Tanganyika, including the allocation and distribution of labour for the purposes of all works, projects and schemes for development; and (g) to promote the introduction into industry of mechanical and scientific methods of operation and of other means to ensure the more efficient utilization of labour.

Honourable?

IS THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF Kenya honourable? That point has been raised by Mr. S. V. Cooke, one of the European non-official members, who objected to the use by an official spokesman of the term "this honourable Council." When the Speaker expressed the hope that the adjective was now misapplied, Mr. Cooke held to his point of order that it was incorrect to refer to the House as "honourable." The Speaker proceeded to examine the authorities and give a ruling.

MR. RALPH WINSHIP has been appointed a senior flying control officer in the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa. He served during the war in the R.A.F. at the Air Ministry, and at the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

MESSRS. N. A. TAPSON, DENNIS KING and JACK DE WET, the three Rhodesian Nuffield Foundation Farming scholars, who have been studying farming in Britain, returned to the Colony recently. MRS. TAPSON accompanied her husband. Their infant daughter was born in Hereford in May.

MR. CHARLES E. COLLETT, who recently resigned his appointment as acting attorney-general in the Seychelles after great publicity had been given in Parliament and the Press to criticisms concerning him made by the acting chief justice, is on his way to this country. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collet are barristers.

LORD PORTSMOUTH, who has recently visited East Africa, has commented in a newspaper correspondence on possible devaluation of sterling that "we might get a better prospective if we understood the realism of certain Africans, who talk about buying money with cattle rather than buying cattle with money."

DR. J. R. CRAIG, who has been appointed a medical officer in Kenya, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, held hospital appointments in that City, where he was also in private practice, and served as a medical officer in the R.A.F.V.R. from 1940 to 1946. Before the war he was an Irish hockey international.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H. MCHARG, who has been appointed an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Chatham, educated at Cheltenham College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commissioned in the Indian Army in 1932, and awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. in the recent war.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. Piers St. Aubyn, M.C., second son of Lord and Lady St. Levan, of St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall, and Miss Mary Southwell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Southwell, of Frentham, Johannesburg. Mr. Bailey Southwell is a director of numerous companies operating in the Rhodesias.

MR. GORDON COOPER, who edited a monthly magazine in Southern Rhodesia before the war and has since written a number of books for London publishers, has organized through the Workers' Education Association the first writers' summer school to be held in this country. It will meet at Moreton Paddox Mansion, near Leamington, from September 10 to 18.

MR. CHARLES D. COWPER and Ringwood, and Miss Mary Swanson, daughter of the late Commander ("Skipper") and Mrs. C. R. Swanson, of Chandler's Ford, Hampshire, have been married. Mrs. Cowper was born in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Cowper was in the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia from 1906 to 1926, and was then in commercial employment in East Africa until 1936.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1925 to 1931, who died some months ago, left £18,541. After life interest, he bequeathed £3,000 to Makerere College, Uganda, and the remainder, subject to other legacies and bequests, to the Church Missionary Society for medical work in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. He was Governor of Nigeria for four years after leaving Tanganyika.

MR. W. F. STEPHENS, who has arrived in this country on leave, with Mrs. STEPHENS, was a non-official member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles for some 25 years until his recent resignation on the grounds of disagreement with the policy of the present Governor, Dr. Selwyn Clarke. He was also the only non-official member of the Executive Council, on which he had served for about a decade and a half, having been the first non-official appointed to that body during the governorship of Sir Gordon Lethem.

Obituary

Mr. A. E. Adamson

We learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. A. E. ADAMSON, who, after doing survey work in East Africa with the Royal Engineers, joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1911, transferred to Zanzibar in 1922 to take charge of the Survey Department, and retired in 1933, when he settled in Teignmouth. After the death of his wife he came to London to live with his married daughter, Mrs. Sparrow, and when her husband and she bought a farm near Okehampton last year he settled with them to East Africa. He was a man of sterling qualities and a prominent Freemason.

MR. HAROLD B. HENDERSON, the Nairobi architect, whose death we have briefly announced, first went to Kenya in 1912, and participated in founding the Institute of East African Architects a few years later. In association with his partners his work included Torr's Hotel, Rhodes House and the offices of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. and the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

THE REV. HENRY WILLIAM MURRAY, a leading member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Southern Rhodesia, has died at Morgenster Mission, Fort Victoria, at the age of 65. He first went to the Colony in 1910, from the Union, and became superintendent of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission in Mashonaland in 1937.

MR. HENRY FRANCIS GAWSKILL, a well-known farmer and saw-planter in Kenya, who has died in that Colony, first went to East Africa some 30 years ago. He served during the recent war in the East African Engineers, taking part in the campaign in Ethiopia.

MR. STANLEY GAY FRENCH, an ear and throat specialist, aged 40, was found dead in Nairobi on Monday from gunshot wounds. He was the son of Mr. John Gay French, a Harley Street ear, nose and throat specialist.

MR. WILLIAM HORACE HEWLETT, who joined the B.S.A. Police in 1901, and ultimately became a leading figure in the Fort Victoria Farmers' Association, died in this town recently at the age of 66.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VICTOR GIBBERD, a well-known soldier, died suddenly in Nakuru a few days ago at the age of 57, was the second son of the late Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Ernest Wilberforce.

MR. LEWIS TRAHERNE MCCRIDGE, a former member of the Nyasaland Civil Service, died recently in Umali Hospital, Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR H. A. ROBERT, M.C., late the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment, has been killed in Kenya in a motor accident.

MISS CATHERINE S. A. TREBRAM, vice-president of the Church-Missionary Society, died in Bristol last week at the age of 90.

THE HON. H. CECILIA TULLUSON, daughter of the fifth Lord Rendlesham, has died in Malaya.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include the following—

K. — Mr. D. L. Blund, Mr. S. R. Boyd, Dr. J. A. Carman, Mr. E. B. Lloyd, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, the Rev. R. A. Lockhart, Mr. J. C. Raimbell, and Mr. O. Salt. N. — Mr. J. B. Drummond and Mr. H. W. Gauld. Northern Rhodesia — Miss D. E. Cartwright and Miss A. T. Macfarlane, and Messrs. J. B. W. Anderson, G. C. W. Baldwin, E. Brown, R. Bush, T. Fern, H. H. Kingshott, D. G. Lüneburg, G. McKenzie, R. S. Monteith, G. E. Newbury and A. R. R. O'Connell. Seychelles — Messrs. E. H. Burgin, H. W. Butler, J. W. F. Holloway, G. G. Sullivan, I. T. Vyvyan, and E. C. Whiteside. Dr. E. J. Lucey, and Sir Graham Paul. Uganda — Messrs. J. E. M. Calvert, H. Coffin, H. W. Creasey, L. H. S. Etelberg, D. W. Griffin, J. W. Purseglove, B. I. Slaughter, and G. R. Stuart.

PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN ROY FARRAN has left by air for Kenya.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR was 69 last Thursday.

MR. F. ELWYN JONES, M.P. for Plains, has been visiting Ethiopia.

MR. H. B. ARBER, public relations officer in the Sudan, is on leave in this country.

The coronation of MWANAWINA as paramount chief of the Barotsé took place last week.

MR. A. L. KAGOBYA has been elected president of the Uganda African Civil Servants' Association.

For the first time, the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR broadcast a message to his people on the occasion of Ramadhan.

MESSRS. E. HEASMAN and C. H. ELLIOTT have been elected to the Fort Victoria Town Management Board.

MR. H. T. WELLS left London at the beginning of this week to return to his coffee estate in Kenya.

MR. PETER HOGG, district commissioner of Shendi, and MISS JOAN MARGARET HARDY have been married in Khartoum.

MISS F. N. UDELL, chief nursing officer of the Colonial Office, has been visiting East Africa and the Rhodesias.

COLONEL W. A. MULLER has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, not Uganda, as stated in our last issue.

The Kenya Civil Re-absorption Board has been dissolved. MR. F. S. MODERA had been chairman for the past three years.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European Non-Suffrage Members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, has arrived in London.

EARL WINTERTON, M.P., leaves for Canada to-morrow by air. He will return for the reassembling of Parliament on September 13.

MR. R. A. SPORALL has been appointed Acting Director of Education in Uganda. MISS H. M. NEATBY is Acting Deputy Director.

MR. W. R. MARTIN and MISS KATHLEEN FRANCES HAMP, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hamp, have been married in Tilford.

MR. JOHN FRUESDALE is the chairman of the newly-formed Selukwe and District Publicity and Development Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. W. J. NEEDHAM broadcast in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on her impressions of England to-day.

DR. G. L. M. MACELLIOTT, a leading veneriologist now in Kenya under the auspices of the Nuffield Trust is making a survey which will take six months.

MRS. BRUCE WICKHAM, wife of an administrative officer in Nyasaland, has been appointed UNESCO representative in a social survey of the territory.

MR. W. MARK GRAHAM, a senior executive of the Harrison Shipping Line, sailed Kenya and Uganda recently while on a visit to East African ports.

MR. WHITNEY SHEPARDSON, director of the Carnegie Corporation for the British Dominions, and MRS. SHEPARDSON have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, Member for Finance in Kenya, and MR. E. A. VASEY, M.C., recently visited Southern Rhodesia to study that Colony's budget procedure.

MR. J. W. HOWARD and MR. A. H. FISHER have climbed the Batian peak of Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), being the first to ascend from the west and descend by the north face.

MR. L. M. BOYD, Resident in the Buganda Province of Uganda, who has been in this country on leave is about to return to Kampala. He will travel to the same ship as the Kabaka.

MAJOR F. B. CHILDE, who recently went to Southern Rhodesia, has decided to take up permanent residence in the Colony, and has therefore resigned from the board of Hammonds United Breweries, Ltd.

SIR GUY PILBING, who retired from the Colonial Service after being British Resident in Zanzibar, has been appointed Speaker to the East African Central Assembly, in place of the late Sir Geoffrey Northcote.

MAJOR E. A. DUTTON, the Chief Secretary, will lead the Zanzibar delegation to the African conference in London. Other delegates will be SHEIKH MOHAMED NASSER LAMKI, MR. FAZEL NASSER MAWJI, and MR. AMERI TAJO.

MAJOR G. A. TANTUM, who retired last year from the post of regimental sergeant-major of the B.S.A. Police, is now serving with the administration of the former Italian Colonies as district commander of the Cyrenaica Defence Force.

The engagement is announced between MR. RONALD ENVERDALF LIVINGSTONE-BUSSELL, of Sotik, Kenya, and MISS MARGARET EITHI DAVISON, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Davison, of Froxniere Court, Worcestershire.

Members of the Advisory Committee on African Education in Nyasaland who have been reappointed for a further term of four years are MR. M. P. BARROW, ARCHDEACON F. WINSPEAR, the REV. E. GRAY, and MR. J. L. PRETORIUS.

MR. J. L. WORLIDGE, director-general of Colonial Audit, will leave London by air on September 6 for a three months' tour of inspection of the Colonial Audit Departments in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles.

MR. JUSTICE PEARSON is chairman of a tribunal appointed by the Governor of Uganda in connexion with the Immigration (Control) Ordinance. Other members are LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. BAERLEIN, MR. KIGONYA, and MR. V. V. PHADKE.

MISS JOYCE TREVOR COLE, daughter of Mr. J. Trevor Cole, secretary of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, has won a Government bursary, and is now in this country studying music. This is the first bursary for art awarded in the Colony.

MR. A. DYER, his brother MR. R. DYER, sons of a farmer in Limuru, and MR. M. J. STEWART of the Shell Company, are the first three candidates to pass their tests for a flying licence as a result of training under the Kenya flying subsidy scheme.

AIR COMMODORE G. E. NICHOLETIS, Air Officer Commanding the central photographic establishment near Oxford, has recently visited No. 82 squadron of the R.A.F. in Nairobi, which is now making a photographic survey of East and Central Africa.

SIR JAMES BARNES, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, and MR. W. F. CONNOLLY, the Assistant Under-Secretary, have returned to this country in the PRETORIA CASTLE following their short tour of R.A.F. training stations in Southern Rhodesia.

MESSRS. W. E. HOLLIES, of Warwickshire, and M. F. TREMLETT, of Somerset, have been invited to join the M.C.C. cricket team which will tour the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The names of the other members of the party were given in our last issue.

A committee has been appointed in Uganda to consider the revision of the Rent Restriction Ordinance with the ATTORNEY-GENERAL as chairman, MESSRS. C. L. HOLCOM, C. K. PATEL, and M. M. PATEL as members, and MR. F. MCCULLY HUNTER as secretary.

DR. JOHN HAMMOND, an animal scientist of Cambridge University, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia, recently accompanied MR. C. A. MURRAY, the Colony's Assistant Director of Research, on a conducted tour of the Marand Messing cattle research stations in the Northern Transvaal.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "We may be thrust into war this year." — Mr. William C. Bullitt, former U.S. Ambassador in Moscow and Paris.

"Postage stamps are now sold in Great Britain at the rate of about 20 million each day." — General Post Office.

"If the United States ceased buying gold, it would be virtually valueless." — Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia.

"In this country in 1900 there were 500 divorces and separation cases. This year there will be approximately 50,000." — Dr. E. P. Griffith.

"Mr. Walter Winchell is to be paid one thousand dollars a minute under a new broadcasting contract."

—Mr. Don Iddon, reporting from New York.

"Retail prices in France are 15 times what they were in 1938, and have been multiplied more than five times since the Liberation." — M. Bertrand de Jouvenel.

"Whitehall's ostrich-like policy of security inhibits the Ministry of Food from publishing the details of food contracts with the Dominions, although these are promptly given to the Press in the Dominion concerned." — *Economist*.

"There can be no place for a trade union congress in a completely socialized State. Only a Conservative Government can save the trade union movement from hara-kiri at the socialist shrine." — Mr. David Gammans, M.P.

"We shall achieve economic victory only when the people of Great Britain cease to ask: 'What is this country doing for me?' and ask instead: 'What am I doing for my country?'" — Mr. R. B. E. Jackson, president of the Paint Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association.

"I estimate that the cost of operating the United Nations during the financial year 1949 will be 33,469,587 dollars (£8,367,000), which is a reduction of 1,355,000 dollars on the approved appropriations for 1948." — Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Guaranteed profits, work, and wages are preventing a higher standard of life. There must be some corrective for the inefficient boss and the unwilling worker. Those manufacturers who have grown to like controls need a few healthy bankruptcies and some keen competition to help get their costs down." — Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"The United Kingdom can and must spare a million of her best citizens to settle in Australia and New Zealand. Otherwise they must get workers from Central Europe, and then Australia and New Zealand will become as foreign a country as is the United States of America to-day." — Mr. Basil Henriques.

"The prison population rose from 15,789 in 1946 to 17,101 last year, compared with the pre-war figure of between 10,000 and 11,000. This reversion to conditions which have not been seen for 40 years is the more disturbing in that the peak has not yet been reached. It seems clear that the daily average prison population must shortly rise beyond 20,000." — Report of, the Commissioners of Prisons.

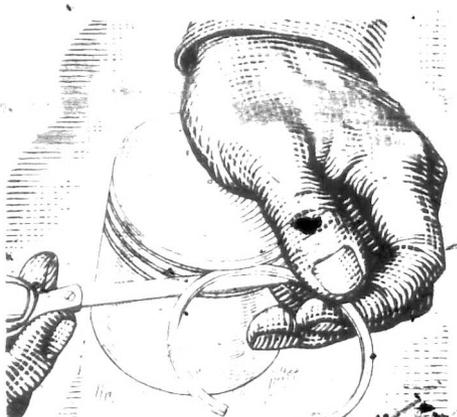
"The nation's expenditure on tobacco at current market prices in the first quarter of this year amounted to £185,000,000 and on alcoholic drinks, to £175,000,000. The total of £360,000,000 compares with £145,000,000 on rent, rates, and water charges in 1938 the quarterly average spending on tobacco was £44,000,000, on drinks £71,000,000, and on rent, rates, and water charges £123,000,000. In 1938 the average monthly consumption of tobacco was 15,840,000 lb.; in May this year it was 17,440,000 lb." — *Daily Telegraph*.



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BACKGROUND

Price Prospects. — "It appears probable that American prices will rise before they fall. Rejection by Congress of President Truman's anti-inflation measures points in that direction, and so does the operation of the Marshall Plan. There is still much scope for a rise, especially in election year, when a business recession would be fatal to the party in power. Unfavourable weather in Great Britain and on the Continent has made it doubtful whether this year's crops will be as good as has been estimated. If the crops turn out to be good after all, there might be a world-wide decline of produce prices, with an all-round reaction on prices in general. There is also the international political factor: Should the crisis atmosphere continue over a short period, it would for its duration discourage business enterprise and consumers' buying alike. Prices would then tend to decline. Should it continue much longer, however, many people would begin to hedge against the possible effects of a war, and with the experience of the last war fresh in mind, there would be a strong demand for goods of every description. Allowing for the conflicting circumstances, it seems on the whole more likely that prices will rise rather than fall in the course of the next 12 months. Few people can afford to be dogmatic about their belief in inflation; however, there is rather more than a possibility that things might work out in the other direction. What is least likely of all is that we shall experience a period of comparative stability. It is not open to our generation to enjoy normal conditions for some time to come. The decision seems to lie between the two evils, and the worst of it is that we shall not be free to choose between them." — *Financial Times*.

U.S. and Preferences. — "The American delegate at Geneva has asked the 20 signatories to the conference on tariffs and trade for permission to grant preferences to the former Japanese mandated islands now administered by the United States. The Havana Charter, which is of course of United States origin — specifically provides that no new preferences may be instituted. The Empire Industries Association, in the interest of Imperial and world trade, has always regretted United States opposition to Imperial Preference. We therefore welcome the request at Geneva, for it will now be impossible for the United States Government to brand Imperial Preference as a 'discriminatory practice' and to call for its abrogation." — Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., chairman, Parliamentary Committee, Empire Industries Association and British Empire League.

Destroying Natural Capital. — "The cost value of the assets of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., at the end of 1947 was £82,000,000, and depreciation charged, will lead to the accumulation in due course, of this sum for replacements. To-day we estimate that to replace our existing fixed assets would cost £148,000,000, so that at present prices our depreciation fund would be about £66,000,000 short. In other words, our normal depreciation provision would fall by this amount to maintain the fixed assets necessary to continue our present scale of operations. We should have fewer machines and have to throw people out of employment. The only way in which we can maintain that part of our capital which is invested in fixed assets is to recover in the price of our products an amount which truly represents the wastage in value of our fixed assets at present prices. If we cannot do this, we shall be fixing our selling prices on a basis below real cost, and if the whole business community does the same thing, then the country will be consuming part of its capital instead of paying its way. Now consider the preservation of capital in current assets. A manufacturer buys 100 tons of raw material for £1,000. This he converts into finished products. The market value of this raw material rises to £1,400. Using replacement as the appropriate basis he then fixes the selling price for the finished goods so as to recover the £1,400 for the raw material element of his cost. He has thus made an apparent profit of £400 on the raw material element, which will be taxed in the United Kingdom about £200, which would leave him with £1,200 to replenish his stock. He can buy only 85 tons with this £1,200, and thus his real capital has been depleted. In other words, Governments are obtaining part of their revenue by consuming the capital of industry. His industries operating under Government controls prices as a rule allow only a depreciation charge based upon pre-war costs of plant and machinery. Equally serious is Government's failure to recognize for tax purposes a proper basis for provision for depreciation. Current tax revenues are made up in part of taxation of something that is not a profit at all but capital, and it is using this capital for current expenditure. The nation is using up £100 or £150 millions of capital each year for revenue purposes." — Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, chairman of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd.

E.R.P. — "The American plan for European recovery is neither an act of charity on the part of the United States nor a form of out-door relief as far as the 16 recipient countries are concerned. As such it would not have been approved by Congress or acceptable to the British Parliament. It is a co-operative enterprise, deliberately designed to restore within four years the economy of Western Europe to self-sufficiency, so that there may be no subsequent necessity for dollar aid. The intention is to create in Western Europe an area of economic and political stability capable of withstanding all attempts, whether directed from without or within, to create confusion in preparation for totalitarian conquest. This being so, conflicting views about what is required from the common pool by this country or that may be compared to differences which arise in planning a military campaign regarding the most effective use of available man-power and material. It is inconceivable, therefore, that the project should founder over allocations, difficult as they may be to adjust to the general satisfaction. A more serious hazard is the master plan, setting forth the steps of the economic integration to be achieved in Western Europe, which Mr. Hoffman requires for presentation to the American Economic Co-operation Administration on November 15. Such a master plan inevitably involves drastic changes in the present structure of European trade. It requires, for instance, the coordination of the productive effort of the 16 E.R.P. countries, and the correlation of their export and import programmes, as well as of measures for maintaining their internal financial stability." — *Daily Telegraph*.

Planning. — "At this moment many of our plums will not be picked for lack of a market, and those which which have been picked have realized little more than the cost of picking and marketing. Six weeks ago the cream was taken off the English market, before home supplies were available, by plums from Italy and South Africa. A recent agreement with Holland negotiated a sale of coal and steel to bring back £28,000,000 worth of vegetables and other produce to compete on the home market, which was having difficulty in absorbing local supplies." — Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P.

The issue is between Christianity and arrogant atheism, or Communism. The Rev. W. H. Elliott

Development in the Colonies

Evidence to Select Committee

FURTHER COMMENTS on various aspects of Colonial affairs, taken from the minutes of evidence in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on Estimates for the session 1947-48 (H.M. Stationery Office, 18s.), appear below.

Last week we quoted the views of Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, and Mr. A. B. Cohen, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Department of the Colonial Office.

LORD MILVERTON

"It is no good for a Colonial Government to run a newspaper."

"The whole development scheme rests on the African people treating it as their own scheme."

"A number of ex-Servicemen came back expecting that the Government would look after them for the rest of their lives. We had to explain that ex-Servicemen have to work just as hard for their living as anybody else."

"There is a very great shortage of business ability among Africans. There are some successful African business men, but the majority of the people have not learned the lesson of success in business which, like anything else, requires a basis of hard work, and continuous hard work. I think they do expect rather too much profit."

"The worst oppressor, when he is given the chance, is the African himself, who has no business morality of any kind in the way of exploiting his brother. The worst instances of exploitation that I have known in Africa were not exploitation by Europeans of Africans but exploitation by Africans of Africans, which we have done a great deal to stop."

"The African when he is well fed, well looked after and given something on which he can spend his money, will work as hard as anybody else. He can be trained to work. But in the ordinary offhand sense it is hard to get them to do continuous work. You may raise the prices of agricultural produce and a man finds that by doing three days' work a week he can get as much as he used to get by doing four or five days' work. So he does three days' work."

Discreditable Attack

"The new recruits entering the Colonial Service are of a higher standard than it has ever known before. But the question is to maintain their morale, and if such articles as that which was published by Rita Hinden in the Fabian quarterly in the last number obtain any circulation among these people they will ruin the morale of the ex-Servicemen. It was a most discreditable attack on the Colonial Service, and there was not a word of truth in it."

"Because Nigerians asked why Government money could not be used in Nigeria, we raised a trial loan on very favourable terms — £300,000, which was over-subscribed in a day or two, and we gave complete preference to the small African subscriber. All who applied for stock got it. But there was only a very small percentage. You see, 34% to an African just is not good enough. Twenty per cent. is more like what the African thinks is normal interest; but that does not stop them in their illogical way from complaining that the Government does not invest its reserves locally."

"We have about 101 African trade unions in Nigeria which is about 100 too many — I do not wish you to think that I am against trade unions, but though they are called trade unions, they have none of the features which you meet in English trade unions and none of the responsibility which the English trade unions have. When people are told in England that there are 101 trade unions in Nigeria, they probably think that they

are developing on proper trade union lines, but they are not. They are very largely the happy hunting-ground for the sort of dishonest adventurer who gets appointed secretary to the union and then exploits it for what it is worth. The number of times that their officials abscond with the funds is appalling. We are trying to improve them by getting better methods, but it is a slow process."

MAJOR-GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON

"The first thing that went wrong with the groundnut scheme was that whereas the White Paper envisaged February of last year as the date of beginning operations, work did not start until July. Half the year had been lost from the point of view of clearing."

"The second thing was that the original White Paper visualized new tractors, all of the Caterpillar D8 class. In fact, due not merely to the dollar situation but the Caterpillar production position, it was impossible to get new tractors, and the managing agency did an extraordinarily good job in picking up tractors from all over the world — some from this country, some from the Middle East, and the bulk from American Army surplus stock from the Pacific Islands. Many had an extremely small number of hours on the clock, one had under 200 hours, but it had been in the sea."

"Consequently, when this equipment began to arrive, the first thing needed was a complete overhaul and the provision of a quantity of spare parts to replace parts which were damaged through sea and air action while they had been in the sea for two years. The provision of a big workshop to handle this heavy equipment is a lengthy business. Machine tools are extremely hard to come by, and there is also their shipping out to Africa, getting them bedded in under cover, and then the provision of skilled operators for the workshop. That lengthy business is now going well ahead, but it took just the same time that it took to build up heavy workshops in Egypt or anywhere else during the war to do a comparable job."

"With regard to spare parts, the position was thoroughly bad. The big tractor makers were concentrating on new tractors, not making spare parts. The spare parts they were producing were going primarily into the American market and we just could not get hold of them. The demand was immense from all the world. The position is now beginning to right itself."

SIR GEOFFREY HEYWORTH

"The field for Government enterprise in the Colonies is development, where the benefit is mainly or partly indirect, as in harbours, docks, transportation, and railways in particular, utilities, irrigation schemes, and that sort of thing. A second field for Government enterprise is where land tenure and local custom make private enterprise an unsuitable medium."

"The first difficulty in the way of private enterprise development at the present is the shortage of capital goods. The next is the United Kingdom balance of payments position, which is becoming more painful here every day, and which affects the transfer of necessary capital."

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE

"We have discussed the question of development officers attached to the Colonial Office who could go out to a territory and see in what direction the work could be hastened and facilitated. There are definite objections to that. We do not want development officers to be looked upon as inspectors or anything of that kind."

"But if the members of the Development Department of the Colonial Office got the opportunity of going out when things were not going forward quickly enough in a territory, and 'hising' with the local authorities, to see how any difficulties that they had could be done away with, I think that would be an advance in the right direction."

Problems of Administration in Nyasaland

Points from Annual Reports of Provincial Commissioners

ANNUAL REPORTS by provincial commissioners are not published by all the Dependencies, as they should be for the information of the public—and as a constant reminder to the senior officials concerned that they will be called upon every year to render public account of their stewardship.

Nyasaland makes a point of publishing these annual reports, and though that which recently reached England is for 1946, it still contains much of interest.

Mr. J. M. ELLIS, provincial commissioner of the Southern Province, writes, for instance—

"One of the attractions of Southern Rhodesia at present is to be found in the wider facilities for spending the wages earned.

The natural desire of the African population for some excitement in the daily round of life is well exemplified by the success of the 17 Native administration, agricultural shows which have been held throughout the district and throughout the Southern Province, and by the popularity of the Native administration markets, which have been opened in growing numbers.

African Council Justified

The Southern Province African Council met on two occasions with solid and satisfactory results. The practical approach to the questions laid before the council for discussion, as well as the wise judgment brought to bear on them, fully justify the existence of the council which is fulfilling already the bright hopes entertained of it as a valuable addition to the machinery of government.

Water in a tropical land, which is not a dry tropical, presents a dual problem. It must be found irrigating, and it must be controlled if abundant. The use of potentially fertile land may depend on the availability of water for domestic purposes and the sufficiency of water for crop production.

Chisawa on the Lower Shire River lands stretch from the general to the particular. None on the left bank suited for the growing of cotton and rice as the energy of excessive flooding, and on the right bank settlement and cultivation have been precluded hitherto by late dry conditions.

An exploration by the Geological Department into the possibilities of using the programme of well sinking on the right bank was ended in disappointment and in advice regarding a better prospect of dam building on a shaft along the Mwanza tributary.

The major issues of flood management, and irrigation have been the subject of inquiry by distinguished persons in persons of Professor Frank Debenham from Cambridge University and of Mr. A. E. Griffin, lately chief irrigation engineer in the Sudan, whose reports have not yet been published. These issues are in intimate relation with the problem of the stabilization of the level of Lake Nyasa, upon which Dr. Debenham's theory is reported.

Scarcity of Consumer Goods

MR. D. W. SAUNDERS-JONES reported on the Central Province.

The Native growers of tobacco found that the record high prices gave them a state of wealth they had never known before, and there were no means of spending it owing to the scarcity of consumer goods. The result was that, with no incentive to work, labour became very scarce during the latter half of the year, and beer drinking and crime increased.

As a result of the food production drive, a record groundnut crop was planted, and it was hoped that a large quantity would be purchased for export to Britain. It was estimated that approximately 2,500 tons were available for sale. In spite of all means of persuasion, much of the crop was not produced for sale. The reason given by the growers for their unwillingness to sell being that the price of 11d per lb was too low.

The real reason was the absence of any incentive to sell owing to the abundant money in the growers' possession with nothing in the way to spend it on, coupled with the fact that the general failure of the bean crop created an insatiable demand for groundnuts as a substitute in the local diet.

Arrangements for acquiring 1,650 acres of land in Lilongwe for the establishment of an agricultural research station were held up on account of the opposition shown by the inhabitants of the four villages which would have to be moved from the area concerned. Efforts to persuade the inhabitants to move voluntarily and to obtain an alternative suitable site in the vicinity failed. Eventually it was agreed in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to exclude two out of the four villages and the bulk of their gardens from the proposed area of material prejudicing the scheme, thereby reducing the area to be acquired to approximately 1,300 acres.

There is encouraging evidence that Native agriculturists are beginning to realize that a good livelihood can be made out of farming provided it is properly done. The value of rotational cropping is beginning to be appreciated as the result of voluntary adoption by a few Natives in certain areas of demonstration gardens, which have been divided into seven strips of approximately one acre each, four of which will be under cultivation at one time and the remainder under rest for a period of three years. Much interest has been shown in these demonstration gardens, and requests for similar gardens are increasing.

Top Class Native Farmers

The following extract from the report, by the District Commissioner, Kota Kota, is of interest on the same subject.

The names of 10 "good farmers" are recorded in the district book. These are men who have shown themselves keen and intelligent agriculturists. In fact, in several cases their establishments are considerably better laid out and worked than those of ten times community workers in the district.

Each one of them has an income of his farm considerably more than he could hope to obtain in any employment. One has a steady income of close on £200 per annum, while several have an income of over £100. These farms are islands in a sea of bad cultivation, but they illustrate that an African with a will to work in his own fields and to listen to advice can produce a great variety of crops and live in remarkable comfort. In some cases their neighbours are following their example. Several of them have built dams to irrigate orchards.

Each of these "good farmers," and also a few others who have shown themselves willing to look after the trees, is being issued good fruit trees from Mawa Hill. Farmers days are being organized to teach them, among other things, pruning and budding.

A considerable increase in venereal disease is reported from some districts. This is one of the many unfortunate effects of the present abundance of money in the possession of the Natives and lack of opportunities for spending it with the inevitable consequence of disease coupled with increased beer drinking and immorality.

High Marketing Rate

Throughout the year there was an acute shortage of goods on all the stores, particularly of piece-goods, and this was particularly unfortunate at a time when there was so much money in the hands of the Natives. Full advantage has been taken of the situation by the main traders, and their marketing has been rife, but successful prosecutions for contravention of the price control regulations have been few owing to the difficulty of proving offences against the law as it stands.

MR. E. C. BARNES, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, was candid about disappointments. One chief was convicted of the theft of public funds and sent to prison for 18 months, and the Atonga tribal council continued to be ineffectual as a governing body, seldom reaching agreement on policy and even failing to elect a president owing to feuds. Elsewhere attempts to persuade Native authorities to federate their treasuries failed on account of suspicion springing from the old tribal nationalism, which is expected to disappear as the Chiefs meet more freely in the African Provincial and Protectorate Councils.

Half the adult male population of the Chingwe district was estimated to be out of the country, and concern was felt at a state of affairs which not only reduces production but has a disastrous effect on family life.

About 35,000 Africans born in Southern Rhodesia are estimated to be continually absent from the Colony in employment in the Union of South Africa.

Northern Rhodesia's General Election

Six New Members Returned at Last Week's Poll

NORTHERN RHODESIA has six new European non-official members in the Legislative Council as a result of the General Election, which was held last week. The elected members of the new Council are:

- BROKEN HILL.**—Mr. R. Welensky (unopposed).
- LIVINGSTONE.**—Mr. H. J. Millar (defeated Mr. C. Garret).
- LUANSHYA.**—Mr. A. A. Davies (defeated Mr. H. I. Webb).
- LUSAKA.**—Mr. E. W. Sergeant (defeated Dr. A. Scott and Mr. C. R. S. Lewis).
- MIDLAND.**—Mr. G. F. M. Van Eeden (defeated Mr. C. T. Kelly).
- MUFULIRA-CHINGOLA.**—Mr. J. F. Morris (defeated Mrs. G. P. Douglas and Mr. A. C. Stephens).
- N'DOLA.**—Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Wilson (unopposed).
- NKANA.**—Mr. G. W. R. L'Angle (defeated Mr. B. Goodwin).
- NORTH-EASTERN.**—Mr. F. B. Robertson (unopposed).
- SOUTH-WESTERN.**—Mr. G. B. Beckett (unopposed).

Successful Candidates

MR. GEOFFREY BERNARD BECKETT, a Choma farmer, has been a nominated member of the Legislative Council since 1946. Born in England in 1903, he was educated at Felsted School and Reading University. After studying dairying and co-operative farming in Denmark, he settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1924. He was one of the three European non-official members of the delegation invited to London this summer.

MR. ALBERT AUGUST DAVIES, a telephone electrician on the Copperbelt, is a new member to the Legislative Council. Born in Kringsdorf in 1915, he was educated at Fauré Hill High School and trained in the G.P.O. Engineering Department, Johannesburg. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia in 1932, he was first employed by the Rhokana Corporation. He is chairman of the Luanshya branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union.

MR. GEORGE WELLINGTON REX L'ANGE, a new member, is underground manager at the Nkana copper mine. Born and educated in the Transvaal, he worked on the Witwatersrand before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1930. He was war-time chairman of the National Service League on the Copperbelt, which did excellent work for charities and war funds; he was awarded the O.B.E. for his services.

MR. HERBERT JAMES MILLAR was born in 1904 and educated in Scotland. He came to Northern Rhodesia in 1924 and later went to New Zealand and Kenya. Settling in Livingstone in 1929, he joined the firm of Fisher and Sheldermere, Ltd. of which he is now managing director. He has been a town councillor since 1938, was Mayor of Livingstone from 1943 to 1947, chairman of Livingstone War Fund, 1943 to 1945, is a vice-president of the British Empire Service League, and a past president of Livingstone Chamber of Commerce. He has not previously served in the Legislature.

MR. JAMES FREDERICK MORRIS, an elected member of the last Legislative Council, was born in the Union in 1898, and educated at the Marist Brothers College, Uitenhage, and the South African School of Mines and Technology. He was chief chemist and metallurgist at Witwatersrand Technical College for six years, and settled in Northern Rhodesia eight years ago. He won the Mufuilira-Luanshya seat in 1944 as an independent.

Tobacco Planter

MR. FRANK BRUCE ROBERTSON, a new member, was unsuccessful against Mr. T. S. Page (now Speaker of the Legislative Council) in the last general election. He has been a tobacco planter in the Fort Jameson district for many years, where he settled after serving with the Army in the First World War.

MR. ERNEST WALTER SERGEANT, an elected member in the last Legislative Council, is a railway official. Born in England in 1902, he spent three years in Southern Rhodesia before going north of the Zambezi. He served with the R.F.C. in the Middle East during the first world war. Chairman of the Lusaka Branch of the Rhodesian Holiday Association; president of the Lusaka Young People's Club; secretary of Lusaka Boy Scouts; chairman of the Midland Co-operative Society.

MR. GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS MARAIS VAN EEDEN, another new member, is a farmer, who was born in Fort Jameson in 1919. Educated in the Transvaal, he returned to Northern Rhodesia in 1939, and is now secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union. A past chairman of the Lusaka Road Board and the Midland Farmers' Association, he has been concerned in negotiations between farmers' bodies and the Government. He unsuccessfully contested two previous elections.

MR. ROLAND WELENSKY, C.M.G., was the leader of the non-officials in the last Legislative Council, and is likely to be re-elected to that office. Born 1907 and educated in Southern Rhodesia, he became a driver on Rhodesia Railways, and began his trade-union career in 1933. He sat on the Conciliation Board on behalf of workers during the war-time Copperbelt strike; was a member of the commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Foster which investigated the cause of riots; and sat as an assessor on the Railway Tribunal. He was appointed Director of Manpower in Northern Rhodesia during the recent war, and was a member of the territory's War Committee. He is chairman of a local branch of the N.R. Railway Workers' Union, member of the National Council of Railwaymen, and a non-official member of the Central African Council. In July he came to Britain as a member of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EWALD MURRAY WILSON enters the Legislative Council for the first time. Formerly manager of the Ndola branch of Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, he is now retired. He has interested himself in local commercial and municipal affairs for many years, and commanded the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force throughout the war. He served in the Army in the First World War, mainly with a mounted regiment in the Middle East.

The two African representatives will be:

The Rev. **HENRY KASOKOLO** of the Bemba tribe, who was born in the Kawambwa district in 1897, and started working for the London Missionary Society in 1908, being a teacher for eight years, and an evangelist for the next 12 years. Between 1935 and 1941 he worked as a Government clerk, but then returned to the Mission.

MR. NELSON NHALUMUNGO, who was born in 1907, and educated at the Barotse National School. He was employed as a clerk by Government and local firms until 1937, and has acted as a member on various boards, including the African Welfare Association, the Municipal African Housing Board, the Urban Advisory Council, the Southern Province African Provincial Council, and the African Representative Council.

Defeated Candidates

MRS. GLADYS PETRA DOUGLAS is the wife of a mine employee. She has seven children, born in Northern Rhodesia. A prominent member of the Women's Institute, she has been particularly interested in education and women's rights.

MR. CUTHBERT GARRET an engine driver on Rhodesia Railways, was born in Yorkshare in 1902, and educated in York and North Wales. He has been a trade union member for 30 years, is chairman of a branch of the Northern Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, and a national councillor on the Northern Rhodesian Council for Railways. He was a foundation member of the Northern Rhodesia Labour Party.

MR. BRIAN GOODWIN was an elected member of the last Legislative Council.

MR. CLIFFORD TERENCE KELLY, who was unsuccessful in the Midland constituency, is a well-known Mazabuka farmer.

MR. CLARENCE RUSKIN STAKESBY LEWIS, proprietor of a retail sports business in Lusaka, was born in Johannesburg 35 years ago, and spent 10 years in Southern Rhodesia and three in Northern Rhodesia before serving during the war with the Royal West African Frontier Force in West Africa. Returning to the territory, he was on Sub-Area H.Q. staff, Lusaka. After the war he became vice-chairman of the Lusaka Management Board, and is on the executive of the Chamber of Commerce.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, who was defeated in Lusaka, was born in Scotland in 1885, and educated at Stirling High School and Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B., in 1907. He was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, 1909-13, a captain in the R.A.M.C. in France during the First World War, and called to the Bar in England in 1926. In the following year he went to Northern Rhodesia, where he subsequently served as railway medical officer in Ndola, Broken Hill and Livingstone, and Government medical officer in Fort Rosebery and Abercorn. He now practises as a barrister in Lusaka, and is owner-editor of *Central African Post*, which he recently founded.

MR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL STEPHENS, a mine contractor, was born in Cape Town in 1909, and educated at the Marist Brothers College, Johannesburg, and St. Thomas's School, Newcastle, Natal. He went to Northern Rhodesia in 1930, became an executive member of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in 1935, and has been chairman of the Mufuilira branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union for the past six years.

MR. HAROLD IGNATIUS WEBB, a storeman on the Roop Antelope mine, was defeated at Luanshya. He is a past chairman of the Salafed Staff and Officials' Association; and of the Luanshya War Funds Committee.

the same problem in which progress is possible only when personal initiative is joined with the conditions essential to its expression, which regards community services and public works as interacting with the work of the administrations in stimulating individual and communal initiative in providing for some of the things calculated to improve their lives. The co-operation of the people must be actively engaged. The steps were mentioned by the Select Committee are, first, through the association with development planning of such sound opinion as may exist, second, by a carefully worked-out policy of technical and vocational training related to the needs of the developing country for skilled man-power at all levels, and third, by communal development, or mass education, to induce the bulk of the population to take an active interest in their own progress and betterment.

The Committee described what we have long been doing, but complained that so little of it has been included in the 10-year programme that it leaves a measurable impression," they say, "as to be made of the immense tasks which need to be done, there must be an upward movement of the people to meet the downward movement of government-provided services." This tends to ignore the considerable work which Colonial Governments have done through development advisory councils, team units in agriculture, animal health, communal living, health centres, practical agriculture, co-operation, trade unionism, local government, etc.

Problems of Backward Areas

Thus, there has not been enough of it for one of our purposes to-day is to see what more can be done, and how and whether a new emphasis can be put on such work.

Mass education is of the first importance as a means of reducing the balance between the backward rural areas and the more developed urban industrial areas. At the centre we have rapid steps of political advancement and many progressive political ideas. The pace of political progress is unpredictable, and there is the obvious danger that when various territories reach the stage of internal self-government they will do so on the basis of a bad lack of balance between the hinterland and the centres of development. Everything which contributes to the creation of political and social initiative in the backward areas will help to redress this balance.

The African territories do so largely in those places that are underserved, and their resources so poor and unexploited that the social and economic services are still rudimentary. The 10-year development programmes will aim at doubling or even trebling the scope of these services, but cannot go much farther. Even after this has been done the number of children in school, of hospitals, agricultural extension workers, etc., will be quite inadequate in relation to the needs of development from above can make only limited progress. It must in addition come from below. Hence the emphasis on having the means of raising the rural people to take certain sectors in Colonial improvement into their own hands.

Reducing Rural Ignorance

Collaboration of all departments in team work in the rural areas, the research and practical results from nutrition working parties, the growth of co-operative practice on the productive, distributive, credit, and marketing sides, the growth of trade unionism with the emergence of the workers' own leaders and beginnings of industrial democracy, association for self-help in friendly societies and expression of social responsibility, the creation of youth movements, scouts, club, and other facilities for the adolescent, the practice of community self-help in the villages in regard to sanitation, public health, pure water, tribal effort to prevent soil erosion, stop over-grazing, and prevent land from becoming too exhausted, and the breaking through mass ignorance and illiteracy by all the means now available—these are, but a few of the experimental and substantial pieces of work being done in many regions.

I would especially mention the vitally important work among young women both in the professions and education fields and also in the domestic arts. Women occupy positions of basic importance in the home and elsewhere, and often hold high status in the tribes, as well as important places in trade and production. We have given too little thought to the place of the educated girl in African life, her absorption in the tribe and home, and how the contribution which she might make can best be received.

We need to take more positive steps by (a) granting greater measures of responsibility in local affairs, as well as developing responsibility at the centre.

(b) extension of sound services of health, education, housing, welfare, etc., so far as to meet as far as possible legitimate contents.

(c) extension of voluntary associations of all kinds, such as trade unions and co-operative societies, both of which have an educational and positive content in the young generation, and building up better standards. Other types of voluntary effort should be encouraged, such as youth organizations, clubs, friendly societies, discussion groups, adult education, local government.

(d) extension of community education and team work by officials and lay people in the lines indicated;

(e) creation of good communications and information services in their broadest sense, not excluding broadcasting and all other media now available to us;

(f) in discharging the Colonial Service to make closer contact with the people, relieving its members of the paper work which slows much of their life and contacts to-day;

(g) giving more consideration to an extension of the work of training centres, such as I saw in East Africa, with the excellent, so that men can go into the towns and villages with new crafts and skills, able to take their place in trade and on the land with knowledge of better methods, and be able to teach or introduce simple literacy, etc.

(h) I have also wondered whether a somewhat heterodox view should be tried.

As few youngsters will have had training or schooling in vast areas of Africa, and are without the old tribal disciplines, authority and compulsions, I wonder whether they should be brought together under some form of training. They could live in camps, have drill and physical exercises, and be taught the simple arts, like Scouts. They could learn new skills.

A pilot scheme might be tried in simple terms at no great cost. It would contribute better citizens and prove better expenditure than much now spent on primary education. This is only an idea, not official policy, but I am convinced, worth examining.

To meet practical doubts we are trying to get away from the process of forming policy by a small and white paper (although these have their uses). Instead we are trying to form it by discussion between the theorists and the practical workers, by exchange of opinion and experience.

Mass Education

There has been a great deal of talk about mass education. I hope this conference will make the idea more clearly understood. By that I mean that the Colonial Office is trying to put something across to the officials from Africa, or that this conference is a medium for invidious propaganda. On the subject the object is to think out the value, purpose, means, organization, and technique of mass education, and to hope that everyone—including particularly the theoretical people at this end—will go away with their ideas much clearer.

A new phase in African development has opened that Britain is anxious to make her partnership real. In London we do not seek to impose. On the contrary, we want responsibility extended in the Colonies, and more add more the people playing their part in shaping the things to come. In the winning of confidence, the removal of suspicion, the acknowledgement of free association, the Colonial Services play a large part in pushing back the black curtains of ignorance and pressing forward the frontiers of civilization.

In recent years we have seen realized in certain of our colonies our long declared policy of self-government, and peoples standing on their own feet with adult status and due to responsibility of their tasks. This, then, opens the way for any dimming of our faith in ourselves and the beneficent work our nation can do in the world. The Colonial Services must be able to meet the new demands.

I see Africa equipping herself for the contribution that continent is competent to play in the world. I see Africans shaking off the shackles of ignorance, superstition and cramping customs, becoming aware and self-reliant, and marching with other free people down the great highways of the world to keep their rendezvous with destiny.

Views of New M.L.C.

APPOINTMENT OF AFRICANS to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council is at least 20 years ahead of its time. This opinion was expressed recently by Colonel Edward M. Wilson, who has been returned unopposed as the new member for Ndola. He added that he was disappointed to note the revival by Africans of the doctrine of paramountcy, and considered the Government at fault in not squashing it once and for all. Europeans must make it plain, without being truculent or aggressive, that they were in the territory to stay and were prepared to work on a 50-50 basis with the Natives. Colonel Wilson asserted that the agriculture of the territory was in a disgraceful state, that compulsion should be used to make Africans farm efficiently, that a price of 30s. a bag for maize would be reasonable, and that the Forestry Department (the "unwanted child") should receive far higher priority. He thought it ridiculous that the new African M.L.C.s. would not be liable for income tax although they would receive the same pay as the European members.

Stimulating Initiative in African Society

Period of Discomfort and Agitation Ahead

COMPARISONS OF PROGRESS in African society are often made with the alleged changes under Russian imperialism and to the disadvantage of British administration.

In much of African society few influences exist which provide the drive for social changes with anything like a revolutionary urge. It is easier to remain in a rut than to get out of it. African society in the past has been peculiarly devoid of initiative and enterprise, and has left little mark on the African background or shown signs of radical movement from within.

For us in our work in many areas in Africa it is no easy thing to disturb the conservatism of ignorance, break through the crust of custom, magic, and superstition, and revolutionize the whole approach to conduct and convention. Nevertheless, something is stirring. New influences are awakening the mind, new appetites are craving for satisfaction, economic penetration is beginning to alter conditions. The pattern of living is undergoing change as society is conditioned in a wholly different way.

We witness strains and stresses being produced in all directions. We apply better health arrangements, only to be faced with a population problem of appalling dimensions. We have to feed that increased population while they employ agricultural methods and ways of living hopelessly inadequate for such numbers. A money economy keeps in, and other new economic activities occur. Roads are cut, and old traditional ways of life begin to weaken, the old authorities to pass, and the conventions and customs to crack.

Growing Pains

The passing of the old tribal disciplines, the mobility of men to places beyond, these and other factors tell on the young people, who often grow up a menace to public order and indiscipline for the life about them. In these circumstances it is imperative that we should revalue the needs of to-day, when primary education and technical training are infinitely too limited and cannot hope for many years to come to cover all the child population, and in any case cannot make any contribution to the problem of youth and the adolescent years.

We must expect a troublesome period ahead. We cannot pursue development schemes fast enough to absorb all the rising generation in useful wage employment. We cannot get for all of them a place on the land, and many of them would not wish it. The increasing numbers cannot be supported or fed in the reserves. They cannot on their present economies enjoy all the services which they begin to demand.

They clamour for the benefits of civilization without the economic basis to sustain them. They want the services enjoyed in Western Europe, but often without much struggle and effort. Important things in social living are offered to them, but they are received without appreciation of their significance and value. We cannot for a long time hope to satisfy all the new appetites of the Colonial peoples, and consequently there must be discomfort and agitation.

There can be no complete remedy for these growing pains. People may need a better apparatus, organization, services, and administration of the modern State before the revolution of habit and mental capacity and qualifications necessary for their working have been brought about. Indeed, it is difficult to make the moral and spiritual changes keep pace with the rapid material changes.

Being the Conclusion of an abbreviated report on the address delivered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the summer conference at Cambridge University on stimulating initiative in African society.

The new order the educated African wants calls for new mental and moral qualities and capacities. For backward peoples the period of transition is one of confusion and mental discomfort. They often resist because of their ignorance and do not recognize but a false value of tools and devices put in their hands. We can achieve effective progress by ruthlessness or compulsion or education and persuasion—that is by incouraging initiative in the individual.

We have heard much traditional propaganda about the work accomplished in the fields of education, economic improvement, and political institutions by Soviet Russia and other Powers. We have too little reliable information on which to form a sound judgment, but in any case such experience is largely irrelevant where the whole social structure and development and the background of living are so different, and where ruthless methods which have no place in British policy and practice can be employed. I rule out the ruthless imposition on the Colonies of a political and economic system or the enforcement of a code of social conduct in keeping with the ideology of the dominant political Power.

The dynamic should come from within. I cannot as yet see any prospect of rebellion providing the necessary energy, though it needs to be a dynamic and important ingredient in the order that is passing and being. The economic impulse gathered in momentum as changes come about, and affords a stimulus of great value for society as a whole.

Nationalism a Potent Force

The dynamic of revolution is perhaps not so difficult to transplant to Africa, but it fails in Africa to console or change the people's responsibility to carry and exercise responsibility or to work the apparatus necessary to secure good social living. Nationalism seems everywhere to offer a potent force, but it can excite and inflame to fanaticism and destruction, with callous indifference to social and economic advancement.

A great deal has been and is being done in community education by Governments, missions, and voluntary associations. Perhaps in some areas our officials have been too cautious. Men in work of this kind, they have been allowed often to take an initiative, which might have brought important practical results. There has often not been the staff, and sometimes unorthodox methods have been disliked by higher authority. I urge that we exploit all means of finding the way of getting people to demand improvement themselves and to be prepared to take part in bringing it about.

Two remarkable Colonial Office papers have appeared on this subject in the past few years: "Mass Education in African Societies" (1944) and "Education for the Youth in Africa" (1947). The problems are well set out in both reports. The spiritual and economic prerequisites of progress are set out, and methods which might be employed in the part-time schools, youth organizations, voluntary bodies, local government, Press and information services, and adult and community education can be planned.

Basis for Planning

Additional emphasis has been given to this approach to Colonial development by the reports of the Select Committee on Estimates. They assert:

Planning should start with the Colonial peoples themselves, their needs, and their potentialities. The Colonies are poor because the people have not yet learned how to master their environment. Rapid and effective progress requires the introduction of methods of communal development in water supply, agriculture, hygiene, domestic living, cultural, village self-help, and democratic organization. A large advance in agriculture means reaching into every village, forming farmers' groups and agricultural societies, demonstrating new techniques on farmers' holdings, promoting co-operation, and providing farmers, improved tools, and cattle. Individual farmers must become links in a chain reaching back to the whole community. Once the way is opened which will release the potentialities of the people themselves, the tasks of individual administrators will become not more but less formidable.

This conception of development sounds enough so far as it sets the needs, direction, and scope of large-scale public activity, with the employment of machinery, technical skill, and capital is so essential if roads are to be made, soil conserved, marshes drained, diseases overcome, railways built, and the rest. What the Select Committee did not appreciate when they came to the 10-year programmes were planning, and that such a task did not require a complete strategy of development and hope of progress, as plans in the way in which the Select Committee set out, was that the public works, services, and utilities of the community are but another side of

The geographical position and the strategic and economic value of a territory are much more relevant than its constitutional status. Indeed, this argument is not only fallacious, but actually self-destructive. If you postulate that a country wishes to aggrandize itself at the expense of its neighbours, it is much easier for it to attack a weak separate unit than part of a big international entity.

The argument that the peoples of non-self-governing territories are so discontented with their lot as to form a weak link in the security structure of the world is again fallacious, though much more subtle. If a people is seriously discontented with the Government under which it lives, it may be tempted to welcome a change at any price, but history has shown that that is not an exclusively Colonial issue. Furthermore, there is no justification whatever for the major premise that people living in Colonies are necessarily, for that reason, dissatisfied.

The argument arises from the unexpected and rapid successes of Japan in South-East Asia and the Pacific. Let us face it frankly. There were collaborators in every invaded country. Even in the United Kingdom, which was never actually invaded, we had to deal with a few such people. The greater and more sudden the shock, the greater the brutality of the invader, and the more plausible his blandishments, the greater is the temptation. Assuredly nobody would claim that during the last war every single one of the six million inhabitants of Malaya remained uniformly steadfast. It would indeed have been a unique historical miracle if they had.

Colonial Contribution to Victory

But let us see these things in their proper strategical and political perspective. We did not train our Colonial peoples for war. Ours was not a militaristic régime. Moreover, for a year before the Japanese war the British Commonwealth had been fighting alone, and for nine months of that year without the great benefit of the Lend-Lease Act. The early successes of the Japanese in other theatres undoubtedly had their effect on the defence of Malaya. Yet the Malaya Regiment fought stoutly, and we now know that there was throughout the Japanese occupation a very strong and virile resistance movement.

Let us think also of the African Colonial Forces, who fought most brilliantly in East Africa, Madagascar, and Burma, and of the forces contributed indeed by every one of our territories, and not least of the Defence Force of the Solomon Islands and of the Filipino jungle fighters.

I would like to see an article published in the *New York Times* on September 16, 1947, by the former United States Ambassador to London, Mr. Winant. The exact words with which he concluded his article were:

"I believe in the main the effect of the war was to strengthen the ties between the Commonwealth and the Colonies and to increase the good-will and mutual understanding. At a time when Colonial empires everywhere are under constant fire of criticism it is well that these relationships should be remembered and recorded."

So far from being a threat to peace and security, the British Colonial Empire has proved itself twice in a generation to be one of its principal bulwarks. It is not so much a question of expecting the United Nations to underwrite a decadent and crumbling British Empire; it is really much more a question of the United Nations helping us to underwrite the world.

Our Colonial peoples, who have waged war and suffered with us, are as much entitled as anyone else to a long period of peace and prosperity. The United Nations must help us assure it. The British Commonwealth, and Colonial Empire have been fully mobilized for war on the average of one day in three for 30 years. That cannot be said too often. We have had more than our share, and the Colonial peoples who fought with us (and whom His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom represent in the United Nations) would be deeply insulted at any suggestion that they should now be called a threat to peace.

Real Freedom

The Second Fallacy is that independence and freedom are synonymous. Independence, given a truly democratic government, is the highest form of freedom. But do not make the mistake of thinking that without national independence there can be no individual freedom: for freedom is essentially an attribute of the individual.

Freedom means ability to go about one's daily life without fear of molestation by one's neighbours or by the police, without having it noted on card indexes exactly how one has spent the day, whom one has spoken to and what one has said, freedom to choose one's employment or to go on strike, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly, equal access for all to impartial courts of justice, independent of the Executive. All these can be assured under the Colonial régime, but there are certainly some instances where they have not been guaranteed in sovereign countries. When one is dealing with freedom, it is what the law says and how it is administered that matters, much more than how it was made. Is a law to safeguard trade union rights any less liberal because it may have had to be enacted by the votes of an official majority in a Colonial legislative council?

I am very anxious to see the Bill of Human Rights concluded. I hope it will contain a really stiff and searching questionnaire to be answered by all countries, including but not confined to non-self-governing territories. I have no doubt that in this respect the British Colonies and Protectorates would come out very high in any such international order of merit.

You will often read in newspapers published in British Colonies the most violent attacks upon British administration, alleging an almost complete suppression of all human rights. The very fact that they are allowed to be published is the best refutation of the allegations. In a régime of oppression freedom of speech and of the Press are the first things to be thrown overboard.

Some of the petitions from Germans which the Trusteeship Council considered contained the most violent and characteristically Nazi abuse of Great Britain and the Tapanangka Government. But did the petitioners ask the United Nations to rescue them from this non-self-governing Belsen? Not a bit of it. The whole point of the petitions was a request to be allowed to go on living there!

Freedom can certainly be assured under the so-called Colonial system, but it would be no act of generosity to cast these territories on the world with inadequate economic and financial resources and expect them to struggle along by themselves. All that would happen is that they would come under the political, economic, and possibly even the military subjugation of some other country, probably far less liberal than Great Britain.

Now for the Third Fallacy—the Colonial administration is synonymous with exploitation.

Most of these territories remained totally undeveloped until the advent of the colonizing Powers. Their development needs capital, equipment, and personnel which in the early stages they cannot provide for themselves. Nor could they raise loans in any world market without the backing and guarantee of a stronger country. We may admit that in the past the share of proceeds between commercial firms operating the resources and the Government of the territory was not always equitable. Some of the early concessions granted for long periods which are still current are a cause of embarrassment.

Great Increase in Wealth

It is said that wealth which belongs to the inhabitants is being taken out of the country. Physically that is so, but no one, surely suggests that all the iron ore found in Sierra Leone has to be used in Sierra Leone. International trade is the basis of economic prosperity and the development and marketing of the Colonial resources not only create employment and prosperity, but yield revenue to the local Government in the form of royalties, taxation, and so on. This revenue does not accrue to the United Kingdom, but to the treasury of the Colony, where it is controlled by the local legislative council and spent on the administration and social services of the territory.

In Sierra Leone in 1933 the total revenue was only about £500,000. Development of the iron ore and diamond resources was just beginning. Two years later the diamond industry alone yielded an annual revenue of £400,000. In 1947 the revenue of the territory was £1,076,000 and in 1946 was well over £2,000,000. This so-called policy of exploitation resulted in increasing the revenue of the territory fourfold in 13 years. In Northern Rhodesia revenue increased from £982,000 in 1937 to £3,317,000 in 1946. In Ceylon (now a fully self-governing territory in all her internal affairs) revenue has increased from £8,000,000 to £26,000,000 between 1937 and 1946. In Cyprus from £968,000 to £4,358,000. These phenomenal increases were during a war period, when, if ever, an Imperialistic Power might have been tempted to raid the treasures of her Colonies for her own dire-need.

At the outbreak of war the East African territories maintained a local armed force of only 11,000 men in the King's African Rifles. The cost fell on their own revenues. In 1945 the figure was 228,000 men, mostly volunteers. Who paid for them? The United Kingdom taxpayer paid all expenses over and above 125% of the pre-war expenditure. The size of the force increased more than 20-fold. The cost to the Colonies increased by 25%.

Is This Exploitation?

Is this Colonial exploitation? No honest critic can pretend that it is anything of the sort. Where would these territories have got without such development and without the support of the respective metropolitan Powers? Nowhere. Moreover, their resources are needed for world use. There is a world shortage of almost every important material, and the Colonial peoples have responsibilities to the rest of the world, just as any body else.

The real answer to this question of exploitation is that it is the duty of any Government, whether in a Colony or in a sovereign country, either to secure good bargains with, and institute effective control over, the commercial firms if the development is entrusted to private enterprise, or if the method of corporate State or semi-State trading is preferred, for Government itself

(Continued on page 1488).

of the officials, the Member for Finance, to plead that the recommendations ought to be accepted because civil servants might otherwise succumb to the temptations of corruption. We have always regarded the Colonial Service as incorruptible, and have no fear that its high standards depend on the fulfilment of the hopes of its members in matters of pay. Mr. Troughton's own colleagues are, indeed, scarcely likely to appreciate his strange argument in favour of new salary and pensions scales. What would he or they have

thought if the prospects of corruption had been discussed in a newspaper, instead of in the Legislative Council? Apparently it remains for the Press to object to this proposition, for, according to the reports of the debate which have so far reached us, no speaker, official or non-official, took an early opportunity of attacking this unfortunate suggestion. It does not strengthen the official case, which we consider so weak that we repeat the proposal that there should be further examination of the whole position.

British Reply to Manœuvres at United Nations

Imperial Government's Firm Stand on Colonial Administration *

THE UNITED KINGDOM is very deeply committed to the policy of political, economic, social, and educational advancement of her Colonial peoples. She is firmly committed by declarations in our own Parliament long before Chapter XI was written into the United Nations Charter. We put it there—we and Australia. The present time is one of unprecedented vigour and imagination in our Colonial policy. It is one cheerful thing in a depressing world.

A non-self-governing territory is, like any other tract of land inhabited by human beings. When you get a community of human beings living together as a community, certain problems of public administration immediately arise—the preservation of law and order, administration of justice, constitutional questions, social services of all kinds, labour relations, fiscal and financial policy, economics, defence and security.

In all communities the individual must sacrifice some of his personal liberty for the benefit of the community. He must shoulder obligations as well as enjoy rights. The basic problem of good government is perhaps at what point such restrictions and obligations cease to be reasonable and justifiable and become irksome, repressive, and unjust. We, in our Colonial administration, try to follow the British philosophy and the British system in such matters. Others may think other systems preferable.

Four Freedoms and Five Fallacies

We have all heard of the Four Freedoms. To-day I propose to talk about a new conception—the Five Fallacies. Five major fallacies seem to colour every international discussion on Colonial affairs. They are:

- (1) That the Colonial system is a threat to peace;
- (2) That independence and freedom are synonymous terms;
- (3) That Colonial administration is synonymous with exploitation;
- (4) Possibly a new idea to some of you which I will explain later—the salt-water fallacy;
- (5) That sovereign status is a sovereign remedy for all ills.

The first fallacy, that "the Colonial system is a threat to peace," is always cropping up. If it were really true that the existence of the Colonial system is a threat to peace and security, we have the ludicrous position that eight of the most respected members of the United Nations, including three of the permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are persistently violating the basic principles of the Charter.

Being a somewhat abbreviated extract from an address by Mr. A. J. Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, to the United Nations, as quoted in Colonial Paper 228. (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.)

Those who maintain this thesis must base their case on one of three arguments, or a combination of them:—

- (a) That the countries which possess Colonial resources are likely to use them to disturb the peace of the world—the threat positive;
- (b) That countries which have no Colonial resources are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those which have, and that this may lead the former to disturb the peace of the world—the threat negative—like blaming the householder for a breach of the peace by a burglar;
- (c) That the existence of many millions of peoples who do not fully control their own destiny is a cause of widespread discontent, which in turn constitutes a weakness in the general security structure of the world.

Colonies No Threat to Peace

There is no justification for believing that a country whose resources are spread through the world in Colonial territories would be any more likely to disturb international peace than a country whose resources lie ready to hand in her own metropolitan area. Indeed, in theory, the very reverse would seem more plausible, since resources which are at hand are much more easily mobilized and do not require the defence of long sea lanes.

Germany in 1914 was a large Colonial Power. She started the First World War. Germany in 1939 was not a Colonial Power at all. She started the Second World War. She was a formidable adversary in both wars, but few would dispute that she was a more formidable adversary in the Second World War and came nearer victory when she was not a Colonial Power than in the First World War when she was. Aggression lies in the spirit of the country, and it is quite irrelevant whether that country's resources are metropolitan or Colonial.

The second argument is equally fallacious. We can never achieve exact equality of resources between all the countries of the world. But if any country should decide on a policy of aggression, whether military, political or economic, its conduct of its campaign would be governed by strategical and geographical circumstances. I suppose the thirst for oil has caused more international power politics than any other single economic factor. Yet the total production of oil in all non-self-governing territories is a drop in the bucket compared with the output of the United States of America, Mexico, Venezuela, Rumania, U.S.S.R. and the Middle East—all sovereign countries.

If, despite all our efforts, war should ever come again, sovereign and Colonial territories would alike be attacked, as they have been in the past. Some of each category have been unsuccessfully attacked, some of each category have been overrun and occupied, and some of each category have lain fair from the scene of battle.

Does anybody believe that Malta would have been less liable to enemy attack had she been a sovereign independent republic? The Battle of Malta was one of the finest achievements of the war. It will rank in quality of courage and endurance with any incident of the last war—the Battle of Britain, or the Defence of Stalingrad—but the Maltese themselves would have been the first to admit that their resistance could not have been successful without the help of the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and the British Merchant Fleet.

many years stood for "international accountability" in regard to Colonies.

The responsibilities of office have, of course, proved to them and their colleagues that there is a world of difference between reasonable accountability and unreasonable

International Accountability.

interference. Many Socialist leaders unfortunately pleaded in pre-war days for international participation in Colonial administration, and this contributed to the belief in other lands—not least in Germany—that a large section of public opinion in the United Kingdom could easily be persuaded to agree to the disruption of the Colonial Empire. Not for one moment did we accept that discreditable assumption, which disintegrated the moment the outbreak of war proved the strength of the attachment of the Colonial Empire to the Mother Country. While EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was always outspokenly opposed to all proposals for the "internationalization" of Colonies or international meddling, we supported the policy that all Colonial Governments should provide the fullest information on all matters. That was the kind of accountability which we considered justifiable, and which Socialist Ministers now realize they should have defined as their objective. They likewise recognize that all reasonable spokesmen for Colonial interests were right to resist the idea of interference by any other Power, primarily because the British Colonial Empire owes allegiance only to the British Crown, under whose benevolent tutelage many Colonial regions will in due course attain internal self-government.

It is especially valuable that it should be a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom which now refuses point-blank to have any truck with the notion of allowing the fifty-seven States

Organized Campaign to Discredit Britain.

members of the United Nations to interfere in the domestic concerns of the British Empire—for that, in plain language, is what the anti-British delegations at Lake Success have tried to achieve. Russia, which denies elementary freedom to scores of millions in Europe and Asia, has cynically declared herself the champion of freedom for all Colonial peoples—except those under the Hammer and Sickle, of course—and some Latin American and Asiatic States with no special title to lecture their betters have gaily joined the "anti-imperialist" *claque*. Little

do they care that their exhibitionism inflames immature nationalism among a small, vocal, but unrepresentative section of opinion in many Colonies, and among young and inexperienced Colonial students in this country, many of whom are systematically indoctrinated with Communism. That is at long last well understood by the Imperial Government, which can count upon the solid support of the whole Commonwealth and Empire in its stand against organized attempts to discredit British Colonial administration and undermine the British Colonial Empire.

IS THE NATIONAL INCOME of Kenya as great as that of Southern Rhodesia? We, at any rate, shall require much more detailed information than has yet been vouchsafed by

A Startling Proposition.

spokesmen for the Government of Kenya before we shall be prepared to accept so startling a proposition, which is a perfectly legitimate interpretation of a recent statement in the Legislative Council by Mr. Hope-Jones, Secretary for Commerce and Industry. He declared that the Director of Statistics in Kenya is satisfied that the national income of the country last year was fifty millions sterling, subject to a margin of ten per cent. upwards or downwards. Now, by a curious and valuable coincidence, the latest issue of the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin* of Southern Rhodesia, compiled by the very capable Government Statistician, gives the national income of that country as fifty-two million pounds, a new peak for that progressive self-governing State. So the figures from the two Colonies are practically the same—except that from Kenya there is nothing but a nice round sum, entirely without indication of the way in which it has been calculated, whereas Southern Rhodesia publishes detailed tables. Kenya's details ought likewise to be made public immediately, so that the reliability of the total may be judged by various tests.

THE SPEECHES made by the official members in the Legislative Council of Kenya on the recommendations of the Salaries Commission are not impressive. Not

Unconvincing Arguments.

one of them countered the argument against a rigid fixation of salary and pension scales when nobody can know whether price levels will rise still further or drop sharply in the next few years, and Kenya's ability to bear the heavy additional annual expenditure proposed was likewise not established. But it remained for one of the ablest and best-liked

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

B RITISH COLONIAL POLICY has been so deliberately and consistently misrepresented in the Trusteeship Council and General Assembly of the United Nations that His Majesty's Government, exasperated until its patience has at last become exhausted, has now publicly and formally warned the world that it will tolerate no interference by the United Nations or anyone else with its exclusive responsibility for the British Colonial Empire, and, in particular, that it will accept no resolutions of the United Nations for supervision, still less control, of the affairs of British Colonies or Protectorates. That, in brief, is the purport of Colonial Paper 228, first extracts from which appear in this issue. It was published last Saturday in order that the British public might know what to expect from the special committee of the United Nations which meets in Geneva to-day to prepare a report for the General Assembly, and which consists of representatives of the eight Colonial Powers and eight representatives of non-Colonial Powers, including Russia.

Colonial Paper 228, a refreshingly candid document, discloses in considerable detail the manœuvres by which various Powers—including in particular Russia and her satellites, India, other Asiatic and Middle East States, and Latin

Admirable Firmness Of British Spokesmen.

American republics—have sought to nullify the express terms of the Charter and extend the supervision exercised by the United Nations over Trustee Territories to British Colonies and Protectorates generally. It is quite clear that the campaign of innuendo and misrepresentation has not sprung from honest concern for the well-being of the Colonial populations in question, but from jealous and other unworthy motives, among them being an anxiety to make political capital at British expense. Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Ernest Davies, M.P., and Mr. A. H. Poynton, of the Colonial Office, the four spokesmen for the United Kingdom, whose speeches in the Assembly and the Trusteeship Council are quoted in the Paper, are shown to have discharged their task with admirable firmness—the more admirable because three of the four are Parliamentary members of the Socialist Party which has for

This Issue concludes the 24th Annual Volume of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

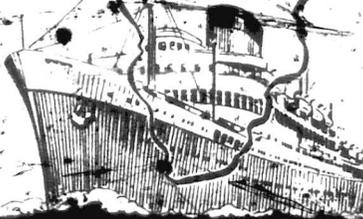
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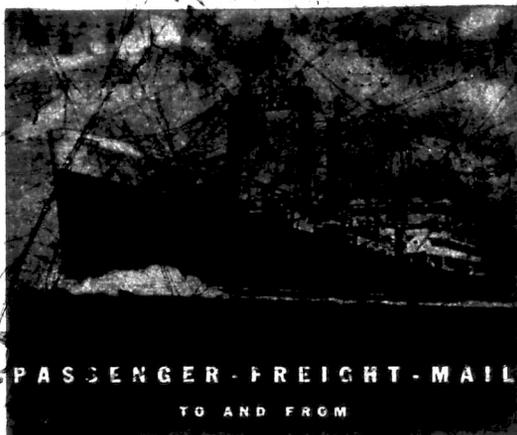
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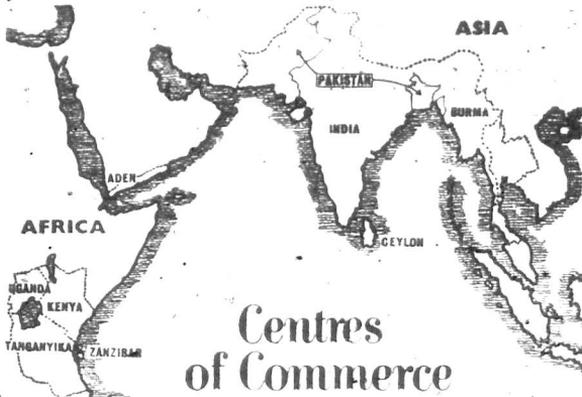
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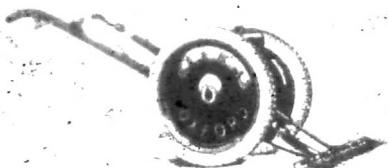
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Of Commercial Concern

Tenders have been invited by the Government of Uganda for a hotel site in Kampala.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 183 tons of sisal and tow in July, making 743 tons for the first seven months of the year.

Ingot's are now being rolled at the new Que Que steelworks, from which the first angle-iron sections should be produced next month.

Messrs. Hill Brown (Uganda), Ltd., registered in London, have applied to establish a factory to produce cotton textiles and cotton blankets in Jinja.

A warehouse was badly damaged and the contents destroyed when a fire broke out recently in the furniture factory of Messrs. Ellenbogen, in Bulawayo.

Messrs. M. D. Kampf, Ltd., and Branders and Co., Ltd., both of Nairobi, have joined forces as M. D. Kampf and Branders, Ltd. Their address is P.O. Box 206, Nairobi.

Import Licences

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are relaxing import control restrictions so that most goods other than those on the suspended list may be imported from sterling areas on an open licence.

No dividend will be recommended by the directors of Beira Works, Ltd., in respect of 1948 owing to the probable expropriation of the works and installations, which will be followed by liquidation.

A record cotton crop of 330,470 kantars, valued at more than £1,000,000, was handled during the season at the market in Tokar in the Sudan. The final yield of the Gash Delta crop was 73,128 kantars.

The capital of Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., was stated in our last issue to be £538,743 in ordinary shares. It should have been added that £555,589 of preference shares have also been issued.

Colonial raw materials are being discussed in London this week between representatives of the British Government and Mr. Evan Just, director of the strategic raw materials division of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 8%, less tax. Last year's similar interim was followed by a final dividend of 8%. The £25 shares (£12 10s. paid up) are quoted at 34½. Mr. J. K. Michie is the chairman.

Rusapi should be the site of Southern Rhodesia's third tobacco sales floor. This claim is made in a memorandum from the Eastern Districts Regional Development Association, which describes Rusapi as the centre of one of the Colony's major tobacco-growing areas.

Petrol Supplies

Petrol supplies for Southern Rhodesia have now reached about 1,750,000 gallons monthly, compared with a pre-war figure of 750,000 gallons. In November 25 new tankers are due to be delivered to Rhodesia Railways, and thereafter the delivery rate will be still higher.

During his recent visit to the United States, Mr. C. L. Robertson, lately secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, placed orders for 25 large tractors for use in soil conservation work and the construction of earth dams. Deliveries will start in November.

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, estimates that £20,000,000 of new capital is required annually by the Colony, and that not more than £5,000,000 can be provided from local savings. That meant that £15,000,000 must be brought from outside, and in 1947 the total had been £14,000,000. There were indications that the sum would be considerably greater this year.

Tobacco sales during the 18th week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 2,974,988 lb. of flue-cured leaf, valued at £403,143, an average of 32.52d. per lb., making a total for the season so far of 50,600,932 lb. for £6,879,075, averaging 32.63d. per lb. Fire-cured sales for the 18th week were 3,112 lb. for £183, an average of 14.15d. per lb., bringing the total to 776,451 lb. for £59,465, averaging 18.38d. per lb.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during February were valued at £3,806,806, making a total for the first two months of this year of £7,337,628, compared with £3,773,020 in the same period of 1947. Kenya's domestic exports for February amounted to £875,642 (£839,014), and those of Uganda to £812,954 (£1,097,004). The respective totals for January and February were £1,783,605 (£1,382,161) and £1,513,844 (£1,351,204).

Mabira Forest

Arrangements have been made to enable the Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd., to repay its debentures and thus release the title deeds of the property for transfer to the local companies. It will be recalled that earlier in the year it was decided to form the Mabira Tea Co., Ltd., with an authorized capital of £60,000 in order to purchase the leasehold, lands, factories and equipment from the old company for 30,000 fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each in the new company.

Exports of coffee from East African ports in May amounted to 156,458 cwt., of which Kenya milds represented 35,652 cwt.; Uganda milds, 8,295 cwt., and hards, 84,184 cwt.; Tanganyika milds, 23,618 cwt., hards, 4,710 cwt. Of the total, 55,692 cwt. were sent to the United Kingdom, 30,832 cwt. to Malaya, and 26,742 cwt. to South Africa. The United States took 6,453 cwt. In addition, 6,248 cwt. of buni were dispatched to Somalia from Kenya and 82,382 cwt. from Tanganyika.

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ANGLO-RHODESIAN MINING, LANDS AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., which was recently incorporated in Southern Rhodesia with a nominal capital of £300,000 in shares of 5s. each, will interest itself in developments in East Africa, and has therefore been registered in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The company have acquired options to purchase the Calderwood gold mine in Southern Rhodesia, 100,000 acres of farm land near Que Que, and the whole of the share capital of Jacob Matl's Brickworks, Ltd., and Mount Hampden Bricks and Tiles Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. Gerald Henry Burne (chairman), a stockbroker and company director, of Johannesburg; Mr. Samuel Beck Stratton, of Johannesburg; Mr. Charles Henry Lanyon, of Bulawayo; Mr. Alexander Blumenthal, of Johannesburg; Mr. David Burns, of Johannesburg; and Mr. James Henry Butcher, of Johannesburg. The East African agents are the Partnership Agency, and the secretaries in Rhodesia are the Rhodesian Chartered Investment Co., Ltd., Bulawayo.

Rail Brothers

RAIL BROTHERS, LTD., have applied to the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the company's shares. The issued capital is £1,000,000 (£100,000 ordinary shares, £500,000 10% cumulative preference, 3% non-cumulative non-cumulative preference, and ordinary shares, and 200,000 shares of 1s.). The directors are Sir Straith Ruff (president), Messrs. G. A. Demerouti, J. A. Vlasto, H. F. Wister, and John Scott (vice-presidents), and V. Calyocress, G. V. Ralli, and Manuel Loubazi. All are full-time working directors. The company has offices in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Shanghai, and trade mainly in coal, condensed cotton hides, jute, wool, and shellac. It controls Debsa (Africa), Ltd., of Manchester, Margach & Margach, Ltd., primary owners in Uganda, and other companies. The combined profits of the company and its four subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March 1947 were £844,386, for 1946 £1,111,167, and £1,197,678 in 1945, and £172,100 in 1944.

New Victoria Falls Hotel

CONDITIONS under which the Northern Rhodesian Government are prepared to lease the site for a new hotel at Victoria Falls are now known. Between 20 and 30 acres are available on a 99-year lease, at a nominal rental of £1 per annum, with an option to renew for a further 99 years. The hotel must be constructed to a value of not less than £250,000, work must begin on approved plans within a year of the issue of the lease, and be completed within three years, no business involving the issue of a general dealer's trading licence will be permitted on the site, no subdivision will be allowed, and assignment, sub-letting, and mortgaging will be subject to the written consent of Government. The site is 700 yards from the main Livingstone-Victoria Falls road, and the lessee has to provide the necessary access to this road. Electric power is available from the nearby power-line, the main railway line runs 300 yards from the site, and the Government would provide facilities for taking water from the Zambezi. Applications must be made to the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys in Livingstone before September 30.

Court Considers Unusual Will

THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA recently considered the will of the late Andrew Banks Rutherford, a Scottish-born farmer who went to the Colony before the first world war and left his £26,000 estate for the founding of a new African "Holy Land." At the hearing the Chief Justice made a rule nisi returnable in October next, when the parties concerned, including the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Portugal, and the Presbyterian, Catholic, and Jewish Churches, who were named as executors to carry the "Holy Land" scheme into effect, may state their views on the validity of the will. A search for relatives is being maintained, in order that they may share in the estate should the will be declared invalid. Mr. Rutherford's sister-in-law and his nephew and two nieces still live in the Colony.

Cotton Prices Reduced

REDUCTIONS of 3d. per lb. in the selling price of Egyptian, Sudan L type X4 and below, and East African B.P. 52 cottons have been announced by the Raw Cotton Commission.

Trusteeship Council & Tanganyika

(Report continued from page 1436).

administering authority the disparity in expenditure and educational facilities for European, Asian and African children respectively.

(5) suggests that the administering authority in undertaking its forthcoming census in Tanganyika make a special effort to obtain precise statistics regarding the extent of literacy and the number of children of school age.

(6) suggests that ways and means be found to make increased appropriations for education, including the training of teachers.

(7) suggests that the administering authority pay particular attention to mass education for the eradication of illiteracy, and to the education of adults to prepare them for assuming greater administrative and governmental responsibilities.

(8) suggests that the administering authority take steps to prevent relapse into illiteracy on the part of the partially educated indigenous inhabitants.

(9) suggests that in view of the illiteracy prevalent among the indigenous population the administering authority should take effective steps to expand primary and secondary education as well as institutions of higher learning.

(10) suggests that consideration be given by the administering authority to the development of indigenous languages and culture.

Section B recommends that the administering authority and Native Councils of self-government take over from the missions the main responsibility for education in the Territory (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment)



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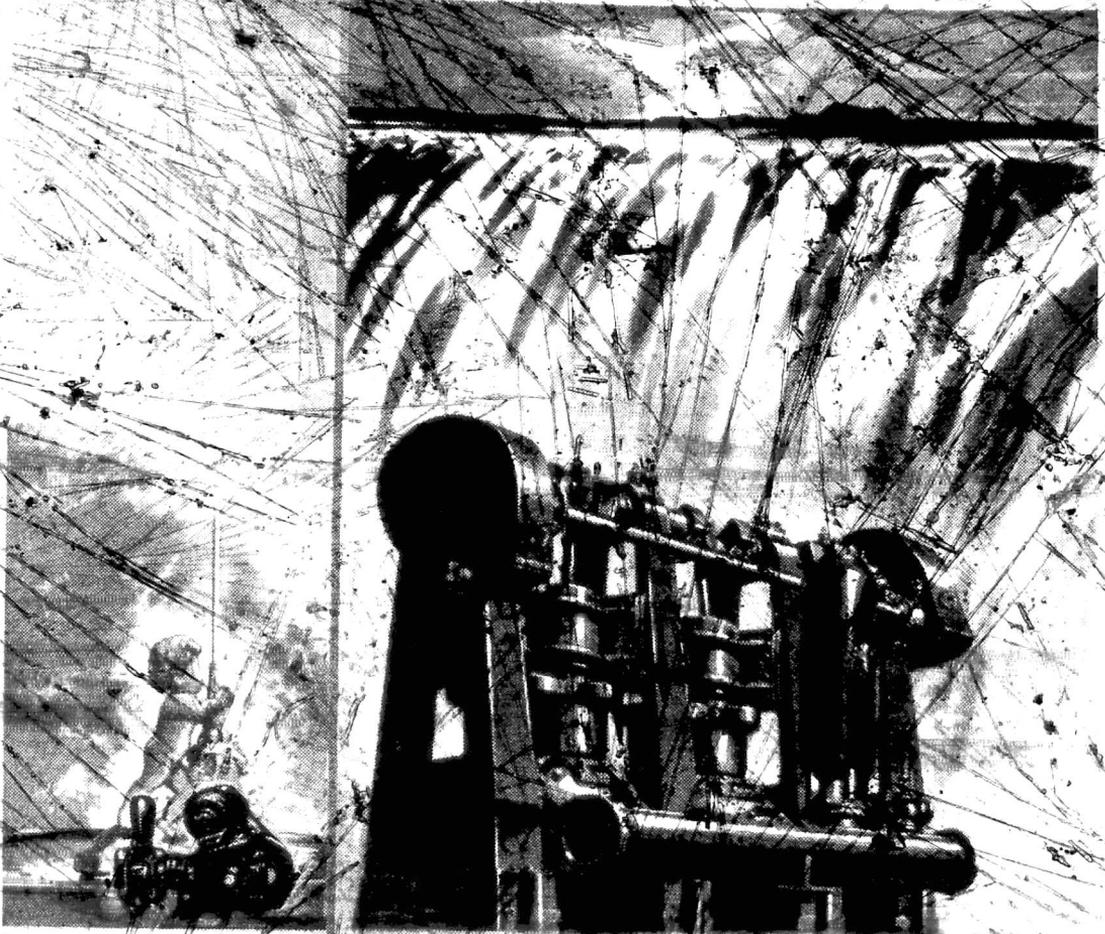
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African Social Service

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES in Nairobi have been expanded in many directions since the end of the war. The following is a summary of facilities afforded to Africans:—

Education.—Four day nurseries are provided by the municipal council and the Railways, with an attendance of about 250 children, for whom milk, a free meal and uniforms are provided free. Primary education is provided by Government and by missions. Owing to shortages of teachers double sessions are held in most schools, but sports and games occupy children when not in school. Social halls are used as class rooms in the day.

There are 3,000 African children in schools in Nairobi, or whom 1,000 are in the Government African school against 150 before the war. More than 1,000 African adults take advantage of the evening continuation classes.

Stadium for 15,000

Recreation.—The Arab and African Sports Association has a European secretary and two African assistants. The stadium can accommodate 15,000 spectators and has a cinder track. Competitions are arranged for association football, hockey, volley ball, tennis, badminton, and athletics. Equipment is provided free. There are eight other sports grounds available, while tennis courts and a further sports ground are in preparation.

Social Halls.—Three social centres, the newest of which has a hall seating 600, provide cinema shows, concerts, dances, and meetings of all kinds. Two of these buildings have full-sized billiard tables, and one a library of 3,000 volumes, with a subscription fee of 1st per year. There are two beer gardens and a beer hall.

Public Health.—The Lady Grigg Maternity Home has 44 beds and accommodation for 40 trainees. More than 2,000 mothers entered the home in 1947. An average of 800 mothers per month attend at each of the five child welfare clinics, where pre-natal and post-natal visits are done under European supervision. Free milk and cod liver oil are provided for children who need it, and some dispensing is done. Glasses in dress making are obtained for mothers. Health propaganda takes the form of films, posters and talks.

Economics.—Social surveys are carried out by the welfare staff to ascertain facts about the cost of living for Africans in connexion with the fixing of minimum wages. Steps have also been taken to reduce Native expenses by means of price control, sub-economic housing, municipal trading, and canteens. Markets have been organized and trading plots made available for African storekeepers and craftsmen. An two centres spinning and weaving of wool and cotton are taught.

Subdivided

THE EQUATORIA PROVINCE in the Southern Sudan, which has an area of some 77,000 square miles and a population of about 600,000, has been divided into two provinces. One, with headquarters in Juba, will continue to be called Equatoria, while the other, with headquarters in Wau, will take the old name of Bahr el Ghazal. In 1936 the Bahr el Ghazal and Mongalla provinces were amalgamated under the title Equatoria.

Statements Worth Noting

"The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust."—Ruth ii, 12.

"The Army spent about £120,000,000 in East Africa."—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Grogan.

"I am prepared to advocate complete union with Tanganyika."—Mr. W. B. Havelock, M.P. for Kiambu, Kenya.

"A small number of persons interpret democracy as opposition to any proposal submitted by their leaders."—The Katikiro of Buganda.

"I've had a row with nearly every Government department in Kenya I've dealt with."—Brigadier Sir Francis Featherstone-Godley.

"If any business man has surplus money, he does not put it into a gold mine nowadays. He puts it into tobacco."—Major Leslie Cullinan, Southern Rhodesia.

"There are indications that diesel fuel can be produced at the Wankie Colliery at a price competitive with imported fuel."—Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Increased Coffee Consumption

"Coffee consumption in Great Britain has increased three times since before the war, from 15,000 tons a year to 43,000 tons."—Dr. E. Summerskill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

"The cost of African education in Northern Rhodesia is more than double the amount which Africans pay in tax."—Dr. J. M. Winterbottom, provincial education officer in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

"The peoples of His Majesty's vast Empire have agreed to sacrifice ease and comfort for a while in order that the world may recover from its deep wounds. We and Our Dominions are equally affected by the crisis and Our subjects are proud to do their small share in the great task of ensuring the future stability of the great British Commonwealth."—H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

"A person might be a fit and proper person to be elected a member of the Legislative Council, but not necessarily a fit and proper person to be a visiting justice. All visiting justices have power to award punishment to prisoners for offences against prison discipline. Government suggests that visiting justices should be confined to members of the Executive Council, judges of the Supreme Court, and magistrates of the first and second class."—The Attorney-General of Kenya.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Circus and spider has reached the London Zoo from Nyasaland.

Civil Service pensions in Southern Rhodesia this year amount to £7,500.

Dock workers went on strike in Zanzibar last Saturday and disrupted the waterfront.

Exhibition of British pictures is to be exhibited in Southern Rhodesia in October.

First rationing, at the rate of three gallons per car per week, has been introduced in Masaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The first agricultural show is to be held in Kenya since the outbreak of war, with 'stake' plots in Nakuru from October 1-5.

A limited mail service between East Africa and Palestine is in operation. No service to Arab-controlled areas is yet available.

More petrol is carried by Rhodesia Railways in July from Beira than in any previous month, the total being 1,333 tons.

The Man of the Times will hold their 21st exhibition of tree paintings at the Town House, 97, Cheyne Walk, London, from October 1-10.

The pre-war Academic Staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London numbered 60. It will be about half that size and about 200 by 1951-52.

Travel Permits

Inter-territorial travel permits in the East African territories have been expedited by inter-territorial passes issued under the Immigration Control Regulations.

Seventy plots of land, from half an acre to one-and-a-half acres each, near Kenyon College in the Killeshwa area of Kenya, are shortly to be made available for residential occupation.

An Arts Council for Southern Rhodesia is to be established. Its objects will be to create a national gallery and museum of fine arts and to sponsor music, drama and art exhibitions.

The R.A.F. Photographic Unit, flying Lancaster aircraft, and based in Ndola, has been taking aerial photographs of the Lake Bangweulu swamp region for map-making purposes.

Hugh Rutherford, a prefect at the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi, who recently fell 200 feet down Longonot crater, was rescued by five of his school fellows at considerable risk to themselves.

The Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia recently stated in the Legislative Assembly that the salary of the recently appointed chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Board was £4,000 a year.

Coupon rationing of maize meal, wheaten products, sugar, and rice in Kenya will be discontinued from Sunday next, except for rice in the Mombasa district.

The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, has received a gift of £1,000 from the directors of Ambohi Sisal Estates, Ltd. of Tanganyika. £750 has been allocated to the Ambohi botanical research fund and £250 to the Ambohi ornithological research fund.

A team of R.A.F. radio specialists will leave Lynnham airfield, Wiltshire, on September 1 for a six weeks' tour of the Middle East and Africa. Their Avro Lincoln bomber, MERCURY II, will call at Khartoum, Nairobi, and Healy (Bulawayo).

E. A. Central Assembly

The second meeting of the East African Central Assembly will open in Nairobi on August 31. The draft estimates for the East African High Commission for 1944, the proposals for the revision of the salaries of the staff, and the East African Railway and Harbours (Transitional Provisions) will be considered.

In the next 10 years Northern Rhodesia will have to face an expenditure of about £1,500,000 on European education in order to overtake arrears and provide full facilities. This view has been expressed by Professor Williams, chairman of the European Education Investigation Committee, who pointed out that over the past 15 years only 10% of the total building expenditure had been on European schools.

Lord Tweedsmuir

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, who was in the Colonial Service in Uganda for a short time, and is now a Parliamentary member of the Executive Council of the joint East and Central African Board, has told a good story against himself. While a junior subaltern during the last war he was sent to West Africa, where he was received with such exceptional respect that he asked the reason. "Sir," replied a chief reverentially, "we could hardly do other than pay profound respect to the son of the late John Bunyan," the first Lord Tweedsmuir, father of the present peer, was John Buchan, the novelist.

Nyasaland and Amalgamation

WHILST DEFINITELY IN FAVOUR of closer union between Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce reserves its opinion on the question of complete amalgamation of the three territories. This opinion was expressed at a recent meeting of the Chamber, at which a letter came from Mr. Stanley Cross, chairman of the United Central Africa Association, Bulawayo. Mr. Cross wrote that he was disappointed at the hesitant approach of the Chamber to the question of closer connexion between Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, particularly in view of the unanimous resolution in favour of amalgamation passed by the Chamber last year.

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America and Empire Preference Hasty Ratification of Havana Charter Nowise

COLONEL A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organization, said at the annual general meeting in London:

"During the past year there have been a number of important developments affecting the interests of primary producers in the Dominions and Colonies. The Geneva talks dragged on until November, having produced another draft of the Havana Charter as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This agreement embodied some eliminations and reductions of Empire preferences, and an undertaking to reduce in two stages the preference on Empire grown tobacco given to the United Kingdom, should the duty fall below the level which it would have before the onset of war."

"More than from the long-term point of view it is the undertakings contained in the Geneva Agreement, and also incorporated in the final draft of the G.T.O. Charter, that are in Havana but not yet ratified. The new preferences should be introduced, and the existing preferences should not be increased beyond the date at which they stood after the changes negotiated in Geneva had been effected."

Danger to Commonwealth

"Since the Havana Charter is not the final one, Congress has extended the Havana Charter Act. The new Act empowers the Administration to offer without limit to any country in the American Basin not exceeding 50% in return for concessions to other countries for 12 months from June last. This Act was the authority for the offer offered by the American negotiators in Geneva. In the event of a Republican victory at the elections next November it may well be that the Act will not be renewed next year, and when the Havana Agreement expires at the end of 1950 Congress, under pressure from primary producers and manufacturers, may be unwilling to continue the concessions embodied in the agreement."

"The danger clearly exists that if in the interim British Commonwealth countries have ratified the Havana Charter they will have tied their hands in the matter of restoring the status in preferences made in the Geneva Agreement. It is possible that some will enjoy some or all of the benefits real or partial which we were supposed to have gained in the form of equal American duties. This danger should be clearly

realized and taken into account before the Havana Charter is ratified by Commonwealth Parliaments. Until the American presidential election is over and the Government's indications as to the trend of the economic policy to be pursued by the new Administration and Congress, it would be inadvisable to bind ourselves beyond the term of the Geneva Agreement by ratifying the Havana Charter. This document is open to criticism in a number of important respects."

"In the matter of Marshall Aid, several questions arise. How far will the flow of commodities to the United Kingdom and European countries affect trade with the Commonwealth and Commonwealth markets in other countries? To what extent will the supply of commodities required by the United States from the Commonwealth have augmented or been reduced by the bilateral agreement interfering with existing trade with the economies of the affected territories? We shall have to keep a close watch on the working out of these arrangements."

Tobacco Subsidies

"The United States supplies tobacco to be sent to any country or to Europe may be subsidized. It has been proposed that this is to be done in the case of some of the exports of one-third of the price being paid by the American Treasury. If there is an extension of this policy, it may bring the non-discrimination clauses of the Geneva Agreement into the picture as far as Ministry of Food contracts are concerned. This is a point about which we shall have to extend our utmost vigilance."

"The passage from the speech with which the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, presided over the opening of the Havana Charter in the House of Commons, is an important part of the Geneva Agreement. That speech is based, and is likely to be the present for remain closed, it will only be opened when if we and the other Commonwealth countries were to give real tariff concessions of substance to our industries and to the commonwealth industries as to justify further changes, but it is not of this happening."

"If we may take as a measure the door is closed against further attempts to eliminate or whittle away Empire preferences in favour of the benefits of very questionable value that in at least something for which we may be thankful."

C.M.S. Film

A 20-MINUTE FILM entitled "Report from East Africa" has been made by the film unit of the Church Missionary Society. To attempt to show a true picture of the impact of civilization on a primitive people is ambitious. The picture starts with game and warriors and ends with heavy duty tractors. The advent of the railway, the development of the ports, and the introduction of agricultural and industrial machinery are indicated by brief shots, and there is a flash of the King of the African Rites to the somewhat ironical comment that "though these people have been the victims of the slave trade, they have not been involved in two major wars." The task of the Society throughout this period of transition and at the present time is shown with commendable emphasis on such practical sides of the work as viticulture, sewing, care of children (there is a remarkable shot of the bathing of a Native baby). The Society has realized that though a church full of Africans behaves in much the same way as a church full of Europeans, it is differences rather than similarities that will interest audiences at home. The photography (leaves little to be desired), and the commentary (read by Mr. Valentine Doolin) is clear and impressive. The scripts by Mr. Raymond Kinsey, the photography by Mr. E. Duncan Abraham in conjunction with British Paramount News, and research and production are by Mr. G. J. Jones and Mrs. G. M. Aahley. The film, which can be booked by application to the central operations section of the society, is available in 35 mm. with sound and 16 mm. with or without sound.

Three Out of Four on Leave

A CONFERENCE of East African directors of education has been held at Dar-es-Salaam under the chairmanship of Mr. C. I. FRENCH-BISOP. As the directors of education of Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar were all on leave, the acting directors of Kenya and Zanzibar attended, but also Mr. G. G. Lewis, Council was sitting at the time the acting director of the Protectorate could not be present.

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Pattern of Things to Come

Sir Philip Mitchell's Vision

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, addressing Rotary in Mombasa recently said (in part) —

"The age of great private or company Colonial investments is almost certainly drawing to its close. There seems to be every likelihood of plenty of capital seeking good real property investment and such things as light and power, sound municipal development, transport undertakings, individual agricultural projects, and so on — investments for security rather than income, or rather for safe income. But the great, necessarily speculative, and adventurous development investment, of which South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are such striking examples, is unlikely to be repeated by private enterprise, except perhaps in the case of really outstanding opportunities to develop minerals.

"It looks, then, as if the much discussed groundnut scheme may well be the pattern of things to come, or anyhow one of the principal patterns, and that the major investors in large-scale Colonial adventures are likely to be the taxpayers in the United Kingdom, associated, no doubt, not only with large financial corporations such as are being established by some of the banks, but also with Colonial Governments where the latter have surplus funds to invest. I have always believed in the prudent pursuit of a policy of reinvesting a Colony's budget surpluses in the Colony as far as possible, instead of in securities bought on the London market.

Period of Transition

"We are witnessing a transition period of capital investment. Already our railways, ports and airways and some road services are publicly owned. The Colonial Development Corporation have just set up a regional holding company with a small board of directors for East Africa, while the greater part of our long-range motor research is owned and paid for by the Government of the U.K. When the British Government and people on the one hand and the Colonial Governments and peoples on the other are the joint shareholders in a large part of the main productive activities, in a Dependency and its transportation, they are likely from both sides (being sensible people) to see more clearly than ever the essential facts of their partnership and mutual dependence. For if it is true that the Colonies are to-day of special importance to Britain, it is equally true that Britain is essential to the safety and stability of the Colonies, and the more clearly that is perceived the better for us all.

"There is already a greater disposition to understand that Colonial problems to-day are in the main social, fiscal, and economic, and only in a secondary and at present by no means, an important sense political; and that the first and most important obligation that lies upon a Colonial Power is to provide for its Dependencies, an close association with the responsible elements of the population, a stable, liberal and just form of central government within which industrial, commercial, agricultural and social developments can be carried on together with a sound, broad-based development of local government, so as to create wealth, raise the general standard of living, and give an opportunity for the establishment of civilized ways of living as understood by civilized people.

Parallel with 1848

"That is a good deal easier to say than do, especially when you are dealing with a population composed of a relatively small number of immigrant, politically mature people and a great majority of very ignorant and backward folk who have stood untouched, and apparently unseeing, beside the stream of history for many centuries, right down to our day; but, none the less, I conceive it to be the practical task which confronts us to-day.

"I am tempted to suggest a parallel between 1848 and to-day — 1848, a century ago, a year of revolution and disturbance in Europe, of hunger, agitation and unrest in Britain; a year when Governments were overthrown and even the ancient monarchy of the U.K. was thought by some to be in jeopardy; a year in which disaster seemed to many to be just round the corner; and yet in 1851 Britain staged the Great Exhibition and showed herself to a wondering world the greatest industrial, commercial and maritime nation of them all. A Festival of Britain is planned for 1951. I wonder if history is going to repeat itself.

"If it is correct that Britain is working out — is well on the road to — a new economic and social order, then there is

a significance in her new policy of Colonial development by new methods. It is of the greatest importance to all those who whatever their origins have cast in their lot in this or any other Colony, or who are about to do so.

"It is a significance to be seen especially in the economic and social spheres, and it promises stability, a solid foundation, and a security from external pressure and dangers which appear to me to be of the greatest importance for the future of East Africa, while those processes are being worked out in Western Europe which we hope will lead to so great a measure of common economic interests in Eastern Africa as to place within the range of things that can be seen as practicable, for the United States of Africa, at least the United Economy of Africa south of the great sand deserts.

"But how Good Queen Bess will laugh when the news reaches her in heaven that we think all this is new!"

Dishonesty the Chief Weakness

Headmaster's Outspoken Comments

THE HEADMASTER of Busoga College at Mbari, Uganda, did not mince his words when he recently addressed parents and students on speech day. He said, *inter alia* —

"Our greatest struggle is to improve the characters of our own boys. It is a hard struggle. I suppose all schools have similar weaknesses, but each school probably has its own particular weakness. The chief weakness at Mbari is dishonesty — dishonesty about material things, in other words stealing, and dishonesty about truth, in other words lying. It is very disturbing to see how many boys tell lies or twist the truth as a matter of routine and without sense of shame.

"The influence of the home in which the boys grow up has an effect on the best of their lives greater than can be described and greater than is realized by most people. Many of the boys who steal and lie at Mbari are thieves and liars already when they arrive at new here. The school does its best to train them in honesty, but it cannot succeed without the help of the home. I beg parents to teach their children firmly and consistently from the earliest years that all forms of dishonesty are wrong, that they will bear down on them and undermine the character of the whole nation.

"Looking back over the years, the amount of stealing has decreased to a bare tenth of what it used to be, and that is a great achievement when we consider how much stealing has increased in the country generally. For this the boys deserve praise. But even so there is still too much stealing for us to be able to escape from our shame. Lying has not decreased.

"The most disturbing thing is that there is so little public spirit against dishonesty. Nobody likes his own things to be stolen, but as many boys have admitted to us quite openly, few care if another person's things are stolen. The development of public spirit, of real concern for the welfare of others, is one of the most important aspects of true civilization, far more important than the invention or possession of motor-cars or other kinds of useful machinery. Civilization is fundamentally a spiritual thing.

"It is a heart-breaking task to fight against a mass of primitive superstition and suspicion. East Africa is fortunate in being served by so many good hearts that refuse to be broken." — *Sunday Post*, Nairobi.

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