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Mining

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Production in July was 1,805 tons of zinc and 100 tons of lead.

London and Rhodesian.—At Victoria Falls in July a loss of 21.5% was sustained from the crushing of 2,900 tons of ore.

Tati Goldfields.—During the second quarter of the current year 2,572 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 14,200 tons of ore with a working profit of £31.

Globe and Phoenix.—6,000 tons of ore were treated in July for 3,053 oz. gold and a working profit of £13,306. Phoenix mine's 20th level driven 61 ft. 10 dwt. of ore mine; 20th driven 23 ft. 20 dwt.

Mining Share Prices

Fluctuations in East African and Rhodesian mining shares last week were as follows: *River*: Bushick, 27 9d.-3s. 9d. (3d.); Eileen Alannah, 13 3d.-1s. 3d.; Falcon, 12s. 9d.-15s. (1s. 3d.); Motapa, 6s. 6d.-6s. (2d.); Phoenix Prince, 3 3s. 6d. (6d.); Rhodesia Anglo American, 4s. 6d.-5s. 11d.; Rhodesian Corp., 3d.-6s. 9d. (3d.); Roan Antelope, 13s.-13s. 6d. (3d.); Rosterman, 4s. 9d.-5s. 3d.; Tati, 1s. 6d.-2s. (6d.); Tati, 1s. 6d.-2s. (3d.); Uruwira Minerals, 1s. 9d. (9d.); Wanda, 1s. 6d.-1s. 6d. (6d.); New Balfour, 3d.-7s. 3d. (6d.); Broken Hill Deeps, 14s. 9d. (6d.); Tanganyika Concessions pref., 2s. 6d.-3s. (3d.); Tabaka Fina, 2s. 6d.-3s. 6d. (6d.); Willoughby, 1s. 6d.-2s. (3d.).

Yesterday the following mean prices were quoted: *Share* and *Motor*, 24s. (1-2-9d.); *Chartered*, 10s. (1-10d.); *Globe* and *Phoenix*, 20s. 9d. (+6d.); *Goldfields Rhodesian*, 12s. (+9d.); *Kentana*, 5s. 11d. (+1d.); *Nchanga*, 2s. (+1); *Rhodesian Anglo American*, 26s. 9d. (+4d.); *Rhodesian Selection Trust*, 16s. 9d. (+4d.); *Rhokana*, 10 1/2 (+1); *Selection Trust*, 2 7/32 (+1/16). The following shares showed no change at the mean prices stated: *London and Rhodesian*, 5s. 11d.; *Sherwood Starr*, 2s. 6d.; *Tanganyika Concessions*, 1s. 6d.; *Wankie Concessions*, 16s. and *Zambesia Exploration*.

Victoria Falls Power

VICTORIA FALLS & TRANSVAAL POWER CO. LTD. has declared a dividend on its ordinary shares of 15% (the same making 19 1/2% (19%) for the year. The board state that the net-profit for 1946 will not differ materially from that for 1945.

De Beers Interest in Diamond Lease

MR. WILFRED BEERS, Consolidated Mines Ltd. has acquired an interest in a diamond lease near the property of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., at Mwaduli, Tanganyika. It is also believed that De Beers now have a considerable share in Alama's Ltd. whose 21-year lease covers some 1,007 acres in the Shinyanga district. The Alama's property is reported to have produced and sold diamonds worth 910,000 in one year ended June 30, 1946, and to have earned a net profit of 168,740.

MR. B. H. FAIR has been appointed director of the South African diamond corporation. He is also a member of the board of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

Reduction of Malaria

STARTLING RESULTS have been produced by the use of DDT in the mining townships of Northern Rhodesia in 1946, the monthly incidence of malaria at Roan Antelope Mine fell 28.7 cases to 1,000 Europeans. This figure was cut to 1,247 in 1946, and for the first four months of 1947 it has been only 177, including a number of cases infected outside the town. Dr. A. C. Fisher, the chief medical officer of the mine, said recently that the results were dramatic and their importance could not be exaggerated. "With the new British drug, paludrine, which is an almost perfect prophylactic, the chance of contracting malaria in a mine town is now once in a lifetime."

Mr. W. Fringle

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM FRINGLE, A.R.A.M., M.I.M.E., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, had resided in that Colony for 37 years after leaving the Rand, where he was a mining engineer and surveyor on various mines. He had also engaged in mining in South America, Mexico, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, and for several years resided in London. In Rhodesia he served the Government mine surveyor and had done the same for the Salisbury Municipal Council as assistant borough inspector and later acting town planner in order to lease a mine.

Minerals Separation, Ltd.

A GROUP under the leadership of the Industrial Estates and Investment Corporation, Ltd. has acquired a controlling interest in Minerals Separation, Ltd. The Hon. R. A. Preston and the Hon. A. C. Maitland, M.P., are directors, and Messrs. R. F. Newland and A. H. Powell are the managing directors. No change in the management is involved. Minerals Separation have purchased an interest of over 90% in the Howard Pottery Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

Price of Gold

RUMOURS that the United States would increase the buy price of gold have recurred during recent weeks. The statement gained so much attention in stock market circles one day that it was reported that Mr. Snyder, Secretary to the United States Treasury, considered it necessary to issue a statement denying the rumour. The Times commented: "This certainly seems a most improbable and unprofitable moment for such a statement."

Mining Personalia

FREDERICK ALL LORD WAVELL has been elected director of the Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

MR. C. PERGILLY, who has been resident manager of the Homestake mine near Bulawayo for 11 years, has left for the Connemara mine. Mr. and Mrs. Pergilly had given devoted service to the local church.

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The Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Head office at Salamb, Dodoma, Tanga, Kilima, Morogoro, Iringa.

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British India Steam Navigation Co.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., announce a profit of £12 for the year ended September 30, 1945, after providing for depreciation and including the balance brought forward from the previous year. Dividends have been paid in respect of the 4% and 1% preference stocks and interim dividends of 2 1/2% and 3 1/2% on the ordinary shares. No further distribution is recommended, and the balance carried forward is £66,760 against £64,399 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2,000,000 in 5 1/2% preference stock, and 19,144 ordinary shares of £50 each. General reserve stands at £200,000, special reserve at £1,500,000, tonnage replacement reserve at £675,515, insurance reserve at £332,700 and a sinking fund reserve at £200,000. Present liabilities include £1,100,000 in debenture assets and balance sheet assets at £1,338,415, and contingent assets of £1,134,419. In British and Dominion tonnage certificates, the net value is £18,596,820, tax reserve certificates value of £132,275 and £217,399 in cash.

The tonnage replacement reserve has been increased by the surplus of insured value over the value of ships carried the year under review and by instalments from the Government tonnage replacement accounts. During the year the following ships were delivered as part of the replacement programme necessitated by the heavy casualties sustained in war service, when 10 of the company's ships were lost: **M.S. CHUPRA**, 6,957 tons; **S.S. PACHARA**, 7,001 tons; **M.S. PUNDRA**, 7,295 tons; **S.S. PADANA**, 5,421 tons; and **S.S. PALKONDA**, 7,433 tons. In addition to these vessels the company took delivery of 43 ships between the outbreak of war and September 30, 1945.

The directors are: **Mr. J. C. Carme (Chairman)**, **Mr. A. J. L. Lankester**, **Mr. D. G. Atkin**, **Mr. C. C. Anderson**, **Mr. D. F. Anderson**, **Mr. J. H. Mitchell**, **Mr. C. F. Holbush**, **Mr. J. G. Viscount**, **Mr. F. J. S. M. Lord**, **Mr. J. W. Leathers**, **Mr. J. C. Barber**, **Mr. J. G. M. Gibson**, **Mr. W. H. B. M. G. M. G.**, and **Sir George G. Campbell**, **Mr. B. F. Anderson**, **Mr. J. O. Lane**, **Mr. W. G. G. G. G. G. G.**

The next general meeting will be held next Wednesday.

Rhodesia Railway Report

SOUTHERN RHODESIA now owns the share capital of Rhodesia Railways Ltd., but the change of ownership took place only from March 30 last, and the financial results of the company's last year, to September 30, are not therefore affected by the change of ownership. Half the dividend for the current year will also be payable to the Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd., from which the share capital was acquired by the Government of the Colony.

The report states that the sum of gross revenue over working expenditure at £1,603,802 was £450,598 lower than in the previous year, mainly on account of higher rates of pay and cost-of-living allowances granted to the European and African employees. After taking credit for financial profit on the realization of investments and providing for all charges, including service of the debenture stocks, the net profit was £507,500, short of the statutory dividend of £1,122,900, which was made up by transfer from the rates stabilization account.

Expenditure on capital account is shown by the balance sheet to have aggregated £22,413,004, not against £47,663 of the Victoria Falls Hotel. Current assets appear at £6,713,885 and investments at £4,389,869 (the market value being considerably higher).

The main revenue items, compared with figures for the previous year, were as follows: general goods, £2,875,194 (£2,632,303); mineral, £1,965,618 (£1,890,455); and passengers, £6,582,584 (£5,750,584). Total revenue earned, totaling £11,423,396 (£10,273,342), and operating charges, £1,731,288 (£1,726,219).

During the first eight months of the present financial year gross receipts at £4,408,967, is 17.7% higher than the corresponding period of last year, but working expenditure at £3,346,704 is £447,669 higher.

The directors are: **Mr. Arthur E. Hadley (Chairman)**, **Mr. D. H. L. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. A. W. B. B. B. B.**, **Mr. D. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. E. Fitzgerald**, **Mr. C. G. G. G. G.**, **Mr. J. W. W. W. W.**, **Mr. H. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. J. G. G. G. G.**, **Mr. K. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. L. H. H. H. H.**

Alex Lawrie and Company, Ltd.

ALEX LAWRIE AND CO., LTD., who have large East African interests, announce a profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £1,760 after deducting £2,000 for directors' remuneration and £34,000 for taxation, there remained £42,385, which with £38,169 brought forward made a total of £80,554 for appropriation. Dividends less tax, on 4% preference shares absorbed £3,960 and an interim dividend of 12 1/2% less tax on the ordinary shares required £9,625. A final dividend of 20% less tax, making a total of 32 1/2% for the year, will need a further £15,400, and after £5,000 has been transferred to reserve and £1,000 to staff expenses reserve, £41,594 will remain to be carried forward against £38,169 brought in. The issued capital consists of 140,000 ordinary shares of £5 each and 20,000 6% preference shares of the same denomination. Reserve stands at £70,000, special reserve at £4,203, and provisions reserve at £18,483, while creditors appear at £105,391, including £5,910 provision for taxation, investments in subsidiary companies at cost are shown at £177,882, British Government securities at £60,000, and other investments at £61,705, both at under less than the market value. Summary assets appear at £18,312, bills receivable from subsidiary companies at £111,720, tax reserve certificates at £43,300, and cash at £57,702.

The directors are: **Mr. A. N. Stuart (Chairman)**, **Mr. P. A. G. G. G.**, **Mr. N. A. A. A. A.**, and **Mr. W. E. Stewart**.

The third ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Wednesday, August 29.

Salisbury Board of Executors

A RECORD GROSS PROFIT of £17,052 for the year ended April 30 has been announced by the Salisbury Board of Executors Ltd. The net profit was £6,881, after providing £1,000 for income tax, adding £250 to the pension fund, and allocating £5,000 to a dividend of 10%, £5,880 carried forward, against £5,299 brought in. The paid-up capital is £40,000 and reserve funds exceed £27,000. The directors are: **Mr. W. A. G. G. G.**, **Mr. P. C. Blair**, **Mr. Frank Rixom** and **W. A. G. G. G.**

Pretoria Castle

The new Union Castle ship **PRETORIA CASTLE** was launched on Tuesday by Mrs. G. G. G. who performed the ceremony by radio telephony. The ship is 28,500 tons gross, and the largest merchant vessel built since the war. She will carry 450 passengers.

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Debate on the Colonies

(Continued from Page 17)

are more difficult, because as they progress the more complex the situation becomes, and the more difficult are the problems they need to meet. It is of immense importance to the people of this country, as well as to the people of the Colonies, that we should within the next few critical years solve some of these complex problems. They can, I think, be solved, but it will take a team up and from them all the qualities of statesmanship.

In this particular case I believe these qualities to be, first, patience, because it is no good thinking that the result of years can be upset in a day; secondly, firmness, because we must go off the lines which we believe right and not on the lines on which we are driven by vociferous opposition in this quarter or another; and finally, sympathy, because we must convey to the Colonial people that the brave words we use about the future of Colonial territories are words which we sincerely mean, and that it is our purpose, with the best will in the world, to do all we can to bring these words into action."

Literature for Natives

MR. PATRICK DENNER, in a discussion of this problem, outlined the difficulties and dangers which must follow the introduction of the technique of mass education in Africa unless suitable literature was provided in abundance. He said (inter alia):

"A vacuum is being created among the new literates in Africa. I emphasized a year ago that if measures were not taken to satisfy this new mental need, it would be satisfied by immoral literature and by an African yellow Press, which it is in the nature of things we should wish to see a further spread of. The low level in Africa, nor would any of us wish to see a recurrence in Africa of those pornographic advertisements, which have for so many years characterised the Indian yellow Press, reproduced perhaps a million times in Africa, the principal influence on African minds."

"A year ago I advocated certain measures to safeguard the untutored African mind from immoral, degrading and seditious influences. It is the Colonial Secretary who prepared the measure substantially the paper allowance for Christian missionary societies, those of us who are aware of the

magnificent work of such societies as, for instance, the United Society for Christian Missions, ask why such admirable work should not be stimulated and assisted by Government subsidy. This is a Christian Assembly, and again we should commend itself to every member of this House."

Are the Government prepared to use the war-time cinema vans which were such a conspicuous success in Kenya and other areas, or are they prepared to resort to this method of reaching and satisfying the African mind? Are they prepared to employ experts in handling films and broadcasts? Are the Colonial Governments encouraged to employ trained journalists and make official gazettes and newspapers not only more attractive but even readable? Are they encouraged to appoint a committee of trained journalists to advise in relation to the problems of news collecting in order that these papers may record facts of interest and events in the lives of these communities?

"I hope the Colonial Secretary will seize the opportunity which mass education provides in abundance so that the peoples of Africa will be safeguarded from the debased and poisonous journals which are already springing up in East and West Africa. There seems no reason why a promoter of a vernacular newspaper in a colonial territory should not be required to deposit a substantial sum, which could, if necessary, be impounded by the courts in the event of conviction of grave criminal offences."

"The background factors constituting a danger to Government and to missionary publishing. We have (I have in mind) the cumulative effect on the African mind not only of motor cars, radio, planes and 'miraculous' dancing, sometimes hundreds of miles, but the cumulative effect also of Christian missions, Native churches and the new outlook of returned soldiers whose mental horizons have been immeasurably widened."

Age-Old Beliefs and Customs

"When we survey Africa as a whole, the first impression is that one of the chief hindrances to the European impact. When we look more closely we are impressed by the resistance of Africa, derived from the immense variety and localized character of every territory and almost every tribe. The difference between those tribes is as great, if not greater, than the differences which divide European nations. Those concerned in mass education, whether it be Government or missionary publishing, must take account of age-old beliefs, customs and peoples as they now are and as they differ radically from each other."

"In the educational field the Government must steer a middle course, avoiding the danger of disturbing prematurely age-old customs and beliefs to which the African is passionately attached, the danger of neglecting our fundamental duty of helping the African to adjust the moral values of civilisation to adjust himself to this era of change from which he cannot escape."

"The technique of mass education provides a supreme opportunity to reach the principles of civilitation and personal progress, to improve the health of millions by striking at the roots of the greatest evil in the Colonial Empire, namely disease. It provides a wonderful opportunity at present to lose the African mind from many disastrous beliefs and 'true practices.' There is need for caution in forcing the educational pace, but, paradoxically, the danger is less if it is fully forced, as it can be by mass education, because in that way it avoids creating a gap between the older and younger generation and removes the tensions, strains and stresses which must come into being between an educated younger generation and their unprogressive elders."

"There seems to me to be a direct conflict of interests between the Colonial Office and the Minister of Food arising from this Government's policy of bulk purchase. The Minister of Food buys at the lowest possible price in the interests of the United Kingdom consumer. The Colonial Office, theoretically should protect the interests of the Colonial producer and ensure that he is not exploited. The Ministry of Food buys at the lowest possible market price. It ought to be watched like a hawk by the Colonial Office."

Rhodesian By-Election

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS have been made by either party as regards candidates for the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia caused by the death of Mr. T. J. Golding, who represented the Liberal interest. Reports state that the most likely candidates are Mr. R. D. Palmer, President of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, for the United Party, and Mr. P. G. Rushforth, Chairman of the Hartley Farmers' Association, in the Liberal interest."

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Future of the Sudan

Regulating the Nile

RELIASD by Great Britain to determine the future of the Sudan is a result of the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations of 1922. Making that year the starting point, the Security Council of the United Nations, Sir Alexander Cadogan said that the United Kingdom had not been prepared to pay the price for its political desires in Egypt.

It has asked the Security Council to terminate the present régime in the Sudan and to order British troops out of the Nile Valley. Sir Alexander offered to produce documentary evidence that he had placed Egyptian syndicates to the test actively obstructing the Allied war effort in 1940 and 1942, when German and Italian forces were advancing upon Egypt.

Nokrashy Pasla, the Egyptian Prime Minister, asked the Council to "rectify the situation in the Sudan without delay." He added: "No obstacle can stand in the way of your fulfilling your high mission under the Charter. I wish to live her own life, free from the iron hand of a foreign invader and as a sovereign equal of the United Nations." Between the 1936 treaty with Great Britain and the Charter of the United Nations we have chosen the Charter.

Egyptian Ambition

Egypt's demand that the two battalions of British troops now in the Sudan should be ordered out of the country by the United Nations is made at a moment when the Egyptian Government has most ambitious projects for the use of the Sudan. A British correspondent wrote in *The Times* a month ago:

The Egyptian Government has estimated that 23 years had an expenditure of at least £5,000,000,000 required to realize their project for the regulation of the Nile waters.

The Egyptians have for many years in mind to build a dam near the fourth cataract, wherever it would be the size of the Gorge of Assuan; to cut a canal 180 miles long, 200ft. broad, and 10 ft. deep through the swamp country between Asua and Malakal; to construct Lake Albert as a reservoir; and the first would be combined with the regulation of the outflow from Lake Victoria, at Ngora Falls; and to use Lake Tana as water storage by the erection of a dam at the headwaters of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia.

These recommendations administered by British and Sudanese, the rulers of the Sudan, are being actively being approved for a hundred miles of the Blue Nile flow there. Egypt regards the present move to set up representative institutions in the Sudan as destined to win an ultimate Anglo-Sudanese alliance at her expense, and is afraid that the eventual emergence of the Sudan as a self-governing nation might threaten her schemes for the control of the Nile waters.

Southern Rhodesia To Economize

Maize Production To Be Increased

SIR GENDREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has issued a statement warning citizens that they must tighten their belts for three reasons: the need to conserve dollars to help Britain; the effects of the worsening of the world economic position and higher prices; and the present drought in Southern Rhodesia, the effects of which will be felt for some years.

A conference is to be called to discuss means to eliminate non-essential imports from dollar countries as there is a limit to subsidies provided by the taxpayer. Retail prices will be set up on commodities such as bread, meat, milk, eggs, and maize, representing a three-point rise in the cost of living. A big drive is also to be made to increase maize production with a better price paid to the farmer, while a fresh effort to ensure economy in public services is to be made. The prime minister is as far as possible to pay the country's way, now without checking its long-term development programme. — Telegram from Salisbury.

Plan for the Future

£400,000,000 Development Plan Lord Swinton Then and Now

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir: Your closing article on the £400,000,000 development plan for the Colonies was timely.

In one of his essays entitled "The Underdeveloped Estate," Lord Milner said: "It needs the imagination and driving power of a Chamberlain to arouse the British people to the immense possibilities of their great undeveloped estate. More has been done in the eight years at the Colonial Office to put life into Colonial administration, to make a good start with our latest and restore some of the lost prosperity of our oldest possessions, than in all the 80 years preceding his accession to power. Since his day that impetus has died down, the light has not altogether died out. But the time has now come when, with the closing of so many avenues to trade and industry in other quarters, it is essential to revive it."

That was in 1923. The impetus had nearly died out and, as you go on to say, "Mr. Creech Jones gives promise of proving himself one of the great Colonial Secretaries in British colonial history. If he can guide to success the imaginative planning for which he is the chief spokesman and one of the best architects, he will deserve to rank with Joseph Chamberlain in the admiration and gratitude of Colonial worshippers."

More has been done in these last two years at the Colonial Office to put life into Colonial administration than had been done in the previous 10 years by other Secretaries.

I notice that in the debate in the House of Lords reported in the *Sudan Times*, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, you report that Viscount Swinton said "there was a tremendous opportunity in the interests of the Colonies, the welfare of this country, of the Commonwealth and of the whole world for the present development of the resources of the Colonial Empire."

Is this not the Secretary of State for the Colonies who in the best some years ago to prevent the establishment of a free India in Eastern Africa? How much more has he cost in so-called "development" than of the £400,000,000 Reserves it would be very difficult to calculate. I suggest that Viscount Swinton should read and read again the masterly dispatch by our Government Whip Mitchell on the African agrarian problem; he might also take note of Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's article entitled "The Road to Ruin."

I agree with you that the present Labour Ministry have sponsored a plan for Colonial development which might equally well have come from modern Conservative leadership. The leader of that faith could have been persuaded to listen to their best advisers, especially Mr. Amery. The trouble is that they did not listen to their best advisers, but gave unjustified attention to Messrs. Swinton and East Africa will not forget.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE A. TYSON

Nairobi.

Points from Letters

I have always found EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA most valor, far-seeing, instructive and courageous. Your leading article certainly did put the nail on the coffin and hit it clean on the head, a double feat not commonly achieved by commentators on East African affairs. One of the most difficult things in the world is to attack a frame of mind rooted in preconception and vivified over by undisturbed complacency.



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extension of growing on a large scale in the Viper... if the experiments now proceeding show that it promises to be an economic proposition. The trials are also being studied by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, and being growing with encouragement in these territories if they are successful.

With a view to saving the Governments of all the territories which are suitable for the production have been distributed and birds...

Mr. DODDS-BURKE asked why provision was made for the appointment of a Director of Clove Research in Zanzibar and that that certain research had already been made in the "Clove Islands" of the cloves.

Clove Disease

Mr. COLONIAL SECRETARY: "The provision made under Colonial Development and Welfare Research Scheme R034 was for a suitable qualified officer to be appointed on a full-time basis as Director of Clove Research to undertake an exhaustive investigation of the clove leaf disease. At the present 60,000 trees are estimated to be dying in the course of a year, the extent being... of the total clove tree population in the island.

A director has been appointed, and after preliminary investigations in Zanzibar he is expected to arrive in the autumn of this year. The scheme has been approved by the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee, and the director at the present time is continuing his work on the disease in the clove islands.

To enable his research to proceed, it has been decided to assist under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme to assist in the cost of the investigation for the period... The Government is defraying the capital and the purchase and completion of buildings, equipment, and the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association is making a contribution.

Much effort has been expended and research undertaken to ascertain the cause of the disease and to arrive at the remedy. The cause is not yet known. Efforts in the past have been made by single scientists for relatively short periods, and the Department of Agriculture has conducted various experiments on medicinal and poisonous plants in collaboration with scientists of the Government. General deficiency aspects have been investigated. At present there has been continuous work by a team of scientists and it is advised that the present proposals offer the best prospect of a permanent solution of the problem.

Future of Pyrethrum

Mr. DODDS-BURKE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise on the present position and future prospects of the pyrethrum crop in Kenya and Tanganyika. Mr. COLONIAL SECRETARY: "The present position in Kenya is that the pyrethrum crop is being produced on a large scale with a view to the East Africa export at the end of the year. The producers of the crop are organized in a marketing board which will be free to dispose of their crop on the open market."

Mr. BURNETT: "In view of the importance of this matter to the economy of these two Colonies, would the right hon. gentleman see to it that when the contract is filed there will be given certain amount of protection?"

MR. COLONIAL SECRETARY: "As I understand the position, the industry is very well organized and more in a statutory position than in the past."

Iron Industry for N. Rhodesia

SIX WEEKS AGO we published the exclusive information that a British group was interested in prospecting an iron ore field in Northern Rhodesia which, if adopted, would involve the consumption of a large amount of power from the proposed hydroelectricity scheme at the Lusaka Falls, and the cost of an investment of some millions of British pounds.

The potentialities of the iron industry of Northern Rhodesia are now being discussed and there is now official news on the subject for on Monday we received by air mail from Lusaka a Government announcement in the following terms:

MR. DENNIS BURNEY and his associates have been granted exclusive panning rights in Northern Rhodesia for iron ore and coal by the British South Africa Company. The grant is for two years and is based upon an expenditure of £40,000 on *bona fide* prospecting and development. There is a option for an extension for another two years in consideration of further expenditure of £20,000.

"The area of the grant lies between 10° and 30° S. longitude and 17° and 16° 40' S. latitude. The area, a rectangle about 270 miles by 160 miles, includes parts of the present Bill, Lusaka, Mumbwa, Namwala and Mazibwa districts. It also includes the whole of the Blue Gorge."

Mr. Dennis Burney is associated with large British iron and steel interests, and the Rhodesians in their inquiries and discussions with the two Governments, with the interests of heavy industry and general development.

Sudan Railway Strike

HERE the 10,000 employees of the Sudan Government Railway have been on strike for 11 days, but no one disbelieves in their return. The trouble started in a quarrel over differences of opinion between the Government and some of the men over the form of work taken by the proposed work committee. Leading Sudanese politicians representing the main parties negotiated a compromise which the Government accepted with the proviso that a referendum about the representation should be held among all railway employees. The Government has been helped by British volunteer work and other help to keep the strike open.

American South African Line Sailings

THE AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE announce the following provisional schedule of sailings from New York for East and West African ports: AUG. 27, ARCHER; AUG. 29, ANTONIOTTI; SEPT. 5, AFRICAN STAR; SEPT. 12, ROSE SPRINGS VICTORY; SEPT. 19, AFRICAN SUN; SEPT. 26, GREAT FALLS VICTORY; OCT. 3, AFRICAN PRESENT; OCT. 10, AFRICAN LIGHT; OCT. 17, AFRICAN GLOBE; OCT. 24, SOUTH AFRICA VICTORY; OCT. 31, AFRICAN RAINBOW; NOV. 7, AFRICAN DAWN.

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Parliament

Parliamentary Delegations To the Colonial Empire

BEFORE ADJOURNING for the day the Secretary of State for the Colonies answered a number of questions relating to East African affairs.

Mr. WILKES asked how many Parliamentary Delegations had visited the Colonial Empire during the preceding month. Mr. CREECH JONES: "During the past 12 months Parliamentary delegations visited the four British Colonies in West Africa under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. It included six Members of this House and a Member of the House of Lords."

Mr. WILKES asked the Colonial Secretary to bear in mind that during the last year 114 Members of that House had visited European countries, and that while it was very important that Members should visit European countries, it was equally important that they should be given an opportunity to visit the Colonial Empire.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am fully aware of the desire of Members of Parliament and I am already discussing possibilities of arranging further delegations."

Mr. WILKES asked if there was not a good opportunity for Members to visit the Colonial Empire at their own expense.

Mr. WILKES: "How many Parliamentary delegations to the Colonial Empire are planned for the next 12 months, and will the Minister bear in mind the great benefit to be derived from delegations including Members with trade union experience who can advise on trade union problems and policy within the Colonial Empire?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The planning of visits by Parliamentary groups is usually a matter for the Empire Parliamentary Association. I am, however, extremely anxious that prospects of possible visits, and have little doubt that Colonial Governments will assist in facilitating any which are practicable during the next 12 months."

School of Oriental and African Studies

Mr. GODFREY NICHOLSON: "Will the Rt. hon. gentleman assure the House, in so far as his Department is concerned, that the School of Oriental and African Studies will be supported?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Most certainly, it is being the most useful."

Mr. BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State whether in order to increase understanding in his Department of problems arising in the Colonies, he would consider the reorganization of the service so that officials came upon to serve at home might all have had first-hand knowledge of service conditions in the Colonies.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The permanent administrative staff of the Colonies Office consists of 140 men. The Civil Service, on the other hand, has some 300,000 men. It is an essential part of the normal policy to send new entrants. The permanent staff is therefore subject to constant succession of administrative officers seconded from the Colonial Service, who serve here for varying periods at all points."

"The advisory staffs are composed largely of persons drawn from the Colonial Service. Those who have not actually served in the Colonies are constantly obtaining first-hand knowledge of Colonial conditions by means of visits."

"The present arrangements are therefore designed to promote the utmost understanding by my Department of the

problems arising in the Colonies. It is my intention that the hon. Member, bearing in mind the fact that the Colonial Office should be amalgamated with the Colonial Service, should only ask this question if his question has been examined in the past and has been considered that the weight of argument is against such amalgamation."

Mr. CHARLES SPENCER asked what plans had been made by the Government of Kenya to initiate a system of state schools which would ultimately provide for children of all communities to be educated together.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "In view of the present educational provision and other social arrangements in place, for the kind suggested has not been contemplated."

Jewish Displaced Persons in Uganda

Mr. SPENCER asked how many Jewish displaced persons from Iraq were still located in Uganda, and when it was expected that they would be repatriated.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am sorry to say that between 25,000 and 30,000 Jews of various races who were transferred from Iraq to Uganda in 1946, many of whom were in Uganda. Those of them who are unable to obtain accommodation elsewhere are provided with a camp, but are subject only to this access to both organizations of the camp. They are free to accept any employment which can be obtained in Uganda and to leave the country. The United Kingdom Office of the Preparatory Commission for a International Refugee Organization will shortly visit the camp with a view to discussing the problems of the camp and on the ground that as a result of the commission's report other arrangements for their settlement elsewhere."

Mr. SPENCER: "Would you be able to tell us how long they have been there?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "They have been taken to Uganda at different periods during the year. A large number of them have now found places where to live outside the camp, and they are free to accept all possible help is given to them if they go elsewhere."

Mr. LIPSON: "Will the hon. gentleman mind the use of the term 'Jewish displaced persons' in the 'Jewish' and 'religious community' and not 'race'?"

Mr. LIPSON: "Has the hon. gentleman a friend that has people there who do not belong to the Jewish National Council, Palestine, and who are not Jewish?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am sorry to say that the majority of Jews amongst these people have already left Uganda. But it is not a very serious problem. It is a much larger problem than this."

Mr. LIPSON asked what practical steps had been taken to develop projects for producing substitution for linseed oil in the Colonies.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am aware of the need to increase production of domestic oils in the Colonial Empire, and I have already committed myself on this subject with the Government of all territories. One of the main reasons may be expected to be the cultivation of mustard. As a result up to 4,000 acres in Kenya are to be planted experimentally this year, the residue of which is being used for seed bulking, and trials are also being conducted in the Gambia and Mauritius. As soon as becomes available, these trials will be extended to other suitable territories."

"As regards substitutes for linseed, sun oil which has a higher iodine content than linseed, must be understood, regarded by the paint trade as the measuring stick of performance of all drying oils, including linseed, is already widely grown in Nataland, where there is a scheme for the

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Progress in Eastern Africa Information for the World

THE REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE for East Africa, a branch of the Colonial Office, is the senior member of the staff here appointed by the Secretary of State. The office comes directly under the Information Department of the Colonial Office, and the costs of the regional office are borne by the United Kingdom Treasury.

These facts were stressed by Mr. P. Watkins-Ridford, the Regional Information Officer, in a broadcast talk from Nairobi. He also said:

The functions of the office are to organize in close co-operation with the East African Governments the supply of information concerning East Africa to the rest of the world and to make available to the East African Governments certain technical services. That is the core of the whole thing—the supply of information concerning East Africa to the rest of the world. The territory covered includes Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Scope of the Service

Our main function is to make known quickly and efficiently to the rest of the world what is going on in East Africa. To do this we shall write stories and take photographs of such things as new educational and university developments, new hospitals, and evidence of medical progress and research, such as leper settlements, tuberculosis treatment centres, field campaigns for the eradication of tsetse fly, sleeping sickness, fever and other diseases, of fishery research stations and their work, of forestry developments, of agriculture and other research, of administrative progress, of a new prison farm where convicts are trained, of the education of the citizenry, of civil training and absorption of labour, and the rehabilitation of the sick and the injured of industries and commercial under-

takings, such as cotton, sugar, coffee, sisal to name but a few. All these and more are of vast importance and interest to the outside world, but hitherto the outside world has known little or nothing of them.

Each of the territories has in greater or less degree developed its own information service. Some call their information Offices others compare information under the heading of "Public relations with the outside world," as is done in Uganda, and the two have very well together. But in the main these territorial offices are primarily concerned with the internal information services to their own territory. I do not suggest that they are not fully alive to the necessity and advisability of sending out information concerning themselves to the rest of the world; indeed, many of them combine the two functions.

News Films Gratis

We are fortunate to have the services of the Central Office of Information in London all the useful propaganda material at our disposal to assist the territorial offices. We supply the London Press Service which is broadcast from London and re-issued to us, we issue books, booklets, magazines, papers, photographs, films (both for commercial theatres and mobile cinema), posters, exhibitions, everything that they ask for and that it is in our power to supply. That is our outward service. Did you know that the British news which all see in the local cinema every week is brought here by air mail and distributed free of all charge to the cinema for exhibition.

In the reverse direction we obtain through our own organization and the co-operation of the territorial offices all the material we can lay our hands on for the production of "East Africa."

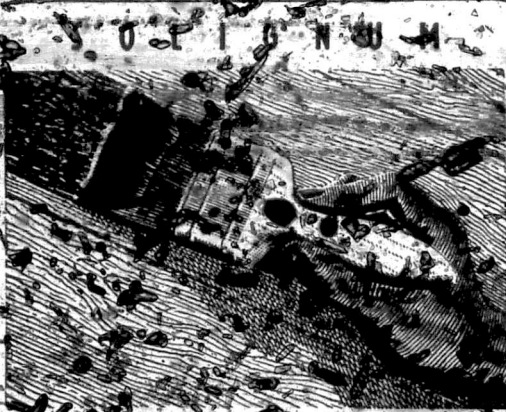
We have a detachment of the Crown Film Unit already operating here; they have a three-year programme of film making mapped out for them. Recently we had a detachment of the Colonial Film Unit here; they may return again soon. We shall establish in the near future the East African Photographic Service, which will consist of a team of professional photographers with their own transport and equipment and a base staff in Nairobi to run the dark rooms. Their task will be to provide a constant stream of first-class pictures, showing progress and development throughout East Africa, for transmission and publication throughout the world. And we have a journalistic service to write the stories that accompany these pictures.

Language Breaks Barriers

Information is an essential instrument of modern democratic government. The business of presenting an honest, truthful and unbiased picture to the world of all that is taking place, from day to day, in these vast territories is a vitally important task. Nothing breeds international distrust more quickly and certainly than international ignorance. Knowledge of the truth is imperative. It is the great task of the people, the democratic forces, not only of Great Britain but of America and west of the other Dominions and Colonies and of the great nations of the world, to understand and appreciate the work of one another's lands and peoples.

In East Africa we have a very busy, vast, unmet and unmet needs of projects on foot. These projects are being carried out in areas of the country with no oil and no abundant electricity, these sectors of East Africa are to be served and cultivated by the most modern methods to be devised by the underdeveloped peoples of the world, with the rats that are vital to their survival there are less money, cotton, cinereries, sugar, coffee, sisal and huge sums of money are being voted for development and progress.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of information being made freely and quickly available to the world concerning these great projects. For whether we like it or not the eyes of the world are on Britain and on her people. Our doings are no longer our own private concern. Our people are watching us intently to see how we propose to govern and to run the lands we administer.



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Moving from Downing Street

THE COLONIAL OFFICE will begin its move from Downing Street to Church House, Westminster, on August 22, and expects that the transfer will have been completed by September 2. After August 31 all correspondence should be sent to Church House (telephone 3666). Departments which cannot be accommodated in Church House will have to be brought into the neighbouring Sanctuary buildings, but the Information Department will remain in its present quarters, Bridge Street, Westminster. The Press Section will however be in the Church House building.

Major Moran Returns To Kenya

MAJOR W. ROBERT MORAN, who first went to Kenya 22 years ago, arrived in Nairobi by air a few days ago with Mrs. Moran on the intention of remaining in the Colony, concerning which he has written a great deal in his journals and articles. He was in the East African War and was commissioned in the Indian Army in the Reserve of Officers in 1925 and joined the Kenya Police in 1927. He was in Kishi expeditions in 1928 and later did staff duties there and in Mesopotamia.

In 1928 he was appointed South Rhodesia's first superintendent of publicity and three years later he returned to India as general secretary of the European Association, Calcutta. He had been the general manager of the *Ranjan* in Calcutta, and was the editor of the *Singapore Free Press* and the *Malayan Free Press*.

Major Moran is the author of some 20 books, including "Lucko in Kenya," "African Odyssey," "Changing Horizons," "Kill or Be Killed," and two novels with an Eastern African background, "Drums of War" and "The Path of Ivory." Three other novels are set in India and one in Malaya.

One thing which he recalls with special pleasure is that 35 years ago he was instrumental in forming the Adventurers Club of Chicago. Under the auspices of that club broadcast recordings which he is to make in Nairobi will shortly be on the air in the United States.

Sir Francis Featherstone-Godley

SIR FRANCIS FEATHERSTONE-GODLEY, who has just sailed for East Africa, hopes we understand, to buy a farm in Kenya. Sir Francis served from 1910 till 1925 in the Royal Artillery and in the R.A.F.C. and was in the Wazir and Mahsud campaigns of 1920. He joined the British Legion in 1925, since when he has held many prominent positions, having been both Chairman and President of at least three county committees, until in 1932 he was appointed National Chairman, which position he held until 1940 when he again saw service overseas. During his time with the British Legion Sir Francis was responsible for forming over 60 branches. He is now a life member of the National Executive Council.

In Search of Business

MR. G. HAVINDEN, Chairman of Messrs. G. Havinden, Ltd., of London, and Mr. E. R. Brooker, the export director of the company, leave England today by the CAPETOWN CASTLE on a business visit to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Kenya. They are due in Bulawayo on October 18, and will leave Salisbury by plane on November 1 for Nairobi, flying on to Cairo 10 days later. Their purpose is to visit agents and customers, open new accounts for British goods, and arrange for the import into the United Kingdom of suitable proprietary food products of South Central and East Africa.

Lieut. Colonel Grey

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE S. GREY, who was a member of Mission 10, into Ethiopia, and has been with the British Military Mission since the restoration of the Emperor to his throne, has returned to the United Kingdom. He was in the Ethiopian Corps of Signaller, who now operate a chain of more than 400 radio stations and mechanics to foster sport. Before going Addis Ababa to return to the British Army Colonel Grey was invested by the Emperor with the Gordon of the Star of Ethiopia and the Haile Selassie Military Medal.

Mr. Guy Eden

MR. GUY EDEN, who served in the Northern Province of Uganda, was in the Northern Province first as District Commissioner in 1914 and later as Provincial Commissioner with Masindi as his headquarters. He was perhaps happier in indirect administration than in the direct supervision of the district, and his assistants and other commissioners were constantly amazed at his patience and care in listening to the troubles and disputes of his Nilotic friends.

He believed that the way to remain cool was to keep the sun off the body, and many of us will always retain a vivid picture of Guy Eden in the march in the heat of the Nile valley clad in heavy tweeds and wearing a collar and tie.

In 1919 he bade farewell to the Northern Province and followed Spire as District Commissioner in the Eastern Province, at a time when the region was brimful of wealth and other troubles of the African. The time remained until the end of his service in 1928, but they can be held together as his heart was set with his Nilotics.

Eden chose his staff with care, and those who were with him and with whom he had received education, but one having played the fiddle in his district, often gave them very free hand, though always ready with his advice and support.

Those to whom he owed his friendships were friends for life. In 1928 he married Miss Hilja Barton of Dublin, and the home of Guy and Biddy was the home of every officer in the district. There the warmth of the welcome kept a happy team together.

Eden never relaxed his interest in his fellow-men. On retirement from East Africa he became immersed in the Boy Scout movement, and during the Second World War spent a lot of time in London helping in the dispatch of Red Cross parcels to prisoners of war. He has left many mourning friends, whose deep condolences go out to Mrs. Eden.

Mr. T. J. Goring, M.P.

MR. T. J. GORING, Liberal M.P. for the Hartley district of Southern Rhodesia since last year, and six times Mayor of Gaborone, of whose death we learn with regret, went to the Colony in 1906 to undertake the firm which bears his name. He served in the North African War and in the First World War was for five years resident director in Beira of Robinson and Fletcher, Ltd. and was one of the originators of the central electricity power scheme in Rhodesia. He was for many years President of the Gaborone Chamber of Commerce and Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia.

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PERSONALIA

BRIGADIER BELLMAN is about to leave East Africa. CAPTAIN L. A. SPIERS is coming on leave from Njoro. MR. W. S. BUNSFORD is now manager for the Shell Company in Mombasa.

A teacher has been born in London to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CHIFFINS.

Mr. J. H. BROWN was born in Limsfield last week to the wife of Mr. ROY BRUNSEN.

Mr. C. E. ROBERTSON is the new president of Salisbury Rotary Club, Rhodesia.

MR. W. C. YOUNG, manager of the Gash Board in the Sudan, has retired after 16 years' service in that post.

MR. MAURINE W. GHERSIE, Director of Produce Disposal to the East African Production and Supply Council, is now on leave.

DR. S. M. MAKINGS has been appointed Chairman of the Maize Control Board of Southern Rhodesia in the place of Mr. E. R. JACKLIN.

MR. E. L. JACKSON, Chairman of the South African board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Q.), has been elected a Vice-Chairman of the Bank.

MR. H. W. FOSTER, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia and revisiting East Africa, expects to arrive back in London by air in about a fortnight.

COUNT C. GAVON ROSEN, chief flying instructor to the Ethiopian Air Force, recently flew non-stop from Stockholm to Addis Ababa in rather less than 31 hours.

MR. J. M. L. PEAKE, who served in East Africa with the Royal Artillery and was demobilized as a major, has been appointed an administrative officer in West Africa.

CAPTAIN LEWIS BARTHELEMY (the naval writer "Bartimeus"), who accompanied the Royal Family to the Rhodesias as Press Secretary, has retired from that post.

A hand grenade, thrown by an unknown person, wounded Mr. WALDEMARIAN, editor of the British Information Service's weekly newspaper in Asmara, Eritrea.

SQUADRON LEADER R. A. LUSHINGTON MOPANI, a Southern Rhodesian now serving in Germany, and SECTION OFFICER CHAMBERS, W.A.A.F., have been married.

MR. CHRISTOPHER LANE VERE LODGE, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. V. LODGE of Nakuru, and Miss NINA WOODS, CURRY, have been married in St. Leonards-at-Sea.

SIR FRANK OPPENHEIMER, who is recovering from an operation in the London Clinic, expects to sail for South Africa with Lady Oppenheimer to the CAPTOWN CASTLE to-day.

MR. S. HAYDEN, a director of the General Chemical Corporation, Ltd. of Southern Rhodesia, and other companies, who arrived in London recently, will shortly leave for the United States.

MR. R. E. SURRIDGE, who joined the Tanganyika Administrative Service in 1924, is the first man to reach Government House as Acting Governor after standing as the Territory's assa cadet.

LADY (ERICA) FITZGERALD, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Mopani Clarke of Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, and CAPTAIN MICHAEL LABONE, late 15th/19th Hussars, have been married in Lusaka.

MR. E. S. BAXTER, who served in the R.A.F. for three years and was shot down in Burma, but rescued by a British patrol, has joined the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya. He has experience in the tea and coffee trade in England and was for some years a tea-taster in Ceylon.

Mrs. IS. COLLINS and Mr. R. H. SHIRAZI, President and members, respectively, of the Federal Council of Mombasa European Civilian Residents, have been elected to the Municipal Board in the first election, at which no less than 82% of the European electorate voted.

MR. THOMAS GREEN, late Secretary in the Sudan, is in America in connection with the hearing by the Security Council of the United Nations, presented by Egypt against the British claims in the Sudan.

MR. KENNETH WILDEN, the late Professor Wilden Hart and Mrs. W. S. H. Morgan, and MISS MONICA MORGAN, daughter of Mr. G. E. Morgan, W. S. H. Morgan, of Kaptagat, Kenya, were married in London.

MR. N. C. HANCOCK, one-time Minister of Finance in the Union of South Africa, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia to see some of his breeding herds of Friesian cattle. He is Chairman of the Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association of South Africa.

MR. A. KAPLAN, the well-known Kenya lawyer, who has been in this country on leave since May, will leave London to-morrow to return to Nairobi by air. MRS. KAPLAN is remaining with the daughter, Susan, who is continuing her training for the ballet as a career.

MR. H. L. B. JOHNSON has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Southern Rhodesia Electrical Workers' Association. Mr. G. E. JOHNSON is secretary, and the other members of the Committee are MESSRS. W. P. HUNTER, B. BONGHURST, J. G. MARTIN, A. MEADOWS and J. RANCE.

MR. DONALD WAAL MEYER, Under-Secretary of the Department of Trade and Commerce in South Africa, addressed the jubilee meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. JAMES FLEMING, an industrialist in the Eastern Province of South Africa, who also attended, is a brother of the President of the Bulawayo Chamber, Mr. A. G. Fleming.

MR. R. A. WILLIAMSON has begun business in Mombasa under the style of Messrs. Williamson & Co., clearing and forwarding agents, metallists, manufacturers, agents, importers and exporters. The company's agencies cover many lines, including shot-guns, pistols, sporting accessories, plate goods, glassware, leather bags, vacuum flasks, cameras, typewriters and women's clothing, bicycles, and motor-cars and motor-cycles.

CAPTAIN GREEN, who was in the Nyasaland Police from 1920 to 1929, and afterwards in the B.S.A.P., and Mrs. Green are now living in Harrow, Middlesex. Their elder son, Philip, went to India in 1937 to the Indian Military Academy, was commissioned in the Grenadiers, has been released from the Army, and hopes to return to Nyasaland in the early days. The younger son, Michael, who was born in Zomba, won a scholarship to teach Taunton School to the Indian Academy in dramatic art, and is famous for what he has appeared in at St. Martin's Theatre production of "This Mortal Coil," by the Under Thirty Group and in productions of Mr. John Maddison, for whom he is assistant stage manager. He has just entered the Royal Air Force.

MAJOR JOHN WILLIAM ARTHUR, who was born in Kikuyu, Kenya, the son of the Rev. Dr. John W. Arthur and Mrs. Arthur, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished services in the Netherlands East Indies. He joined the Indian Army in 1941; was commissioned in the 2nd/10th Light Infantry Regiment; served through the Burma campaign from October, 1942, onwards, ended with the first troops into Singapore in September, 1945, and then accompanied his regiment to Java, where he saw severe fighting against the Indonesian insurgents. He was then mentioned in dispatches. Major Arthur, who was demobilized at the end of last year, is undergoing business training in Glasgow. He played football for Glasgow Academicals last season.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. I am a 26-year-old, educated, business-minded Indian Army ex-serviceman and desire position requiring initiative, commercial, industrial, organization, Southern Rhodesia. Please reply Box 106, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

L.A.R.-market. The total output of British agriculture is valued at more than £2,000,000,000 a year. —National Farmers' Union.

Communism as a philosophy based upon the denial of God. —Miss Barbara Ward, in the *Christian News Letter*.

Socialism has not yet found ways of making co-operation a creative rather than a defensive force. —*The Observer*.

The world is a party of British reserve waiting to dig for concealed wealth on an unprofitable reserve. —A. Duxton.

Ministers want to maintain a monopoly they should call a general election and obtain the permission of the people. —*The Recorder*.

I am glad so many British officials have volunteered for service in Pakistan. They will be treated equally with our own nationals. —Mr. Innah.

Nothing has damaged the cause of Christianity more than the accusation of Karl Marx that Christian principles have to be invoked to begeth the working of the capitalist system. —Sir George Schuster.

Africa to become the new strategic hub of Imperial communications. —Diplomatic correspondent of the *London Evening News*.

The Government should not beg for more money outside the British Commonwealth. This should be a family party within the Empire to deal with the situation. —Lord Teson.

Labour Ministers and their party are split upon almost everything except a desire not to split. The nation must face its difficulties without the sign of competent leadership or a desire to devise a national policy. —*Daily Telegraph*.

If we were assured of a 20% cut in central and local government expenditure and some reduction in the food subsidies to cut the spare cash we should be in sight of a surplus balance between taxation and deflation. —Mr. F. W. Forge.

The Government should get on or get out. Persons lacking photographic, colourful personalities may make excellent sub-committee chairmen but are not fitted for dynamic, decisive leadership. Men of action must now take the place of men of ideas. —*Town Crier*, Birmingham's Socialist weekly.

Mr. Attlee says that given a free choice the British people will always respond. Why, in the name of a grown-up nation of a people mature in political and social sense, does not give the facts? What kind of people does he think we are? —Mr. Donald Hall.

The Government's Hospitality Fund spent £32,266 on 157 functions during the first six months of this year compared with £10,346 on 87 functions in the corresponding period of 1945 and £23,030 on 160 functions in the first half of 1946. The Minister of Works.

Britain has an Empire which is too big to be ought to have. We are spending money to develop a new world which must not be made more difficult by attempting to impose conditions which hinder our efforts and prevent the right development. —Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, is a true friend and lover of the British. He it was who made India peace-minded. The High Commissioner refuses all Indian nationals in the United Kingdom to come to India to salute not only the flag of India but also the flag of our own and Commonwealth British nations. —The Publications Officer, Government of India House, London.

Vauxhall Bedford Experience



Post-war Vauxhall and Bedford trucks have been developed from the engineering experience of more than 40 years of painstaking progress and close study of vehicle requirements for all needs in every part of the world. They are based on the proved design of pre-war models and embody many improvements and refinements.

We are Vauxhall and Bedford specialists with long experience of the requirements of commercial truck owners in East Africa. Our knowledge, experience, and resources are always at your disposal. We shall be glad to supply details of the models.

Vauxhalls—10 h.p., 12 h.p., 14 h.p.
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Sole and service agents for EAST AFRICA by Motor Manufacturers Ltd. branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Mombasa, Malindi, Tanga, Iringa, Mbezi, Arusha.

BACKGROUND

Mr. Churchill's Warning.—The Socialist Governments were obsessed and dominated by party faction and class prejudice, and cared far more for pleasing their own extremists than solving the grim troubles which beset the world. Who can remember that there are 400 million more people at work than in 1939, that food can be grown at home much easier with the improved agricultural machinery, that there is more machinery in our countries, that the sea is open and that there never were so many shipwrecks, that we have had all the time the demand of the American man, it is hard to believe that there has not been gross mismanagement or that we have not been put to avoidable hardships and privation. The direction of labour, the restriction of the right of free engagement, the denial of the right during many centuries deemed fundamental in our free society except in time of mortal war, for every man to choose or change his employment as he thinks—all these rights are now assailed and threatened. Ordinary incentives having been destroyed, war-time compulsion has to be substituted. Large numbers of persons, before they move from one situation to another, will have to have their private affairs examined by the officials of the local labour exchange, who will decide upon their fate and send them where they please. What this means test we need to hear so much about compared with such an inquiry? Yet this is clearly the necessary foundation for Socialism. I am shocked that two years after all the fighting has stopped the Socialist Government tell us we must have these various forms of industrial conscription. I am astounded that the trade unions should be willing to countenance such a degradation of the fundamental rights and status of the labouring man or woman. The choice which lies before the British nation is between a system of competitive selection and a system of compulsion. I am sure that it is only by personal effort, free enterprise and ingenuity, with all its risks and failures, that anything like 47,000,000 people can keep themselves alive in this small island. If you submit yourselves to the totalitarian compulsion and conscription of our national life and industry, there will be no future for you. There will be no carelessness prospect of a future generation, of which you will be the last.

of our population... Churchill, M.P.

"The price level for consumers has risen generally by 20% since January last year. In that time food prices have increased nearly 50% and those of clothes nearly 100%."—President Truman.

Vacillation.—"Instead of national speeches we have been treated to party ones. Instead of a plan for the future we have heard exculpatory recriminations... Instead of a plan for the nation as a whole we have heard of a Government Bill. But the crisis is real. The Government is responsible for the atmosphere of uncertainty... Fear of alienating their supporters, mingled with anxiety to gloss over the mistimed optimism of past predictions, have so far made every Government statement inadequate to the gravity of the position. Unwilling to renounce the last illusions as to the time which it once believed was coming, unwilling to admit its own miscalculations, mistakes, and statements, the Government either cannot think of a plan of action or are afraid to say what the plan is."—*Time and Tide*.

Muddlers.—"The Cabinet, with one or two exceptions, are a set of incompetent muddlers... Each one of them contradict each other almost every day. These are strong words to use about His Majesty's Ministers, but I believe them to be true. How else can one explain the fact, and that it is, that when Mr. Attlee suggested that the miners should be asked to do another half hour a day he was making a proposal which had never been discussed with the Coal Board and which for technical reasons could not produce an ounce of extra coal within six months of reorganization? How can one explain that one week Aneurin Bevan and Strachey deny that there will be any cuts in housing or food, and the next week Attlee announces cuts of £10,000,000 in timber imports and £150,000,000 cuts in imported food? The Cabinet, at sixes and sevens about what ought to be done, have been living on the hope that the U.S.A. would come to the rescue. In the last fortnight they have heard that a further assistance before the spring is most unlikely. A large body of opinion holds that the crisis is a manifestation of the British desire to do as little hard work as possible and live on American charity. Those Americans do not see why they should subsidize shorter working weeks and higher wages in Britain. The feeling is crystallizing in political circles as well as amongst the general public that Mr. Attlee is the man to lead us through the storm. What we need more even than dollars is frankness and independence in political life."—*Commander S. King-Hall*.

End of an Era.—"Pakistan emerges as the leading State of the Muslim world. Karachi takes rank as a new centre of Muslim cohesion and a rallying point for Muslim thought and aspirations... The formation of the Dominion of India, though Pandit Nehru has asserted and inevitably insisted on its right to pronounce on all matters of Asiatic concern... The caste system and the barriers which it sets up between the inhabitants of even the same village long seemed to forbid the rise in India of such a community of sentiment as the western world describes as national... The barriers have not been removed, but national feeling has transcended them and brought the Dominion of India into being... Most of the Indian States have decided to associate themselves with the new Dominion and participate in its common services, though Hyderabad, first and greatest of the States, prefers that its relations with the Crown should be regulated by treaty... The decision of the Dominion to set up a Joint Defence Council under Lord Mountbatten's chairmanship is evidence that in the face of a common danger India would stand by one. If the new order succeeds and flourishes, binding unity will grow. The influence of the British example has created in Indian minds a new conception of public service. Lord Mountbatten has praised the public spirit of the Indians who had striven to check the deplorable dangers in shorts and dwell upon the spirit of co-operation and compromise which has inspired Indian leaders. These are British qualities and the political ideas and constitutional methods for reconciling liberty with order which are now guiding the deliberations of the Assemblies in Delhi and Karachi are of British origin—are, indeed, Britain's special gifts to mankind. That Indian minds are now enriched by them is the result of the quiet, persistent work maintained for generations of British men and women and under the benign sun and at the sacrifice of domestic happiness did their duty unflinchingly before God and man. The British officials in India was, like the British climate, more than trying at times but very healthy to live with."—*The Times*.

"I am not boiling with anxiety that all undertakings should be large-scale character. There is a great deal to be done for the survival of small firms and family undertakings."—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"Has the Minister thought out the answer to that problem? What are the new proposals? The groundnut schemes are not the answer. They depend on taking people to new land on which there are no inhabitants or very few, and there to give a livelihood to a very limited number. But that is not the answer for places like the Kikuyu Reserve.

"I do not believe in any opportunity at the moment for vast migrations of Colonial territories, they have not the means of markets, and the particular skill of the industries which would lead to any such agglomeration. But there is a future for secondary industries based on the processing of the local products or fitted to meet particular local markets.

Secondary Industries and Mining

"The report is singularly silent on the progress of such secondary industries. There is quite a lot about development commissions being set up, but nothing about factories being set up: are there to-day more factories in the Colonial Empire than there were two years ago? My information is that some factories—such as the vegetable canning factory in Kenya—set up for the purposes, have had to close down and that no corresponding new development has taken their place.

"The rt. hon. gentleman is the author of some new mining regulations, some of which are designed to bring the not very successful ideologies of this country and the Colonial territories. Yet it is not only not very wise but perhaps not very fruitful were the nationalization of the actual mining industry. In my time the fact that the coal at Onigu was the property of the Nigerian Government did not seem to save them from quite as much industrial trouble as any establishments belonging to private industry.

"Again, it is going a bit far to nationalize prospecting. I cannot think that prospecting for minerals is a trade particularly suitable for the filling in of forms in triplicate and for reference back to higher authorities. The Colonial Secret

tary referred to the lead and diamond finds in Tanganyika. They were the finds of the old-fashioned prospector. I wonder if the rt. hon. gentleman would not be able to refer with pride to developments of that kind had it depended upon a Government office to find them.

"MR. CREECH JONES: "Surely the rt. hon. gentleman will agree that many of the most fruitful Colonial mines were discovered by Government geologists?"

"MR. STANLEY: "That certainly is not the case in Tanganyika. Nor, on the whole, has it been the case. Obviously, prospectors have been able to go beforehand to Government geologists for information about the geological formation of the country. I challenge those who believe to deal with it when it applies. We will have little time to look at it before going so.

"Will he look at the gold mining industry in Ashanti, the copper industry in Northern Rhodesia, and the tin mines in Burchi, and tell us whether they were discovered by Government officials or individual prospectors? The rt. hon. gentleman has talked about geologists. One way in which the Government can really help is by pressing on with geological survey. I listened with great care to what he said about it this afternoon, but what he said I could have said two years ago.

"MR. CREECH JONES: "Oh, no."

"MR. STANLEY: "Well, I could have said we had the R.A.F. that we had a geological committee, that we had an arrangement with the R.A.F. for the surveys to be made. All that remains now is for the Under-Secretary to tell us what the rt. hon. gentleman did not tell us, namely, what surveys have been made during the last two years.

"The importance of the Colonial Empire to this country is greater to-day than ever. Modern developments have made its economic, strategic and political worth to us far greater. At the same time as its importance to us grows, its problems

(Continued on page 1280)

Opposed to State Trading and Nationalization

Agenda for Annual Session of Associated Chambers of Eastern Africa

EMPIRE PREFERENCE, immigration, commercial regulations, price control, industrial development, tourist traffic and road communications are among the subjects to be considered by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa at the annual session to be held in Mombasa on August 26 and 27.

Under the heading "Union of East African Territories" two resolutions appear on the agenda. A representative of the Nairobi Chamber will move:

"That this Association records its approval of the decisions of the British Government as announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give effect to the proposals contained in Colonial Paper No. 216 from January 1 next. This Association, however, records its regret that commercial legislation, in particular the laws relating to banking, companies, registration of business names, inventions and trade marks, are not included in the schedule, and urges that steps be taken under §19 to deal with such subjects at the earliest appropriate moment.

The second resolution, standing in the name of the Executive, reads:

"That this Association urges the East Africa Governments to adopt an inter-territorial scheme of industrial licensing for key industries within the framework of Colonial Paper No. 210."

Criticism of Colonial Office Policy

Both the Mombasa and Nairobi Chambers are strongly opposed to some of the ideas of the Colonial Office for the control of mining. The Association's views are set out as follows:

"The Association views with grave concern that set out in Colonial Paper No. 206 setting out the Government's control of the mining industry. The Association considers that Government control of the industry is not satisfactory, and that the principle as set out should be most strongly opposed in the general interests of the territories. This Association feels that it would be exceedingly dangerous to development to apply nationalization to industries." (Mombasa.)

"That this Association views with grave concern the threat to the development of key industries in East Africa as set out in Colonial Paper No. 206 setting out proposals for increased State control of the mining industry, and the Executive Press

announcements regarding the suggested nationalization of electricity supply in the East African Colonies.

"The Association considers that private enterprise alone can make a success of the highly speculative investment necessary to secure the full development of East Africa's mineral resources, and that such development cannot proceed under threat of State control should the investment become profitable.

"Further, the Association is convinced that the present time is inopportune for interference with the electricity supply industry on the grounds that this could materially retard the achievement of cheap and adequate electricity supplies to the rural areas.

"In general, this Association is uncompromisingly opposed to the principle of State trading and State intervention under a Constitution which precludes the effective use of public opinion." (Nairobi.)

Attack on Controls

The Executive strongly recommends the suspension of price control, excepting the case of certain foodstuffs and materials for clothing essential to the life of the lower-paid communities, and the Nakuru Chamber will move:

"That this Association is of the opinion that all controls under Defence Regulations should be abolished, and that any controls considered to be necessary by the Controls Committee be continued under Government ordinances."

Nairobi invites the Association to approve the principle of a common system of identification for all races, and the immigration control now proposed by the Governments, and the Executive proposes that all Governments should forthwith publish their road construction programmes for 1948.

Mombasa demands more vigour in the development of tourist traffic; Nakuru stresses the need for improved roads and for better and more extensive air service facilities; Nairobi wants a Government statement on land reclamation in urban areas; and Tanga stresses the importance of an additional provision for European schools in Tanganyika.

Sir Charles Fiskhart, Economic Adviser to the Governor, will open the session.

Mr. Oliver Stanley on Colonial Policy

Former Minister's Review of Successor's Achievements.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, said during the Colonial debate in the House of Commons that never before had he heard a Parliamentary peroration based upon a change in the public relations department of a Minister. Referring to the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Foodstuffs Corporation, he said (in part):

"These proposals involve a large sum in loans, the primary purpose of which is to help the consumers of this country, though if this money is carefully spent, it will have the secondary effect of helping the territories in which these schemes are to be executed. When the appropriate time comes the House will have to discuss in great detail the safeguards to be provided against the 'hoo, gentleman terms' exploitation, and how exploitation can come just as well from a Government department in another country as from the monster of private enterprise."

Tribute to Government

"We on this side are entirely in favour of the corporations. What matters is what priorities are to be given them for capital goods and skilled advice. We hope that the rt. hon. gentleman will take a high place in the queue and not allow himself to be pushed out by more voracious Ministers."

"We must give every credit to the Government for what they have done and be grateful to them. The original idea did not originate with them; the poundnut scheme was thought of by the United Africa Company and the original plan for the Colonial Development Corporation came from the Colonial Economic Council under the chairmanship of Lord Portal. But the Government took up both ideas, and are prepared to push them through against the risks. It is only fair to make it plain that the conditions which make this new venture possible have never existed in the past."

"As long as scarcity exists these schemes appear assured of success. Some responsibility for the corporations must always be in mind that these conditions may change, and that what would not be a loss in production which could not be made up by the rest of the world."

Division of Authority Contended

"We intend to oppose the responsibility of the Ministry of Food for one part of this programme. We do not think it is right that the responsibility for executing this programme should depend upon the Ministry of the ultimate consumer. It would obviously create tremendous difficulties if inside a Colonial territory the Ministry of Agriculture were responsible for the production end, while the Secretary of State still remained responsible for the production upon the welfare of the Colonies. It is the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Foodstuffs Corporation which are responsible for the production, but it is the Secretary of State for the Colonies who will be in his hands, both the responsibility for the production and the powers to provide the safeguards."

"We on this side postponed discussion when the Annual Report on the Colonies was published. It is something to have an Annual Report after the lapse of the war years, but I hope this report will not go to the model for future years, because it is not particularly informative. Anyone who has taken an interest in Colonial affairs has already received all the information contained in it from speeches, from questions that have been answered, or from papers already circulated. If the rt. hon. gentleman would compare the Annual Report on the Colonies with the paper issued at the same time by the West Indian Commission he will realize the difference. I hope it is the latter that he will take as a model for next year's report."

MR. CRECH JONES: "It is intended to have a rota of reports covering the various regions of the Colonial Empire. One year there will be a report dealing with the West Indies, another year the African Colonies, another year South East Asia, and so on, so that there will be regional reports supplementary to the Colonial Office Report."

MR. STANLEY: "I read the political part of the report with

considerable care and having listened to-day to the rather high flown sentiments of the rt. hon. gentleman on the political side when he talked of the need for a quickening tempo and bold experiment, I did not find it so surprising to discover that with the actual report of the last two years. I have taken that as being a period of assimilation. The preceding period had for various reasons been one of rapid constitutional advance. We cannot give new constitutions to the same Colony every month; we have to make certain that we are on the right lines. We have to give experience, and develop a sense of responsibility in the people concerned. In fact, after any period of constitutional advance, there must always be a period of assimilation."

"Anyone who is interested in East Africa realize the great and urgent need for some measure of co-operation between the territories. It is impossible to return to the pre-war situation, which, in view of modern economic problems and modern rapidity of communication, is completely out of date. The war-time arrangements, although they worked fairly well, could not be only in conditions of a war which was a disaster. It is not clear that there should be proposals."

"I am very glad that paper 210 has had a better reception than paper 191. He has made considerable changes in the new paper, and the result appears to be that the people who supported 191 now oppose 210 and those who opposed 191 support 210. But apparently the Minister is convinced by an opinion that the support is more genuine than the opposition, and he is therefore prepared to go on with the scheme. We all wish it the greatest success."

"I thought the rt. hon. gentleman a little ungracious when he referred to the work of other members, past and present, of the Colonial Service, and said that on the social side he had to build up from scratch."

"I had intended to say something about mass education, but it is a little difficult to do that as a statement is to be made at the end of the debate by the Under-Secretary of State. I hope that he will be able to tell us that now, some three years after publication of this report, all mass education, effective steps are being taken to implement its recommendations."

Doubts about Higher Education Policy

"There is great danger in having the increasing call for higher education in the Colonies, a call which will increase as we improve their political, social, and economic status, met solely from the universities of this country. At present 1,500 Colonial students in universities in the United Kingdom are at some very appalling expense. I cannot believe that there is healthy development in groups of Colonial territories so long as they are forced to seek their higher education outside their regions. It would be a great advantage if this country had to find his higher education at the Sorbonne or Harvard where he would miss the whole feeling of home environment, the feeling that it was part of his own. That one can get only in a university in one's own country or region."

"Nor do I believe that the age in which many of these people go to a new climate, a new country, a new education, a wholly new social conception, a wholly new tradition, wholly new conventions, wholly new manners is the best age for making a new experiment of that kind. It seems to me that the help we can give in the way of higher education to the Colonies will have to lie far more in the range of post-graduate than of undergraduate education."

"In the vast majority of Colonial territories it is still on agriculture that the population in the main depend, and good or bad agriculture will be what chiefly determines good or bad standards of life. It is in agriculture that every student of Colonial matters will admit we have reached the most critical point. There was for many years a belief that it would be possible to maintain the existing systems of land tenure and social relationships and yet by new agricultural education and careful progress to improve agriculture in the Colonies, even on those old traditional lines, that the standard of life could be improved. That is now recognized by most people to be an illusion."

"Nearly all the eyes are now coming to the conclusion that it is not improved standards of life, it is the actual subsistence of Colonial peoples, their security from starvation, which depends on the possibility of introducing a wholly new agricultural system. At last, the progress of erosion, of loss of soil fertility, have gone far quicker than any advantage which it has been possible to gain from improved education and new methods."

which £E2,300,000 will be required for expansion of education at all levels and the advancement of Gordon College to university status. In the sphere of public health over £E600,000 has been assigned for development in both preventive and curative measures, including the building of a new civil hospital in Khartoum, which will permit the effective treatment of specialist cases from all parts of the Sudan.

Public-utility schemes (piped water and electricity) are to be provided at a cost of some £E80,000 in towns which have grown in importance with the expanding agricultural economy of the country, and plans have been made for bringing to the rural areas such amenities as broadcasting and travelling cinemas. The improvement of housing conditions for Sudanese staff and measures for the welfare of artisans and unskilled labour will also call for heavy capital expenditure.

The five-year programme is closely related to the normal annual budget, on which the completion of the various development schemes will place a load of recurrent expenditure, either in some cases by increased revenue. It will therefore be modified in such ways as experience may show to be advisable, but so far as can be judged, neither its progress nor its fulfilment should interfere with the maintenance of financial equilibrium.

It has been the aim of the Sudan Government to appoint Sudanese to every vacancy in the public service for which they are qualified. The plan and the rate at which the aim has been pursued and achieved has been regulated and been conditioned by the extension of an educational system designed not only to secure academic proficiency but to develop the qualities of character, initiative and integrity which are so essential in the civil servant.

The first aim was to obtain educated young men able to occupy the subordinate places in the administration of the country, and the Gordon College was opened as a primary school in the year in which the need was so stated. In 1933 four other primary schools and a few elementary schools were opened and in 1905 classes of surveyors and assistant engineers were added.

From these early stages the needs of the Government service for more and better Sudanese staff have made progressively heavier demands on the output of the schools, and the young men leaving school have met equally increasing demands for government employment. Education and organization have progressed steadily together, and the right of the ordinary citizen to an efficient administration has been safeguarded.

Sudanese in Government Service

Public development was the employment in 1915 of young Sudanese as junior administrative officers. Training was then made available for teachers, subordinate engineers, *qadis* and medical officers and in 1932-33 a committee of the Governor-General's Council recommended the introduction of additional post-secondary training courses for Sudanese in the technical and administrative departments of government. By the end of 1933, 220 Sudanese had been appointed to posts previously held by foreigners.

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 laid down that nationals of the Condominium Powers should only be appointed if qualified Sudanese were not available. Frequent reviews of cadres and postings have been made to ensure effect being given to this agreement and analyses of departmental establishments and "dilution" programmes for 20 years ahead have been made and under continuous official review.

At the present time schools of law, agriculture, veterinary science, medicine and administration are feeding the public service and it is noteworthy that whereas in 1936 only four of the 3,072 Sudanese in classified employment had reached the senior division of the civil service, the figure is now 112, which is one-fifth of the

number of non-Sudanese in the division and includes many senior officials of the Legal Department, Political Service, Police, Medical Service and other technical departments.

Non-Sudanese

The expansion of government activity in the same period (1936-46), particularly in the social services, has led to a small increase in the total number of non-Sudanese posts from 453 to 866, but two-thirds of the increase are to be found in the Education Department and the bulk of the remainder in the Department of Agriculture.

Every effort is being made to ensure that the Sudanese are so trained that they will be better equipped to meet the demands of the upward trend of educational, administrative, medical and technical standards without recourse to outside recruitment.

It is to this end that the new schools have been set up and that an ever-increasing sum is expended annually on post-graduate courses for Sudanese in recognised centres of instruction outside the Sudan. Meanwhile, decision has been reached not to accept further non-Sudanese to the public service on pensionable terms.

(Further extracts will appear in our columns.)

Kenya's New Chief Secretary Mr. John Rankine's Appointment

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to announce the appointment as Chief Secretary of Kenya of Mr. John Dalzell Rankine, C.M.G., son of Sir Richard Rankine, a former British Resident in Zanzibar and Chief Secretary of Nyasaland and Uganda, and Lady Rankine.

Mr. Rankine, who was born in 1907, graduated M.A. at Oxford University and then joined the Colonial Service in Uganda, where his work so impressed the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, that he secured a transfer to East Africa when Sir Philip went to the West Indies at a crucial period of the war. Our information is that Mr. Rankine did work in difficult circumstances, and that he was equally successful as Colonial Secretary in Barbados.

In June last, when he was in Barbados, *The Barbados Advocate* wrote:

Mr. Rankine has won the confidence and respect of the community by his glowing desire to assist all sections. He joined office when another stage of our political evolution had been reached, and it was decided that the base of government by the people should be broadened. Soon there was an extension of the franchise and the introduction into the legislature of a new school of thought. The Colonial Secretary who on occasions had to make decisions unfavourable to one side, and was at some other time to administer the Government had to act in a quasi-judicial capacity. Political rancours aggravated conditions which were none too comfortable, but Mr. Rankine proved himself an administrator who could rise above the inevitable squabbles.

His decisions were always regarded as those of a man of sympathy, whose chief desire was to do the best in the interests of the community as a whole. It will be remembered with what delicacy as Acting Governor he handled a situation likely to give rise to public demonstration when the change in constitutional practice came into force. The experiment owes the success of its launching to the sympathetic consideration which he gave to those connected with it. His public utterances have marked him as a man of deep thought and high moral standards.

On his past record Mr. Rankine should be a success in the difficult task which he is to undertake in Kenya in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie. All East Africans will wish him well in his new duties.

Change of Name

THE SUGGESTION that the Joint East African Board should change its name to the "Eastern and Central African Board" is disliked by the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa but approved by the Nyasaland Chamber.

the hollow of the tree alone, there was a warning that the farm would be forfeited if it were voluntarily given up. Several reminders in the volume that the Nazis were not the inventors of the kind, but merely the wholesale practitioners of policies that inherently fulfil the author's reply was the sort of thing one might be expected to understand as a logical result to anyone supplied with notification that it would be confiscated he would recoup himself by shooting elephants without licence in the country until he had obtained the full value of the property. The author sent with this ultimatum a month later with an official reply that the farm had been given free to the German who had coveted it.

Squinting Accounts

It did him no good. Some years later I passed that way as a passenger of a boat, only the outer walls were standing, and within the few large trees. When I asked the name of the owner, I was told he had been killed, but that the English hunter from whom he had stolen the place was still killing many Germans. That was what local Native opinion thought of the episode. But to return to our story. Determined to prove that the usual business Pretorius wrote of the time at Newala that he proposed to start hunting in that locality, challenging the Germans to catch him. Within three miles of a police post at Saswata he shot a big bull, and, following up the herd next day, three more good tuskers. The trophies were taken back to a camp south of the Rovuma. On the next morning Hemming shot a charging elephant and Pretorius four, one within four paces of him, and then five more, making 20 tusks for

found two calculating that a third share in every territory would square accounts. Pretorius took with him a whole lot of the white hunters who had wandered in their camp and know nothing whatever about the ways of elephants. Three were shot on the second day and then none for a further six days, when a little party turned southwards to the river boundary. Next day he bagged the Gorymbow tusks of 1916. Near the river the uncomfortable presence of German activity, and moving stealthily after dark, they started the camp of their pursuers, where two officers were seen playing cards. Not far away they saw and captured an askari who, on returning to camp, and who told them that five Germans and 10 askari had been trying to track them down for a long time. Being now within 300 yards of a deep ford across the Rovuma, they released the man, telling him to give the news that the Englishmen had recrossed the river and were not returning, since the area was now paid for. But the river was running strongly, every castor dropped his cast, and several were nearly drowned. Next morning strong swimmers salvaged the party.

The Germans were to discover that, far from having a fine hunting territory, they had had no more than an introduction to his bushcraft. He was to cost them a cruiser, a whole column of troops (119 Europeans, 3,400 askari and about 1,000 porters), and endless anxiety, trouble and loss through several years of war.

The ending of that story may be told next week. E-S. J.

Sudan: Half a Century of British Rule

Extensive Programme of Future Plans

IN HIS BOOK PUBLISHED in 1938 entitled CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN AFRICA, Professor S. H. Frankel of Witwatersrand University, writes:

There can be no doubt that the economic development of the Sudan in the 20th century has been a remarkable achievement, and one which in many respects can be regarded as a model for other African countries.

Development was inevitably slowed by the two wars and the world economic depression, which together then occupied more than a quarter of the period reviewed in this memorandum, but the basis of austerity on which the country passed during the 1939-45 war and the resulting depression, as formulated by Government through its various departments, as a major object of financial policy created conditions which, unless defeated by external influences, will enable the pace of future development to be greatly increased.

Development and Welfare

The immediate objectives, in addition to the advance of the Sudanese towards responsible self-government by the acceleration of the training in all branches of administrative and technical activities, are the fuller and broader utilization of the country's productive resources and the further improvement of the well-being of the people as a whole.

To these ends a five-year programme, estimated to cost £E1,000,000 and designed to cover works of reconstruction and to co-ordinate the needs of economic development with those of the local services, was proposed and adopted during 1945, and so far as arrivals of machinery and materials have permitted, has already been put in effect. Part of the cost will come from

reserves and part, it is hoped, from favourable results of the normal annual budgets, while £E2,000,000 is the amount of a grant made by the British Government, which is to be allocated to education (£E1,275,000), health (£E350,000), public works (£E250,000) and agriculture (£E120,000).

In the economic field nearly £E1,200,000 is earmarked for a scheme where expansion within the limits permitted under the Nile Waters Agreement may be expected to bring an early financial return to the country which will be reflected in due proportion in the annual budgets. Outside the Gezira the programme of agricultural development, which includes mechanized farming of rainlands, fruit farming, an intensified campaign against soil erosion, the provision of potable water supplies in hitherto virgin areas of cultivation, and the systematic extraction and planting of timber, will absorb £E1,500,000.

Funds have also been allocated for a more vigorous encouragement of animal husbandry under a long-term policy which aims at the complete immunization of cattle from disease and improvement in the quality of hides and skins. All these measures, if they are to be successful in raising the level of exports, will demand from the outset a rapid betterment and development of existing communications, which are estimated to cost £E2,500,000. Of this sum, £E100,000 is for the inauguration of the Sudan Airways, £E500,000 for the development of telephone and telegraphic services which must keep pace with the growth of trade, and the remainder for improvements and extensions to the rail, steamer and road systems and harbour facilities at Port Sudan.

The share of the local services in the five-year programme amounts to approximately £E4,450,000, of

Being extracts from the booklet "The Sudan—A Record of Progress, 1898-1947," printed by the authority of the Sudan Government and on sale at 6d.

Pretorius, Most Famous of East African Scouts

His Story that Improves on Fiction

EAST AFRICANS AND RHODESIANS

In the German East African campaign of the 1918-19 war sometimes regarded as the work of our scouts behind the enemy lines which is more true than the credulity of people who would see an unusually good bushman. The reason was that our best and our brightest officers and agents were among the best men for the job who could have been seen in any other world. Cool, confident, self-reliant, they were a credit to any revelation of the challenge to their kill and bearing.

Most famous of these scouts was Pieter Jacobus Pretorius, who had previously been famous as an elephant hunter. During the campaign he joined as a major and was awarded the D.S.O. for his contribution, and then the C.M.G., and it can be safely said that these distinctions were never better deserved.

After the war he was intelligence officer at G.H.O. Dar es Salaam, and came to his own end by receiving in the course of duty a number of his news written behind the German lines. They could not have been more laconic or more to the point. Some were scarcely decipherable scribbles on old bits of newspaper, and none that came my way was easy to interpret. I remember that, as a puzzled one day over a report written in Fede's Major Shakespeare, the chief intelligence Staff Officer whom we all so much admired, came in and said: "The time it took as though Pretorius had written in blood—and he seems to have done the job of a fowl instead of a pen!"

Possessing a Sixth Sense

But if his written reports were exceptional and infrequent, they were sometimes valuable, though when he had information of great importance it was almost always followed by word of mouth. If circumstances permitted, he might bring back the news himself, such as he had to do, and especially G.H.O.; more probably he would be asked to be on at a given date at a specified place, which anyone in Pretorius would have considered a highly unhealthy locality. To him the presence of these German forces was almost a nuisance, as regards the extra vigilance, certainly not good, care that was taken from areas in which significant events were being shaped. The fact that the enemy were congregating made that part of the map a magnet to Pretorius.

As for many years he had hunted big game, so now he pursued bigger game in the company of other Africans, who were often better German askari, all of them. To those who warned him that he would sooner or later be killed by them or be tied up and handed over to the enemy, he paid no heed; if another man felt that way, lack of courage would be foolish to take the risk, but for him, Pretorius, it was quite safe and therefore not reckless.

In his posthumous autobiography, published yesterday under the title "Jungle Man" (George G. Harrap & Co., 6s. 6d.), he relates more particularly the possession of a sixth sense which gave him a definite premonition of danger and a peculiarly well-kept life. It must have been this abnormal perception which served him so well. Other men often shouted behind the enemy lines with some excellent askari in their party, but I heard of none who had not more of their old hunting comrades or trusty British askari with them. In this, as in other matters, Pretorius was in a class of his own.

General Smuts writes in a foreword to the book that he has never read a more thrilling story of a hunter's life, and he knew the author well, for Pretorius was his chief scout while he commanded forces in this campaign. He was, says the general, quiet, gentle, unassuming person in appearance, of what fire lay

hidden underneath, and he had a gentle manner. His very opinion seemed to be a matter of course. Thin, his eyes and coloured brown from the sun, his nose never looked more like an African's than a European's. He became a great scout among men because he was the supreme scout among wild animals.

At the age of 13 he went to Khama's country with his father to trade horses and cattle, and life in the open fired his boyish imagination that he was resolved to march from end to end of Africa and to keep out of towns. At 16 he was being transported for the British South Africa Company. Some time afterwards, when he had been sent off the oxen in 1893, he became the youngest member of the B.S.A. a corps as famous as the Canadian Mounted. After 18 months on a small mine he decided to trek north to the Zambezi, cross the river (which very few white men had then done) and leave the rest to fate.

Victim of German Injustice

For three years he lived dangerously in what is now Northern Rhodesia—and so remote was the town of the prospects of civilization that the South African War could not have been known to him. Then he went to East Africa, spent some time among the Pygmies, and wandered into German East Africa, where he soon fell foul of authority. In what is now the hinterland of the Bukoba District he was repeatedly attacked by tribesmen, who held up the safari, killed some of his porters at a waterhole, murdered a herd of cattle in cold blood as they sat and talked in a place and then tried to spear the rest of the party on the waterhole. Pretorius had to fire in self-defence and in the unanimous course of a fight.

When he reached Dar es Salaam he was arrested, taken to Dar es Salaam, he was kept in prison for nearly a year, released on bail while lawyers and officials argued for further weary months, and then sentenced to 10 months imprisonment, although it was admitted that he had fired in self-defence. Then he discovered that 274 of his cattle had been sold by the authorities—long. After months of legal expenses he had enough to buy a tent, equipment and provisions, but he could not buy a wife. Next he made for the Rufiji, then one of the finest elephant-hunting grounds in Africa, and within six months was back in Dar es Salaam with ivory worth £1,000.

Dispossessed by the Germans

During a visit to Europe he met the girl whom he was to marry. For the first time he wanted to settle down—the pioneer scout was now a pioneer farmer. In the valley there he built a well-kept house, which he called the balance of his money, and on his trip to Europe, installing a German foreman, he went off after elephants in order to replenish his cash-queue. But the local Germans had meantime been begging the Government to refuse entry to non-Belgian and to impose special regulations against non-German hunters. So Pretorius had to go first to the Belgian Congo and then to Portuguese Nyasaland. Next came a notification that he was not to hunt again in German East Africa, and that two Germans had been given special shooting rights over his farms. The reason, he says, was plain as day, and that all the German who had tried shooting in the area had failed, several of them lost their lives, and that a lone Englishman had done so.

Then Pretorius received in Portuguese East Africa, where he was negotiating with a partner, Captain Hemming, a letter from the Government of German East Africa advising him to sell his farms to a Hauptmann Blake for a compulsory sum of £400 for his

the over-burdened taxpayer. Because of the verbiage in which the official statement is camouflaged, no newspaper except THE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has investigated the plain meaning of the order and exposed its monstrous absurdity. Had the House of Commons not been dismissed for a seven-week holiday, we should have invited a Member to raise the issue promptly in Parliament. That cannot now be done, but it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for War will be called to account when the House meets again in October.

FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS the Imperial Government has postponed decade after decade the encouragement which it alone could give to great expansion of tobacco growing in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa. Now the critical shortage of dollars has driven Socialist Ministers to see what their predecessors of all parties (and they themselves when they were in opposition) stubbornly refused to admit—that British Africa could and should enormously increase her supplies of tobacco to the United Kingdom market in north and in lesser degree to Australia, West Africa and other parts of the Empire. Not many months ago the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia still found, as he found on earlier visits to London, that the British Government was not disposed to enter into arrangements for the purchase over a period of years of the output of a Rhodesian tobacco growing industry intended to expand as readily as could be had from its "inferior quality".

But time and circumstances were for some quickly to the effect of Godfrey Higgins and the main agricultural crop of his country. At the auction held in the capital of his Colony soon after his return, the events which were bid for this season's leaf, much being bought for groups in the Middle East which had made great fortunes during the war. They were not perturbed at the thought of paying far more than anyone had ever paid—but the largest buyers for the British market became very apprehensive—so much so that they first cabled instructions to cease buying and then sent out by air an able, tactful, experienced member of the trade with established Rhodesian connexions to discuss matters on the spot. Agreement fair to both parties was reached in a few days, providing a basis of mutual security for the industry

develops. The letter of the agreement is more important than the spirit behind it, and they we believe will mean that British manufacturers will take all the leaf which Southern Rhodesia can supply in the future. Then transit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the right grade will assuredly be similar.

But what of East Africa? Tanganyika and Uganda in particular have shown that they can grow satisfactory tobacco, and both territories could increase their shipments to this country if plans were well laid and developed. It would be wise, however, to have the person investigated by someone with real knowledge of the industry in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and of the problems of marketing in Great Britain. There are a good many men with this dual qualification, but one of them might be invited to visit Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda so that those territories could make their own full and adequate information. Large sums of money have been lost in the fairly recent past through lack of such knowledge, and it would be elementary prudence to enlist the right advice before any considerable expansion of production in East Africa. This country's need of tobacco and its dollars may combine to stimulate growing in a suitable British territories, and East and Central Africa will be prominent on the list. There are obvious arguments for the granting of an amount of co-operation and consultation, and the sooner the first steps in that direction are taken the better from every standpoint.

General Strike Threatened

Serious News from Kenya

THE AFRICAN WORKERS' FEDERATION, which recently in Kenya and its President, Mr. C. G. Kabachia, was reported by the *Mombasa Times* earlier this month to have declared at a big public meeting held in that town that African workers in Kenya were organizing a Colony-wide strike, which would be made directly led by the requisite three weeks' notice to the Government, a "fighting fund" is stated to have been launched.

During the recent strike in Mombasa men who were regarded as shockers had their heads shaven in public; one speaker at the mass meeting is said to have given the warning that non-strikers on the next occasion would have their ears cut off.

We also learn by air mail from Kenya that 900 Africans employed at the Ruiru factory of Sisal Products (East Africa), Ltd., recently struck work without warning, demanding largely increased wages. They refused to accept a bonus scheme offered by the management or to return to work, and all were therefore discharged. Two days later a formal signed on again, and in the next two days the number increased to 600.

EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

Thursday, August 24, 1947

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN EXCUSABLE WASTE of both man power and shipping space is involved in the announcement by the War Office that all those drafted overseas (excluding officers of the R.A.M.C., R.A.D.C., War Office, R.A.V.C. and certain incompetent officers) will normally be selected for East Africa from Group 68 and later. In suitable men cannot be found from the aged and senior groups, those from earlier groups will have to be sent as a matter of necessity. This may apply particularly to officers, technicians and specialists. Now the oldest man in Group 68 was born in 1874 and called up in May 1914 or December 1915, which means that he can claim to be not later than December of this year. Yet he is the War Office solemnly telling the country in mid-August that these are the men whom it proposes to post to East Africa. Almost all our readers know from personal experience something of the dilatoriness of the military machine, the delays between such an announcement and its operation, the means of prolonging embarkation leave, and the other devices by which circumlocution is achieved. Very generously assuming, however, that such matters may be excluded from our calculations, let us suppose that the first drafts from Group 68 appear within a month and arrive in Mombasa about the middle of October. Ten weeks

later every one of these men will be due for discharge. If the Army is to keep faith with itself by bringing them back to England in good time, they will serve in East Africa for six or seven years as a maximum.

A most scandalous arrangement could scarcely be conceived. Is this War Office planning in the modern sense, or the world of which the public is so much

Is this the kind of which someone should military agency, can be dismissed for the public purpose and wise use of scarce shipping are safeguarded? The decision might in other circumstances be postponed as the effort of General Blimpie (this cannot have been the effort of a mere colonel, probably a group of generals have had to be consulted). At the height of the national crisis in man power, when economy in expenditure and shipping should be over-riding considerations, it is no matter for wrath. The incompetents who conceived or later sanctioned such arrangements ought themselves to be released from the Army without moment's delay. On the face of it, they do not seem likely to fit easily into the life of ordinary men who have to earn a livelihood by their own labour and they would at least be removed from positions in which they could commit such extravagance at the expense of

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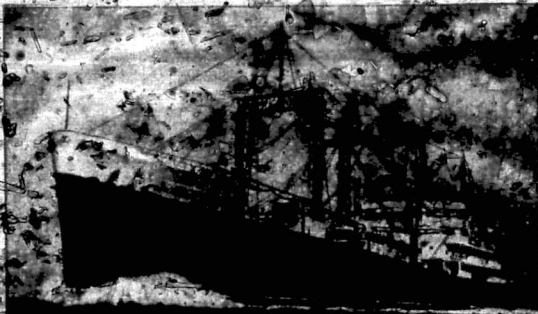
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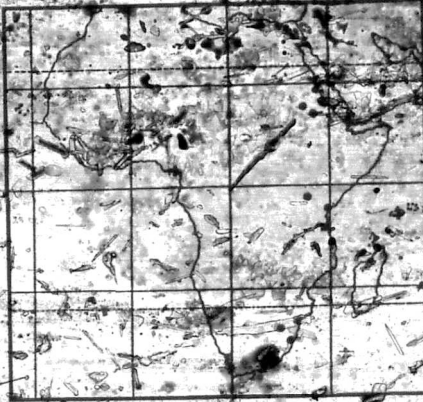


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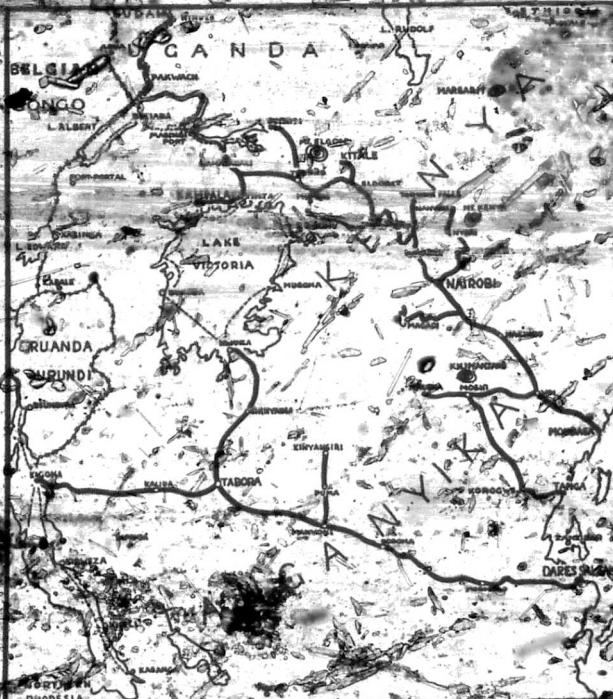
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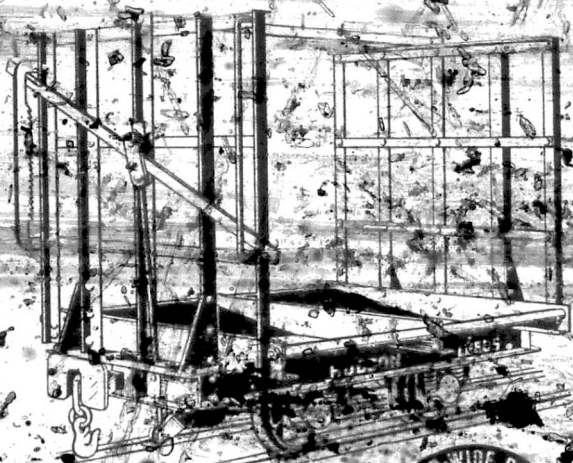
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Mining

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood—In July approximately £300,000 worth of concentrates were milled last month. A mine profit of £10,812 13s. 6d. gold were produced last month from 10,245 tons milled.

Washley Colliery—In July sales of coal totalled 121,329 tons and of coke 5,699 tons.

Canada Motor—There was a working profit in July of £8,517 from 45,000 tons of ore milled.

Rezende—21,200 tons were treated in July. When the working profit, including the subsidy, amounted to £105. Redwiring shaft was sunk 50 ft. to 382 ft.

Trustyama—For the second quarter of the year there was operating profit of £5,605. 1,047 ft. of development, 947 were sampled and 236 payable, averaging 3.65 dw. over 34 inches. Treatment of 6,200 tons gave 633 oz. gold and 124 oz. silver. In July 701 oz. gold and a working profit of £797 were obtained from treatment of 5,000 tons.

Exploration Company

THE EXPLORATION Co., Ltd., which was at one time largely interested in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia and is now chiefly concerned with West Africa, reports a sharp rise in profits from £2,540 in 1945 to £36,516 in 1946. After transferring £30,000 to investment reserve and extinguishing the loss of £6,056 brought forward after the reorganization, a profit is carried forward. During the year the capital was increased by £20,000. Investments are worth more than their book value of £141,957; unquoted securities are valued at the board at £46,510. Major Michael Parrish, previously joint managing director, has become Chairman in the place of Major M. Henderson Scott, who continues as joint managing director.

Films of Copper Mining

THREE FILMS on the copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia are to be made as a part of a picture by a British company. The first will be documentary and educational, covering all departments of the industry; the second will be a short showing conditions of life on the Copperbelt and the third will deal with the history of the industry.

Report of Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES, LTD., report that for the year ended September 30, 1946, there was a profit from mining of £21,246, compared with £12,075 in 1945, and a profit on the realization of investments of £6,732 (loss of £1,000 in 1945). Meeting all expenses £2808 was available for appropriation. Income amounted to £8,000, but £3,192 of this was provided in the previous year and refunded. No dividend was recommended, £30,847 is carried forward against £1,643 brought in.

The issued capital is £259,471 in shares of 5s. 262,497 shares having been issued to shareholders during the year at £1 each and £50,000 as fully paid to Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., in payment of mining interests acquired from the company.

The Falcon, Sunace, Bay Horse, Cyclone, Woolwinder and Dalny group of mines in Southern Rhodesia, certain farms in the Colony, and the Mitova Claims in Northern Rhodesia are owned by the Falcon company. These properties appear in the balance sheet at £229,786. Quoted investments with a book value of £26,044 had a market value of £34,524 at the end of the financial year, and quoted shares appeared at £13,115. Cash and bullion in transit totalled £248,834.

Mr. W. Erskine Gibb is the Chairman and the other directors, all resident in Southern Rhodesia, are Sir Digby Burnes, Mr. B. G. Barry, Mrs. C. F. Osmond and Mr. J. G. Paine. The consulting engineer is Mr. G. W. Rix and the secretaries are the Pulwaha Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.

Mining Share Prices

Small rises and small falls occurred last week in the prices of some East African and Rhodesian mining shares on the London Stock Exchange, where, however, business in that section was not extensive. Falls of 6d. each were reported in Broken Hill Pref., 22s. 6d.-22s. 6d., Superior Mining & Finance, 5s. 6d. and Urugira Minerals, 8s. 6d.-9s. 3d. Rises, as shown in the table, were marked in the following: Bileco, Alannah, 1s. 1d.-1s. 3d.; Phoenix Mining & Finance, 20s. 21s. (3d.); Rhodesian Broken Hill Dev., 9s. 9d.-15s. 3d. (3d.); Roan Antelope, 12s. 9d.-13s. 3d. (3d.); Rosterman, 1s. 6d.-1s. (3d.); Tanganyika Concessions Pref., 26s. 9d.-27s. 9d. (6d.).

Mining Personalities

MR. A. C. M. MCKINLEY, B.Sc., will shortly leave for Tanganyika to join the Colonial Service as a geologist. He graduated at Glasgow University, where he also held an appointment on the instructional staff.

Oil from Ethiopia

MR. ROWLEY ALLEN, an American geologist, is in London on (only) for Ethiovia for the Sinclair Oil Company of New York, which will shortly start a large drilling programme to locate oil.

Rhodesia Copper for Australia

AUSTRALIANS today copper from Southern Rhodesia. Telegrams received in London yesterday suggest that this total amount reach 15,000 tons and that the price will be about £180 per ton delivered.

Dividends

DIVIDENDS have been declared by Crossley-Premier Engines, Ltd., of 12½%, making 25% (the same) for the year; and Crossley Bros., Ltd., of 8½%, making 12½% for the year on preferred shares.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika will assemble on August 26.

The strike of servants of the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has collapsed.

A regular motor service between Kampala and Kisumu is likely to be established.

During June 300 miles of tetracing were completed in the Kiambu District of Kenya.

Some 220,000 African troops were released from service between July, 1945, and April, 1947.

The Forest Department of Tanganyika has been granted £200 to stock certain rivers with trout.

The Women's Service League of Tanganyika restricts membership to European women over 17 years of age.

Victoria Nyamya Sugar Co., Ltd., Miwani, Kenya, has been sold to Mr. Devjibhai Karamsinh, Hindocha, of Nairobi.

The Kericho Arms, Kericho, has been sold by Mr. A. M. Harries to Mr. Haridas Chhaganlal, also of Kericho.

Native depositors in the Southern Rhodesian Post Office Savings Bank last year numbered 17,417. In 1943 there were 10,326.

At the second auction of the season in Fort Jameson, 287,226 lb. of non-quota tobacco realized £86,901, equivalent to 21.12d. per lb.

Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia, has now a dramatic club, which has been organized by Mr. F. McCosh, headmaster of Melsetter school.

In Umfali, two Native constables are on duty as courtesy police to prevent obstruction of the payments of the town and deal with loiterers.

Kenya has abolished control of meals in hotels, clubs and restaurants, which may now serve unrestricted menus and charge what they please.

Employers of labour in Southern Rhodesia who have in the past issued groundnuts as rations are being asked to substitute other oil or animal fats.

Representatives of Ruanda-Urundi are expected in Nairobi in a few days to examine the prospects of importing petrol through East African ports.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., announce that the net profit for the year to September 30 last was £123,000, against £141,298 in the previous year. A dividend of 25% will again be paid.

Rainfall in Southern Rhodesia in the past rainy season averaged 14.46 inches, the lowest ever recorded. Previous high rainfalls had been 15.38 inches in 1927-22 and 16.28 in 1923-24.

The twice-weekly air service operated by Central African Airways between Salisbury, Ndola, Kasanga, Labofa and Nairobi will now include a scheduled stop in each direction at Lusaka.

Southern Rhodesia's crop of Turkish tobacco this season is officially estimated at 4,750,000 lb. from 12,200 acres. Last year 5,652 acres yielded 4,858,920 lb.

A Bill providing machinery for settling disputes between African workers and their employers has been introduced in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Discovering that tea was the only beverage served at Nairobi Municipality in its eating house for Africans, the Coffee Board of Kenya has asked that coffee should be provided as an alternative.

The Public Education Department has opened a Publications Department, which will produce a magazine for young people, factual pamphlets on current affairs and simple booklets for the country side.

Disapproval of the use of lottery funds for Church purposes has been registered by the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Communion of Southern Rhodesia. A resolution to this effect was passed by 33 votes to four.

Two Africans from Kenya have been awarded scholarships at Kenares Hindu University. Mr. Eric arap Saronyva Nandi is to take a course in journalism and Mr. Geoffrey Mwangi, a Teita, one in teacher training.

It is estimated that the value of the Native fish trade in the Copperbelt of Southern Rhodesia amounts between £150,000 and £200,000 a year. There is an even larger turn-over in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

The Belgian Association of Colonial Veterans has opened a fund for the relief of about 100 aged men who worked for many years in the Belgian Congo and are now in distressed circumstances. The Association hopes in time to acquire a home for former Colonials.

Many social halls and information rooms have been opened in Kenya in recent months, built by the British Legion or from Government or Local Native Council funds. At Muringo in the Kiuru area, the people have preferred to help themselves, clubbing together to build their information room.

The Central African Council has appointed a standing committee to investigate the possibility of a comprehensive inter-territorial system of registration, the establishment of labour at the place of employment, and the feasibility of uniform labour legislation in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

To gain practical experience of agricultural work in this country, five members of the Sudan Agricultural Department, who are being seconded to the Education Department, will spend eight or nine months in the United Kingdom. All young Sudanese from Duemir Rural Junior Secondary School, they will learn to work as agricultural demonstrators. Though British farming differs from that in the Sudan, great benefits are expected from a knowledge of the high standard of farming practised at home.

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Mrs. Huxley's Conclusions

By Mrs. Huxley, M.P. (1946)

The main conclusion that I could draw from all this is that we have at present no justification for assuming that the great expansion in social services for which Africa is crying out—and especially health and education—can be indefinitely supported by the present economic foundation; and that until the present increase in output of the people and in the wealth of the land alike are reversed and very sharply and strongly reversed, we cannot bring about a rising standard of living and a big programme of social development.

Blind Man's Buff

Secondly, that we have hardly begun to grapple with our problems on the economic and psychological sides. In the political and administrative fields we have made in many ways remarkable progress. It is the side to which our talent as we have spared for the Colonial sphere has been devoted. Economically we have been less successful, though we are now trying strenuously to make up for lost time.

On the psychological side we are still like children playing blind man's buff in the dark. We do not know yet how to persuade the African to change his agricultural system; we do not know what incentives will make him work harder, and we do not know how to hold his loyalties to us politically in face of a far more resourceful and unscrupulous opposition.

No doubt we shall learn, but we have no time to spare, nor can we afford to be complacent. What we want now is not more experts but more common sense. Like the rest of the world, East Africa is going through a confusing period of change and disruption of the old values; as in the rest of the world, the new values are not

yet clear. They will come, of course. The East African peoples are only at the very start of their history.

It is our self-imposed task to guide their first steps, and to do this well we should sometimes pause to ask whether we ourselves know the goal to which we are heading and the best road to follow.

Political self-government without economic control is a mockery. But economic efficiency, on the one hand, and political control by new-fledged African democrats, on the other, will for long be incompatible. That is a dilemma from which there is no escape. We must face it squarely, and decide whether it is more important to push on with our political ideals by promoting self-government in the near future at the expense of economic stability, or whether practical economic foundations converted by more or less totalitarian control is more important. It is unlikely that we shall be able to have the best of both worlds, though doubtless, being human and chronically optimistic, we shall try.

North Charterland Exploration Large Increase in Profits

NET PROFITS of the North Charterland Exploration Co. Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1946, were £2,212, compared with £5,352 in the previous year. There was a trading profit of £14,183 on farming in Northern Rhodesia (£5,912 in 1945), of £7,712 on land sales (£1,786) of £151 from the stores (£1,464), and of £2,962 on the Fort Ligon tobacco warehouse (£400). Dividends and interest earned in Southern Rhodesia also showed a substantial increase from £1,912 to £5,819.

Expenses incurred in Northern Rhodesia during 1946 in Southern Rhodesia and the 1945-46 financial year of 12% declared in May, 1946, absorbed £6,150, and there remained a balance of £12,427. Two interim dividends of £2,500 each were paid in 1946. In view of the fact that the company is a Rhodesia Company, the directors are not permitted to appropriate any special amounts in the interim dividend recently declared, and the resulting profit of £12,427.

The company's seven estates produced 284 tons of tobacco, which, sold at an average of 77.6d. per lb. at the auction sales conducted by the company, 2,833,488 lbs. in a 1946 increase of 635,088 lb. over the previous year, were sold at an all-round average of 26.4d. or 9.08d. per lb. on average. Land was sold during the year, and 2,200 acres were sold for £23,000. The company also has in Southern Rhodesia 83,599 acres, which were bought for £669.

The North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyasaland) Ltd., increased its profit by £11,644, but its activities are now restricted to the carriage of goods now that the local Government has granted to another company a 15-year concession for the transport of passengers.

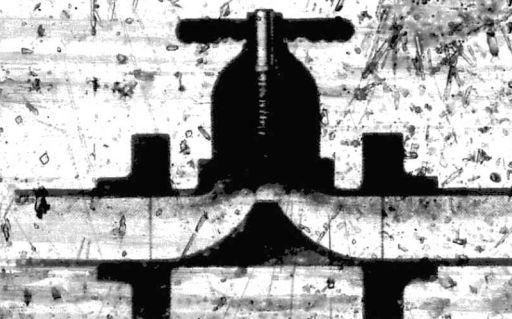
The issued capital of the parent company is £100 in 1s. shares, and there is a general reserve of £500. Cash appears at £1,600, investment at £12,300, and long-term loans at £1,000, and directors are Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Mr. E. B. Breach as alternate, Mr. M. Mills, Mr. J. G. Pain and Mr. H. Tevis.

Rhodesian Settlement Schemes

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Commerce, Mines and Works, said recently that a fair number of settlers had attended the ex-territorial mining settlement plan and that 96% of the new establishments on the land under the land settlement had already rehabilitated themselves, while many were making sizeable fortunes in the process.

Mass Destruction of Aircraft

ABOUT £1,000,000 worth of American aircraft sent to Southern Rhodesia under lend-lease arrangements have been destroyed with their components at Kamalero aerodrome. Of the 180 machines, 100 were packed many miles away from the aerodrome, and the remainder were destroyed during the night when they should be taken to the R.A.F. and no more.



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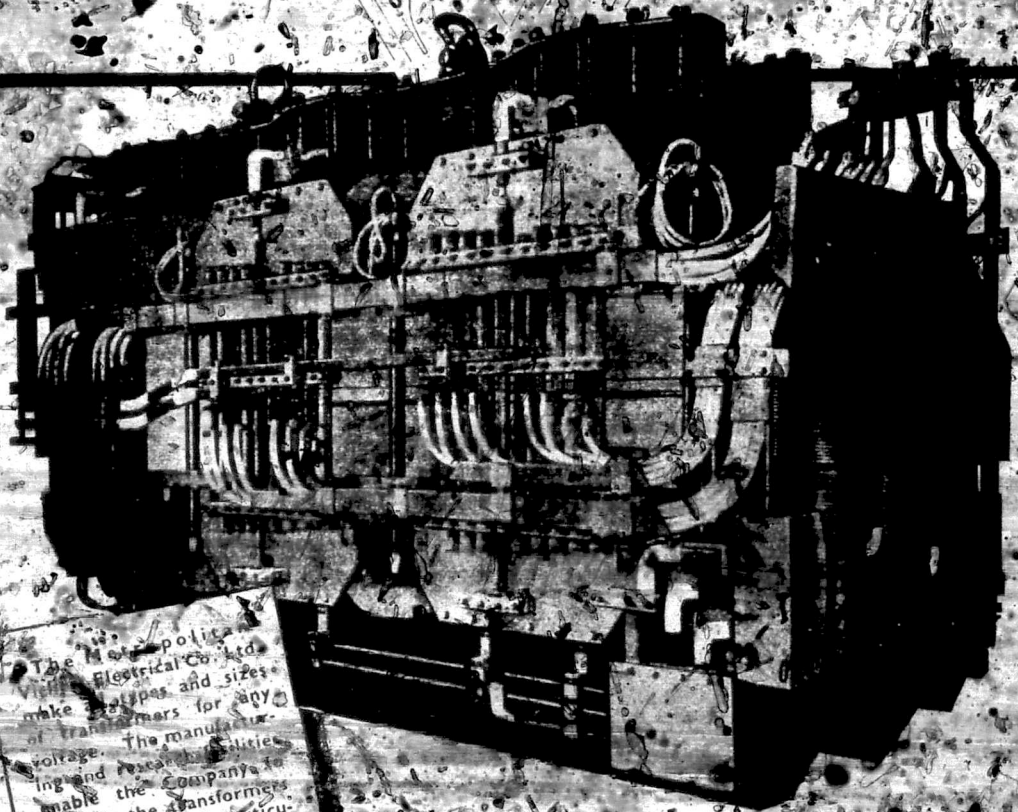
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Parliament

Literature for Africans
Concern of Colonial Office

MEANS EDUCATION in the Colonies was the subject of a question in the House of Commons last week by Mr. P. DONNER, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what measures he proposed to take following the introduction of the technique of mass education in Africa to provide religious and other suitable literature to the new literates in adequate quantities and what measures were contemplated to safeguard the new literates, as well as Africans generally, from the influence of immoral and seditious journals and news-sheets.

MR. CREECH JONES replied:

Arrangements to secure adequate supplies of suitable literature for Africans are well in train, and the subject has continuous attention of the Mass Education Sub-Committee of my Advisory Committee on Education.

As regards East and Central Africa, a scheme has just been received from the East African Government recommending the setting-up of a Literature Bureau, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, with headquarters in Nairobi, for the purpose of stimulating the production of books and other publications for Africans. A literature adviser for Africans in East Africa has already been appointed and has begun to work out plans for the bureau.

The Northern Rhodesia development plan provides for establishment of a Publications Bureau, and the scheme is being taken in hand in that territory. Details are proposed for Nyasaland, and the establishment of a Joint Publications Bureau for these territories is under consideration. In other territories, where there are published African newspapers, suitable literature is published several years ago.

Problem of Native Newspapers

Much attention is being devoted to the problem of encouraging the improvement of the standard of the newspapers produced by the Colonial people themselves. An experimental scholarship scheme, under which training will be given to the Colonial journalists, has been provided under British

Council support. Consultation with organizations representing the proprietors of newspapers and journalists in this country show that there is sympathy with the ends in view, and it is hoped that further facilities will be arranged. It is also hoped to be able to arrange for the visit to this country from time to time of groups of Colonial journalists.

Colonial public relations officers give what assistance they can to newspaper editors, and provide not only hand-outs about Government activities, but also in certain instances photographic and book-making facilities. In addition, there is supplied from London, through the Public Relations Office, services of news-commentaries, feature articles, photographs and blocks.

The control of seditious and other literature is governed by laws which are much the same as those in the United Kingdom. The aim is to avoid restrictive controls and to do all that is possible by positive action to develop better quality alternatives.

Linguistic Research

MR. BALDWIN asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that linguistic research was beneficial in view of the increasing tendency to teach English in African schools.

MR. CREECH JONES: Yes, sir. My aim is to enable Africans to become proficient in their own languages as well as English, and the study of the languages for which they speak has been granted financial assistance. It is also an aim that British officials employed in African territories should be given every facility for studying the languages of the peoples amongst whom they work.

MR. BALDWIN: Does the Minister consider that, in view of the serious economic state of this country, that kind of expenditure of over £3,000 is justified?

MR. CREECH JONES: This is really economic expenditure, and my estimate has been authorized by the House.

It has been noted what benefit was likely to result from the present assistance in the completion of the manuscript of a book on African separatist Churches.

MR. BALDWIN: Is this work likely to be of assistance to Colonial administrative officers and others in appreciating the political and religious problems arising out of the large number of independent African sects and churches which are inadequately covered by existing literature?

MR. CREECH JONES: This work is likely to be of assistance to Colonial administrative officers and others in appreciating the political and religious problems arising out of the large number of independent African sects and churches which are inadequately covered by existing literature.

MR. BALDWIN asked how many non-Government schools in Kenya received grants-in-aid from the Government, how many of these were African-controlled, and what were the difficulties which frequently prevented Government grants being given to independent African schools.

MR. CREECH JONES: One hundred and twenty-nine non-Government schools are aided from Central Government funds and 568 from the funds of local Native Councils. Fourteen aided schools are wholly African-controlled and 354 aided schools come under the jurisdiction of district education boards which have both European and African members. Apart from lack of funds, the main difficulties which at present prevent Government grants being given to independent African schools are their inability to conform to Government regulations and standards and to comply with accounting instructions. It is however the policy of the Kenya Government to encourage Africans to manage their own schools.

Special Courses at Oxford University

MR. FEELING asked what arrangements were provided, except for Colonial history, during the recent two-terms course held for Colonial students at Oxford; how many students came from the Colonies and what proportion from Africa; and what other subjects were taught.

MR. CREECH JONES: I assume that the hon. Member refers to the two-and-a-half term general section of the 15 months' service course designed, not for students from the Colonies, but for aides entering the Colonial Administrative Service. The course restarted in October, 1946, in parallel at Oxford and Cambridge and is being continued in London.

Considerable facilities already existed in Oxford for the teaching of all the subjects; and the facilities concerned were strengthened by additional appointments in Colonial history, Colonial geography, modern Islam, anthropology, and Colonial economics. Further appointments in Colonial Native agriculture and education are proposed for the next academic year. With the cooperation of the university and college authorities, as much as possible has been done to meet the special assistance required, partly through the machinery of College tutorials, partly by the holding of new seminars, and partly by arrangement with other persons of Colonial experience within the university. There is no special appointment of a teacher in Colonial history.

Of the 24 students who took the general section at Oxford last year, 10 were from the Colonies, including four from Kenya.

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Southern Rhodesian Progress African Representative Council

Economic Review for 1942-46
 AN INTERESTING REVIEW of economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia over the past five years has been provided by the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*.

The total European population rose from 78,560 in 1942 to 83,450 in 1946, and in the same period births increased from 1,873 to 2,747, but deaths declined from 728 to 678. It is estimated that with immigration the total European population has now reached 90,000. In 1942, there were 36,067 immigrants, of whom 506 intended to reside in the Colony permanently, 24,472 were returned residents and 14,129 visitors. Five years later the corresponding figures were 66,268, 9,195, 27,649 and 29,424.

The estimate of taxable income for 1946 is shown as £41,000,000, of which £31,000,000 is European, as against £34,000,000 and £27,000,000 respectively in 1942. Amounts of £1,300,000 in 1945 and £655,000 in 1946 were paid in war gratuities and discharge payments. The national income is estimated at £40,000,000 in 1946 compared with £33,200,000 in 1942.

New Companies with £8,475,900 Capital

Companies formed in the Colony in 1942 numbered 45, compared with 240 in 1946, and the corresponding nominal capital totals were £338,800 and £8,475,900. Railway earnings rose from £700,000 to £7,372,000 during the period under review, and gross operating expenditure increased from £3,670,000 to £5,293,000, while the net operating revenue declined from £3,334,000 to £2,079,000.

Registration of motor vehicles in 1946 comprised 1,150 (573) private cars, 1,200 (649) commercial vehicles, and 201 (101) motor cycles. Hire-purchase agreements declined during the five years from 1,481 involving 232,230 to 958 involving 200,699. The percentage paid on deposit roads rose from 13.7 to 36.1%.

European employment in mines in 1946 (with figures for 1942 in brackets) was: gold, 1,679 (1,767); asbestos, 2,047 (2,069); chrome, 140 (157); uranium, 540; miscellaneous, 67 (40); total, 2,427 (2,422). Native employment figures for the same mines, 46,887 (57,127); asbestos, 7,913 (9,024); chrome, 5,103 (3,996); uranium, 2,276 (7,861); tungsten, 236 (1,355); and miscellaneous, 5,062 (2,439); total, 70,562 (84,802).

Building plans approved by the six chief municipalities amounted to £438,100 in 1942 and £2,019,137 in 1946, of which Salisbury's share was £1,052,883 (£205,055) and Bulawayo's £697,387 (£186,013).

Rhodesian Lend-Lease

MICHAEL C. F. STEHE, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, announced agreement between the Colony and Great Britain in regard to Lend-Lease and other war claims, and that the claims of the United Kingdom were very moderate and the terms more than favourable to the Colony. During the war the Colony had received the benefits of Lend-Lease without bearing any of the burden of reciprocal aid, and there was now no question of the United States ever bringing any claims under the head of Lend-Lease. He gave details of the £10,000 which represented the settlement of Lend-Lease and other claims by the United Kingdom and said that the commitment could be met without serious strain.

Uganda Society in Scotland

MR. G. W. SMITH has been elected honorary Life President of the Uganda Society in Scotland, of which H. NEILL has been elected President and Mrs. H. A. LENZIE hon. secretary. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Hudson, Miss Baimie, Dr. J. H. Hill and Dr. A. M. Small. More than new members of the society last year.

Vote Against Indian Immigration
 AN OUTLINE of Government action on previous recommendations was given at the latest session of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

The Beit Trustees have agreed to give financial assistance to the establishment of three home-craft schools for women and girls, but nothing can be done meanwhile owing to staff and building difficulties. Action by Government on the recommendations of the Council have included the repatriation of 175 unmarried women from the Copperbelt, the preparation of legislation to enable Africans to make wills, and the drafting of an African marriage ordinance.

Permission for Africans to buy European bottled beer and wine is to be discussed next month at a conference of administrative officers. With regard to the Council's wish to send two or more Africans to Southern Rhodesia to train into conditions in Africa, the Colonial Office Government of Southern Rhodesia has offered to grant them facilities.

A proposal that the Government should prohibit all further Indian immigration was debated at length and carried by a vote of seven.

The Chief Secretary said that other countries had taken hundreds of years to make the progress which occurred in the Protectorate had made in 30 or 40 years. The basis for such rapid progress being the help and assistance which Africans had received from Europeans. All must realize that they could not do without the help of European for continued progress. On the other hand, the Europeans in the country could not have succeeded without the Africans, and all responsible Europeans had the welfare of Africans at heart. Africans could claim their rights, but with reasonableness and without bitterness.

Beer and Wine for Africans

THE EAST AFRICAN Governors' Conference is of opinion that the regulations against the sale of European beer and non-spirituous liquors to Africans should be relaxed since so many Africans who served overseas during the war had become accustomed to European beer and wines. Relaxing legislation is to be introduced.

Britain in new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Sponsoring the *Times Trade and Finance*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date industrial and commercial news from Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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Letter to the Editor

Incidents of War in the Air
Appeal from Philip Joubert

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, May I urge the kind of your readers in a
matter of considerable importance? It will be
some years before the official history of the war is
published, arrangements are being made for a pro-
liminary history of the war in the air covering the
1939-45 period, to be written under the leadership
of Angus Richards and Hilary St. George, with the
aim of being a "working book" which will cover the
accuracy and impartiality with which the

Official records, however complete and we have
first-class collection, are inadequate in life
and "atmosphere" quality. It is more than
important to recapture the history of the war as
a purely academic study. We are fortunate to
ment our official records, those of the RAF, and
and accounts of conditions of operations of those
who served in the Royal Air Force during the war.
At this end we have officially invited stories from those
serving, but we also need to profit by the experiences
of those who have now been released. The experiences
of those who have belonged to the RAF during the
experience with it would be valuable.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or other
who served with it was there in the RAF during
the period of hostilities. It is the Head of
the Air Historical Branch, 21, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, details of the war, even personally
experienced or witnessed, which have impressed him
as typical of the spirit of the war, the conditions
and atmosphere in which the war was conducted.
Consideration will be given to all incidents reported
wherever they took place, and a comparatively
unimportant incident, if similar to a more important
as valuable as a record of a major operation.

All such material should be sent to the circum-
stantial and authentic as possible in
order that it may be included in the records.
If you have any further information, or if you
have any further picture of our great national war
effort in the air.

Yours faithfully,
P. B. JOUBERT,
Air Chief Marshal.

Air Ministry,
London S.W. 1.

Electric Power Supply

NEWS REACHED London by air mail on Monday that
the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. has been
granted authority to generate electricity from the
Pangani Falls in Tanganyika and carry to the northern
area of Kenya. Recently the rural area of supply from
Lodwar was extended and the establishment of new
generating stations in Kisumu and Kericho authorized.
Application for licences to export power from Tanganyika
to Kenya was made more than two years ago.
Work on the transmission line is already well advanced.

Indians Want Royal Commission

THE EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
issued the following statement in Nairobi last week over
the signature of its President, Mr. S. G. Amin, until 1944
a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.
The Executive Committee of the Congress is pained to
observe that the Secretary of State has resorted to dangerous
constitutional procedure in affixing a royal warrant to a
community, to veto the promulgating of proposals contained in
Paper 19. In view of what has taken place, the Committee
withdraws its support for the proposed scheme of inter-
territorial organization altogether. It considers that the time
has arrived when the whole constitutional position of the
various communities should be examined by the Royal
Commission.

East African Service Appointments
New Secretary for Somaliland

THE LATEST LIST OF APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial
Service includes the following:

Administrative Services, Kenya—Captain G. M. Bebb
and Mr. E. H. Jones, *Writers, Rhodesia*—Captains
Andrews, Nyakana, Lieut. P. Dale and Captain A. J.
Mell, *Tanganyika*, Lieut. Commander W. St. G. Anderson,
Captain A. J. M. Marshall, Capt. C. N. Shelton, Lieut.
Colonel S. J. Finlay, Mr. E. B. Townsend, and Mr. J. M. W.
Welch, *Uganda*, Lieut. J. R. Menzies and Mr. D. A. S.
Sherrin, *Zanzibar*—Mr. R. H. Heath.

Medical Services, Kenya—Dr. J. O. C. Grafton,
Zanzibar—Captain E. J. P. Webb.

Education Services, Tanganyika—Lieut. H. W. Cross and
Mr. D. G. Shillbach.

Other Branches, Kenya—Miss M. E. Anderson, geography
mistress, Girls' High School; Mr. P. O. Bryant, agricultural
technician, Mr. H. P. Lamont, education officer, Miss
C. E. Nicholle, physical training instructor, Nairobi High
School, *Northern Rhodesia*—Miss M. C. Hamlyn, women
education officer, Mr. W. Harrison and Mr. A. G. Keyes,
European Education Department, Mr. E. E.
Nairn, *Northern Rhodesia*, Mr. J. C. D. Carroll,
specialist psychiatrist, 1934.

Promotions and Transfers

Promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. J. Anderson, medical officer, Kenya, to be Senior
Medical Officer in Charge, British Somaliland; Mr. P. M.
Barry, independent, to be senior superintendent of police,
Tanganyika; Mr. E. Barry, administrative officer, to be
senior superintendent, British Somaliland; Mr. A. M.
Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mauritius, to be
Inspector of Police, Zanzibar; Mr. J. C. D. Carroll,
specialist psychiatrist, 1934.

Mr. J. A. Clark, accountant, P.W.D., Kenya, to
be Chief Accountant, Nigeria; Mr. W. R. Forbes, accountant,
Tanganyika, to be senior accountant, Uganda; Mrs. R. Y.
Hatchwell, accountant, to be senior accountant, Northern
Rhodesia; Mr. H. M. Kerr, accountant, to be senior accountant,
Tanganyika; Mr. J. R. Keane, medical officer,
Tanganyika, to be inspector of mines, Malaya.

Mr. W. G. Lightfoot, establishment officer, to be Assistant
Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. Mackrell,
senior postmaster, to be regional director, Posts and
Telegraphs, Kenya; Mr. J. Macdon, assistant superintendent,
to be superintendent of police, Tanganyika; Mr.
B. Marshall, senior assistant mechanical engineer, to be
district mechanical engineer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. O'Brien,
assistant superintendent, to be superintendent of police,
Tanganyika; Mr. H. S. Roe, divisional engineer, P.W.D.,
Tanganyika, to be Deputy Director of Public Works, Fiji;
Mr. A. F. P. Ross, engineer, P.W.D., British Somaliland,
to be senior executive engineer, North Borneo; Mr. P. D.
de Touchet, assistant superintendent, to be superintendent of
police, Tanganyika; Mr. W. S. Walter, senior postmaster,
to be regional director, Posts and Telegraphs, Kenya; and Dr.
F. J. Wright, medical officer, to be medical specialist, Kenya.

Sisal Delegation for London

A SISAL DELEGATION from the sisal growers of
Tanganyika and Kenya will shortly arrive in London
to discuss future marketing policy with London
merchants and the Board of Trade. Messrs. N. F.
Hillscock, C. N. Houry, Abdulla Karmjee, A. Le
Woods, and J. H. S. Teunter are likely to represent
Tanganyika and Mr. J. A. Owen and Mr. R. S. Wollen
to be Kenya's nominees. Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Director
of Agriculture in Tanganyika, will accompany the party.

Pioneer Column Association

RHODESIA'S 1890 column associations, the Pioneer
Column Association and the 4th Pioneer Association, have
been merged into a new society to be known as the
1890 Pioneer Column Association. The main objects
are to care for the interests of the dwindling band of
pioneers, encourage interest on the part of their descend-
ants, and uphold the traditions of the column. The
honorary secretary is Mr. N. R. Bertram, P.O. Box 690,
Salisbury.

Obituary

Mr. Guy Eden In Uganda

Tribute from Mr. Dauncey Tongue

MR. GUY EDEN, whose death in Hindhead at age 67 was recently reported, was in the Administrative Service in Uganda from 1919 to 1928.

MR. E. DAUNCEY TONGUE writes:

The passing of Guy Eden, another of the first generation of Ugandan pioneers, will evoke affectionate memories among those who had the good fortune to work under him. For the last 11 years of his service he was Provincial Commissioner in the Eastern Province and he had previously had charge of the Northern Province.

He took over from 'Old Man' Spire, who had placed the E.P. on the map, and who, I am glad to say, still very much alive, was not an easy task, but he did it as a very able hand. Guy had gained our regard by the inspiring support and sympathy he gave to the men working under him. His consistent loyalty to his officers was his outstanding characteristic, and it invariably focused a reciprocal loyalty on their part.

In Uganda it was often said that an Eden's geese are swans. That did not mean that he suffered fools gladly, but that he always stood up for his men and fought their battles with higher authority to the utmost of his power, but not too common in this world. Working under him was always a great joy and an inspiration. I look back on my eight years under him as one of the happiest periods of my very happy life in Uganda.

My most vivid recollections of him are on safari on the old push-bike days. He always dressed immaculately in flannels and tweeds, and after a gruelling ride in the scorching wind of the hot season somehow contrived to remain calm as cool and spruce as if he had just stepped out of his bungalow. He would take a vicar from his morning stroll in tough push (he was a fine rider) and he would be untruffed as when he set out. Usually Mrs. Eden would be sitting in camp, engaged in some handiwork and mending, having commandeered from the lady of the battered shirt and socks in his absence. Our very sincere sympathy and thoughts are with his dear ones.

MR. ALBERT FORTHER-STUART VAILE, who had arrived in Kenya with a view to settling in that Colony, was recently found dead in a Nakuru street. He had been shot through the head. Mr. Vaile had been a book-keeper and a major in the Indian Army.

ALBERT JOHN FORTHER-STUART VAILE, who died in Nottingham last week and at the age of 86, saw much service in East African waters in his various operations for the suppression of the slave trade. For three years from 1904 he commanded the cutter "Fox".

MR. FLORIS JOHNSTONE, O.B.E. has died in Bulawayo at the age of 67 after 25 years in Government service. Transferring to the Native Affairs Department in 1915 from the Law Department, which he had entered in 1910, he became Provincial Commissioner of Matabeleland in 1941 and retired from that post in 1944. He was Native Welfare adviser to the Municipality of Bulawayo and a member of the Goddard Commission on Native Affairs and Land.

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FOR SALE: 2000 Charles, stone, Ivory Palace, 17, Belgrave, 2nd house, purchased 1930 from Sir A. G. Salles, splendid condition, £20 each. OFFERS considered. Box 1051, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

N. Rhodesia's New Governor

Sir Gilbert Renne Appointed

SIR GILBERT RENNE'S appointment as Governor of Northern Rhodesia was officially announced by the Colonial Office last Friday. As long ago as June 19, or more than seven weeks in advance, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave the exclusive news that the appointment would be made.

Sir Gilbert, who was born in 1895 in Stirlingshire, was educated at the local high school and Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. From 1915 to 1919 he served in France with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, being awarded the M.C. and mobilized as a captain.

He joined the Colonial Service in Ceylon in 1920, became secretary to the Governor in 1934, and three years later was appointed Financial Secretary of the East Coast Colony. In 1937 he went to Kenya as Chief Secretary and for the past two years has also been Minister for Development and Reconstruction.

He has a great capacity for sustained work, has shown good judgment in public affairs, is one of the ablest debaters in East Africa, and will be badly missed in Kenya. Where his ability and modesty have won him many admirers, not least among those who at first resented his outspokenness.

Mr. G. Benson and Stooke

MR. G. BENSON STOOKE, who has served in Kenya, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia, and is now Chief Secretary in Sierra Leone, is to become Governor of Sierra Leone about the end of the year in succession to Sir Hubert de Bunsell. Born in 1892, he served in the Royal Navy during the 1914-18 war, then joined the Colonial Service. He was in Kenya for five years, in 1935-40 as Chief Magistrate for the East, and then returned to Kenya as Deputy Treasurer, becoming Deputy Chief Secretary in 1938. Two years later he went to Zanzibar as Chief and Financial Secretary, and in 1942 was promoted Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. He was made deputy secretary and his departure for Nigeria as Chief Secretary, two years ago was widely reported.

Sir Gerald Creasy

SIR GERALD CREASY, Chief Secretary to the West African Council since 1945, and previously in charge of the African Department of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast. He entered the Colonial Office in 1920, became private secretary to the Minister in 1937, and was promoted an assistant chief secretary of State in 1943.

Sir Brian Freeston

SIR BRIAN FREESTON, who was Chief Secretary to the East African High Commissioner, and Chief Secretary in Hong Kong, is to become Governor of the Leeward Islands, has been promoted Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. A. M. DUNN, of Howps, is now Acting Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa.

COMMISSIONER DAVID LAMB arrived back in London last Friday from Southern Rhodesia.

PRINCE CHARLES, Prince Regent of Belgium, will shortly fly back to Europe from the Belgian Congo.

THE KABAKA of UGANDA has been attending the Second World Conference of Chiefs of State held in Oslo.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. W. STANLEY of Monte Carlo Ranch, Swazi, will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

ARCHY MASON and Mrs. R. C. PALMER, of Mombasa, and Mrs. A. E. CLARKE, of the C.M.S. in Uganda, are in England on leave.

CAPTAIN C. C. WHEELER has accepted the appointment of telegram officer to the Eserton Club, of Eserton, Kenya.

COLONEL SIR F. H. ROMMS has been elected a director of the Beira Railway Co., Ltd. in place of the late Sir H. H. Chapman.

U Sawa, former Premier of Burma, who was interned in Uganda during the war, is to be tried in connexion with the assassination of seven British Ministers.

MR. A. J. R. MACGOWAN has been promoted Regional Commissioner of Income Tax in Uganda. For the past year he has acted as a District Commissioner.

LORD HAILEY left London by air at the beginning of the week for Nairobi to start his seven-month tour of East and West Africa to study administrative developments.

MR. R. C. H. RUSLEY, younger son of the late Lieut. Colonel E. G. Rusley and Mrs. Rusley, of Makuyu, Kenya, and Miss Joyce Edith Waller, will shortly be married.

MR. R. FARRIS, of Salisbury, has been elected President of the newly formed National Federation of Rhodesian Trade Unions at Bulawayo. The Vice-President is Mr. E. E. van der Merwe.

MR. E. MANN, now Registrar of the Gwelo branch of the Standard Bank of Southern Africa, had been married in London, where he is followed by Mr. C. G. Mann, now Registrar of Gwelo in Bantustan.

MR. G. H. BARR, of Salisbury, has been elected Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Federation of Labour Unions at Harare.

MR. J. A. GIBSON, Secretary of the Executive Council of the Rhodesian Legislative Council for the Four Provinces constituency, has resigned from the Executive Council following a public meeting which called upon him to take that action.

MR. GORDON ARNISTON, SKIPPING, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, and Miss MARGARET JOSEPHINE ROBBINS, daughter of the late Gordon Robbings and of Mrs. Robbings, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Mwata, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. D. J. P. SCOTT, M.B.C.V.S., who has been appointed a veterinary officer in Tanganyika, was commissioned in the Royal Veterinary Corps, and demobilized as a major. He was born in Portland and educated at Durham School and the Royal Veterinary College, London.

MR. A. N. SKRETOS, Nyasaland's new Assistant Postmaster General, was in the U.S. Postal Service from 1914 to 1921 (except while serving with the Royal Engineers), and has since been a postmaster in Tanganyika for the past eight years in Dar es Salaam. He was prominent in tennis and hockey playing.

When piloting a flying boat into a river in the Gwelo district of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. F. B. MICALLE, the District Commissioner, repeatedly drew to their assistance. He has received several of the rescued passengers, but was not drowned.

A daughter of Marion Isobel, who has been born in London, is the wife of Mrs. W. E. ARNOLD, public relations officer at Rhodesia House, who served in the B.A.F. during the war and was previously Editor of several newspapers in Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced by Miss P. P. P. P. BOUVERIE, youngest son of the late Sir P. P. P. P. BOUVERIE, and Mrs. AUBREY BELLVILLE, daughter of the late Captain A. Glen Kieffer, who did so much flying in Eastern Africa, and of Lady Windham.

MR. E. A. KERMODE, of Harare, Cape Province, son of a member of the 1890 Pioneer Column which entered Southern Rhodesia, has presented to the Central African Area a volume written by David Livingstone, John Smith Moffat, and John Smith Moffat, which he recently found in a London bookshop.

MR. ROBERT FINE, an American newspaper correspondent who covered the Royal Tour of Southern Rhodesia, spoke in Harare of an African letter of the B.C. of his impressions of that Colony. He said that he had found everyone exceedingly friendly and was struck by the youthful enthusiasm of the country.

MR. JOHN BEVSTOCK, a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, one of the five workers' representatives on the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, and General Secretary of the South African Railway Workers' Union, has been appointed full-time member of the new British Transport Commission.

LORD BARNET WELLS, son of the founder of the movement, has come to Harare from Rhodesia for the sixth World Conference of Boy Scouts, now being held at Maitland half way between Paris and Rouen. He is acting as A.D.C. to Lord Rowland, Chief Scout of the Empire. The youngest Scout present at the gathering is 10-year-old Robert Biden-Powell.

MISS DENISE BISHOP, of Harare, who was born in Kasempa, Northern Rhodesia, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bishop, Harare, has been presented a physical training certificate by the Department of Education, Harare, and will sail in the ship "Owens" for England on August 21. She is capped for netball by the Harare school and has been P.T. teacher.

MR. H. H. BISHOP, of Harare, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bishop, Harare, has been appointed to the post of District Commissioner for the Southern Rhodesia, Harare, and will sail in the ship "Owens" for England on August 21. He was P.T. teacher in Harare during the war and was also a member of the Harare school netball team. He was P.T. teacher in Harare during the war and was also a member of the Harare school netball team. He was P.T. teacher in Harare during the war and was also a member of the Harare school netball team.

SIR MILES THOMAS leaves to-day by air for Southern Rhodesia to make a rapid preliminary development survey at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who has intimated his willingness to institute an inquiry by commission under the chairmanship of Sir Miles Thomas if he should consider such action desirable. Sir Miles, who served in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war as Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization.

MR. EDWARD BARRY, who has been appointed Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland, has been in the administrative service of the Government for many years, and is the author of a book on the Somali language. He served with the East African Force during the war and commanded the training depot for the Somali battalions which were raised in 1942; later he commanded one of the battalions. He also held a staff appointment with Somaliland Sub-Area as G.S.O. 2 (I), and was awarded the O.B.E. in the Ethiopian campaign.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market. Great Britain is passing through her most critical economic phase for over a century. — Mr. Laurence Wilkinson.

Mr. Aitken's programme is little more than an ambition. — Manchester Guardian.

"The nation continues to lack a real plan. Still more it lacks a real leader." — Daily Mirror.

The Government's programme seems singularly unimaginative and much too superficial. — Times and Tide.

"We need the magic touch of some dynamic personality to start us broad awake." — The Bishop of London.

"This House should make the big move by reducing Members' salaries from £1,000 to £600 a year." — Mr. Henderson, M.P.

"Mr. Dalton's questioning five-minute speech showed that he has thought in terms of stop-gap relief." — Mr. Frank Oliver.

Why was not the Bank rate raised last Thursday? Hollow exhortations to 'Work and Save' are futile when accompanied by a policy that 'Stops, Stays and Spreads.' — Mr. A. Schwartz.

The money spent on importing peaches and apples should have been spent on feeding stuffs for stock. — Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P.

The Treasury Budget is a set of little emminences with smoke in their hands but no fire in their bellies. — Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P.

"The Government plans for averting disaster are not more stimulating than a list of air-raid precautions." — Mr. Oxley.

Inflation is the worst of evils because it destroys the most stable class in the population and leaves the whole community open to attack by the mob. — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

Can we abandon all political experiments for a year or so and wage our policy in terms of simple common sense? — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

The American Credit has your interest, but we refuse to export our goods in a vain attempt to maintain convertibility. — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

The money cannot be expended on the extensive operations which are being spent on all sides and huge crowds enjoying themselves. — Lord Wardington.

Victorious Britain, after two years of Socialist government, is approaching bankruptcy. — Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

The Government's readiness to flatter the inescapable sneaks to the country, offers a huge and uncalculated gamble of the fortuitous, as guaranteed by Westminster, irrespective of party. — Mr. Charles E. Gayton.

"When the crisis of Dunkirk arose the country put its cause in the hands of God. In the present case, God's name was entirely omitted. Our only remedy is a return to Christian principles. A return to anxiety for temporal things is the origin of all ills." — Cardinal Griffin.

All we need is a man in England all we need is a man who is an old-fashioned realist in a world that is about as much as expected. — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

The issue is whether the ambition of a man in power is a legitimate for leadership and growth in public administration and private enterprise. It is quite wrong that a man should aspire for a higher position. — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

We should be setting an example of work to the country. — Mr. Raymond Blackburn, Socialist M.P. for Kings Norton.

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- 14** The Vauxhall 14 h.p. is the car for the motorist who wants real luxury motoring at the lowest possible running costs. It does 34 miles to the gallon at 30 m.p.h.

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BACKGROUND

Whether Britain? — Mr. Attlee's speech set out the headings of a policy, not the programme itself. It is most vague and unfinished. His proposals for increasing output and exports. The reductions in popular consumption and capital works may well be too small. The time for half-measures is long past, and the remedies are being applied almost too late and with a diffidence which the nation does not deserve. The nation is now persuaded that there can be no way out except the hard way. That will call for decision, courage and leadership. Friday's clash in the Commons over the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Bill reflected a lamentable failure on Wednesday and Thursday to persuade Parliament and an anxious public that Ministers knew what to do or had made up their minds to do it. If Mr. Attlee could have announced a definite programme of remedies already decided upon by the Government discussed in its dollar aspects with the United States (set out in detail in the trade unions) and capable of being understood by the nation in practical terms of public economy, individual retrenchment and extra work the Bill could have been judged in proper perspective and becomes matter for doubt and suspicion, not because the Government are labouring but because they have not produced a clear and intelligible policy, because they have announced the roughest headings of a national agenda, because even the elementary necessity of longer hours in key industries where longer hours can be productive is still the subject of bargaining, because none of the critical details of the reductions and restrictions of popular consumption has yet been settled; because the economies called for in public and private equal works have been given no quantity or definition; and because the steps proposed to arrest the bleeding away of dollars as the combined consequence of convertibility and non-use of ration are still not known. Mr. Attlee's speech gave no answers to these questions. It is because the bases of the Bill are unknown that abuses are feared. The analogy with the Bill introduced in 1940 by Mr. Attlee on behalf of the Coalition is not carried out. There it was necessary to give the widest powers over the person and property because the initiative rested with the Germans. Ministers could not know what they might be required to do next. Now they must know what they intend or the prospect is even graver than the sternness of facts suggest. — *The Times*

Words for Leaders. — The main cause of our delayed recovery is the partisan policy and administrative incompetence of the Government. Life under this Socialist Government is far worse than it was even in the full blast of war. We are asked to give a blank cheque for totalitarian government. There is a great difference between entrusting powers in war to a Government representing all parties joined in a common cause and entrusting them to men who barely held a majority even in 1945, who in the past two years have again and again shown themselves ready to put party before country, and who scorn the feelings and harry the interests of their political opponents. The Prime Minister's speech is universally judged to be inadequate to the crisis. Are the Government trying to make up for lack of deeds by boastful words? — Mr. Winston Churchill

Symptoms, Not Causes. — Government spokesmen concern themselves with symptoms, not with causes. Mr. Dalton stated that our trouble is this yawning gap between exports and imports, and no less or more than that. To treat this the symptom as the disease is to betray either obstinate folly or deliberate deceit. The external trade deficit is not the cause of our trouble. It is one of the symptoms of the underlying disease, which is that we are living beyond our means. The only way we can live when our dollar credits are exhausted is by making sterling a currency once more respected throughout the world. No word spoken from the Government of late has been calculated to divert us an inch along that path. We should have heard a grim but honest appeal for sacrifice: all round endorsed by a lead in sacrifice from those who made it. In 1931 Parliament voluntarily reduced the payment to M.P.s to £360 a year; this Parliament has increased the payment from £600 to £1,000 a year, and Ministers and M.P.s provided at the public expense — official residences, cars and chauffeurs, visits to all parts of the world by groups of M.P.s and so on — have set the country an example which commands its own respect. We should have heard that sacrifice at the top were to include to a general cut in departmental expenditure, that the social services were to be adjusted to the realities, and we should have heard a call for moral courage for higher production and harder work.

Leadership. — Mr. Attlee minimized his tale of woe without animation and without conviction. The sense of urgency and renewed purpose was entirely missing. Because the facts of the situation had been wrapped in a mass of figures, no one knew what it was all about. Many even supposed that things were not so bad as they had been made out to be. Neither Mr. Dalton nor Sir Stafford Cripps did anything to correct this dangerous impression. The Chancellor advised M.P.s to use the period of rest and reflection to gather new resources to meet the national emergency. Is this the language to make the country sit up and take notice? Does any man in his senses who sees bankruptcy and starvation staring him in the face merely rest and reflect? There is still not the slightest evidence that the Government — let alone the people — are aware of the seriousness of the position which will confront the country in less than three months. The obscurity of the Government's plan is positively frightening. — *News Chronicle* (hitherto a supporter of the Government)

The Way Back. — Mr. Attlee's pill will not cure our earthquake. Our disaster springs from a disease of the mind. It can be cured only by a purging of the mind. When Churchill took over the leadership of the nation in the midst of the Dunkirk disaster he went aside the overwhelmingly urgent problem of material needs, and went straight for the nation's mind. He knew that once the mind was right material problems could be solved. When Montague attended the skills conference he had already ordered English Army he attacked its mind. He let his men know that it was else flowed. He creed that the citizen should in all circumstances be sustained, directed and paid for by the State, has spread across the nation like a pestilence. Britain's preponderance in the Victoria Age came from the discoveries, inventions and efforts of exceptional men able to create and act on without Government chairs, finding them. To give strength to the nation we must have our elected men and men of wisdom the same freedom. The restoration of freedom will be opposed by the men who have risen to power by preaching the creed of the omniscient State. Work, hard, honest, willing work is the key to all things. — *John Clapham in the Sunday Express*

Colonel Pansanby's Broadcast: Britain's Work in the Sudan

Reform Necessary in Colonial Office

Case Before Security Council

COLONEL CHARLES PANSANBY spoke in Sunday's "Collingwood" radio programme for the B.B.C. He said, *inter alia*:

"In the Army debate, the Sudan is always jibed as a strategic base for the Empire. Now that we are clearing out of Egypt and India, and putting our places not only congenial to troops but also on a big scale suitable for training in combined operations, and whatever other parts of East Africa, we gain for all matters, the almighty dollar comes to us from East and Central Africa. What can it produce in tobacco and food which will save us spending dollars by buying those commodities in the U.S.A."

Silly Nature of Colonial Debate

"Of the recent Colonial debate I would say that to devote one day to the Colonies as a whole is silly. It may be a time-honoured custom for the Secretary of State to make a ponderous review in which he springs about the world, throwing more comment on such Colonies as have special claims for attention, but his administration on the back of which all these things have been doing in welfare, research, education and so on. This is what Mr. Creech Jones did the other day. In point of fact, mixed up with the tour of the Colonies, he brought in only short statements about Colonial Paper 110, about lead and diamonds in Tanganyika, and a passing reference tooundouts. You in East Africa have problems enough for a long speech and a day's debate. Incidentally, I wish that in such a debate the Colonial Secretary could listen to a speech like Elspeth Huxley's at the Royal African Society; that was 'Potted Problems of East Africa' with a vengeance.

"Mrs. Dodds-Parker spoke about European settlement and the doubt that in people's minds about colonial training policy. I said a few words about the effect of the groundnut scheme on the sisal industry, and a number of Members, including Mr. Oliver Stanley, Mrs. Lennox-Boyd and the Under-Secretary, Mr. Ivor Thomas, started over the wide range of subjects presented by the Colonial Empire."

"Throughout the session the Colonial Secretary has had to answer a stream of questions on all the Colonies. There have been about a thousand. It is hard to be estimated as to each question cost £2, now they probably cost more, in view of the increased cost of printing which is often necessary to get the right answer. These questions keep the members of the Colonial Office on their toes. They have to be careful because a question may have much more behind it than meets the eye; and the Colonial Office are fully entitled to test the source of a question and judge, for instance, whether it is an attempt to stab the local administration or even local justice in the back."

Secretary and Under-Secretary of State

"Mr. Creech Jones is playing well. He takes a lot of questions and a hope he has got a part of his own. It is very important that the Colonial Secretary should be able to stick up for his own policy in the Cabinet. He is really has had a difficult job to promote his own Cabinet friends, and has still a difficult job to over-ride those back-benchers who want to introduce Socialism in our time, and any Colony, whether it is suitable or not for peoples whose civilization may not be the same as our own. The Under-Secretary, Mr. Ivor Thomas, is getting a grip of his subject. He is a Welshman who got a first at Oxford. I am not quite sure of the back-bone, but it may grow."

"On the Conservative side Mr. Stanley is a tower of strength. Mr. Dodds-Parker who has taken over from me the chairmanship of the Joint East African Board) is taking a steady deal of interest in East and Central Africa. On the Labour side Mr. Aikin Crawley also takes a lot of interest, but he is Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Creech Jones and the rules of the game do not allow him to take part in debates on Colonial affairs."

"You must not judge the machine by the performance on one day. While there is still a lot of reform necessary in the Colonial Office, and they must look at new problems with new eyes and help the locals to meet them with new methods, a great deal is being done all over the Colonial Empire. I only hope that a policy is decided upon the spot. God will be displeased then the people on the spot be allowed their heads to get on with the job, not hindered from home and certainly not hampered by changes of policy owing to changes of political parties."

TERMINATION of the "separatist British" administration in the Sudan" and "immediate and complete evacuation of all British forces from the Sudan" have been demanded by Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Egypt, in a broadcast in the last few days to the Security Council of the United Nations.

In his first speech, which took two hours to read, accused Great Britain of pursuing a policy of might instead of right and of malevolent anti-Egyptian propaganda. At his second appearance, last Monday, he added that Great Britain was "manifesting a spirit of Nazism and Fascism." He then stated that the Egyptian case on the Sudan question was as follows:

"We consider relations between the peoples inhabiting the two parts of the Nile Valley an internal domestic matter. We will not bargain with an intruder concerning it—even if we could thereby gain some of our national aspirations. We will not barter away the future of the Sudanese. We will not make it continue to depend on vagaries of Imperial politics. The matter will be handled by the Egyptians and the Sudanese, the latter speaking for themselves, not through a foreign Government in far-away London."

Myth of Nile Valley Unity

SIR ALEXANDER CARRIGAN, the British delegate, who asked for dismissal of the Egyptian case because Nokrashy Pasha had failed to prove invalid the treaty of 1919 which was voluntarily concluded by Egypt and hailed by all parties in the country, said that the case of the Egyptian Government falsified facts and history. The "political unity of the Nile Valley," of which so much was said, was in fact no more than a myth, and Nokrashy Pasha's aspersions were in the highest degree unjust. History did not support the claim that the Sudan had been joined to Egypt from time immemorial.

Far from the Government of the Sudan conducting anti-Egyptian propaganda, it was the Egyptian Press which for the past 28 months had engaged in a campaign of abuse against that Government, a campaign precisely similar to that waged by the Egyptian Press and politicians from 1919 to 1924—the culmination of which was the Khartoum murders and the murder in Cairo of Sir George Lloyd, Governor-General of the Sudan.

It was completely false, he continued, that the masses of the Sudanese people desired union with Egypt. The Sudanese masses were not pro-Egyptian and were not anxious for a change of Government. The educated Sudanese are haunted by a desire for early self-government, and whether they have differed only as to whether it should take the form of a self-governing Dominion under the Egyptian crown or complete independence. Nokrashy Pasha had completely misinterpreted the Sudan protocol initiated by Mr. Levin and Sir Evelyn Baring. The sole wish of the British Government was that the Sudanese people should choose their own future in full freedom.

A delegation of the Independence Front, which was for complete independence for the Sudan, left Khartoum last Sunday for New York in the hope that it would be heard by the Security Council.

Kabaka and Grenadier Guards

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has approved the grant of the honorary rank of Captain in the Grenadier Guards to His Highness Jutes II, Kabaka of Buganda, who has been taking a special course of studies at Magdalen College, Cambridge, since October, 1945. The Kabaka, now 23, is a full member of the University Senior Training Corps, Grenadier Guards, of which he is the constitutional ruler as a province of the Uganda Protectorate about the size of Wales and with a population of approximately 1,000,000. Mutesa II (who is known as Eanfridge as Mrs. Mutesa) succeeded his father, the late Sir Daudi Chwa, in 1939 and was crowned in 1942.

would knock away the prop which supports the Colony, crippling at the same time its only sound industry, its main source of revenue. More Africans could no doubt be accommodated on the land, though perhaps not in very large numbers, for there is not as much land as people think suitable for peasant agriculture, but less food would be grown, not more, thus bringing nearer the danger of famine. There can be no doubt, however, that on the present system of agriculture the land's fertility would soon be exhausted here as elsewhere, and the Highlands would become less capable than ever of supporting their growing population. This at present seems to be the crucial view as to the future security of the Highlands will depend not on local sanctions of an inefficient authority on the land, but on European farmers and the attitude of the Government in giving the political pressure which is bound to increase, plus its ability to find some really effective outlet to relieve pressure of population on the land.

I believe that the solution will be found except by the united efforts of the three territories swinging together at what is essentially a problem shared by all.

In East Africa today, and especially in Tanganyika, there is a shortage of labour, likely to grow more acute and seriously to hamper plans for development. Uganda is importing 140,000 labourers a year from across its borders and tens of thousands of these stay as settlers. Yet in Kenya there are tens of thousands of families short of land. Where would they, instead of the Banyarua, go to Uganda? In Tanganyika there are millions of acres of totally unoccupied land. They lack water, but, in the opinion of most experts, water can be provided at a not impossible cost. Why shouldn't some of these areas be settled by overcrowded people from other territories?

Of course, mere movement of population is not a final solution; it is palliative only. In the end people will have to move off the lands and to that purpose industries must be created. The beginnings are visible, but an immense amount remains to be done, and very much more could and should be done in my opinion to tackle the whole question of industrialization on the East African basis.

Suspicion of Nairobi

During my visit Colonial Paper 210 made its appearance and was a fertile topic of conversation among all eyes, though practically no one had read either 191 or 240. My impression was that very little attempt was made to consider their merits or the actual proposals for creating common services, but that opposition sprang mainly from mutual distrust existing between the three territories, and rather, between the racial leaders of the races, which is quite a different thing.

The existence of so much inter-territorial dislike and suspicion is nothing new, but I must say I found an extent never before existing. I listened to the Tanganyika Deputation (meeting 210), the Indian members might have been declaring war on a hostile country, rather than discussing means of making common services run more smoothly. In fact, that wasn't discussed at all.

Much of this hostility comes from suspicion of Nairobi, which is feared and disliked, partly because it is felt that racial discrimination is practised there and partly because it is believed to be the haunt of remote and high-handed bureaucrats who know nothing and care less for the affairs of the backblocks and who seldom even bother to answer their promptly. Something could be done to improve matters. If some of the high-powered bureaucrats and an equal set more often out of their offices and take into the small towns and country districts to show themselves to the people and first out at first hand what is going on.

The really effective way to hinder this inter-territorial territorial ill will is to get a Central Assembly started as soon as possible, so that representatives from the three territories can bring their complaints into the open, and perhaps discover that people from the next-door countries have two legs, two arms and a head and look like fellow human beings rather than like the serpents and beasts of prey which they are represented to be.

It is sometimes hard to remember that the minority that make all the noise is a minority only among all races, and show all among the African races. There perhaps only one in ten know and has ever heard of Paper 210 and one in a hundred thousand has any idea of what it is all means. The important thing is surely to make it clear and make it soon before inter-territorial and inter-racial feeling gets worse.

One hears on all sides talk of the low output of African labour and the need to raise it if Africa is ever to support the social services it requires. This low output must be accepted as a fact, it has fallen in recent years and the ordinary farm or estate manager will not take him a task unless he can finish it by 11 o'clock 30 a.m.

We all know that work is wealth, and if we cannot persuade people in Africa to do more work, they will not have

the wealth to support all the social services they demand so fervently.

How do we persuade people to work? We have not yet found the answer, but with all our traditions of industry, let alone the African tradition of idleness and leisure among the male members of society. When talking about the African's reluctance to work, one must qualify this by referring to the male African, most of the women toil early and late.

Incentives to Work

There are various theories to account for this lack of output. Some say malnutrition; and certainly you could not expect a full day's work on the diet many Africans live on, that is only half the story; a faulty diet will reduce efficiency, but there is no doubt that a full one automatically makes him industrious. A shortage of consumer goods is often blamed, and there is no doubt that this is a serious factor. But even so, there is evidence to show that Africans often prefer to go without luxuries than to work for them.

One school of thought holds that if you push on fast enough with education people will demand a higher standard of living and then be prepared to work for it. This works in some cases; nothing is more impressive than the high level so quickly reached by some educated Africans and the first-rate work being done by many Makerere students, for instance. But it has yet to be proved that education, as we understand the term in Africa, does in general induce people to work harder or does build up a sense of responsibility. Most of the people will tell you that the reverse is the case—that they put their feet in the old-fashioned tribesman, now being out, rather than in his half-educated son. Certainly there is very little sign, except in a few outstanding cases, of a pride in the job or an idea of obligation to the community taking root among the younger educated men.

No doubt this is the fault of the education we are providing, but it is impossible to change the content of this education overnight or indeed in less than a generation. And it is important to remember when we plan to expand education that this is the type of education we are expanding. We have concentrated, I am afraid, far too much on teaching people literacy and facts, which enables them to pass examinations, and failed to provide a sound technical education and work out a system of education which builds up character and instils the various moral virtues in which we are ourselves too often deficient but without which no free country can endure.

What makes us work? Fundamentally the reaction of Africans are no different from our own. The answer is surely: "simply necessity." Except in a few favoured cases we work because we must, not because we are well fed or highly educated or because of a social obligation to the community.

History's Great Experiments

To-day we in this country are carrying out one of the great experiments of history, we are asking our whether people will in fact work as hard when the fear of starvation and hardship has been removed. It is much too early to say whether the experiment will succeed. Even if it were to succeed here, we cannot claim that it would be sure to succeed also in totally different circumstances in Africa.

In our hard northern climate we have had the tradition of working hard to survive, even into our bones over many centuries. The African has had to do infinitely less work to survive, and there is no winter and plants grow in so much quicker time that he has not had to manage for the most part to do more of his work. Neither necessity nor tradition as a rule compelled him to labour, and, helpfully human, he actually did no more than he had to.

This is the sort of tradition we are supplanting, and I think that few people believe that our present methods are providing a remedy. We are not supplying harsh conditions, on the contrary, we are softening conditions wherever we can. When people are short of food—that is, when economic compulsion begins to come in—we soften the blow by famine relief, with our own obligations to work for it.

Our whole social policy is to provide more and more comforts for the African, either free, like education and medical services, or at enormously subsidized rates; like housing, and at the same time to raise wages. All this is very praiseworthy and in accordance with modern ideas; it is making life easier and fuller for the African, which is all to the good, but it is not supplying him with any real urge to work harder either for himself, for an employer, or for the community. Given the same environment, an African can no doubt work just as hard as a European; my point is that the environment of Africa is not the same. It is quite different, and it has not hitherto stimulated its inhabitants to vigorous menial or physical activity. I suggest that instead, as we are doing, we are not introducing the only stimulus that has hitherto

(Continued on page 125)

and that is not a limiting factor to self-defence. There could be no real self-government if a country were forced to look elsewhere for its local defence, any more than there could be real self-government if it had to look elsewhere for its finance. Therefore, *the main pillars of British Colonial policy, there must be self-finance and self-defence.*

"It has been and is our policy to raise local forces, those forces acquitted themselves excellently well in the recent war, and I was very glad to hear the tributes that were paid to the Colonial forces. The hon. and gallant Member for Kenya asked for forces that would be rather large compared with those which exist at present. He expressed surprise that there had been such a big demobilization of Colonial forces and deprecated it."

BRIGADIER MACKESON: "Only as compared with the British troops."

MR. THOMAS: "Quite so. It is the case that Africans, no more than other persons and in some ways more than other persons, are home-loving people. Like everyone else, they wish to get back to their wives and children, and I have no doubt that if the British forces were placed in the same situation they also would have diminished in the same ratio."

Economic and Political Problems of Kenya

Solutions Must Be on East African Basis, says Mrs. Huxley

TO LOOK AT KENYA with the eyes of a newcomer is to be struck by several things. One is the extent to which the European Highlands have been developed and improved, and the response which this land will give when properly farmed.

For the best part of 10 years farming in Kenya suffered, like farming everywhere else, from a crushing depression, which prevented any of the developments necessary at that stage of its growth. All sorts of people prophesied doom, and the most highly placed experts pronounced firmly that European farming in East Africa could never be economic and could be supported only by subsidies from the rest of the country.

Success of European Farming

Now, after a few years of good prices, European farming is almost the only thing in Kenya that is economic, and it is to a considerable extent bearing the burden of an over-complicated and highly expensive Government and of the expansion of social services for Africans. For instance, whereas direct taxation of the African has remained at almost exactly the same figure as before the war, direct taxation of the European has increased from a few thousands to £1,250,000. Much more development is to come in most respects. European farming is still under-capitalized and greatly under-developed, and labour is appallingly wasteful. But if sufficient money and skill are forthcoming there is no doubt that the productivity of this small area on which Kenya's economy is so largely based—an area little larger than Yorkshire and Lancashire combined—can be enormously increased, especially on the livestock side.

What is now increasingly obvious is that if the European and African peasant farming side is un-economic, and that if these territories are to avoid disaster, the African must somehow learn to emulate the European and abandon a way of farming which is inexorably and quite rapidly destroying the fertility of the land. The stark fact is that East Africa may soon become unable to feed itself. Tanganyika is permanently a cereals importer, even in a good year like this; Kenya just makes both ends meet in a good year; Uganda alone has a surplus—which may not continue.

The address was given at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. The first part of the address was reported in our issue of last week.

The hon. and gallant Member was thinking in terms of very large forces in terms of a corps in East and in West Africa. At present regular units are maintained in East and West Africa under the control of the War Office, to whom, of course, detailed proposals should be addressed, each of a set divisional strength, trained in modern warfare and capable of expansion in war. It would be difficult to employ such troops in all theatres; climatic conditions enter into the matter, and to some extent social questions also. They were not used in other places in the Empire in the last war, in Burma particularly East and West African troops fought gallantly.

Wherever the Colonial Office are responsible we do not tolerate a colour bar. From time to time I have had to deal with such questions arising in the Colonies, and we have never countenanced a colour bar.

Self-defence and self-finance must go together, and that imposes a limiting factor on the number of troops that can be raised. Until we can raise the economic standards of the Colonies it is impossible to raise their forces to the level desired by the hon. and gallant Member, who opened the debate. My final word must be to say: "We must never think of these troops as being at the disposal of the United Kingdom alone." We must think of them as the troops of the particular Colony.

When the next drought seasons come, as they must, East Africa will have to import cereals from overseas, and if East Africa has to pay for its food with exports that will mean less than ever to buy imports of manufactures which are so badly needed, and that will ultimately mean good-bye to all our hopes of raising the standard of living.

Political Threat to Highlands

The real threat to the European Highlands today is not economic but political. It is in Kenya that the overcrowding of population is most acute. In these circumstances Africans, conscious that their own land is proving less and less able to support them, but not fully conscious of the reasons, covet the much more fertile land of the Europeans, without realizing that that fertility is not an accident of nature but the calculated result of a proper system of farming, whereas the poverty of their own soil is due to its mismanagement. The natural feeling is unfortunately being exploited by African and Indian politicians, who see in it a most promising way of stirring up anti-European emotions.

One cannot be long in Kenya without feeling a political reason a good deal more developed than in the other territories—largely, I think, because all races are more advanced politically in Kenya than elsewhere, rather than because of any fundamental difference of circumstances. It's the same road, but Kenya has got farther along. Political consciousness develops more quickly in towns than in the countryside, and Nairobi and Mombasa are much the largest towns in East Africa. They are also the centres of political activity.

The vernacular press, even great latitude under our laws of free speech, keeps up a steady flow of vituperative and inflammatory half-truths, and sometimes lies directed against the Government and Europeans in general, and is a major factor in stirring up racial feeling. One of the hazards of administration is now the appearance of agents from Nairobi who deliberately provoke African tribesmen into obstructing Government measures taken in their own interests, and sometimes intimidate tribal authorities into taking decisions against their own judgment.

Some of this political agitation is directed and financed from India, and though of course this is impossible to prove is said to have a link with Moscow, which in its efforts to weaken British power is hardly likely to have overlooked a region of such strategic importance. It is a theory probably not without foundation that the recent strike in Mombasa and the federal strike being so much talked about have Communist-trained organizers behind it.

The African politician's solution of the land question is simple—give up the European Highlands. That would be a political gesture, not an economic solution. Economically it

Brigadier Mackeson's statement that our primary purpose was to raise the morale of living in the Colonial Peoples and not our own interests.

We have to see that Colonial man-power is physically fit, he continued, and that is one of the tremendous problems facing us, especially in East Africa. Between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn something like 60% of the population suffers from the ravages of hookworm and the illness that follows from it, and then there are the ravages of the tsetse fly.

I am perfectly prepared to welcome whatever help we may get in man-power towards building up this nation and the Colonies, but I cannot keep on seeing us building up African or other Colonial physical fodder in order to provide troops for the country, carrying out perhaps pointers in the form of which no consultation has taken place with the Africans themselves. I strongly reject that part of the last and gallant gentleman's speech in which he suggested that the African might make a contribution to our military.

BRIGADIER MACKERON: "Perhaps I did not make it clear that in my view all these men must be volunteers. In those circumstances surely the hon. Member, whatever his views, might change that opinion?"

MR. E. L. GANDER DOW: "I expressed pleasure that all sides of the House were showing interest in the Empire, and that tributes had been paid to the King's African Rifles, with whom his brother had served until he lost his life between Mombasa and Coylon. He suggested that male labour from the Colonial Empire should be brought to help in British homes."

Colour-bar in the Army

MR. WILKES thought the debate had revealed anxiety on both sides of the House that the Colonial Office and the War Office were losing an immense opportunity through a lack of imaginative approach.

During the debates on the 1946 Estimates attention had been drawn to a proposed reduction of Colonial forces from 320,000 in 1946-47 and 8,500 in 1947-48. There had been a reconsideration of those figures as a result of the need to rearm, and it was now every colour position from the defence point of view, and the use of man-power, etc. asked for an assurance that there is no conflict between the Colonial Office and the War Office with regard to the use of these in accord with the vast resources that have been made of the vast territory of the world which this country has to administer in the Colonies.

With this matter brought to the attention of the Defence Committee as a matter of urgency, so that the whole rôle of the Colonial Forces may be considered afresh in the light of the new needs of imperial defence.

Men and women in the Colonial Empire are no longer content merely with the more menial tasks in the Colonial Army. They are not content with pioneer work. They want the full status and dignity of citizenship, with the concomitant military responsibility. Therefore I want to go into this matter of the colour-bar generally, and ask the representative of the Colonial Office some questions.

It is intended to relax the colour-bar to allow Africans as well as Indians, an opportunity should these facilities be of going to Sandhurst and of participating in the senior officers' courses in this country, is there going to be a reversion to the old pre-war practice of allowing Indians possibly but certainly not Africans into the higher establishments?

Voluntary recruitment from my own experience of the Colonial Empire, will be much accelerated if I can make it clear to the Colonial Peoples that they can join the British Army if they come in at all, with a full responsibility and a full right of imperial citizenship, and that no position, no course, no establishment shall be barred to them should they have the necessary initiative and ability to benefit by it. This is a most important matter, there is nothing between the two Houses on this question, and I hope that the Colonial Office will treat it as a matter of urgency.

Africa has had great privileges by the very enhanced rôle it has adopted in this matter. The A.F. West African Light Infantry and the A.F. East African Light Infantry, and there are men employed as Colonial welfare officers who have gained very high decorations for gallantry. There is no reason why the A.F. Liberalism should not be translated to the other Services, and every opportunity given to our Colonial fellow citizens to play the fuller part possible. I would like the Colonial Office to give consideration to an arrangement whereby a quarter of the allowances to stand in the way of the most vigorous efforts being made to utilize to the full that magnificent

feeling of loyalty made manifest to us during the war and which still exists among our Colonial fellow citizens, so that they may relieve this country of the very heavy burden which in recent years this country has borne almost alone."

Dispersal of Industries to Colonies

MAJOR LEGGE-BOURKE said that no fact stood out more clearly than that we must consider the dispersal of our defences, and therefore the dispersal of our industries. Many industrialists felt it extremely difficult to do that, but unless the Economic Advisory Council was given some priority for defence and was allowed not to consider defence as outside its field altogether, and unless the advisory council for the Colonies considered the matter of defence, and particularly the building of dispersed industries throughout the Commonwealth and Empire, it would fail in its task.

There are other things on which we must concentrate more than anything else is not so much to bring man-power from the Colonies to this country, but to try to train the man-power in the Colonies, and, indeed, in the dominions as well, so that they may become skilled technicians alongside our own, and, if necessary, that we should be prepared to send our technicians to help train them, so that they can build up industries in the Colonies, and so that we can base regional defence not merely on man-power, but also on the great industries to keep it fully equipped."

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the course of his reply that all must be grateful to the hon. Member for Hythe for having initiated the debate in such a manner and in particular the two statements—that whereas there might have been exploitation in the past we were determined that there should be none in the future, and that the development of the Colonies now proposed was primarily for the benefit of the Colonies and secondarily for ourselves.

I am sure, continued Mr. IVOR THOMAS, that it will be of the utmost value in the Colonial Empire that these sentiments should go out as the unanimous voice of the whole House, and that on such a matter there is no division of party. I repudiate the suggestion that we are a third-class Power, but we should be prepared to rely solely on the 47,000,000 people of the Empire, and to remain at first-class Power because we are the centre of the world. We are the centre of a great commonwealth and empire, and as long as the United Kingdom remains the centre of that great Commonwealth and Empire our voice will inevitably command attention in the councils of the world.

Britain's Need the Colonial Opportunity

The theme to which we are working in the Colonial Office is that Great Britain's needs is the Colonial opportunity. It is a unique opportunity for us to help ourselves and at the same time to lend the Colonial Empire to standards that have not hitherto been thought possible.

The man-power in the Colonies has rightly been described as one of our great untapped assets. In the Colonies there is unemployment. In West Africa supply and demand are practically in equilibrium. In East Africa there is a great excess of labour. There is competition for labour, for example, between the steel industry and the groundnut scheme, and many industries and in attempt to obtain labour. In the Far East there is a shortage of labour, of a quite in particular directions.

Perhaps the greatest problem that we have to face in Colonial labour is that of arranging about a vastly increased productivity. Some people in moments of forgetfulness or of stress accuse the African of being lazy. I do not think that is a fair position. The African is easy-going but not lazy. The heart of the problem is that ages of disease, undernourishment, and malnutrition have weakened his capacity for work, and one of the main problems before us is to restore that capacity for work by medical measures and better nutrition. Many steps are being taken in that direction. If we can raise the productivity of Colonial labour, and especially of African labour, the possibilities before the world, and before our own Empire in particular, are very great.

It is almost platitudinous to say that the general objectives of British Colonial policy are self-government, self-finance, and self-defence, and I wish hon. Members to study the implications of that policy. It is not possible to have real self-government unless a country is able to look after its own defences. It would be necessary, of course, to take part in international arrangements, but a country such as the United Kingdom has to do that

East African Army Corps of 100,000 Men Proposed

Central and South Africa Will Become Empire's Strategic Centre

N EAST AFRICAN ARMY CORPS of 100,000 men and a West African army corps of similar strength were advocated in the House of Commons last week by BRIGADIER MACKESON, who declared that Central Africa and South Africa would within a few years become the strategic centre of the Empire and that inadequate use was being made of Colonial man-power.

BRIGADIER MACKESON, speaking on the motion for the adjournment of the House, said, *inter alia*:

"For many years there will be no surplus of cereals other than perhaps maize from the British Colonies, wealth, and there is little chance of exporting meat from the Colonial Empire in large quantities. On the other hand there is a tremendous potential, particularly in connection with the export of aerodromes, fruit, minerals, tea, and many other things. Owing to the war there will be a delay of at least three years, and in many cases up to 10 years, before we in this country will receive the benefits of any development schemes put into force.

"We should make clear that in any plan for the Colonies we are working primarily for the Colonial people and only incidentally for ourselves. Our duty as Members of Parliament, representing to some extent constitutionally 60 million people in the Empire, is to think primarily of the people in the Colonies and only incidentally ourselves. In the Colonial Empire there have on enormous areas which have not been developed over past generations—Colonial man-power. There was a time when the white man exploited the black. In no conditions must that state of affairs return. We must try to raise the standard of living and education of our fellow citizens of the Empire. Doing so, we shall raise our own.

Colonial Man-Power

How can Colonial man-power help this country and mankind as a whole? For instance, by building air bases and ports. We have 12,000 troops in the Colonies two days before the beginning of the war. By May, 1943 that number had leaped to an astounding figure of 472,000. Now it is down to 37,800. The figures for the British Army are quite different. In 1939 we had, excluding India, 185,000 troops. We had in June, 1943, nearly 800,000, and we have 854,000 today. The Colonial Armies, twice the size it was before the war, whereas the British Army is four times the size.

"We are losing a great potential source of man-power by not using more African troops. I do not mean that they should be used for occupation. I am thinking of very big areas and believe that we should have an army corps in East Africa and an army corps in West Africa of about 100,000 each. Central Africa and South Africa will be the strategic centre of the Empire in a few years' time, when rockets increase their range. If we get the best educated young Englishman we could, help not only our own man-power, but also the Africans.

"I am envisaging a big African army with about three years' minimum term of service. The last six months at least would be served in vocational training—learning the veterinary service, agriculture, methods that should be used to stop soil erosion, simple engineering, and so on. In other words, that the man should then go out to be fully trained and on reserve for six years, an educated citizen, intelligently handled.

"I do not believe that the Government, or any Government, could easily solve the educational problem in the Colonies. We have a tremendous number of teachers to find in this country, and goodness knows how we can find the necessary cadre to increase education abroad. By taking on the best of these men as volunteers for three, six or nine years we would be able to make them first-class junior administrators in the Colonies and in civil life. A certain proportion of appointments in the Colonial Service might be reserved for them. I would ask the hon. Gentleman in particular to investigate with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Royal Air Force how far

we can take Colonial man-power and mechanical ground jobs of aerodromes. Before long the African continent will depend very largely on the number of aerodromes it possesses.

"We want to see Africa eventually brought into the Commonwealth as a self-governing Dominion, or, if that word may be, we shall no doubt change our words as time goes on. A great contribution can be made by us to the people of the Colonies and they can make a great contribution to us. In our present shortage of troops we should recruit more soldiers in Africa, not for offensive purposes but for internal work and as potential reserves to support U.N.O. later on, but at present to support the British way of life."

Teach Colonies the Dignity of Labour

MR. HAROLD DAVIES suggested that the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour should look more to our Colonial Dependencies and the Commonwealth to help Great Britain solve her man-power problem. He continued:

"We often forget that a magnificent lot of work the East Africans did in Burma. Did we use the well-trained East African corps of man-power, or did we just send it to Africa and disperse it wildly, with no attempt to use it for the best development of Africa? If we have been doing this in the past, this is where our Colonial Office must give itself a jolt and look into the use of this man-power that served in the forces.

"I am all against creating the habit of 'pen-pushers'—men who are just pushing a pen, who are neither fish, fowl, nor good nor bad, who become declassified as far as their own people are concerned and as far as the whole people are concerned. I believe it is by some form of labour camps, under the Army, if we can show the mistakes of the tribal customs, maintaining the best of those customs, about creating pen-pushers all over the Colonies. We must create in the Colonies Ruskin's dignity of labour; and that means first-class plan of mass education. Do not let us begin with half-studies, but on a lower scale, where we can teach ordinary Colonial men and women who have a kind of common sense, and in some conditions, a richness of imagination, often on a broad scale, that of the white man, to build roads, simple methods of drainage, simple methods of the best use of their cattle and pasture. Our Colonial Office, spending millions on this, but are they beginning right at the top of right at the bottom? We ought to create a class of well-trained people to teach their elementary things along with to prepare we think of an academic thing, that is, British man-power, and woman-power is once again."

Ethiopia Potential Danger Spot

MR. BAKER WHITE said that we were faced in terms of Imperial Strategy with the problem of finding something to replace the Indian Army for service abroad in war and perhaps in peace. African man-power was one of our few untapped reserves. With many African peoples, a profession of arms was perhaps the most honourable and could be followed, and the late war had shown that the Africans made first-class pioneer battalions. Among the African people were some of the finest military men in the world. The King's African Rifles was a regiment with a record second to none, and there was the Sudan Defence Force.

"Africa," he concluded, "is a vital link in our Imperial communications, but it is more than that. It is a place with enormous economic possibilities. His Majesty's Government have recognized that, and are developing the groundnut scheme and others backed by a £100,000,000 loan. But it is no use developing all these great resources unless we have proper forces to defend them. Side by side with the development of the labour force for economic purposes there must be a proper deployment of the forces for Imperial defence.

"It will come to be seen more and more that there is a potential danger spot in Africa, and that danger spot is Ethiopia. Some very peculiar things are going on there at present, and unless we have proper defences we may find most unpleasant reactions on parts of the African Empire. I urge the Government to press ahead with a scheme for a great African army, which in the past has come into being a record as glorious and fearless as that of the Indian Army."

MR. RANKIN recalled that there was a time in the development of the African Colonies when for every £12 of wealth created we had taken £10 and left £1 for the Natives. He recalled that fact he welcomed

posed to their advantage no less than our own, an Imperial Conference ought surely to be summoned.

We do not of course regard a conference as a satisfactory substitute for leadership without which results never rise to the needs of the day. Again and again we have admitted serious shortcomings in the present British Imperial affairs to lack of good leadership. It is hardly need, highly probable, that this newspaper has published more leading articles on one aspect or another of the problem than on any other subject—not including German colonial ambitions, of which we wrote so often for so many years. Few things have been more significant in the past week than the fact that Mr. Attlee and his team have been condemned outright for their inadequate leadership in high crisis by influential newspapers which have previously ranked as their supporters, among them *The Times*, *Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle* and *Daily Mirror*. That sudden change cannot have been lightly taken. Chamberlain changed to challenge because it was felt that the Cabinet had no plan proper to the emergency. With few exceptions, the Press is, unfortunately, as blind as Parliament to the ways in which the Empire could and should lay in planning the way out of the predicament which, as we have said, is not that of the United Kingdom alone. It is pertinent to note that we criticized the American Loan Agreement because it did not take the Empire sufficiently into account, and the objections which we then voiced—a day when most newspapers and politicians were as delighted as they had been at the time of Munich—were now regarded as having been fully justified.

But is it true that this crisis is the affair of the whole Commonwealth? To take first the Colonial Empire, since that is the direct responsibility of the Imperial Parliament, there can be no room for doubt about the answer. If the trustee who now contributes large sums annually to the sustenance and advancement of many wards should not be able to pay his own way, how could he continue to aid his dependents scattered about the world? If the British mode of living has to be so altered that many little luxuries must be given up and necessities reduced, how can they be bought from the Colonies? And if the Colonies cannot sell, mainly to this country, whatever they produce, how can they purchase the wide range of articles indispensable for that improvement in their standards of living which we committed to them? Merely to pose these

questions suffices to prove that the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories are deeply concerned in the matter. The Dominions, generally speaking, still find Great Britain the best market for their products, the best source from which to draw raw materials and manufactured goods, and by no means least, the truly dependable support in time of peace or threat of war. So the Dominions and the Colonial Empire are vitally affected, practically, economically and psychologically, by Britain's straits, and by the measures considered for adoption in this critical situation.

Strong bonds of sympathy and family feeling have to be considered. Few wars within a generation have proved the strength of that attachment, which the rest of the world underestimated before Little England of the world was an Empire-Mindedness, and even at the time of Blackirk. There should be no place for the suggestion that Britons in high places fail to keep the Empire in the forefront of their minds at all times. Yet, as we have pointed out, ministers committed that grave fault in their speeches in the House of Commons, and in his address to the nation on Sunday night (an address also heard in many parts of the Overseas Empire) the Prime Minister mentioned the Commonwealth only twice, first in a passing reference to "the help which our fellow members of the Commonwealth are giving us so generously" and in the final sentence: "We need to have vision to see beyond the immediate trials of a Britain free and prosperous, a member of a great Commonwealth of free nations, taking its part in a world society of peaceful and happy peoples." Empire-mindedness is clearly not a distinguishing characteristic of this Government (but it must in justice be added that its plans for Colonial development are imaginative, bold and urgent). That makes still more strange and regrettable its forgetfulness that the Empire should come first in planning Britain's course in crisis. The wise course, we repeat, is to bring together at the earliest possible moment the leaders of all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

Colonial Office List. Until 1940 there was an annual "Dominions Office and Colonial Office List," published privately. Now the "Colonial Office List" has been issued as an official reference book (H.M. Stationery Office, 10s. 6d.). It contains a mass of information about the organization of the Colonial Office and a great deal of useful data about each unit of the Colonial Empire. The volume, as up to date as possible work can be in present circumstances, will meet a real need for more than six years have elapsed since the previous

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by the speeches made in the House of Commons on one of the greatest economic crises in the history of the nation, Members of Parliament appear to have agreed on one thing. The British Empire is the only one that can be saved, and not of the British Empire as a whole. Before the discussions began at Westminster messages were arriving from the Dominions and the Colonies to assure the Mother Country of their eagerness to do everything in their power to help. Apparently, however, Ministers and Ex-Ministers with the Conservatives as much to blame as the Socialists—were determined to do this narrowly, and back-benchers, with tragically few exceptions, were content to keep the debate within such unreal limits. Much was inevitably said of America and there were numerous references to Western European economy, but not even one speaker seized the opportunity to deliver a ringing call for an Empire approach to what is a matter of life and death for the Empire as an entity. That is sober fact, not hyperbole and even one who really understands the structure of the Empire and its place in the world must have expected that Her Majesty's Ministers in the United Kingdom would at long last invite the leading spokesmen for the Overseas Empire to fly to London to take counsel together

that in short-term and long-term measures there might be common action in the light of the fullest knowledge and in the spirit of closest comradeship.

To reply that the above difficulties and requirements have been fully explained to other British Governments is not to answer the point which is that the British peoples to-day need inter-Imperial Conference. Should be Convened.

tion of economic policy and personal consultation to their leaders as desperately as the Allies ever needed similar steps in the military sphere. During the war there were frequent meetings at the highest level (to quote the jargon beloved of politicians and senior civil servants) but it was nevertheless necessary to create many committees and boards representative of various nations. To-day the planning of the governing and non-self-governing dominions of the Crown should be as close as that of Great Britain and the United States during years of war and their needs for mutual consultation and responsibility for intimate judgment and action now none would forfeit stature or status. Consultation is essential to co-operation and cohesion, and the good will of hundreds of millions of British subjects across the oceans is to be harnessed most effectively in a crucial

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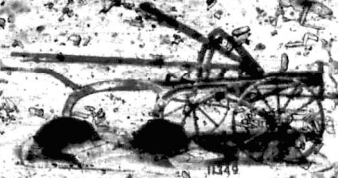
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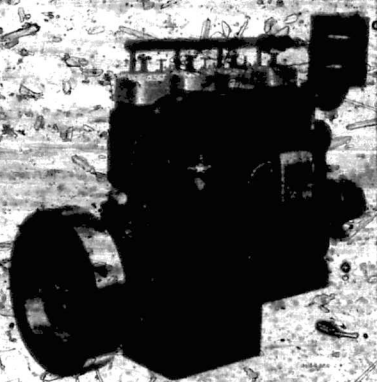
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