

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

No.

1946

6d weekly, 9s yearly, post free

Volume 22, No. 1, 1946

Published at the G.P.O. by the

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**Company Meeting**

**British Central Africa Company**

**Statement by Sir A. Montague Barlow**

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London last Thursday.

THE RT. HON. SIR ANDREW MONTAGUE BARLOW, K.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the company.

The Chairman's statement declared to the shareholders that the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1945, showed the accounts worked on during the year, investments, and trading results for 1945 against £28,013, and in order that the directors recommended the same net dividend and bonus as in the previous year. The statement continued in part:

**Only Moderate Profit**

**Tobacco.**—The company had 550 acres under tobacco, compared with 423 acres in 1943-4, and yield averaged 454 lb. per acre, against 490 lb. December was characterized by spasmodic rain falls, interspersed with hot, dry spells, which caused heavy mortality among the young plants; rains continued during the next three months with but little sunshine; the plants failed to recover properly from this set-back and a light weight crop was the result. Rain prices were realized for the better quality leaf, but the crop showed only a moderate profit compared with the previous year.

The season started favourably with good early rains, but later the rainfall was less satisfactory. The final yield per acre was 419,654 lb. as against 490 lb. in 1944. An increase of approximately 10 per cent was proposed to the Ministry of Food as satisfactory prices.

**Cotton.**—The acreage was slightly less at 1,417 acres, against 1,422 in 1944, and the output 532 tons against 605 tons. In view of continuous wet, unless weather in January, February and March, which made the fields waterlogged and difficult to work the output was unsatisfactory. Most of the output was sold in South Africa at a profit.

**Sisal.**—Nyasaland Estates Ltd., in which your company has an 85% interest, produced 341 tons of sisal and raw in 1945, compared with 359 tons in 1944. The sales showed a substantial profit, the output being practically all taken by local industrial undertakings.

**Current Prospects**

**Land.**—During the year 180 acres were sold for £100,000. Since September 10, 1945, upward movement has now been in sales of the company's land. This is satisfactory and points to growing interest in Nyasaland by prospective buyers. In the last six or seven months enquiries have been entered into or are under negotiation for the sale of some 1,700 acres at prices averaging £3 to £4 and some small parcels at higher prices.

**Tobacco.**—Again in the last few months the weather has been far from disastrous. Auction sales began in April, and prices offered were better than last year, some really good prices being realized for the first quality brights.

**Tea.**—The output of tea is somewhat down as compared with the same period last year, but the general manager writes not apprehensively of prospects during the coming months.

**Sisal and Sowa.**—Work has been interfered with by recent heavy rains. Sowa harvesting is in progress, with difficulties of transport, markets must remain somewhat uncertain, and results must depend upon the particular market in which we are able to dispose of our stocks.

**Welfare.**—I mentioned last year our efforts to improve Native conditions as to housing, sanitation, medical attendance and so on, and this has continued. The programme for building huts for Native workers launched a year ago is being steadily pressed forward and the plans for these huts have been approved by official authority; difficulty in obtaining materials, however, especially cement, has been a cause of delay.

Sir Sydney Abraham, K.C., who has held high judicial office in East Africa, has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into conditions of landholding in Nyasaland; your company will offer him all assistance in the course of his inquiry.

**Tribute to War-time Staff**

I concluded by expressing the most warm and cordial thanks of the Board and shareholders to Mr. Kay, our general manager, with headquarters in Nyasaland, and to Mr. Poulton in London and their staffs for their loyal, energetic and effective work. Those interested in your company are not likely to forget how admirably your officials and staff carried through all the difficulties and dangers of the war, especially those in London, who faced with gallantry the air raids and inconvenience and discomfort resulting from the bombing of the company's premises.

**Municipal Schemes for Nairobi**

Nairobi Municipality has in mind a £1,000,000 five-year building plan and another £1,000,000 scheme for sewerage, water and road works. Of the first £1,000,000 more than £350,000 will be spent on building projects immediately connected with African needs. For Europeans with modest incomes the Council is considering the erection of an experimental block of flats, for it is not thought that private enterprise can cope so effectively as public ownership with this type of building.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Northern Rhodesia has raised £21,000 for its Food for Britain Fund.

A party of Russian doctors is on its way to Addis Ababa to supervise the building of hospitals for the Ethiopian Government.

The crew motor vessel MIPYA of 450 tons, built by the Government for Nyasaland Railways, and assembled at Mombasa, is now in service on Lake Nyasa.

The longest Inghis bridge in the world has been built across the Tana River at Garissa by the 54th Field Company of East African Engineers. The bridge has a span of 360 feet, and was completed in less than two months.

A scheme whereby the waters of the White Nile would be canalized from Jonglei to the north of the river Zeraf, south of Malakal, a distance of 200 miles, has been submitted by the Egyptian Government to the Sudan authorities.

The Government has appointed a Committee and Native Advisory Board to investigate the financial and economic conditions of the people of the Province of Northern Rhodesia, and to advise the Government on the best means of improving the standard of living of the people.

The annual report of the Board of Southern Rhodesia contains recommendations for the establishment of three national parks: the Chimanimani Mountains, the Wankar Gorge, and by extension of the Victoria Falls Reserve.

The Uganda Society in Scotland will hold its annual luncheon and general meeting at the Oval Club, Edinburgh, on Thursday, July 11, when the Kabaka of Buganda will be their guest. Other East Africans or East Africans on leave, who wish to attend should notify Mr. H. A. Tomkowiak, the General Secretary, 1 Glenferrie Road, Edinburgh.

## Joint Colonial Surveys

(Continued from page 1099)

Service. In many colonies there are not as yet facilities for acquiring the technical qualifications that would be required for this service, and until they can be provided may be necessary to work out either some scheme of scholarships to enable students to come to this country, or a system of apprenticeships to the Central Government matter might be brought to the notice of the Inter-Departmental Commission.

The suggestion was made to ask the Inter-Departmental Commission to consider the possibility of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, or the Government of Northern Rhodesia, or the Government of the United Kingdom Government, or the Government of the Central Government, to take on the same as a condition of the survey, with a similar letter of introduction, the power of loan or their own account.

The results of the survey work remaining to be done in the territories of 100,000 square miles in the East and Central Africa regions embracing Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British Somaliland, Zanzibar and Pemba, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. Tanganyika heads the list with 60,000 square miles, followed by Northern Rhodesia with 27,000, Kenya 219,730, Uganda 100,000, British Somaliland 63,000, and Nyasaland 49,000. Wholly unsurveyed areas account for 809,416 square miles of the total.

The members of the sub-committee were Sir Gerald Clayton, Chairman, Major General G. Cheetham, Brigadier M. Holmes, Major General Wood, and Mr. C. G. Eastwood.

## Of Commercial Concern

This year's harvest of tung-oil in Nyasaland is estimated at 269,000 lb., as compared with last year's 130,320 lb. The whole of the 1946 output was sold for export to make paint.

Mr. H. W. S. Sinclair, President of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, has told the shareholders of the company that the company has secured an oil concession covering the whole of the area, and offers a good chance of finding oil.

The Ministry of Supply has announced that the price of consumer goods in Kenya, as measured by returns received from representative dealers, is 62.4% above the pre-war level. Imported articles cost 72.3% and local products 54.1% more than in 1939. Sugar and most vegetables have increased in price, while macaroni, vermicelli, rice, and ghee show a slight decrease.

## East African Derris

The Ministry of Supply will continue to purchase all derris produced in East Africa during 1946 at a price based on 1s. 1d. per pound L.A.S. East African ports for root containing 5% rotenone, with a premium of 2d. per lb. for each one-tenth of 1% up to 5%, and 1d. per pound thereafter. For root with a rotenone content below 5%, an amount of 2d. per lb. is deducted for each one-tenth of 1% down to 3%, which is the minimum acceptable.

## E.A.A.C. Plane Wrecked

An East African Airways Corporation aeroplane carrying five passengers, including a two-months-old baby, crashed in heavy bush near the Tana River last Friday while flying from Mombasa to Nairobi. It was not until Monday that the marooned travellers were picked up by a relief plane and flown to Port Harcourt aerodrome. Food and water had meantime been dropped to them.

## Tribute to Mr. Church

A memorial service was held at the church in Mombasa on July 1st, 1946, to commemorate the death of Mr. J. H. Church, who died on June 27th, 1946. The service was held at the church in Mombasa, and was attended by a large number of people. The service was held at the church in Mombasa, and was attended by a large number of people.

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NEW ADLAND

# Alternatives to Alternatives

## Lord Francis Scott's Suggestions

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, President of the Executive Council of Kenya, a former leader of the European elected members, has published a critique of the "alternative proposals" which were published over the signatures of eight of the members of the I.M.A. during recently held discussions. He has now issued a pamphlet containing his own ideas. The pamphlet is a very long explanatory paragraph which contains a number of suggestions for adjustments to be made in the constitution of the territories. He suggests that the territories should be divided into three groups, the first group being Kenya, the second group being Uganda, and the third group being Tanganyika. He suggests that the territories should be divided into three groups, the first group being Kenya, the second group being Uganda, and the third group being Tanganyika. He suggests that the territories should be divided into three groups, the first group being Kenya, the second group being Uganda, and the third group being Tanganyika.

### Constitution of East African Council

For the first time, he states, the Executive Council proposed for the East African Council should be formed for a period of two years in the first instance. The three Governments would be ex-officio members of whom one in each should be Chairman. There should be one official member for each territory in the Council. The other members would be all the non-official members of the Executive Councils of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika (the Governors of British crown and official members of the Executive Council in number not exceeding those of the other territories). It is suggested that the proposed Executive Council should also be appointed by the Council of Ministers. It should have no legislative powers, but exercise authority over such

matters as (a) research, (b) tourist control, and (c) industrial research; the funds for these purposes being voted by the territorial legislatures.

At a meeting in Machakos Lord Francis Scott had said that the question of co-ordinating the common services had assumed quite unwarranted importance, and that in his judgment there was no more than two or three subjects on which it was necessary to have improved co-ordination. He hoped that dissatisfaction with the former proposals would not be used to pillory the elected members.

### Meetings in Public

That meeting recommended that the elected members should review their "alternatives" in the light of public discussion, careful consideration being especially given to the suggestion that the Governors' Conference should be continued for a period with the addition of the existing non-official members of the Executive Councils of the territories, and that as a general rule its meetings should be held in public.

Major FRANK JONES, M.L.C., said at a recent meeting in Thika: "We will never accept that the Asian community shall be entitled to participate in the trusteeship of the indigenous peoples, a trusteeship which was handed to Europeans and which we have no intention of sharing with any other community. We have got to persuade Africans that their progress depends on European settlement, and in order to do so I would risk considerable increased African membership on a number of public bodies, even though I feel that there are few really fit for it."

## Criticism by Indians

Representatives of the Indian communities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have met in Mombasa under the chairmanship of Mr. H. K. Jaffer, M.L.C. of Uganda.

A statement issued after the conference said (in part):

"The Indian communities in East Africa ventilate their opposition to the political union of the East African territories.

"The Indian communities in East Africa have been averse to any proposal which would give the chief reason being the fact that the Indian community of Kenya, European settlers, to do so would risk considerable increased African membership on a number of public bodies, even though I feel that there are few really fit for it."

As the final decision on the constitution of the three territories would ultimately come before the British Parliament, and as the principle of equal representation of the three communities, Indian, African and European, has been accepted, it is suggested that the scheme of closer economic association of the East African territories.

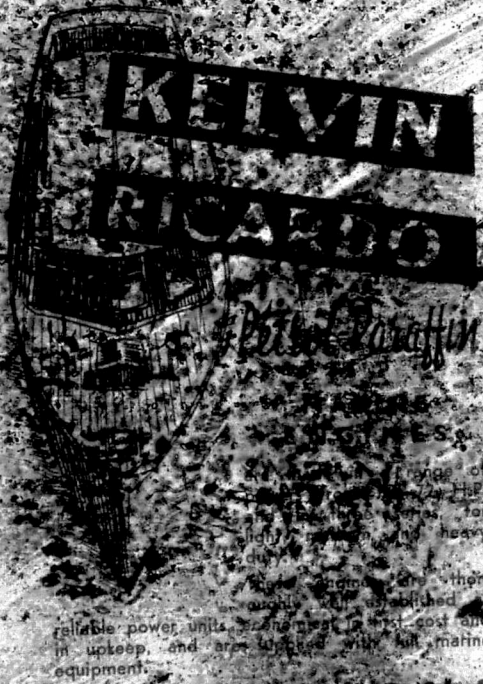
This suggestion is conditional on the principle of equal representation for the three major communities being observed in later as well as in spirit right through.

Regarding the proposal that the members of the Central Legislature be fixed by the High Commission, it is suggested that the number be either reduced to three or increased to six and the principle of equal representation of the three major communities should be preserved.

Advisory Committees or boards must be appointed on the same basis as the Central Legislature. Members to be nominated by the representatives of each group in the Central Legislature on equal basis and not on the so-called "majority" principle, which is nothing more than a camouflage to have overwhelming preponderance of the European element.

The new departments should be placed by the Central Legislature and not by the decision of the High Commission. It is suggested that a majority of the members of the Council be necessary to carry any such proposal.

It is also suggested that advisory committees on the African side be appointed now, and that the members of the Council be appointed on the same basis as the Central Legislature. It is suggested that the members of the Council be appointed on the same basis as the Central Legislature.

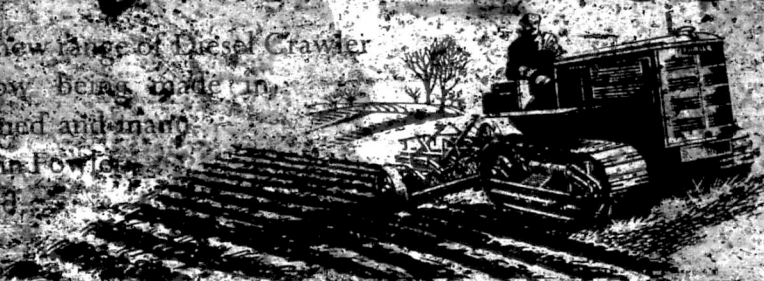


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Parliament

Conditions for Sisal Workers  
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IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SQUADRON LEADER DONNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the recent increase in the price of sisal any measures would be taken to ensure improvements in the housing and conditions of labourers on sisal estates; and whether such measures would be taken on sisal estates in East Africa under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Mr. George Hall: I have approved a scheme under which the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika will agree for £2,10s. per ton out of the recent increase in the price of sisal to be retained to the credit of the producer, and paid out on certificate from the Labour Department that sums equivalent to this credit have been expended on improved housing and other welfare facilities. This will be applicable to estates under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Total expenditure under this scheme will be of the order of £250,000 a year, in addition to a substantial contribution from the industry's other resources.

SQUADRON LEADER DONNER: In view of the reluctance of the Custodian of Enemy Property to invest any capital on this purpose, as he regarded himself merely as a temporary administrator, can you have any assurance that there will be no delay or repetition of this experience now?

Mr. Hall: I think this is a very good start. It will provide a substantial amount of money.

Mr. Sorenson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India for the latest estimate of the number of Indians in Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa, and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. A. H. Morrison in reply said that the following estimates for East Africa were available: Kenya, 1,100,000; Uganda, 1,547,000; Tanganyika, 1,700,000; Southern Rhodesia, 2,547,000; Northern Rhodesia, 1,591,000; British Somaliland, 570,000; Zanzibar and Pemba, 14,000 (1931). In each case the figures are less than 1% of the total population of the region. The total population of the four East African territories included in Africa.

Smuts in Egypt

General Smuts, speaking in the South African House of Assembly last week, said: "I agreed with Mr. Bowen that there should be no vacuum in the East and that if the present treaty goes something must be put in its place which will offer security in the Empire's lines of communication. The Egyptian, British and Dominion Governments are vitally interested in the Canal as an artery of world communications. There is no doubt that if this route were ruptured or endangered we should strike away one of the most important supports of world peace and security."

Rhodesian Income Tax

The total of income tax due in Southern Rhodesia for the year ended March 31, 1946, was £5,740,015. The report of the Commissioner of Taxes shows that 33 persons (seven of them single) earned income of over £1000. There were 1,530 persons with incomes between £1,000 and £1,500; 673 between £1,500 and £2,000; 462 between £2,000 and £2,500; 195 between £2,500 and £3,000; 87 between £3,000 and £3,500; 46 between £3,500 and £4,000; 26 between £4,000 and £4,500; 21 between £4,500 and £5,000; 13 between £5,000 and £6,000; and 16 between £6,000 and £7,000. The largest number of taxpayers are in the £500-£800 range in which 3,335 persons contributed a total of £7,136. The statistics indicate that 4,467 single persons with a total taxable income of £2,376,091 were charged £39,200; 6,458 married persons had a total taxable income of £8,477,065. The classification of sources of income for individuals and companies shows that trade, commerce and industry was charged a net amount of £1,984,480; mining, £929,431; farming, £477,509; professions, £55,995; employment (public services, etc.), £293,002; railways, £878,220; and miscellaneous (banks, trusts, insurance, etc.) £67,242.

Southern Rhodesian Air Services

Three Vickers Viking aircraft and five De Havilland Doves have been ordered for the Southern Rhodesian air services and are expected to start arriving in the Colony in August at the rate of one a month of each type. More planes are needed because more people are travelling by air. The policy is to buy only British-made planes. The Doves have also bought for Sudan Airways has a cruising speed of 163 m.p.h. and carries seven or eight passengers; the Viking cruises at 120 m.p.h. and carries 24. Both are of all-metal construction, twin-engine design and have the latest radio and navigation aids. The planes now in service will continue to be used for the Colony's interterritorial routes in the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland routes.

Kenya Karamania

Since the government of authority still prevails in this colony, the Kenya Karamania Cricket Club has not tried to arrange an English tour this summer, but the deputy non-secretary, Mr. P. E. Wake, Batts, Hove, Sussex, has endeavored to find a place in a local team for any member of the club on leave who may wish to play. The season in East Africa will open on July 19 with a match against Mombasa Sports Club and close on January 26 with one at London. The Omeiga Settlers game will take place on October 12, 13 and 14 and on December 28, 29 and 30 the Europeans of Kenya will play the Asians.

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# TO THE NEWS

"Criminals 'Colonized'—Law is the frustrated common sense of the future's rot experience."—Sir Churchill.

"Food subsidies are costing the Exchequer more than £60,000,000 a year."—Mr. E. J. Cadbury.

"Up to now the British summer has been abominably typical."—Sir Harold Speizer-Jones, Astronomer Royal.

"Felix Topolski's smoky, Torquemada drawings freeze life and movement into permanence of paper-like bees in amber."—Mr. Robert Lind.

"Two colohels and a lance-corporal were the only soldiers to fall in for the first voluntary Sunday service at a Chathamian garrison church."—Daily Herald.

"In future the men at the coal-face will not crouch on his side and hew coal with a pick. He will be a skilled mechanic and still as good a miner as ever he was."—Mr. Shawell, Minister for Mines.

"Administration is not the strength of Whitehall. The senior officials are too busy to attend to it in the days of bureaucratic chaos; professional administrators like Lord Bledsoe are our sorest need."—The Sunday Times.

"No offer of recognition by the State was ever made to Mr. J. L. Baird, the first man to produce television in practical form."—Mr. James D. Pary (his most intimate business associate).

"The names of people who own newspapers should always be published. Taxation will gradually cause the personal ownership of newspapers to pass away. It is important to know what people own his place."—The Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"We are extremely sorry for the Solicitor-General. He is a political snipe which the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses when necessary. I will not say to get him out of a bad lie, because that would be unparliamentary, but to get out of the rough."—Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

"The development of a Socialist form of society, in which all political and economic power is concentrated in the State, where everyone depends upon the State for his livelihood, for his job, his food, his clothing, can not mean the disappearance of liberty as we know it to-day and produce really something akin to the slave State."—Mr. Anthony Eden.

"The indiscriminate praise of every crime so long as it is disguised by the name of patriotism is a boomerang bound to return with redoubled force to the Indian nation, which will have to pay heavily for it. It is thoughtless and wrong."—Mr. Gandhi.

"The French are really making headway in a quiet possession war with re-orienting the German mind and such as can feel the strutting and rubbing of their wings. The French indulged during the 1918-20 occupation, then completely changed demeanour, is a revelation."—Mr. Ferdinand Turetzky.

"I have always favoured the penal preference. In fact, I gave a constitutional vote in favour of it when I entered the House in the days when the late Mr. Snowden was Chancellor. I am not one of those who go about nibbling away at penal preference. On the contrary I am in favour of it."—Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The most certain way of preventing Germany from remaining a foe for the United Nations to control the supply of electric power in Germany, by destroying the power stations inside Germany, feeding future supplies to her by means of a series of high power stations erected outside Germany, and putting these external power stations under the control of U.N.O."—Mr. G. Villers.

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# BACKGROUND T

Violence in Palestine. In spite of these warnings there has been over a considerable period a campaign of vilification, incitement and threats of violence, which has not been confined to only one community. Furthermore, on the part of some members of the Jewish community there has been carried out a series of outrages against life and property which has resulted in loss of human lives, including many innocents. His Majesty's Government has determined that law and order are to be maintained in the territory, and to that end they will not tolerate the use of force by either community. It is, therefore, my duty to give solemn warning that it is firmly resolved to "root out terrorism" and, wherever lawlessness, from whatever source it may arise, which is sure to be dealt with by the utmost rigor and determination. The objective is to restore those conditions of order without which no progress can be made towards the solution of the problems of Palestine. The operations at present in progress under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, which are being undertaken as a first step with this end in view. They are directed against the Jewish community as a whole but solely against those few who are taking an active part in the present campaign of violence and those who are responsible for instigating and directing it. They are not reprisals; they are punitive, and are being undertaken against one section of the Jewish community merely because it is from that section that the present violence has emanated. They will cease at the earliest possible moment when this object has been achieved. The situation which has arisen demands calm and order on all sides, not a precipitated rash or irresponsible action. I rely on the good sense of what I feel must be the majority of opinion in this country to co-operate in the task of restoring peaceful conditions at the earliest possible moment.

General Sir Alan Cunningham  
High Commissioner of Palestine

has seen. "Production in the purchasing power of the dollars we shall obtain from the American loan makes the bad bargain of six months ago an even worse bargain today. What the Americans need to get out of their side of the bargain is suggested by a report issued in Washington by the U.S. Department of Commerce. It forecasts that American exports in the next five years will reach and maintain a level of £2,750,000,000 to £3,000,000,000 a year. This is more than three times the pre-war level of American exports. It compares with a British target of only 75% above pre-war figures." Mr. Bernard Harris, City editor of the *Sunday Express*.

The Answer to Socialism. Socialists have a curious delusion that self-interest is never enlightened unless it is the self-interest of a trade union or a socialist. That is in accordance with their dogmatic habit of depicting motives, policies, ideologies, and aims either black or white with no shades of gray. The truth is that self-interest is in no way incompatible with self-discipline in economic affairs as in other departments of national life the public interest is better served by the combination of the two than by the limitation of the first and that such a combination is a conspicuous feature of the "British" tradition. Starting from a psychological fallacy, Socialism goes on to sacrifice freedom in the name of efficiency without regard to other considerations of community that efficiency, in itself, is a prize with the attainment of which is not the end but a means to a further end. The approach of the individualist is to aim at a just balance between rights, obligations, and governmental actions, recognizing that these actions are not antipathetic to essentially individuality. A minimum of government should be maintained to support a network of freedom, industry, and industry, and the guiding principles of the Constitution, in the *Daily Express*.

Between 1919 and 1939 the iron and steel industry of this country after having been given some security from foreign competition spent no less than £20 million on modernization of its plants. At today's prices this figure is equivalent to over £100 million. That calculation is based on the cost of the capital installation required to produce one ton of steel billets. In 1934 the figure was about £8 12s. per ton of capacity. This has now risen to about £24 10s. per ton. It is completely fallacious to imagine that because the steel industry's plans now involve an expenditure of £168 million over six to eight years they represent a kind of death-bed repentance. Nothing of the kind. This large sum is due to the fact that the industry's own plans have been suspended, and because prices have risen so steeply since before the war. The process of the modernization of an industry never comes to an end. It is exactly like the people who clean the windows of the Houses of Parliament, who, as soon as they have finished the last window, begin again on the first." Mr. Oliver Lytton, M.C.

Inside the Moat. I am shocked to find in my own country, apparently many people in the Government of the realm whose views are not dissimilar from those of the planners and organizers of National Socialist economic squares of circles, iconoclasts and peddlars of illusions. I was in Germany in the years before the war and I know what I am talking about. That such people should capture staunch old cities like York and subsequently display ignorance of the practical business, familiar principles and true greatness of England is to my mind a haunting tragedy. What the Nazis attacked in Germany these people attack here; what best resisted the Germans in 1940, the incalculable resourcefulness of the individual they now undermine. They have begun to attack the Services through a false principle of leveling in pay and allowance scales and they have established taxation as a deterrent to work where small men are concerned, and a deterrent to employ where rich men are concerned. Whatever may happen in Central Europe in the next few years, I feel anxious about this country that what matters most of the world is what is worked out behind the white cliffs of Dover. It is inside the moat that the work will be done. — Mr. Ian Colvin, in the *National Review*.

Specialists. "George Russell used to say that if a man was needed off his own field, he was usually to be found first class on his particular ground. There is surely a lot in that. If the observations of a person on wine, women and song on town planning, education and the meaning of liberty, are flat if he has no personal light to cast upon such things, if that thrust into the core of a subject which we call wit, is lacking, then we can feel no confidence that he has pierced to the centre of his own problem. Because Churehill knew how to speak, it was felt that he would know how to act. The fact that the great mind of Lord Keynes could move freely through the fields of art made us confident that it would meet with no hindrance when it entered the field in which he claimed special knowledge, while the fact that he could be witty about finance was proof in itself that he knew what he was talking about, for no man is gay about a difficult subject unless he is in complete command of it." Mr. John Stewart Collier in *Time and Tide*.





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without leaning on the European? I agree with the implication that the danger of spoon-feeding is a very real one and that we shall get nowhere in the end if the African does not do much more for himself. But at the same time we must realize that the things we are expecting him to do are foreign to him—part of our culture, not his. Towns, clubs, modern dances, cinema, even inter-racial relations are our ideas, not his.

It is worth remembering that before we accused the African running his own show, had so strapped matters that there was very little crime or drunkenness and no prostitution. Moreover, he continually claims to be the trustees of the African and to be benefiting him by our leadership. So we must lead. I do not think that we can have it both ways, and at the present stage expect him to do all these things for himself. We must be realistic about it. Africans would scarcely use the resources themselves to start a decent inter-racial residential scheme.

But it is quite true that if we do too much for the African he will never learn to do it himself and I think that in Kenya the Government should take on more risks in handing over things to Africans to run, even if they do them, as we think, badly. What about African ward or borough councils in Nairobi for a start? And the withdrawal of district commissioners from the chairmanship of local Native councils?

Yours faithfully,  
ERSPETH HUXLEY

Oaksey, Wilts.

**Efficiency of African Labour**  
**Importance of Recreative Activities**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR.—In considering the incentives most likely to stimulate the African to maximum effort, it may be worth while to suggest that unless employers understand just why leisure has such a high priority in the African view of life there will be the danger of cutting off the supplies of energy at their very source.

We are apt to regard the traditional African play-world as so much waste of time, but within the tribal context many an impractical pursuit has yielded in the long run some solid advantage. For instance, the collective ceremony or dance resulted in group-consciousness, a valuable quality which, under the name of *esprit de corps*, was engendered in military service by other means.

The askari was for the time being taken completely out of his tribal context, and the conditions of military service, set out under six headings in the letter you have published from "Omnia Vincit", rendered superfluous the askari's traditional chosen method of intensifying his inner man. The military authorities had the supreme advantage of being able to direct all the means of promoting the askari's self-awareness. That such means were extra-tribal and alien to the African, for the askari because the African's methods of such means of stirring his faculties were in complete agreement with that of the West, was in itself a measure that led us to the choice of time, so it's some and many of it, that's the 666?

The parade ground habit of mind is necessary enough when all the men are in harness—and can, if need be, be confined to them—but it may leave the possessor in a perpetual state of irritability when dealing with the gay and giddy intruders of civil employment. Then from head offices comes the plaintive wail about the employees.

But not they rubb'd through yesterday

In their hereditary way,

And they will rub through, if they can,

To-morrow on the self same plan.

Of course deeper earnestness results in earnestness to get the most out of the African, which, human nature being what it is, may defeat its own purpose. But with the change over from a static to a dynamic

state of society in Africa, a static that is not in equilibrium but in constant motion, the motion perhaps not of genting progress in every case but of sheer change, then to borrow from the artist his description of a well-known device for imparting vigour to his composition, the employer must likewise learn to keep it loose. The employer must not screw up the parts of his machine the tight, or it will shake itself to pieces.

His only chance of making a layed workman of his employee is to leave his highest values intact, and that can be done only by preserving them obviously in a different way, the foundation that inertial society the play-world provided for the African. It is not enough for the African employee spend his spiritual holidays just how he himself chooses, because when he slips back at once into his tribal context out of which his work had taken him, and his leisure is then directed to ends that are extraneous so far as his work is concerned.

The problem is to keep his leisure hours within the context of his work as an employee, and in the long run only the employer can do that for him. The attitude expressed in such words as "I don't care how he spends his spare time, so long as he does his job properly," reveals ignorance of the still powerful forces of tribal life in Africa, forces which may serve tribal ends but which are not directed to greater efficiency and to the white man's direction.

An investigation into the means of encouraging the African to do better work must inevitably lead to the need for the wise provision of recreative activities where he is employed.

Yours faithfully,  
LYNDON HARRIS.

Whitchurch,  
Cardiff.

**More Victory Parade Blunders**  
**Discourtesy at the Colonial Office**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR.—I read with interest and concern your leading article of June 27 in regard to the treatment of the East African Contingent sent to London for the Victory Parade.

My own experience may be illuminating. Having been long resident in Uganda, I felt the urge to visit Kensington Gardens and make contact with the Bagdad contingent in the Contingent. (Chicago is a member one of the officers in the Overseas Club, he invited me along and gave me much information as to how to reach the spot.)

On the morning of Sunday, June 2, accompanied by my wife and daughter I duly arrived at the entrance to the cantonment. Two forty minute policemen barred my way with curt ceremony. After I had demonstrated one contempted to indicate a European N.C.O. attached to the Contingent, I explained my mission and asked to see the person whom I had met, and also for a list of names of those whom I knew. It was all to no avail. The N.C.O. gave me a most sharp sentence: "I am sorry, but you must go home to your family and I departed."

This was so very rude that I could have been called by the name of the person who had barred the entrance to the cantonment. I was so angry that I wrote a letter to the Contingent commander, but I was told that I would have to wait until the Contingent had departed to do so. I then wrote to the Contingent commander for the same purpose, but I was told that I would have to wait until the Contingent had departed to do so. In my own case, my treatment after my return to the Colonial Office Service, resulted at the Colonial Office to require my own family to be informed that no one was to be seen me.

Yours faithfully,  
F. M. M. M. M.

Marlborough, Wilts.

Ex-Editorial and Editor

not necessary but that steps should be taken to institute modern and hygienic methods of drying fish for the African market. The distribution of fresh fish should be promoted. This subject is becoming the attention of Government and we would urge that it be given the most important priority to be undertaken by the Government in the immediate future.

**Logistics.** It has been proposed to establish a central logging and timber control authority. This might take the form of a Government department or Government and the multiple companies might be financial interests. It is the opinion of the East Africa Commission that such an organization would be a very desirable one. It would utilize resources in these countries for the purpose of timber and would Government policy of the essential timber. The timber companies should be encouraged to establish a central logging and timber control authority.

**Mineral Resources.** The East Africa Commission has noted the great mineral resources of the East Africa region and the importance of the minerals in the development of the East Africa region. The Government should encourage the mining industry to develop its resources and to use the minerals in the East Africa region. The Government should encourage the mining industry to develop its resources and to use the minerals in the East Africa region.

**Power.** The present lack of electric power in the East Africa region is a serious problem. It not only retards industrial development but limits the extension of domestic uses for electricity. Power usually produces industry and is an adequate source of power. Power usually produces industry and is an adequate source of power. Power usually produces industry and is an adequate source of power.

The East Africa Commission has noted the general standards of living of the European population, together with the increasing wage scale of the African, tends towards an increasing use of labour-saving devices. Arising from the war and the availability of equipment, there is a large demand and there will be a steady upward trend on raw materials.

It appears that the arguments raised before the Commission that if more resources were available there would be an increasing demand for various industries such as iron works, rolling companies, furniture factories, tanning and tanning works, boat and motor repair works, iron works, bottling works, cycle repair works, and other various commodities. The East Africa Commission has noted the general standards of living of the European population, together with the increasing wage scale of the African, tends towards an increasing use of labour-saving devices.

The Commission has noted the general standards of living of the European population, together with the increasing wage scale of the African, tends towards an increasing use of labour-saving devices. Arising from the war and the availability of equipment, there is a large demand and there will be a steady upward trend on raw materials.

In view of the importance of iron and steel in the development of the East Africa region, the East Africa Commission has noted the general standards of living of the European population, together with the increasing wage scale of the African, tends towards an increasing use of labour-saving devices.

**Disals for Africa.** A project which has been the subject of much study in the East Africa Commission is a small sheet metal works to produce iron and steel for the African market. The East Africa Commission has noted the general standards of living of the European population, together with the increasing wage scale of the African, tends towards an increasing use of labour-saving devices.

Among other subjects requiring consideration by the Commission are the possible manufacture of barbed wire, fencing wire, bolts, nuts, rivets and nails, the establishment of a central engineering works and industry, central mill, chemical products, iron, steel, copper, pipes, production of foodstuffs, extension of ironworks, food processing, furniture, glass and textile manufacture.

leather products, manufacture of refractories, metal fabrication and a programme of research.

The members of the Committee are Mr. A. Royden Harrison (Chairman), Mr. J. B. Morris, Mr. C. Dr. R. S. Young and Messrs C. E. Duff, G. P. and Hugh Loishman. Between them they have wide experience of mining and metallurgy, the chemical industry, mechanical and electrical engineering and the production of agricultural and forest products.

Letters to the Editor

New-Style Africans in Kenya Government Should Take More Risks

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR—The new Africans have not Colonel Sutoff's wise advice. The African night life in Nairobi, I certainly should not assume it to be conducted on the level of a temperance society's social evening. The point I was trying to make was that the new type of African, educated with much care at places like Makerere and the Alliance High School, is a different sort of a man from his blanketed father, and as yet socially to emulate the European. I saw for myself that many of their houses are very clean and well-kept, and that there is a real desire, of course, nothing like the desire to get away from squatters.

I think that Colonel Sutoff's lurid details (and I have no doubt that they could be much more lurid yet) are really confirming my point that there is a need for closer social contacts between Europeans and educated Africans in places like Nairobi. It is well known that the gin palaces and general debauchery which were common places of English cities 100, or even 50, years ago—far worse than anything likely to be seen in Nairobi—were put down not only by the better education and economic conditions of the people, but by the provision of alternative amusements. The cinema, the dog track, the golf course, and the charabanc have ousted the gin palace and to some extent other haunts of vice. We are all most respectable these days, even if our morality is not fundamentally improved.

The fewer the alternatives for the educated African, the more likely is he to suffer the temptations suggested by Colonel Sutoff. It is in places like KHE Purawari, with facilities for reading and respectable recreation, are also valuable. An open-air club might also help a little, though that might not be an primary purpose; its main object would be to bring educated Africans and Europeans closer together and to each to understand the other's point of view. It is not so at present. So long as they merely preach at each other at each other over a wall of segregation, social relations will deteriorate instead of improving.

Colonel Sutoff's point about the women is very important. The fact that so few of them have kept pace with the men in education is like a sort of tragic and in my opinion one of the biggest mistakes we have made in policy—difficult as it has been of course to overcome African prejudice against educating females. And of course, the more and the more the young educated African are not to be seen in the garden in the town.

This is part of the general problem of the future problem, and comes as a result of the migration from the land of the new people, the new people arising, which is the result of the migration from the land of the new people, the new people arising, which is the result of the migration from the land of the new people, the new people arising.

# Industrial Development in Northern Rhodesia

## Advisory Committee's Recommendations

### THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

which we have yet seen of the prospects for the development of new industries in any territory between the Nile and the Limpopo is contained in a report issued by the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development in Northern Rhodesia and published in London towards the end of May. (Government Printer, Salisbury.)

The Committee has recommended that the Government should enact legislation to prevent duplication of the customs agreements with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa should be renewed under the present advantageous terms in order to stimulate industrial development in Northern Rhodesia, and that there should be an early definition of Government policies to the extent to which the African will be allowed to participate in skilled and semi-skilled occupations in the

### Disadvantages of Native as Industrial Worker

Attention is called to an underlying cause of the Government's policy that Native should be the industrial and domestic labour force of the economy and the Government is commencing to consider the advantages of employing them in the industrial sector.

Under this subject the report states that the Native is situated geographically in a remote area, and that the "inadequately small amount of money would require to be spent on industrial plant and equipment, and the cost of the labour force would be considerable, and the cost of the plant and equipment would involve considerable expenditure to remedy defects which at the moment is extremely limited and could be extended if necessary."

This undertaking given by Government to the industrial firms desirous of distributing or manufacturing their own products in the territory is a commendable one, and the Government is to be commended for its policy of industrial expansion in the territory. The Committee is of the opinion that the more primary industries which would naturally follow the copper mines, but for the fact that they include a considerable number of the Government's policy has been to encourage the development of the territory.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of doing with a few large secondary industries, which are situated in locations most convenient for their operation, a few Chamberlain towns.

### Using Local Materials

This report first considers a number of stages of industrial processing and industrial utilization of agricultural products, among them the following:

**Cassava.**—Production of starch from cassava, which grows well over most of the country, is considered to have no prospects.

**Cotton.**—All the evidence is held to be against the establishment of cotton growing.

**Sunflower Oils.**—The high value of seed oils in relation to bulk makes their production for export attractive. A close study is to be given to this subject. Attention is drawn to the success achieved by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne in the use of locally grown eucalyptus oils for the flotation of the mines could, it is stated, substitute imported material on large eucalyptus plantations were established.

**Jute.**—Since jute substitutes such as sunn hemp, used in Northern Rhodesia, it is suggested that samples of such fibres should be submitted to the Colonial Products Research Council in England and to the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

**Papain.**—The production of papain from pawpaws is regarded as a possible European enterprise.

**Pulsa Oil.**—Might be capable of development in conjunction with castor oil.

**Strophanthus.**—Mr. E. A. Copeman, of Lusaka, suggested that a trade in strophanthus might be developed since several species of strophanthus, a plant used by Natives for arrow poison, are found in the country. In Nyasaland the seed is collected and exported under the commercial name of komba seed; the toxic principle of which is used for medicinal purposes. The collection is not difficult, and a small export trade could be developed in Northern Rhodesia. Since no processing would be carried out locally, it is suggested that

the matter be left for action to the Agricultural Department. **Sugar Cane.**—Sugar cane can be grown in the Luano Valley, and sugar production for Native consumption has many possibilities. It would require a small trial plantation, and small-scale production of a crude sugar suitable for Native consumption on the mines. Since the most suitable lands for cane production lie within Native reserves, this development might prove difficult.

**Production of lime.**—The production of lime is an enterprise requiring special attention, and is a plantation crop requiring special attention to the soil. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made in Northern Rhodesia. The establishment of a lime industry in Northern Rhodesia was suggested by Mr. **DeWitt**, who suggested that the lime could be established on a small scale in the highlands, and the product is considered to have many possibilities for the Agricultural Department.

The report also mentions the possibility of non-agricultural industries. The report also mentions the possibility of non-agricultural industries. The report also mentions the possibility of non-agricultural industries.

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### Capital Available

It is however, not the case that the few financial institutions have shown a readiness to provide capital for industrial enterprise. If our information is correct, we believe it to be the pessimism of the Committee on this matter is evidently not shared by at least some highly experienced financiers.

**Cigarette Factories.**—Having examined the possibility of establishing a small cigarette factory, the Committee express the view that owing to the existence of trade agreements with Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, wherein Northern Rhodesian leaf tobacco enters these markets under duty free quota in exchange for the duty into Northern Rhodesia, the reduced rates of customs duties of tobacco and cigarette manufactured in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, the establishment of a tobacco factory in this territory offers the overall gain to the economy of Northern Rhodesia.

The Committee suggest, however, that if the present high excise duty on Native cigarettes were considerably reduced, the increased consumption would offset the reduction in excise duty, and this increased sale of cigarettes in Northern Rhodesia would in turn lead to a higher quota for Northern Rhodesian tobacco in the Southern Rhodesian market.

**Brewery.**—The European population is large enough to support a small brewery, and a building for such a purpose is under construction at Bulawayo.

**Wood Pulp.**—The forest in Northern Rhodesia is a rich source of wood products, and the possibility of a wood pulp industry has been considered by the Committee for a number of years. The pulp is suitable for the latter as a source of paper and other products, and supplies of the raw material available in Northern Rhodesia. The Committee continues with the Forest Products Research Laboratory in its endeavours to increase fibre-board manufacturing facilities of this region. **Timber.**—One of the most important assets of Northern Rhodesia is the timber industry, which is in a very unsatisfactory and unsatisfactory state. It is proposed that one of the best and cheapest sources of mineral cement and other products. The development of the timber industry has been mentioned frequently and is mentioned in the Bushman report. The Committee consider that the complete eradication of timber

Article 81 or 82, the case may be of the United Nations Charter.

Article 16: "In any dispute whatever should arise between the Administrative Authority and another member of the United Nations relating to the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation or other means, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice provided for in Chapter XIV of the United Nations Charter."

**U.S.A. Government's Objections**

Within a few days of publication of the above document a spokesman for the United States Government had publicly announced its dissatisfaction.

The speaker was Mr. Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, who told a press conference that the State Department had asked the British Government to make some changes in the draft constitution documents for Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons, and that Mr. Benjamin Gerig, head of the Division of dependent area affairs in the State Department, and an assistant had been sent to London to discuss the matter.

It is understood that the American objections are to such of the economic clauses as are construed as conflicting with the policy of the "open door" for commerce.

# Geodetic and Topographical Survey

## Full Details of Committee Report On Colonial Empire

THE FIRST NEWS that there was to be a central organization for geodetic and topographical surveys in the Colonial Empire was published some months ago by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which was able to give an exclusive forecast of the main lines of the plan, including the information that there would be a separate East and Central Africa office.

Colonial Paper No. 200 (H.M. Stationery Office) is now in press and details of the decisions and the text of a report by the sub-committee of the Colonial Survey and Geographical Committee which made recommendations on the subject. The document states *inter alia*:

"It has been the normal practice hitherto for Colonies to finance their own surveys out of current revenue, and this has resulted in topographical surveys following instead of preceding development.

"Orderly development of land and mineral resources should, however, be based upon complete and accurate knowledge of topography, and this can be obtained only by systematic surveys. Topographical surveys are in effect the first stage of planning for development, and there are many examples of money and effort having been wasted because development work has been attempted without them. They are, however, long-term operations from which there is no immediately obvious return, and it is natural that many Colonial Governments have not among their many preoccupations been able to finance systematic surveys of their country.

**Foundation and Common Framework**

Moreover, prior to topographical survey it is necessary to have a firm geodetic foundation. Unless the mapping of a whole area—for instance, the continent of Africa—is based on a common framework, the mapping of particular parts of it will require adjustment later, and that will become increasingly costly and difficult.

"Geodetic survey must, essentially, be planned for a whole region. There are also strong arguments why topographical mapping should be the concern of an organization covering a larger area than an individual Colony.

"An organization for the whole Colonial Empire could undertake rapid topographical mapping by aerial survey at far more economical rates than would be possible for individual Colonies, for it would be able to maintain an aerial survey team in constant employment. Surveyors could be transferred from Colony to Colony and so work throughout the year instead of during a season only, as would be the case if they were confined to one Colony or climatic zone. Again, most of the operations not actually done in the field, such as drawing, plotting and publishing, could be done much more economically and efficiently by one central body than by many small units. For these reasons, a central

organization should prove more economical and efficient than separate organizations for individual Colonies.

Of a total area for the Colonial Empire proper of just under 20,000,000 square miles, under 50,000 square miles have been surveyed topographically, while some of this requires revision. To these nearly 20 million square miles must be added the South African High Commission territories as included in a central scheme, as we propose that they should be.

We submit a plan whereby the whole of the geodetic and major framework and 50% of the outstanding topographical work which should cover all the more important areas) would be completed in 10 years. The second work would be done by ordinary ground methods. The topographical work for the most part would be done by aerial survey.

To complete 50% of the outstanding topographical work in 10 years, approximately 80,000 square miles would have to be surveyed each year. Considering climatic conditions over the whole Colonial Empire, the 80,000 square miles could be photographed by six aircraft using a six-inch lens and flying at 15,000 feet. The capital cost is estimated at £125,000, and the recurrent annual cost at £65,000.

**Many Uses for Aerial Photographs**

Photographs taken by this unit would normally be on a scale of 1:30,000 and could be enlarged two and a half times. At this scale the photographs should be useful for many other purposes besides ordinary topographical survey. They should provide information which should be very valuable to those working on the geology, agriculture, and forestry of the Colonial Empire—information which often could not well be obtained by any other means. If required for any specific reason, photographs could be taken at larger scales and obliques could be taken as well as vertical photographs. We know that the parallel sub-committee which is considering the future organization of geological work attaches particular importance to having aerial photographs available, and we do not doubt that the same would be true of specialists in agriculture, forestry, and other fields.

We recommend that maps should be produced at the following scales:

- 1. 1:25,000 covering the whole area to be surveyed
- 2. 1:50,000 for the more developed areas and where specially required. (Where existing work is on scale of 1:62,500, this scale should continue to be used.)
- 3. 1:25,000 or larger scales for areas of special economic importance.

With the proposed air survey unit some 18,000 photographs a year would be taken, and it is estimated that 140 draughtsmen would be required to plot from these and fair draw the maps.

We recommend that the Central Organization should be in the charge of a Director General assisted by a Deputy. There would be three Directors, one each for (1) West Africa, (2) East and Central Africa, and (3) the Far East and Pacific; they would be stationed in those regions. The Deputy Director General would himself be in direct charge of surveys in the West Indies, the Mediterranean and isolated Colonies, and he would therefore often be abroad.

We estimate that 73 surveyors would be required. A certain number of these might be on secondment from the Royal Engineers or officers from the Ordnance Survey. There would be a clear line of division between the new central service and the survey departments of individual Colonies, and each would benefit from the division. The survey departments of individual Colonies would be able to concentrate on cadastral work.

We consider it most important that it should be easy for representatives of the Colonial Empires to join the new Central

(Continued on page 112)

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Volume 22, New Series, No. 113

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Published by the C.F.O. as a newspaper

Printer and Editor

Colson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE WHITE PAPER** on the organization of the Colonial Service is a much belated document for most of the main principles now proclaimed were advocated years ago by East Africa

22,500,000 for Colonial Service Training. Emphasis in this highly im-

portant matter may, indeed, be said to have been delayed a full decade in finding practical expression within the Colonial Office, and, as we shall show, it is now no more than partial. Nevertheless the numerous changes which are being made ten years and more after they were initially supported by non-official opinion do encourage the hope that serious consideration may at long last be given to other matters which have been suppressed by bureaucratic procrastination. The pace both of progress and of public dissatisfaction with unjustifiable postponements is now so swift that there is manifest danger in leaving troublesome problems to solve themselves. That was all too often the practice in pre-war days, and it is one that has by no means disappeared; but it can be continued only at grave peril. The charge of postponing until the day after tomorrow what ought to have been done yesterday cannot fairly be made against Mr. George Hall and Mr. Creech Jones, who in rather less than a year as Under Secretary and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies have built up a record

of creditable activity and of moral and political courage which augurs well for the future; and not less important both have gone out of their way to invite constructive criticism. Now they have decided to allocate two and a half million pounds for Colonial Service training during the next ten years.

That the Colonial Service must be much expanded and improved is self-evident and there ought to be a general welcome for the new training scheme (the broad lines of which

### Pseudo-Superiority of the Administrative Class

are set out in the White Paper) exclusively in the biological age it is incontestably necessary to smash that sense of superiority which is so common and quite unwarrantably so in some of the members of the administrative side of the Service; it is an attitude which in the technical branches, where members not infrequently possess qualifications, experience, and all-round capacity which the impartial observer would rate more highly than those of the men in the administrative class who are placed in positions from which they can and do frustrate the best efforts of outstanding scientists. It has been considered something near a postscript to hold that one who had shown himself a brilliant administrator, but who had made the initial and almost unforgivable mistake of beginning his career as





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The population of the country is about 1,000,000, of whom 700,000 are Europeans and approximately 300,000 are Africans.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, including gold, chrome, copper, iron, lead, tin, uranium, asbestos, diamonds, and tobacco. It is also a large producer of wheat, maize, and other agricultural products. The main ports are Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Que Que, Fort Victoria, Gatooma, Gwanda, and Bindura.

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## Company Meeting

### Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co.

#### Mr. James W. Cooper's Review

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES W. COOPER, Chairman of the company, presided.

A representative of ROCK SECRETARIAT, LIMITED, the Secretaries, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

THE CHAIRMAN said in the course of his address:

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1945, have been in my hands now for some days, and I presume you will take them as read. There has been an increase of 24,500 of our issued capital in the latter part of the year, which is reflected in various changes on the assets side, and the expenditure in Rhodesia and London, less the proceeds of that little windfall of fibre produced in the Murie plant to which I alluded in my remarks at our last meeting, has been carried to suspense, pending the time when we can get into regular production.

During the year under review work has been concentrated on your Murie property, and whilst I think you will not expect me to repeat all my remarks last December as to the labours of our manager, Mr. Tonkin, and his able staff, both European and Native, your board consider the progress made in development work and renovation of milling plant, etc., with limited resources extremely satisfactory, and you will agree that we should send them and the staff an expression of our thanks.

#### Honeybird Development

Our properties remain, as hitherto, four in number, and you may remember that whilst Murie, D.S.O. and Rosey Cross are in the Mashaba area, Honeybird, in the Shabani area, is about 50 miles away from Murie and it is considered of such value that its development will require a separate organization and management, the personnel of which might to some extent be trained at Murie and eventually work in close collaboration with each other. No plans have, however, been formulated regarding this. As to D.S.O. and Rosey Cross properties, these are being merely maintained.

Now I propose to give you some of the salient facts and features of your company which have arisen since the date of the accounts.

The mill came into production on February 18 last and Mr. Tonkin describes the No. 3 grade produced as "excellent" and "the best he has seen." We are very glad indeed to be told this, for from his long experience and taciturn expression of opinion it would appear the quality must be very good. We look forward with confidence to a gradual increase in productivity, and until the mill has been running some time and samples could be taken, it is very difficult to judge. Samples will not be available, for as you are aware, a mine is not like a factory; one cannot guarantee to turn out every month the same tonnage of the same grade, and therefore, should there be a setback occasionally, you ought not to let this disturb your minds.

As the mill had started, your board considered it an opportune moment to raise additional capital urgently needed for plant extensions, etc. Accordingly, shareholders were offered 910,000 shares at par in the proportion of one new to four old shares. This issue we were fortunate enough to get underwritten free of commission by the Rock Investment Co., Ltd. Your response to the offer was indeed most gratifying, as the underwriters could only be allotted 6% to take up. I regard this as an expression of confidence in the board

which we shall do our best to justify, and here I would like to say that in all my experience I have not known an issue so efficiently, economically, and expeditiously handled, for at the next day after closing the lists of applications, the new share certificates were being despatched. Our thanks for this fine job of work are due to our secretaries, the Rock Secretariat, Ltd.

The £29,500 of cash provided by the issue will be practically all available for extension of production at Murie, and whilst it is eminently desirable that the plant and equipment should be of the best and most suitable kind required by our manager, we are well aware of the difficulties in obtaining it. Any carelessness or want of knowledge as to what is required may cause needless expenditure and months of delay. The whole matter is having our active and careful consideration and will be dealt with as speedily as possible.

#### Remarkable Happening at the Murie Mine

I will now draw your attention to a remarkable happening recently at our Murie mine. At the beginning of the rainy season this year floods occurred which were worse than in any year since 1941, with the result that in the neighbouring Gath's mine, which is about three miles from us, and is owned by the Rhodesian General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., the electric power supply was cut off. This in turn caused their pumps to cease working, and their mine about 600 ft. deep soon filled with water. Now in the ordinary way when their pumps were in full operation, we at Murie with only about 80 ft. in depth did not bother much about pumping, because the Gath's pumping department could be relied upon to keep it reasonably dry. But when we were also flooded from their water, the significance of this event became apparent.

Our respective managers met at Murie and, having discussed the matter, came to the conclusion that the facility with which water could run from our mine to the other must indicate that the serpentine crust in which the asbestos fibre is carried (which serpentine lies in impermeable granite) is continuous between the two properties, and your board accept the interpretation placed upon this fortuitous discovery by those best qualified to judge. Moreover, it now seems likely to extend similarly to the north. I may mention that a substantial portion of the ground between Murie and Gath's belongs to our neighbours. In fact, the Murie mine is nearer the boundary between our respective properties than the Gath's mine is.

#### Discovery of Major Importance

It is well known that an adequate supply of water is essential for mining operations; a shortage or overabundance, both of which we have had can be very inconvenient. It is, therefore, fortunate that as a compensating advantage inasmuch as we have discovered by this tropical downpour, not only that we have been fortunate in the work of geologists and in the discovery of our mine, we think you will agree with your board that the discovery is of most importance and of high value, and the potential value of your property very considerable.

Another item of interest I have to mention is that the Committee of the Bulawayo Stock Exchange has granted quotation for our shares and offers a number of Southern Rhodesians have thought fit to acquire some.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that Mr. Halmer has somewhat recovered in health and will do his best to join us forth as he may be able. The young man whom we had in view for co-option to the board is still in the Army but may be free later in the year to join us. The accounts we submit today for approval must be regarded as but the prologue to the future which your board trust will be a prosperous one, and I can tell you that I do feel the position of your company today is infinitely better from the point of view of the Directors

(Continued on page 284)

## Settlement in Tanganyika On Former Enemy Estates

The Tanganyika Land Settlement Board has discussed the land settlement officer's proposals for non-Native settlements at Oldenji in the Mbulu district and Ol Joro in the Maser district. He recommended the re-grouping of former enemy estates at Oldenji to form about 30 mixed farms of an average size of 840 acres which is considered to be the economic unit for that area. The Board accepted these proposals, and decided to recommend the Government to establish a separate executive organization to deal with land settlement and the acquisition and disposal of enemy estates. It was felt that this organization should be controlled by the Director of Lands and Mines, but should form a separate branch of the Lands Division.

At Ol Joro between 20 and 35 farms of 1,000 acres each could be established for the production of wheat and seed beans, and later possibly for mixed farming, and the board recommend that Government should conduct a survey to calculate the cost of clearing the area and freeing it from tsetse fly.

### Probation for Inexperienced Applicants

Approved applicants without enough local farming experience will be required to serve a period of probation as pupil assistants before starting on their own. It is urged that they should be able to obtain financial help for capital development and working expenses either from an agricultural loan bank or from some other source. High priority should be given to applicants who served in the Empire's armed forces during the war.

The Board asked the land settlement officer to report on the possibility of settling the enemy tea estates at Mshanti on similar lines, and on the prospects for Asian and African settlement in the Kilombero Valley.

At a recent meeting the Governor stressed the urgency of his tasks, which include study of the possibility of making land available for settlement in certain parts of the Mbulu area of the Iringa district; the initial provision of livestock at centres for intending settlers in mixed farming areas; the appointment of district land settlement committees; the establishment of a demonstration and experimental farm and farm school in the Northern Province for the training of applicants for farms; and progress in the establishment of the Mpwapwa cattle-breeding station.

## Of Commercial Concern

Barclays Bank (C.S. & G.) has declared interim dividends in respect of the year ended September 30 next of 4% on the cumulative preference stock and 7% on the A stock and B shares, subject in each case to deduction of income tax at the standard rate of 7% in the U.K. These dividends will be paid on June 19 to stockholders and shareholders on the register on May 27.

A preliminary statement issued by the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., reveals that the net profit for the year to September 30 last, before providing for taxation, was £23,190 (£24,776). A dividend of 5% (the same) is to be paid, and a bonus of 2 15/33% (15/19%), representing a net payment of 1d. on each 2s. unit of stock. The annual meeting is to be held on June 27.

Manbre and Garton, Ltd., a company interested in sugar growing in Kenya, has declared an interim dividend of 3% (the same). The total distribution last year was 18%.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Estate, Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 8% (the same). Last year's total distribution was 20%.

Exports of tea from Nyasaland during March totalled nearly 14 million pounds.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A gift of £11,000 to the Sudan Church Institutes has been made by the Church Institutes of Egypt.

Two local education committees have been formed in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, and another in the Lake Province.

Clear reception of the Sudan broadcasting service has been notified from America, Canada, Britain, Australia and Sweden.

Large schemes for the conservation of water in Tanganyika are being prepared by Mr. E. L. R. Buckland, Director of Water Development.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has bought some £25,000 worth of surplus American war stocks on the Continent, including a number of tractors.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees have made a grant of £500 to the Rhodesia Cricket Union to meet the expenses of engaging two cricket coaches.

The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, now exhibits a rhinoceros horn 47 inches long which has been left by the Game Department, Tanganyika. This is believed to be a record of horns territory.

The Nyasaland Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1944, prescribes the establishing of juvenile courts on the lines of those in England for the purpose of hearing cases brought against children under 16 years of age.

The Nandi Native Co-operative Cinema Society is thought to be the only one of its kind in East Africa. It has a 16 film programme on loan from the Kenya Information Office, from the library of which films are obtained.

Mr. E. K. Weidner, Chairman of the Welfare Committee of the National Youth Council of Southern Rhodesia, hopes to organize holiday camps in South Africa for Southern Rhodesian youths between the ages of 16 and 21.

The Union-Castle Line has taken delivery of the M.V. Empire Wilson, the third ship purchased by the company from the Government. She will be named Kingworth Castle and will be sister to vessels now named Good Hope Castle and Drakeburg Castle, will be engaged mainly on the South Africa-America service.

A fine specimen of a hitherto undescribed variety of Mahdidi dollar of the Abu Kiba type, so known from the crossed spears on the reverse, was found when the foundations for a new bannery were being dug just north of Omdurman. It bears the year number 1315 A.H. (1897), and has been preserved in the Baghdad Museum by Mr. M. Seroussi.

It is officially estimated that the tobacco crop of Southern Rhodesia will amount to about 40,000,000 lb. of fire-cured and 515,000 lb. of flue-cured leaf, a total of about 6,000,000 lb. below that of last season. Steady rains have benefited late plantings in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia, where auction sales will start at their end of next month.

Under a new Northern Rhodesian ordinance it is unlawful to dig pits in any township or municipal area for ballast, sand, gravel, clay or soil for brickmaking, brickmaking, or any other purpose. Empty pits are set aside by the local authority. New or existing mines, quarries, pits, or irrigation works be abandoned until the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that they will not form mosquito breeding grounds.

To advise on amendments to the Nursing legislation affecting children and young persons in Kenya, the following committee has been appointed: Mr. S. W. R. Foster Sutton (Chairman), Archdeacon T. F. C. Bewes, Mrs. Crabbe, Miss N. M. Devereil, Dr. J. R. Gregory, Mrs. G. H. Hamilton, Miss M. Janisch, Mrs. Karim, Mr. E. Machu, Mrs. S. H. Nathoo, Mrs. S. Silvester, Mrs. M. S. Shashi, and the Liwali of Mombasa.

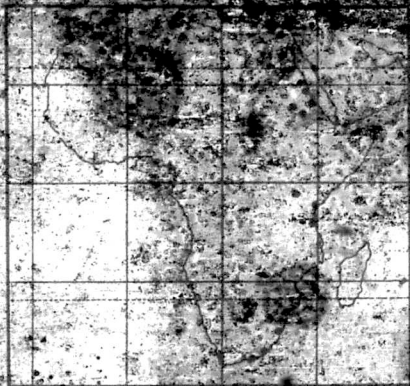


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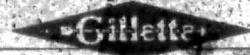
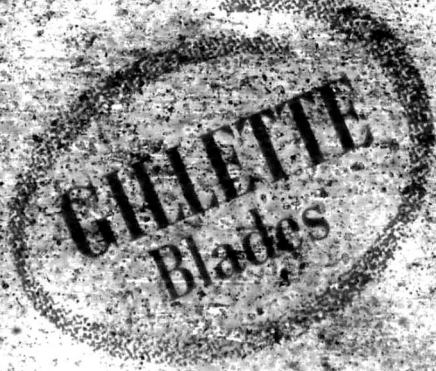
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## Letters to the Editor

A Provocative Broadcast  
Reply to The Rev. H. M. Grace

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—  
"Sir:—In your issue of 15th May 1946 the Rev. H. M. Grace is reported to have said in a recent broadcast 'there is nothing that comes up to a really good highly educated African'. If that is intended to mean anything, it means not only that Livingstone does not come up to Aggrey, but that Smiths and Churchills do not come up to, say, two of the best products of Makerere College, Kampala, or Gordon College, Khartoum, and that is an apt nonsense.

However, I do agree that the really good highly educated African could have pointed out the fallacy of Mr. Grace's next statement—that 'there is nothing more honourable than the average African'. Quite obviously, apart from any competitors from other parts of the world, the African who is above average in this respect must be more formidable than the average. Does Mr. Grace really claim sufficient knowledge to assess the relative index of honour to all races on the earth, or even to have sufficient knowledge of all the races in Africa to assess what the figure for the average African would be? I greatly doubt it. If he cannot make this claim, the statement is sheer obfuscation. It must be borne in mind that these remarks were not made in such a broadcast conversation as a 'brain trust', when an astute man might be carried away by enthusiasm or goaded into overstatement by provocation; they occurred on an occasion when any careful listener knew that the speaker was reading from a previously prepared script.

It would not matter much were it not for the immense harm which such broadcasts can do. They provide those who are sympathetic to missionaries with just the ammunition they require, and will certainly tend to increase the already great difficulties which administrative officers are having with so-called educated Africans—for any African who can read, write, and speak English will consider himself highly educated, and none of them will think themselves better than really good. They will therefore not be slow to agree with the Rev. H. M. Grace that neither the district commissioner, the agricultural officer, the European doctor, nor perhaps even the priest quite comes up to himself.

What Mr. Grace means, of course, is that the best of the highly educated Africans are very good fellows, and that the ordinary Natives has his own idea of honour. With that judgment almost all our readers will cordially agree.

Yours faithfully,

D. BUNKER

## Corn or Carnival?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—  
Who so base as to test the pusillanimity of this Great England, constituted as she is this great day, and what maddening financially starved research worker or scientific organization in East Africa need beg extra help when our greater methods hold high carnival in Westminster?

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, a State-aided organization, is ridiculed this year by the meagre allocation to it of £1,172,117 of the taxpayers' money. However, a powerful Government-owned trust, the Ministry of Overseas, has its opulence further thickened by the award to it of £5,000,000 of the annual levy on the British. Small wonder the nightingales sing in Bedford Square, and not infrequently in coats of mink and furs—while the lions, shorn and forlorn, in mute disdainful dignity shiver in Trafalgar Square, awaiting that sun that never sets.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH

## The War

## The Kabaka of Buganda

The Kabaka of Buganda was a guest of the Empire Day Movement at the Empire Day Festival in the Royal Albert Hall, London, last Friday evening. He was presented to H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth, with whom he sat in the Royal Box for the first time of the programme. His Highness will be one of the guests of the Majesty's Government at the Victory Parade in London on June 8.

## Prime Minister of Uganda

Chief M. E. KAGWA, Kabaka, Prime Minister of Uganda, will march in the East African troops in the Victory Parade. He arrived in England by air last Thursday. He is a son of the late Sir Apolo Kagwa, a former Prime Minister, who as one of the Regents signed the Uganda Agreement of 1900 with Sir Harry Johnston. During the recent war, Lieut. Kagwa served with the K.A.F. in East Africa. He is now one of the three Regents conducting the affairs of the country during the absence on a two-year course of studies at Cambridge of His Highness the Kabaka, Mutesa II.

## Entertainment for East Africans

East Africans in this country, especially those who may have served with the King's African Rifles or the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who are able to entertain members of the contingents now in London for the Victory Parade are invited to communicate with Major A. Chamier, Welfare Department, Colonial Office, Kinross House, Pall Mall East, London.

Some former officers of the King's Africa Rifles now living in Cambridge and the neighbourhood are being invited to arrange for a party of East African veterans in the town.

## Releases Postponed

Because of shipping difficulties, officers and other ranks in release groups 29 and 30 who are leaving in East Africa will not arrive in Great Britain until after their release dates. It is also possible that officers and other ranks of group 31 may be delayed, but those in groups 32 and 33 will arrive in Britain on dates on which their release is due. Full use is being made of air passages in order to get as many of those who are affected home in time.

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# PERSONALIA

GENERAL SMUTS was 76 on Friday last. SIB STEWART CORIE BROWN arrived in London a few days ago from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ASHBEY and LADY BEIT have been visiting the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

MR. W. H. MILLS, of Messrs. Robertson, Bois & Co. has joined the board of the National Bank of India.

MR. T. H. CHATEL, the well-known Kenya auctioneer, has retired from racing, and his horses have been sold. Mr. C. L. L. DUSART, a director of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., has arrived in this country from Nairobi.

MR. H. GOODFUND, a member of the board of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., has arrived in London from Kenya.

A son was born in Mzimba, Nyasaland, at the end of last month to the wife of MR. M. T. LAMB of the Administrative Service.

MR. J. H. N. HOBDAV, Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived by air for consultations at the Colonial Office.

LEUT. COLONEL JAMES BROWN, The Rhodesia Regiment, and Miss I. G. JACKSON, of Selby, Yorkshire, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. L. W. RAYMOND, Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat of Zanzibar and the Government chemist, has retired after 20 years' service.

MAJOR O. CORRYTON, formerly an officer of the Somaliland Camel Corps, is now at the War Office in the Territorial and Cadet Section.

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, M.P., and MR. R. K. WINTER are now expected to arrive by air on June 3 from their visit to East Africa on behalf of the Joint East African Board.

The engagement is announced between Sir DERRICK BAILEY, Director of the late GRAVE Bailey, and Miss KATHERINE STORMONTE DARLING.

CANON and MRS. RUCK are now in this country on leave from the Northern Rhodesian staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Among recent arrivals from Dar es Salaam is Mr. G. STONE, a member of the local board in East Africa of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

MR. G. B. SCHMIDT has retired from the post of Chief Education Officer in Southern Rhodesia after 20 years' service in the Department of Education.

MR. G. G. WATKINSON, until last year Assistant Commissioner of Forests in the Sudan, is now working with Messrs. Lever Brothers, research staff, in the Sudan.

MR. C. J. AVES, Chairman of the Bulawayo City Club and a resident in Southern Rhodesia as an artist, recently held an exhibition in Bulawayo of his paintings, drawings, sketches, and woodcuts.

MR. C. J. ZIMMER, lately Provincial Commissioner in the Southern Rhodesia of the late of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Eastern Province from Mozambique, where he has been posted for Mozambique E.C. 1000.

MR. A. G. WATSON, lately Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the Victoria Falls, where he will be serving with the 6th Battalion, East Africa, to receive her brother-in-law, Major ZIMMER.

MR. G. G. ZIMMER, who fought with the patriots on the southern front during the Ethiopian campaign, has been appointed Egyptian Consul General in Cairo. Before this appointment he was Director General of Commerce and Industries and of Education.

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Canon MacDONALD, a former Secretary of State for the Education and Arts, formerly Secretary of Education, and Miss MARY DUNN, D.S.O., the daughter of the late Mr. G. G. DUNN, a former member of the House of Commons.

MR. W. M. YOUNG, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is expected to arrive in this country today.

The Rev. G. G. YOUNG, whom we recently reported to have been appointed minister to the High Commission of East Africa, with headquarters in Bulawayo, is outward-bound for Cairo.

MISS MARY DUNN, the daughter of the late Mr. G. G. DUNN, who was married in a parlour in the British Embassy in London, and recently flew to Turkey to take up her duties, spent her childhood in Uganda, and during the present war with the mechanical engineering firm in London, which she returns with the rapid progress of the younger did much driving, during the war in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities.

MR. J. C. WILSON, formerly of the Wilson School, Salisbury, has succeeded Mr. H. D. SUTHERS as Chief Education Officer in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. SUTHERS was born in Scotland in 1893, and served in the 1914-18 war with the Highland Light Infantry, and the Royal Engineers. He joined the Rhodesian Education Department in 1923, became an inspector of schools in 1936, and a headmaster four years later. Mr. Robert Allan, who becomes Chief Education Officer, is also a Scotsman, who, after serving in the Ministry of Education in the 1914-18 war he won the Distinguished Service Medal.


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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the 32nd President of the United States, died at the age of 63 on April 12, 1945, at the White House. He was the only President to be elected to four terms of office.

# TO THE NEWS

**Opinions Polymized.**—Less than a year ago we were the acknowledged heroes of the war in Egypt. Now we are the villains of the piece. We are installing new telephones in this country, at the rate of 100 a month.—Lord Listowel, Commander-General.

Once upon a time a public relations officer discovered that he was more public than relations. He informed a newspaper.—Mr. James Dunn.

I believe that the complete occupation of Egypt by British troops and an alliance with Great Britain within the San Francisco Charter will prove to be a great blessing for Egypt.—Sidky Pasha.

The example of Egypt is contagious and has a nation inclined to walk on the rough spots was impossible. The Government must give clear examples. What examples if not a more energetic military effort and discipline.—Mr. Scales is not applying the same hearty hardiness to his own team, nor is he acting on the principle he is said to have championed of rapidly clearing out the fallow. There are at least five fallows in the corner.—*Time and Tide*

The main business of the United States at work the more impatient one becomes with our habit of comparing everything British unfavorably. Britain is handicapped at present is that so many of our guys can get themselves into print.—Mr. Leonard Ross, London editor of the *Western Star Standard*.

The British will not be signing bonds in transport three years ago now, and maybe they will be glad as they hope in a time British power will be the only power. It is generally conceded that British development is considerably ahead of the United States to day in the war and during development.—*Time and Tide*

American scientists have completed a revolutionary computing machine which outstrips the human brain in speed, accuracy and memory. The machine consists of 18,000 electric relays and has behind a 100,000 relay works in perfect silence. It is capable of any moving parts. For addition, different additions and subtraction of 10-digit numbers can be done in 5 minutes. A problem completed within two hours would have taken two trained mathematicians 50 years.—U.S. Information Service

More than half of the world's steel production is being shipped from Great Britain on the stocks of iron mined out in British shipyards. Lloyd's Register shows that 2,761,167 tons were built here at the end of 1915. The new year will probably see the United States with 2,777,708 tons. Daily Herald.

Public apprehensions of a new offensive, other than the strategic operations and King's army operations made from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915, were 144,000 of which 18,000, 51,000 and 4,000 were printed in the Navy, Army and Air Force respectively, including Dominion, Indian, Chinese and Colonial forces.—The Imperial Secretary to the War Office.

Towards the close of the million houses in very quick time which Mr. Ernest Casson produced in 1914, on June 17, 1915, the month of February has now produced 577,000 independent houses, 176,000 of which are of a higher class than the temporary houses. It is a standard the highest in quality and by the standard of 1914, it is a promise they are making. The slow start is the progress of the 1916 standard houses, private and public, 100,000 of which are in the department. Private contractors in February completed 100,000 of the number of houses provided by the standard houses provided by the standard houses.—*Time and Tide*

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ability gained through experience and service on local government bodies, local Native councils, etc. We could not agree, either in the interests of the African themselves or on examination of the record, of the Indian community in public service since its entry into Kenya, to any claim for equal representation being accepted as a basis of settlement for the constitutional influence of the European and Asian communities.

It is to be noted that even those who have to some extent favoured the idea of a Central Legislative Assembly have either refused their disagreement with the principle of equal representation or have refused to discuss it in order to avoid, presumably, having to state their disagreement. The constitution of a crisis in India, the probability of India being granted a government, and the possibility that that government may be followed by India's secession from the British Commonwealth underline the impossibility of fixing any basis of representation at present.

(2) The proposed legislative assembly would be empowered to legislate upon subjects which would be set out in a schedule which could be added to by Order. In this would in effect establish the principle of consultation of the territorial legislative councils. It is mainly to be noted that whatever influence the interests of the country have gained through participation in the councils of Government, the ability to hand over powers through Order in Council could be used to reduce the status of the Legislative Council of Kenya to a typical Council. The events of the past few months, containing as they do such incidents as the suggested expropriation from the Trust Concessions, make the majority of the European farming community regard this with deep suspicion; and they would not agree to use as a basis of discussion a Paper which laid down a principle of the kind stated. The non-official members of the suggested central legislative assembly would have no power to initiate legislation, and indeed the approval of the High Commission would be required before any Bill could be introduced.

Any proposals which did not lay down these two principles could be used as a basis for discussion. There are many other things in Paper No. 191 which many of the European community of Kenya disagree with. It is a statement in 170 of an opinion that there is no basis for political federation, fusion, or union under existing conditions, whilst it is obvious that the whole of the proposals in Paper 191 are a move towards either federation or union. There is a grave doubt as to whether the suggestion of an expensive secretariat, which would be bound to set up around a legislative assembly of the kind proposed, is necessary for the co-ordination of the few services which are common to the three territories.

There has been some dismay created also by 9, which states: "The final responsibility to Parliament for the administration of the three territories must continue to rest in future, as it does at the present time, with His Majesty's Government as trustees for the welfare of the inhabitants. Whilst the sub-heading reads: 'Position of His Majesty's Government as Trustee for Native Peoples Must be Maintained', the European community in Kenya feels that its actions have shown that it too has acted in the rôle of trustee for and partner with the African community in its development and the development of the Colony of which the European community is also a part. It cannot therefore agree with the principle laid down in this paragraph which implies that self-government for the Colony of Kenya is not visualized as a possibility, a self-government in which the European community would play a part for which it had proved itself fitted.

**European Position in Kenya**

Having rejected Paper No. 191 because we could not accept these principles as a basis for discussion (lest it should be believed that all that was wanted was adjustment of details and not alteration of principle) we appointed a sub-committee to put forward alternative proposals which could be used as a basis for discussion. These alternative proposals must not be confused with any suggestions for union between Kenya and Tanganyika or for any system of self-government for Kenya.

During our discussions the subject of moving now to union between Kenya and Tanganyika was considered and various schemes submitted. A large number of the European electorate of Kenya has stressed its belief that the constitutional position of the European in Kenya must be safeguarded before such a step can be taken, and it is noteworthy that no scheme for immediate union has provided safeguards against legislative and constitutional measures which might damage that position. On the question of self-government for Kenya there has as yet emerged no scheme which can be said to have secured the support of even a majority of the electorate. On both the questions therefore of union and self-government the same thing can be said—there has

been no general agreement on the manner in which these could be attained, and time must be secured in which to clarify the situation.

We therefore moved to the consideration of authority which must fulfil the following conditions:—

- (a) it must provide a means whereby executive authority for an inter-territorial basis could ensure the effective working of those services which all three territories desired to be placed in the common pool;
- (b) it must avoid the acceptance, by implication or otherwise, of any system of representation or proportionate representation not at present in use;
- (c) it must give the electorate time to consider fully the schemes for either union with any of the three territories or self-government for Kenya and to express its approval or rejection of such schemes without in any way prejudicing the issue or committing the Government to any principle;
- (d) it must contain adequate safeguards against the whittling down of the powers of the Kenya Legislative Council to control the affairs of the colony, so that should the authority set up be given full executive authority, the position of the European community would remain unchanged except for their consent without involving any commitment by principle;
- (e) it must provide a period of time for the authority to regard to be to become clarified;
- (f) it must in its organization, to the extent that an African Executive Conference system, ensure that all decisions and decisions take place in public except on such matters as defence, etc.;
- (g) it must avoid the permanent imposition of an extensive central staff without the individual legislative councils having control or being able to ensure corresponding reduction in territorial staff expenditure.

**Claims for the Scheme**

Having examined the final draft of the proposals now put forward, it will be seen to meet these various points.

It is in effect an agreement between the three legislative councils to set up a co-ordinating authority, and under Article 4 it gives full executive authority on any services which the individual legislative councils by an 80% vote decide to be placed in the common pool.

By recommending nomination as the method of selection for membership of the Joint East African Council, we do not accept by implication or otherwise any formula of equal representation, equal or proportionate.

C.—The suggestion that the agreement shall be for a limited period of time such as four years gives the electorate time to consider fully any schemes for union or self-government without committing itself on any principle.

D.—The provision that all steps under Articles 4, 5, and 6 require a vote of at least 80% will prevent any whittling away of the powers of the individual legislative councils, and in the case of the Kenya Legislative Council will give the European elected members full power to safeguard the interests of the European community.

E.—The statement made in C applies to the position with regard to India.

F.—Article IX of the agreement ensures that all proceedings of the Council would take place in public except on special occasions.

G.—The agreement does avoid the permanent imposition of an extensive central staff without financial control because of the provisions made with regard to finance in Article VI.

On general points the suggested Joint East African Council is a great advance to the Central African Council, which it closely follows in many respects—because it is designed to have executive authority over common services something which is not to be found in the Central African Council constitution.

The agreement will place upon the shoulders of the non-official communities in each territory a grave responsibility for the 80% clause means in effect a measure of self-government in these matters. Any community whose representatives foolishly obstructed the co-ordination of any common services would be exposing their unworthiness to be entrusted with responsibility. It is based upon the principle of power being given from the bottom rather than being imposed from the top.

Although the agreement would operate for only a limited period, four years is suggested during that time the three territories will co-operate in the running of agreed common services. If that experiment proves successful, the agreement may be continued on the same or a slightly altered basis, the power to make laws would be denied to any Joint Council until a basis had been worked out which would remove the fears of individual territories and communities that their existing rights would be taken away or their interests placed at the mercy of averse or immature influences.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Views of Government']

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

... remainder of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed.

(2) If an ordinary member is prevented by any cause from attending his functions on the Council, the person appointed in his stead may appoint any other person to act in his stead during his absence.

(3) Each member of the Council shall have one vote. The Chairman shall have a casting vote, but not a deliberative vote.

## ARTICLE III

The Chief Secretary of the Council, hereinafter referred to as the Chief Secretary, and the officers and other employees, including technical advisers of the Secretariat, shall be appointed by the Council. In cases of urgency, the Chairman of the Council may make provisional appointments which shall be subject to confirmation by the Council. Regulations and other terms of service of the Chief Secretary, officers and other employees shall be such as may be agreed between the three Governments, but subject to the provisions hereof contained in Article VI.

## ARTICLE IV

The Council shall have executive powers in such specific matters and for such periods as the legislatures of all three territories may by each enact by a vote of at least 80% of the total members of each legislative council.

## ARTICLE V

The Council shall be consultative and advisory, in character, on common inter-territorial services, in order to promote the efficient co-ordination of such common services. The services to come within the purview of the Council shall be decided by the three legislatures by a vote of at least 80% of the total members of each legislative council.

## ARTICLE VI

(1) The Council shall establish a common fund to meet the recurrent expenses of the Council and Secretariat in consultative and advisory functions under Article V of such amount and contributed in such proportions as the legislatures of all three territories may approve in each case by a vote of at least 80% of the total members of each legislative council.

(2) Special funds for any executive functions under Article IV shall be established as the Council may, subject to approval in each case by a vote of at least 80% of the total members of each legislative council.

(3) The Chief Secretary shall prepare annually an estimate of the expenditure expected to be incurred during the forthcoming year on account of the East African Council and the Secretariat and shall submit such estimate to the Council. Subject to such amendments thereof as the Council may consider desirable, the estimates shall be referred to the three legislatures for their approval in each case by a vote of at least 80% of the total members of each legislative council.

(4) When the estimates have been approved as provided in Article 6(3) of this article, the expenditure shall be held to be definitely limited and authorized, and the participating Government shall make payment to the common fund or special fund accordingly.

(5) The Chief Secretary shall in the event of any member being required prepare a supplementary estimate refer the same to the Council and to the three legislatures in accordance with the procedure herein laid down for preparation of the annual estimate.

Any surplus funds at the end of any financial year shall be carried forward and shall form part of the funds available for following year.

The accounts shall be audited and certified annually as soon as possible, and a report thereon shall be submitted to each of the three legislatures with a full report of the year's work.

## ARTICLE VII

The Council shall hold ordinary meetings at intervals not exceeding four months, and the business of every meeting shall include submission of a progress report.

## ARTICLE VIII

The Council shall be convened by the Chairman, who shall be responsible for ensuring the observance of Article VII. Any member may, at any time, submit to the Chief Secretary a request that an extraordinary meeting be convened to discuss the matter the nature of which shall be fully explained in a memorandum appended thereto. Such request shall only be submitted to the Chairman if he is satisfied that the matter is one of urgency, which the Council may, in its discretion, convene a meeting to be held as soon as possible, and in any case not later than three months after receipt of the request. The Chief Secretary shall immediately notify the other members of the terms of the request and explain the circumstances.

In cases of urgency, or in cases where the Chairman of the Council is prevented in a matter too urgent to be dealt with at a meeting of the Council, the Chairman may authorize the Chief Secretary to convene a meeting of members. Any action taken as a result of such meeting shall be reported at the next meeting of the Council.

## ARTICLE IX

When a meeting has been convened by the Chairman, the Chief Secretary shall forthwith send a copy of the agenda to each member, together with copies of supporting explanatory memoranda.

The Council shall be free to debate any motion properly introduced and seconded by any members of the Council.

The public shall have access to all meetings of the Council, except when the Council decides that it is in the public interest to go into committee.

## ARTICLE X

(1) The Council may appoint standing committees or executive boards to deal with any of the subjects within the purview of the Council. The members of each committee or board shall be chosen from the members of the Council or not as shall be decided by the Council in any manner approved by the Council. Subject to the provisions of this Article, each standing committee or executive board shall be under constant review by the Council. The subjects included in its terms of reference shall be decided thereon and so far as concerns reference to the Council, the Chairman, periodically to the Council, and so far as concerns report on any specific attention which may be drawn to the Council, shall be referred to it by the Council.

(2) The Council may appoint special committees and advisory committees to deal with technical and special aspects of subjects within the purview of the Council. The membership of such committees and the appointment in them of committees and conferences shall be decided in each case by the Council.

(3) After the commencement of a meeting, the Chairman shall be empowered to arrange with the approval of the members, such committees and conferences as may appear to him to be desirable.

(4) The Chief Secretary shall be a member *ex officio* of all standing and special committees and executive boards.

(5) The reports of all committees, boards and conferences shall be submitted to the Chairman and laid before the Council as soon as may be after their receipt, and copies thereof shall be made available to the legislatures of the three territories.

## ARTICLE XI

It shall be the duty of the Secretariat to perform the secretarial work of the Council and its committees and boards, including the collection, preparation and presentation to the Council of all information required for the proper consideration of its agenda, the recording of the proceedings of the Council, communication of the conclusions and recommendations of the Council to the Governments, publication of its proceedings, and the carrying out of any other action which the Council may require to be taken by the Secretariat.

Subject to any special or general directions by the Council, the services of the Secretariat shall be available to the three Governments for the purpose of assisting or facilitating any action which is calculated to promote the closest contact and co-operation between the three Governments and their administrative and technical staffs, and to advance their joint interest of the three territories, and to promote contact and co-operation with the Central African Council.

These proposals are made on the understanding that no alteration will be made during the period of the agreement in the membership provided for in the present re-organization of the East African Council.

## REASONING FOR REJECTION

When issuing these communications for publication, the duly elected members also furnished the Press with the following notes:

Although the objection to Colonel Paper No. 121 have been stated mainly in speeches, it is perhaps wise that at this stage we should state the principle which underlies the proposals contained therein and the reasons why those principles prevent the Paper being accepted as a basis for discussion.

It is the principle that it is not a matter of course in the case of a joint legislature of the type now proposed there is any logical alternative to equal representation, and that is equal representation of the three main races, African, Asian and European. The statement of this as a principle for any constitutional development is unacceptable to the majority of the European community in East Africa.

We appreciate the African claim to advance to greater representation in the Council of Kenya in the future, but believe the aim of that advance must be based on practical

# Kenya's Alternatives to White Paper 191

## Nature of Proposed Joint East African Council

**FOUR OF THE ELEVEN EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS** of the Legislative Council of Kenya have signed a document containing what are called their "alternative proposals" to White Paper 191.

The signatories are MR. WALTER C. BOWSER, MAJOR E. DE V. JONES, MAJOR A. G. KIRBY, MR. W. E. O'CONNOR, MR. E. A. YAKARI, MR. G. WATKINS, MR. P. WRIGHT, and the African Members (Chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization), MR. GEORGE MUAJI and MR. A. V. COOKE, declined to sign, and it is understood that the same decision was made by MR. J. F. COLEMAN in the past recently.

The document, in the form of a letter to the British High Commissioner at Nairobi, sets out the following terms:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies recently published in No. 191 of the Official Gazette a White Paper containing proposals for a constitutional re-organization of East Africa.

### Objectives of Government Proposals

The undersigned European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya believe that these proposals contain principles, such as that of equal representation of the three main races and the transfer of powers by Order in Council from the territorial legislative councils to a central legislative assembly, the adoption of which would be injurious to the interests of the people they represent and of the Colony and to advocate as a whole. They believe that the acceptance of these principles would mean the loss of constitutional rights which these people possess and a weakening of the beneficial influence which they have been able to exert on the economic and political development of the territory.

They believe, therefore, that they had no alternative to the rejection of Paper 191 as a basis for discussion for territorial organizations, so that there could be no possible agreement or understanding that they had accepted any of the main principles of the proposals.

They believe that there is a need for an autonomous territorial organization for each of the territories of East Africa. They regard the transfer of the governing functions of the Colonies and the Mandated Territories of East Africa to the East African Governors as a step which would be injurious to the people of the territories concerned, and that the transfer of Governmental functions to a central office in London would be equally injurious to the people of the territories concerned.

They believe that the transfer of the governing functions of the Colonies and the Mandated Territories of East Africa to the East African Governors as a step which would be injurious to the people of the territories concerned, and that the transfer of Governmental functions to a central office in London would be equally injurious to the people of the territories concerned.

### Power from Home

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They believe that the transfer of the governing functions of the Colonies and the Mandated Territories of East Africa to the East African Governors as a step which would be injurious to the people of the territories concerned, and that the transfer of Governmental functions to a central office in London would be equally injurious to the people of the territories concerned.

These proposals are put forward on the understanding that no alterations will take place during the period of the agreement in the membership provided for in the present constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Internally, Kenya has to face serious social and economic problems, the adjustment to peace-time conditions, and these demand for their solution a period of stability, politically as well as economically. In view of this we consider the present an inopportune moment to consider major constitutional changes, and we feel that we believe it unwise at this time of general world uncertainty and unrest to incorporate in a re-adjustment electoral formula which would establish constitutional precedents that would in the lead to serious divergences in major policy between the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and other powers in Central Africa.

We have therefore put these proposals forward as a basis for public discussion, believing that, if adopted, they will prove a valuable experiment in the co-ordination of common services, that they will avoid any great constitutional changes with the consequent necessary disruption of the public life of East Africa, and that a period of stability will be maintained. We believe that the leaders of all Communities in East Africa should be consulted, and that any proposals be put forward for the union of these territories under one Government.

### PROPOSED AGREEMENT

*Attached to the above proposals is an agreement in the form of a Statute of the East African Council and Secretariat. It is suggested that there should be the closest possible co-operation between and acted by the Governments of the Colonies, Tanganyika, and Uganda in all matters of common services, and that certain emergency steps should be taken to ensure that this organization is effective and comprehensive. The said Governments are resolved to conclude an agreement in the following terms:*

### ARTICLE I

There shall be established a Council of East African Territories with a Secretariat for a period of five years, in the first instance.

### ARTICLE II

(1) There shall be an independent Government of the Council, and the members of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Kenya shall be equal in status in the Council. In the absence of the Chairman, the Council shall appoint an Acting Chairman.

(2) There shall be a Joint Council composed of the Council, from each of the above territories, and ordinary members, who shall be equal in status for a period not exceeding two years, shall be appointed from each of the territories, and the said members shall be nominated by the Government of the territories concerned. The ordinary members shall be appointed for a period of two years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) Any ordinary member of the Council may resign at any time by giving notice in writing to the Secretary of the Council.

(4) In the event of the death or resignation of any ordinary member of the Council, the Secretary shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy.



# State of Racial Relations in Africa

## Heated Discussion in Legislative Council

SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, to whom he was nominated as representing Native interests, recently made a speech in the Chamber which has occasioned much resentment.

He prefaced his remarks with the statement that he could think of no other occasion, only on which he had spoken with such feeling of responsibility and appreciation, and any words of his might make things worse than better, and that he was speaking for himself alone, not even for his two colleagues representing African interests.

All over Africa relations between European and African were, he said, growing worse, and he had a firm conviction that in Northern Rhodesia at any rate it was not too late to put things on a proper footing. Speaking of the distress among the basis of settlers, Sir Stewart referred to a evidence taken in the southern area by the Land Tenure Commission. He interpolated: "At the time that I am speaking this morning I must not be taken to say that any feeling which exists is justified. It is not necessarily justified. What I am standing up here for is to try and prove to you that the feeling exists."

The speech which he quoted was that of an African on the question of the difference in quality of land in Native reserves and Crown land, and in regard to which the witness alleged that an aeroplane had flown over the country and demarcated the good land as the bad.

Obviously, said Sir Stewart, there is a hard side to that question, the immediate answer is that without the European the land which the Native now works would be of very little use to him. There is the other argument that the Native has never made full use of his land.

### An Argument to Missionaries

There was considerable feeling against this, and Sir Stewart tried to hurt any feelings, he would not regard as the many letters he had received, and one written by a warrant officer in the Army, "I would read 'Why colour-bar?' Did the Lord ever have any disciples in the colour-bar principle, or some of the missionaries want to be looked on as servants of the Lord, and not as servants of the Lord."

In speaking of African antagonism to administrative officers, he said: "I have the greatest possible admiration for district commissioners. We could not get on without them. Their integrity, honesty, and devotion to duty are beyond praise, but they are not always being paid for, and they will have to give some thought to modifying their attitude to the African."

The bulk of his speech had to bridge the gulf in the colour-bar, by which he means the restrictions on black people which did not apply to white. He related how the wife of a high officer had entered a shop where the trader and his assistants were serving the white and said: "You are going to lose your licence because you are selling European goods to those selling kaffir."

He denounced the application of the colour-bar in post-offices, railway stations and banks, and went on: "But it is the economic colour-bar which is really the most important. This means that because a man has a black skin he is not allowed to do skilled work."

They should reconsider the proposals made by the Foster Commission in 1941 for a round-table conference between European employers, African workers, representatives of Government and the management.



Pleading for "less hearing about the state of the matter of trade unions for Africans," and the statement of the Secretary for Native Affairs in the subject hardly failed with the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons. The Africans were calling out for a change in the existing unions, which would have to work with the existing union for African and European.

Of the social colour-bar, Sir Stewart said that it was a matter of using common sense. It was only his good sense that the superiority of the white race was not justified by ordinary common sense, a position which was dangerous. Nearly equally dangerous, he added, was the attitude of a few "brank" who thought that by showing an interest and a "frank" opinion in any conversation at all they were helping the cause. His own practice which he criticised as "inadequate" was that if an African should be at his side, at least one of the "brank" had to be at his side. On occasions, he had had to defend his title. The solution of the colour-bar based on the question of common sense is that of the European or African or his "brankman."

### Lack of Perception

The solution lay in accepting the state of their common humanity. The English were not equal by nature. Perhaps the worst that could be said was that they were inconsiderate and not very responsive. The lack of perception was their strength when dealing with their enemies but their weakness when dealing with their friends.

"I have kept my argument strictly out of anything I have said this morning because sentiment is a dangerous thing," concluded the speaker. "But I would add on this note. I would ask whether those men back from Burma, who had had part you, Sir, the day they would ask you the same are 'frank' kaffir?"

Mr. E. S. Price expressed deep concern as to what might result if certain statements made by Sir Stewart and Mr. Browne were not answered. After 47 years in Africa he felt "purely" realized more than ever the difficulty it was ready to understand the African and his psychology. Africans were going through a period which was the natural outcome of the development of political consciousness, the grant of freedom of speech, and opportunity and encouragement to speak.

The statement that a European had flown over the territory in an aeroplane in 1925 to decide which areas should be Crown land and which Native reserves was patently inaccurate. There were no aircraft in the country when the reserves were first demarcated. Much money had been spent on surveys and making the land fit for habitation, and in one case £150,000 or one year's revenue from Native tax had been spent to buy back land disposed of by an African to a German. With the exception of isolated areas, where Abercorn and Fort Jameson, the whole of the southern and eastern Rhodesia was under trust hands. There was something wrong with a system of propaganda which did not make those things known to the African. He doubted whether the young African fully realized the security he enjoyed every African could have his piece of land and do what he liked with it.

Certain things could be said about Christian missions. The African had not done well when he was remembered with the mission had done for them. Missions had set a high standard and it was possible that disgruntled Africans had made serious and accusations with very little foundation. He also thought it regrettable that so much should have been made of the situation that the wife of a high official had used crude language. It had, in fact, been the wife of an officer who was a visitor. The truth was that the attitude of Europeans had changed from thinking of the African as a beast of burden to realizing that he was a member of the community.

Mr. K. McKee described Sir Stewart Gore

all official and non-official members of the Central Assembly, or at least in the early stages, and that the organization should be prescribed for a trial period only in view of the many uncertain factors of which account must be taken. We welcome these departures from earlier intentions, but their inclusion does little to improve a document which so signally fails to provide a practicable alternative to the White Paper plan. It is to be regretted that it has been promptly condemned even by the Nairobi newspaper, the *East African Standard*, which had beaten the drum for revision of the White Paper immediately it appeared, and whose editor gave the greatest prominence to a number of criticisms of the document and assurances that his paper's proposals would be made by Kenya's elected members, and steadfastly declined to do much as to include and consider criticisms which have been published again and again in our columns. It alone quotes from them for the information of its public. Now because of a death-bed repentance, "Of these," it recently has written, "they evaded the most controversial issue of White Paper 191. As a constitutional document they are admirably impracticable as they would be no less dangerous than the proposals they recommended to depart. This document will not survive and require the serious collaboration of constitutional experts. It is an unimproved White Paper 191 and at least provides a firm foundation for its proposed, the means and machinery to carry out its specific direction thereavore vested in the Central Assembly by granting a constitutional cover to its decisions in and part of the Assembly." We therefore probably more suggest a Joint Commission for discussing the means of giving its decisions effect. In important respects they are ill-considered, in others they are unworkable, unworkable in constitutional practice, have the right elected members found themselves as well as being to be involved to support these intricate proposals. From a few of these technical and procedural proposals, it is necessary to note what is the position of the political leadership. The second section is devoted to an analysis of the constitutional proposals of the White Paper to see whether taken in the main of common East African practice, it does not take us on the road to the "black" which is inevitable. The alternative proposals are really a dangerously retrograde step. The only is the only considerations were not recognized and presented for the consideration of the public, proposals by which we are which now so emphatically, but to frankly, unacceptably, such from those, what it has encouraged to the full extent of its influence.

What might have been the position of a political leadership secured in an kind of final agreement when the plan is rejected, is it certainly a far more than that of a "black" which is inevitable. More consideration of the White Paper proposals, and the election of a general election. It would seem to be the duty of European members to resign their seats and contest by-elections so that their constituents should have the opportunity of registering confidence or lack of confidence in their judgment on the most important

political issue of the day. It is a pity that in the past years, at the last general election in East Africa, European members were declining to do so. It is pointed out in the White Paper that this is a new feature of the present situation, and that it should be contested in the next election. It is a pity that who could have been elected to the Central Assembly back from the East of Africa, there is a possibility by-elections and a further step, which is the case of Mr. Coudrey, the European member of the Legislative Council of Kenya might be elected to the Central Assembly by an infusion of new blood. It is to be regretted that alienated the European members of the Legislative Council and the European members of the Legislative Council of Uganda and Tanganyika, who would all the time good to be so far from the East of Africa, and that the leaders of the African movement in Kenya should exist the first proposal of a "black" community should be to discuss and resolve the alternatives who can be relied upon to assist in the their own borders and with the neighbouring territories, that broadening co-operation and co-ordination which had gone very East Africa forward on the road of constitutional and executive progress.

### Colonial Service Trainlog Complete Break With Past Practice

East Africa and Rhodesia is able to reveal that an entirely new system of training for the Colonial Service is to be introduced.

There will be no dual College (a proposal at which there has been much support in some quarters) and no concentration in any university with the object of giving it a special Colonial character. Instead, the duties of training will be shared by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London.

Admission will be based on a preliminary course of 15 months, and after having served one or more tours of duty in the Colonies, and all other officers of the technical and other branches of the Colonial Service will also be invited to enter the course. The special attention being to produce more efficient officers of training and co-operation.

The first course, designed to meet all the needs with background knowledge, training in the performance of his duties, will be divided in approximately equal parts between Oxford, Cambridge and London (where language instruction will be concentrated).

The purpose of the second course is to clarify and correct the knowledge gained, to reveal the inter-connection of departments, and encourage special study of topics in which individuals have shown particular interest or aptitude. Attendance at a summer school will be included in this course, in which two terms will be spent at one of the universities.

During the first year officers are to be encouraged to take part in the work of urban or rural district councils, and it is proposed to give them a second year in office to gain experience and to provide a year.

The second and third years of the course will be devoted to the study of Colonial administration and the Colonial Service, and will be held in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ralph Parry, Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, is anxious to secure the best possible staff for the Colonial Service, and it has now the powerful support of the committee appointed two years ago by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.





# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 10, 1946

Vol. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Volume 27 (New Series) No. 2112

Registered at the G.O. as a Newspaper

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GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	963	Background to the
Racial Relations in		News
Africa	965	Parliament
Alternatives in White		Commonwealth
Paper 191	968	Maputo, Mozambique
		Latest Mining News

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**KENYA'S ETHICAL LEADERS**, who are openly opposed by the commercial leaders, have already issued their alternative proposals for the management of the inter-territorial business of Kenya. Statesman Sir Uganda and Ian Ianika, and have thereby committed themselves to a policy which is in our view the negation of statesmanship. The preamble to the agreement which they suggest should be signed by the Governments of the three territories accepts the need for the "closest possible co-ordination of policy and action" of the three governments and demands "concrete and positive steps" to that end. Such co-ordination "effective and comprehensive" as they follow eleven articles which read, though they were merely matters of overriding desire for the "closest co-ordination of policy and action" in any consistent and invidious fashion that Kenya's settler representatives might be over-zealous in their guard lest the other two of the territories as a group "unilaterally" make their own communities "stronger" but this pseudo-legalistic document runs the idea that while settlements in a static world, whereas the authors should never lose sight of the truth that the one guarantee of permanence is that it should be the most dynamic element in a group of dynamic dependencies.

It might be expected that the seekers after effective and comprehensive co-ordination would set out to attract as much support from as many quarters as possible. That is not a prescription which

**Minority Government** commands itself to with a vengeance. The elected representatives of the Legislative Council of Kenya will have set their signatures to the statements printed on the following pages. They are so preoccupied with the idea of concentrating the maximum powers of obstruction upon a small minority that they fail to specify even one of the major common services over which they would give the majority constructive authority. It has been clear for years that defence, communications, customs, currency, research and various other matters should be the concern of a central authority, but these construction-makers hardly safeguard themselves from special mention of any of these common services. They are content to lay it down that the central authority shall be the concern of a central assembly elected by the sanction of at least eighty per cent of the members of each territorial legislature. In other words one fifth of the members of one of the three legislatures would have the right to bar advance in any direction of regional co-ordination which they might dislike. That would be minority government with a vengeance—a vengeance bearing heavily upon East Africa's economic, administrative, and constitutional progress.



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