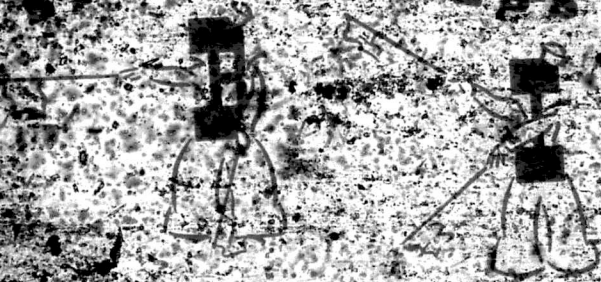


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Family Flying to Uganda

Battle of Britain Pilot

A FAMILY FLIGHT TO UGANDA with father, mother and baby travelling in their own plane began from Reading on Tuesday.

The pilot is Wing-Commander Whitehouse and with him in his "Auster" aircraft are the usual of artillery spotting during the war years and now being manufactured for civilian use—arc lines, Whitehouse and their 10-year-old son, Anthony John.

Wing-Commander Whitehouse, a former Battle of Britain pilot, is not out to break records. On his release from the R.A.F. he was appointed to the post of the Uganda Company and, in view of present transport conditions, decided that the best and most comfortable way to reach his new home with his family, was to fly them to Entebbe himself.

For this trip the "Auster" has been fitted with temporary long-range tanks which reduce its normal luggage capacity of 400 lb. or more to about 80 lbs., much of this will be taken up by essential supplies of dried milk, orange juice, and other foods for the younger passenger. For his benefit the Whitehouses also propose to take it easy, putting in perhaps only three or four hours' flying a day, so that they should reach their destination in about three weeks.

Future of Rhodesia Railway

SIR H. OLD HOWITT'S report on the question of State ownership of Rhodesia Railway Ltd. will be reviewed in our next issue. It has just been written by H.M. Stationery Office.

Serengeti National Park

The Government of Tanganyika is to introduce legislation to establish a National Park in the Ngongoro-Serengeti area of the Northern Provinces. It will be under the control of a board of trustees with non-official members. The area covers some thousands of square miles and is famous for its lions and other big game.

Food for Britain

As a further tribute from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain, the National Food for Britain Committee has set a final target of £150,000, which it is aimed to raise before the Victory Parade on June 8. The first harvest of £100,000 was passed before the end of March.

"I know that the farmers of Kenya can be asked to continue their efforts not only to feed East Africa but also to produce surpluses for export to less favoured territories."—Mr. G. M. Renne, Acting Governor of Kenya.

Mining

De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. which for 1945 has paid a dividend of 60% (the same on the deferred shares) to its shareholders diamonds of £2,239,904 (£4,626,670 in 1944) diamonds and dividends £92,708 (£1,582,253), and including other income a total of £10,287,708 (£7,112,297). Tax payable amounted to £260,000 (£1,700,000) £250,000 (£188,887) expenditure on machinery and after meeting expenses and paying dividends there remains to be carried forward £7,877,887 (£1,203,487).

Malin Discovery

A deposit of kaolin has been discovered alongside the Central Railway of Tanganyika, some 17 miles from Dar es Salaam. The production of china clay is being developed.

Mining Personalities

Mr. C. Cockburn Millar is retiring from Messrs. Thomson, Munro & Co., chartered accountants, and joining the board of Selection Trust, Ltd.

After serving in the Royal Navy, Mr. D. H. Crampton, Assoc. Inst. M.E., has resumed his position as manager of the Turcas mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. Robinson, who was recently appointed Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, has arrived in the Territory from the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. and Mr. Arthur D. Beatty have been elected to the boards of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd.

Mr. T. Hockin, senior Inspector of Mines, is now engaged in inspection of the Urungu area of Tanganyika, in which he has found gold and other mineral deposits upon which highly optimistic reports have been received in London.

News of Our Advertisers

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. has exported motor vehicles from the United Kingdom for a value of £2,500,000 since VE-Day. Exports in March were the highest for any month since the end of the war.

Thomas Firth and John Brown, Ltd. have declared a dividend of 10% free of tax for 1945 (amount 10% in 1944). The preliminary statement shows the balance as profit and loss account of £295,626 after transferring to general reserve £44,988 received from the sale of a foreign trade investment. The balance for 1945 was £244,638.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, C.B.E., who joined the Gramophone Company in 1940 as production manager and to organize the production of war production has been appointed Managing Director of E.M.L. Ltd., a new company formed to operate the manufacturing plants throughout the world producing E.M. Gramophone, Marconiphone, Phonophone, and other appliances. Under the group, Mr. Bowen served in the 1941-18 war in the Royal Flying Corps and the R.A.F. Mr. Bowen's 1945 report that the net profit of the group in 1945 amounted to £2,044,000 after providing £592,875 for income tax and £128,000 for income tax. The net profits of the group amounted to £1,323,125, after providing £20,000 for the 1945-46 income tax and £2,000 for interest on loans. The ordinary shares received 12% against 12% of the previous year, £24,616, and £2,000 is carried forward. The consolidated net current assets at the end of the year amounted to £7,562,000.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Patrols normally have ceased in Southern Rhodesia. In February, the total exports from Masaland amounted to 2,192,000 lbs.

The 4,500 men from the Seychelles who served in the Milingo forest in the Seychelles. Officers have returned to the Colony.

At the invitation of the Government of Czechoslovakia a meeting of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences will be held next year in Prague.

The Southern Rhodesian members of the Central African Council's committee on migrant labour travelled to Nyasaland last week for a meeting attended by representatives of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The production of sisal and cow in Masch from the estates in East Africa of the East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., totalled 60 tons, making 1,249 tons for the first five months of the company's current financial year.

In a note in our last issue about Kenya's new pyrethrum extract factory it was stated that the present monthly production of some 300 gallons was equivalent to about five tons of bullseye, whereas the figure should have been 50 tons.

Any help that can be given by Rhodesians now living in the United Kingdom in establishing the identities of 12 nameless pioneers whose graves are in a cemetery on Shipsham Basin, about four miles south-west of Port Victoria, would be appreciated.

Unfavourable weather has affected the maize crop in Southern Rhodesia, but a fair harvest is expected as a result of good rains in the latter part of March. The sporadic rainfall in Northern Rhodesia, the outlook for the crop remains favourable.

If the United Party is returned to power in Southern Rhodesia, it will appoint a commission to inquire into the whole question of African education.

That the prospects for Rhodesian tobacco in the United Kingdom would depend largely upon the maintenance of Imperial Preference, was stated in Salisbury last week by Captain I. H. Morten, R.N. (Retd.), London representative of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco-growing industry.

Three men of the Baraanga tribe in Tanganyika have been sentenced to death for the murder of three women on the border of the Singida district. In his judgment Sir Joseph Sherman said: "They think no more of such killings than an animal, and are known to have boasted of having done so for the sake of blooding their spears."

At a recent meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Local Native Councils (a committee with an African majority) it was decided that local Native Councils in Kenya should ultimately become the local authority for educational purposes, and that the surplus balances of district Education Boards should revert to them.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia intends to allocate £3,000,000 from its reserve funds to supplement grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for development schemes in the Protectorate. Proposals involving an expenditure of about £4,000,000 within the next five years on capital works alone are under consideration.

Preliminary figures issued by Sisal Estates, Ltd., for the year ended June 30 last show a net profit after payment of tax of £30,311 (£24,613 in 1944). The dividend on the ordinary shares is again to be 6%, and the carry-forward is £35,594 (£22,354). The consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiary, Bird and Company (Africa), Ltd., shows current assets at £156,339 and current liabilities £101,387.

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Parliament

Future Dealings in Cotton

Statement of Government Policy

Mr. W. SWANDESS asked the President of the Council of Ministers whether any future dealings in cotton should be limited to other countries, and whether it was the policy of the Government to make use of futures markets abroad.

Mr. MAGAUNAN: No, Sir. There is no present intention of doing so.

Mr. SW. SMITHERS: Unless the Government open up markets in foreign markets in cotton, how can they secure the most advantageous price to the consumer in Rhodesia and the British world sellers ring being put up against them?

Mr. MAGAUNAN: The Government have not found it necessary to deal in futures, but they could control any market should they wish to conduct its operations without loss.

Mr. GREENHILL Fox asked the number and location of labour exchanges for Africans set up in the British Colonies, and whether there were plans for their extension to the near future.

Mr. HALL: Permanent labour exchanges for Africans have been set up in Kenya and Tanganyika. Experimental exchanges were started in the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia some time ago. These exchanges will be extended in the light of experience.

Mr. MAGAUNAN asked how many persons were detained of forced labour from their homes for reasons of a non-criminal character in the East African Colonies.

Mr. HALL: As previously stated, there are no persons detained in the East African territories. There are 12 persons who have been deported from one part of Uganda to another. There, though, they are not detained, their movements and relations with other persons are subject to restriction.

Land Utilization

Mr. DONOH PARKER asked the Secretary of State if he would consider issuing White Paper on the lines of Kenya Paper No. 2 of 1945 on land utilization and settlement policy for other African territories.

Mr. HALL: The paper referred to was issued by the Kenya Government. The problems of land policy in Africa vary from territory to territory and the hon. member may be assured that the Government will publish details of their policy as and when it is considered desirable to do so.

Mr. G. BRINSON, when asking a question on corporal punishment in Trinidad said:—In May, 1945, corporal punishment was imposed on boys for bobbedrawing and burglary. The figures that we have for the period from May, 1945, to February, this year show that despite the imposition of flogging in Kenya the incidence of these particular crimes, which are regarded as increasing in seriousness.

Mr. GREEN KINGS, in replying, said:—The Colonial Office at the present time is pursuing a constructive social policy. In the pursuit of that policy, the commission of crime, the occasion of crime becomes less and less. At the same time, steps are being taken in the courts to overhaul the whole question of the treatment of crime, to abolish corporal punishment as far as possible, and to reduce the number of prisoners held so far as adults are concerned. As a result of this policy, I hope that not only will occasional crime become less and less, but the treatment of delinquency will be in much more constructive terms and the kind of punishment complained of completely eliminated.

Tea in Tanganyika

When the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory recently considered a motion that the Tea Ordinance of 1944 should be extended until the end of March 1947, Mr. J. J. Anderson protested that such a course would be likely to jeopardize a main crop to which new buyers might be attracted. He considered that the Territory has some of the finest tea lands in the world, and that the International Tea Committee should not have power to dictate to a young country awaiting development in regard to the acreage which may be planted. Mr. J. H. S. Tranter supported that view, which was endorsed by Mr. Abdulla Karmali. The Director of Agriculture agreed that any restriction on production was highly undesirable, and said that he had an open mind as to whether Government should be consulted after the date had passed, but argued that extension of control for one year could not be detrimental since only 6,500 acres of the permissible total of 8,940 acres have so far been planted in the Territory, and the balance could, however, be planted within 12 months.

Need for Honesty

We read of convictions for thefts and pickpocketing in public places. We read of uneasiness brought about by the three-card crockers. And generally we read of many evils that are daily being committed by our people. We must say that we are ashamed of these evil acts of our people. The African people must realize that in doing such mean criminal acts and in leading dishonest lives they cannot easily persuade the other sections of the community to look upon them as being grown-up men. The crooks, the pickpockets, the burglars, the thieves, and the swindlers must be hiding in the houses of the honest who are working in the town. What is this honesty? Do we think we can be respected if we persist in finding these people? We believe that Government will be much more helpful to us if they determine clearly on our part to stamp out all these misdeeds and dirty spots in our body. —Author of a Kenya African newspaper.

Cultural Co-operation

A valuable contribution to the cultural life of Central Africa has been made by Southern Rhodesia's institution of a National Free Library Service with 100 chapters in Bulawayo. This service has been a work of a serious nature on all subjects (so far as African, Central, and readers in any part of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or N. Island may borrow the books free of charge, subject to the usual conditions of a public library service, including the persistent of a reasonable deposit.

— IT STANDS TO REASON —

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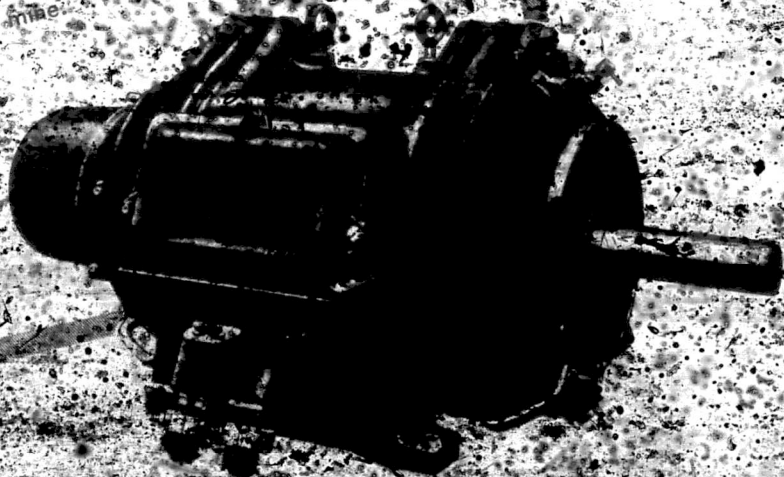
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Future Status of the Sudan Self-Government Within a Few Years

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUMPHRY BLUNDEN, Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan, has been opening the fifth session of the Southern Sudan Advisory Council in Khartoum last week.

Chief of the Sudan, in 20 years' time the Sudanese will be governing their own country, assisted and advised by British advisers, officials and technicians.

Major-General Blunden, in a letter to the *Khartoum Times* said: "It is difficult to believe when one arrives in Khartoum after a comfortable journey by Nile steamer, and well-appointed railway, that there are still men in Khartoum and Khartoum who were present at the end of the Sudan."

The Sudan Government has done the best of its kind in the world, has done a magnificent piece of work in the South where it has done a short piece of work in the North. In the district, and the new villages were models of cleanliness.

Trade has prospered, and a splendid modernisation of the Sudan has been in progress. It is a fact of past generations and a fact of the Sudan, which is a fact of the Sudan. It is a fact of the Sudan, which is a fact of the Sudan. It is a fact of the Sudan, which is a fact of the Sudan.

We have done a magnificent piece of work in the past with the results of our labours overseas. We have accepted no results of our labours overseas. We have accepted no results of our labours overseas. We have accepted no results of our labours overseas.

If we are to maintain our position in all the many areas where we have interests, it must be done by getting rid of this complexity, which is seldom shared by the inhabitants, and solving them by our hard work and enterprise in developing the countries concerned that by remaining within the British Commonwealth of Nations they will share in the benefits which this membership implies.

Colonial Service Repalls Are Salaries High Enough

SIR HUMPHRY BLUNDEN, Governor of Sudan from 1931 to 1933, wrote in the course of a letter to the *Khartoum Times* a few days ago:

The number of candidates offering themselves for the Colonial Service is very great, but the number reaching the standard of the examination is not nearly enough to fill all the vacancies. One reason for this appears to be that the salaries offered are not high enough to appeal to the best calibre candidates, an unusually large proportion of whom are married and have families. Under present conditions salaries here in 1933, especially at least adequate for bachelors, for married men they were in some cases barely adequate.

The British have had to raise some and had given up their own system and by the grant of marriage and children allowances, but all of these things were still a long way from the Civil Service, particularly in the case of married men. There are obvious difficulties of salary in the Colonies, a new system of salary, which would be a still less likely to be a successful effect of the Government would have to be considered.

There will probably be objections from within the service themselves, many of the senior, and therefore more valuable members are employed in the Sudan and it is not likely that they will change their conditions. But there will be many who will be glad to leave the Sudan, and it is not likely that they will be a successful effect of the Government would have to be considered.

There are some 5,000 applicants for 200 posts in the Colonial Administrative Service. Surely from 5,000 the number selected could easily be drawn, Sir Humphry's plea for increased pay for married Colonial servants, in the form of children allowances, is commendable, but it would have to be met from the revenues of the Colonies, and it is doubtful that the Colonial people would approve of increased taxation for that purpose, so long as the products of their products remain at low and precarious, and have provided for many years and months as it is widespread among them as it is that economic development of the Colonies is substantially expanded, increased salaries for officials should be postponed.

It is to be desired that the Budget does not involve a similar cutting up of the economic department of the Colonial Office, similar to that which is part of the British Office. Development of trade with our Colonies is as important as the development of the Colonies, and the expenditure of the £20,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1930, is not placed under highly limited control, and it is to be desired that the Government should be able to exercise a more direct and controlling influence in the Colonies, which is highly desirable.

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Trusteeship Over Tanganyika

The statement by Sir Humphry Blunden, Governor of Sudan, that the Government there seems to be some misunderstanding in some quarters, especially in regard to trust, should like to emphasize that the continuity of the administration will be maintained in Tanganyika, and the trusteeship system of the Trusteeship system, as the case may be, is maintained. It has not perfectly clear, understandable, and it is to be desired that the Government should be able to exercise a more direct and controlling influence in the Colonies, which is highly desirable.

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By that time the smallest of the present Asian pupils will be leaving schools which will be filled with more Asian boys than ever. What are they going to do? An education officer has a scheme for their employment in other directions, will he tell us what it is? It is all more important to tell the Asian parents so that the boys may be appropriately trained, and not as for jobs which will no longer be available. If, however, there is no such scheme, the Asians, the Africans, and the Europeans should know.

To be quite frank I do not believe that East Africa would suffer greatly from the diminution, or even from the extermination, of the Asian population, when the African has advanced a stage further, but I do think that it seems likely that their vocations are liable to disappear, the Asians should be plainly and promptly warned.

Yours faithfully,
LOVEY VILLAGE

Berkhamstead

**Kenya Procrastination
Over Government Pensioners.**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
SIR—Last week you were good enough to insert a letter from this Association on the subject of an increase in the pensions of former members of the Colonial Service in Kenya.
After considering several cables and letters to Nairobi we are glad to see the petition submitted in March, 1945, is still under consideration, that it had been necessary to re-sign the letter and that there had been a new committee set up to deal with the matter. One would have thought that with the cost of living in this country more than 50% above that of September

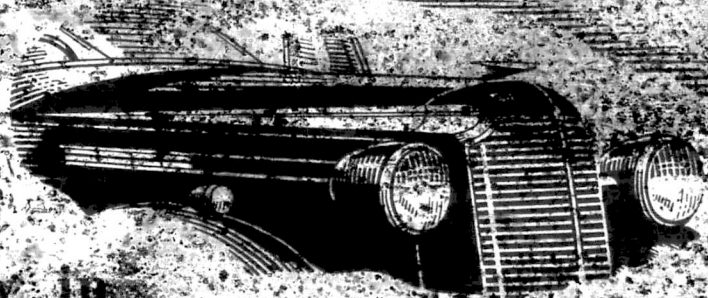
1938, it is regretted by the Oxford Institute of Statistics that the facts would have been within the knowledge of all Colonial Governments, and that no delay need have occurred on this score.

Such was done, has meanwhile been increased in all Civil Service salaries in this country, and local government authorities, and in fact all employers, have recognized that all salaries warrant some measure of increase. Such being the case, is it not evident that all pensioners need and merit similar consideration?

Yours faithfully,
G. PERCY LEWIS,
Honorary Secretary,
Kenya Government Pensioners' Association

Africans as Legislative Councillors

Lieut. Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Dr. Charles Fisher, nominated representatives of African interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, have recently held a number of meetings with Africans on the Copperbelt. At Mutema more than 1,000 were present, and at Luanshya the audience numbered upwards of 750. Sir Stewart said that an African Representative Council for this Province was which was established this year, and expressed the hope that there might be Africans in the new Legislative Council due to be formed late next year. He warned Africans, however, that they must be prepared to sink their prejudices and render full support to the best of their number available, whoever they might prove to be. Such men must be ready to make great sacrifices of their own interests for the sake of the community; he himself had travelled more than 15,000 miles last year in fulfilment of his duty as a legislator, had held 33 meetings with Africans, and had spent several months in Lusaka at the work of the Council and its committees.



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Motor Cars, branches at Mombasa, Malindi,
Siaya, Kisumu, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam,
Tanganyika.

The 1945 Vauxhalls are based on the proved design of the immediate pre-war models and have many improvements and refinements of detail. Economy is more than ever a feature of the post-war Vauxhall and Vauxhall economy is assured in continuous low fuel costs and light upkeep charges. Quality is assured by Vauxhall's busy war production in building fine cars and service by the world-wide organisation that backs every Vauxhall product.

Letters to the Editor

African Capacity for Work

Brotherhood Review, 1947

The Editor of the Review writes to me from London, expressing surprise at the vision of the future of Africa which he thinks it is practical to adopt. He says that he made mention of the forest in the same way as that of the African's willingness to work a great deal harder than he has done up to now in the territories. Indeed, I think that a Negro reading the address would assume that all he had to do to justify the Utopia which other races would have to supply for him would be to work at his present standard, plus that of any extra energy which improved rations would automatically supply.

But in a competitive economy the selling price for a product limits the supply which the buyer can be paid. The question is one of seeing that the money is spent to the best advantage, and I cannot believe that the proposed plan scheme, which I remain fond of, receives prominence in the present year's year-plan, is to be the most economical form of housing. It is probably the only way of doing it, and I suggest that the best way of experimenting would be to try a self-sufficient farm in a reserve of or on any new land made available for Native occupation. It would facilitate medical, educational, and other services; but, as was shown in the report of the last de-mobilization committee in Kenya, the ideas do not mesh with Africans.

As the editor of the Review justly praises the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for their treatment of their employees, but Sir Stansfeld Robins's recent statement seems to endorse the opinion that the best way of using the best workers in the Empire is to give the African his own return from S.E.A.C. commented upon how much harder the Indians worked than do their own countrymen.

The architect seems to fall into the common error of assuming that the only difference in conditions under which African service is compared with those of civil employment, is in rations and pay. It is doubtful if there were even the slightest factors of difference.

As regards rations, the meals for Africans serving sentences in civil prisons before the war was not far short of the military scale, but I never saw any extraordinary activities on the part of prison labour gangs. As for pay, recent authoritative comment shows that offers of higher pay for better work have not succeeded in this respect.

In using Mr. Kettle's case of punishments, the following points must be taken into account:

- (1) The sentence is limited for a period of years, and could not last a month.
- (2) The sentence is not merely one which leaves a man put away in a prison, it is liable to any sort of them.
- (3) It is subject to appeal and subject to summary punishment from which there is no appeal.
- (4) It is supervised by European leadership and supervision, and the supervision of Europeans to Africans was far better than any commercial enterprise could stand.
- (5) He had, without exception, to submit to strict drill, which sharpens the wits, and to physical training, conform with orders on hygiene, and submit to medical examinations and treatment.

There was never any question of pay or conditions being taken by the commercial or economic value of the work done, and there is no way were, within the class of anything which the African could hope to earn in the open market.

Some years ago it was estimated that a Native in a very reasonable plot of land in his reserve could, with careful farming, earn about 60 per year out of about 10 acres of tillable soil and a family. The askari was paid then at 22s. per month, and as a trained soldier with proficiency pay drew 30s. (the same rate as a British private soldier at the beginning of the 1913-14

year), in addition to allowances, rations, cigarettes, medical services, blankets, leave, free postage for his family, and the benefits of the medical and other war contracts.

It is very hard to find that any of these good things has been seen that they could not have been obtained, essentially in any peace-time commercial form, in the employment. We all want the African to continue to enjoy as many of them as possible, but Sir Stansfeld Robins' stand the right note when he told the British that to get the voyage to civilization they would have to earn their own passage. This will necessitate working even a little more than they did before, except perhaps in the case of rations.

While we are supporting improved rations, one cannot help wondering that before feeding was improved even to the present scale the output of work was far higher. That is not confined to Africa. No British agricultural labourer would be content with the diet of his countryman of 50 years ago, any more than he would take his counterpart's daily task.

Years faithfully,
A. W. J. ...

At the Last Fence
Becher's Brook

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir: The address delivered to the Royal African Society by Archdeacon Becher (the year issue of April 2 and 11) was so good that I hate to think of its being at the last fence. The Prime Minister of the Grand National so I feel compelled to rush in where Archdeacon Becher perhaps fears to tread.

My criticism concerns the position of the uneducated races in East Africa. As regards the Europeans, better brains than mine have come to the conclusion that if European influence were withdrawn African progress would cease and reaction set in. That an avowed Fabian like Mr. Crook Jones should actively support an increase in white settlement in both Kenya and Tanganyika is surely proof that it is necessary to do something, and it should be stressed that European children in these lands must be educated to a higher standard than in any other parts, and longer will it suffice to give them only their primary and secondary education, and to give them clerical and other jobs with big small wages. It is a crying shame that in some of the reports since the early 1940 onwards, nothing was done to provide correspondence courses for young European children of the forces in East Africa and their yearling.

But it is concerning Asians that I feel that Archdeacon Becher's message shows signs of falling far short. The restriction of immigration appears to be for the future only. An Asian in, say, Kenya must, I think, fairly assume from the speech that he is long to be and his numerous progeny work for the good of the country as a whole, the future is assured. I do not think that he should be expected to deduce that working for the country might include leaving the country for the country's good. If that is implied, it should surely be stated in so many words.

In my view the thousands of Asian boys now in schools in East Africa can remain only at the expense of Native advancement or as a charge on the Treasury. The vast majority of them look forward to earning their living as small traders or as artisans. Now there are the two main lines of African progression, if it is doubtful if they will provide sufficient scope for educated Africans, even if there is a clear field. Ten years hence, when to use a term you have often employed, the priming of the African pump comes to an end, the water can scarcely be expected to continue to flow unless the African has taken over practically the whole of these occupations.

PERSONALIA

MR. T. R. SPENCE, town clerk of Nairobi for the past 10 years has retired.

LADY KENNETH'S TRAM, of the late Lord DeLaere is on its way to Nairobi.

MAJOR R. C. SANDERS will leave London in a few days to fly back to Kampala.

MR. H. H. D. SIMMONS, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia is about to retire.

A daughter has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Mr. JAMES SCOTT BROWN of Salisbury.

THE REV. F. V. O'NEIL, for the past 14 years chaplain in Mombasa to the Mission of St. Francis, is retiring.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR WILLIAM STUBBS, a former Chairman of the East African Group in London, was 81 on Sunday.

MR. T. G. C. VAUGHAN-JONES, A.O.C. Director of Game and Tsetse Control in Northern Rhodesia, has returned from leave.

MR. MERVYN MORGAN, who was a magistrate in Mozambique before being transferred to Palestine, is spending a holiday in East Africa.

SIR WILLIAM BARNERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, made a short tour of parts of the Central Province earlier this month.

LIEUTENANT WYN HARRIS, who for the past few months has been Labour Commissioner in Kenya, is reverting to the provincial administration.

SIR JOHN VERHEE, Chief Justice of Nigeria, is paying a private visit to Tanganyika Territory. He was Chief Justice in Zanzibar from 1909 to 1914.

LORDS McCOWAN, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a Vice-President of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

MR. W. J. DONNELLY, Commissioner of Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia, and MR. H. G. HADG, Commissioner of Police, are on leave.

NAIROBI CLUB

SECRETARY AND HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted for Nairobi Club, Kenya, Salary, £45 and £20 per month respectively, with furnished quarters and board included. Four

and a half months leave three months leave granted on full salary, plus passages, but when engaged, leave period extended to six months. Apply in writing with full particulars marking envelope "Private" to the Chairman, Nairobi Club, Box 171, Nairobi.

(a) SECRETARY FOR NAIROBI CLUB, Salary, £45 monthly, with board, terms and conditions as stated above.

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Obituary

Mr. Frank J. Coudroy

We learn with deep regret at the moment of closing for press of the East African at the week-end of Mr. Frank J. Coudroy, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board and founder, editor and chief proprietor of the Kenya Weekly News, a pioneer of the most vigorous and courageous personalities in public life in East Africa, and his loss will be felt in many directions. A mention will appear in our next issue.

THE RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI, C.H. who visited India last week, had twice visited East Africa and headed the East African sub-committee of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in East Africa. He was the first Indian member of the Privy Council and the first Agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Effortimized—Canada has no intention of publishing Empire Preferences. Mr. James Mackenzie, Minister of Commerce.

No other nation is in a position to contribute so much to American commerce as the United Kingdom.

Mr. Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State.

Socialist critics are hence, the Socialist themselves, and especially Socialist Ministers, seem why they sensitive to criticism. Mrs. Derwent Weller-Smith, M.P.

The National Gallery never closed during the war. Nine boards fell on it and 27 rooms on the main floor, but it is now reopened. Mr. Philip Handy, Director of the Gallery.

There was a period of the war when the enemy came within miles of victory. And the courage and steadfastness of soul of the British people saw us through. These people refused to accept subsidence with grim composure, saw the situation through a treatment under Imperial leadership. Democracy without leadership is like a flock of sheep without shepherd, but Britain had that shepherd. General Smuts.

American business, including agriculture, plans to spend about \$100,000,000 dollars for new plant and equipment during the first quarter of 1946. It is expected that a similar \$100,000,000 dollars will be spent on old or used equipment. U.S. Information Service.

The Americans are trying to force on the world a policy aimed only at meeting the immediate export trade of the United States. They are trying to break the British Empire into small packets, so that each packet will be at the mercy of the American industrial machine. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Amery, M.P.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce would recommend the termination of the excess profits tax at December 31, 1945 with effect from 1946. The recommendation that the nationalized industries' Contribution should be terminated and is a tax on profits which falls only on the holders of these equities in business and from which comes a direct increase in income tax payments. A standard income tax rate of 30 per cent should be required from profits during the coming year. The Association is a branch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Journalism and restrictions do not mix in a free country, and it would be a bad day for us if there were not enough watchdogs of liberty at large to make life a misery for any Government which began to fuddle the distinction between public information and party misleading.

—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council.

In Sweden, the most civilized country in western Europe, the private doctor is paid an agreed fee for keeping the family well throughout the year. He gains nothing and has most to do when there is illness in the family. He loses nothing and has less work when all is well. My Swedish acquaintances have found no difficulty in inducing English doctors to make the arrangement. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

The Allied policy in Germany is crazy. Russia is busy hustling her way to prevent, as she thinks, future aggression, and to introduce Communism. America is doing likewise in order to destroy a trade competitor, the French are helping them, to move, having already proved that they cannot look after what they have got, and the only sign of reconstruction is being made in the British zone. The policy at present outlined promises Germany 1,600,000 subsidised unemployed in 1949. Mr. G. B. Stokes, M.P.

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(Illustration: Dining Saloon)



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BACKGROUND TO

Victory. It is the time for reflection, for assessment, for thanksgiving. We want our children to know the men and women who won what we think of as our freedom. They should have the chance to do so too. They will remember that for all their days. I might, too, that all of us should lift up our hearts and remember those things which cannot be forgotten for we are fighting now a fresh battle against fear and death and may it be so again that our faith which is at the root of all our troubles, properly understood, a ceremony of the faith can express thanksgiving to God for the men and women who fought and died for us. Anyone who has watched a battle of this kind knows the feeling that comes when the music is silent. This country has its bands. I suggest that they be posted along the route that we march by the crowd that never ceases to play music. If we cannot hear the bands, give us bands. Green flags—so popular in Elizabethan days and used as a march at the time of the Armada by the Trained Bands of London—is one of the loveliest of English melodies, and as fine a slow march as any in the world. Might not the Guards pass the Cenotaph in slow time to that ancient and moving air? And with them perhaps a detachment of the Home Guard, the lineal descendants of the Trained Bands? The march will be not be affected. Whitehall is wide. Double the front of the column while passing the Cenotaph and no time will be lost. —Sir Ralph Furse, in a letter to *The Times*.

Stalin Through Russian Eyes.—Like Peter the Great, Stalin is a man with an immense sense of purpose, and he knows that ruthlessness cannot be avoided. This does not mean that he is a cruel man. When the 1937 purge began to degenerate into a reign of indiscriminate terror, it was Stalin himself who called a halt. Stalin will be remembered above all as the man who prepared the country for the war and led it to victory. The personal attitude of the Russian people to Stalin is very peculiar. You see his portraits everywhere, but they are very formal portraits, rather like the French bust of the Republic. He is a strange combination of symbol and man—with the symbol predominant. But there is something rather impersonal in this relationship. This attitude is profoundly different from the attitude of the German people to Hitler, or of the American people to their President, about whom they like to know every little personal detail. There is no such curiosity in Russia. —Mr. Alexander Werth in the *Sunday Empire News*.

Germany Unrepentant.—I have asked everyone whom I have met in a responsible position administering Germany whether, among the ordinary Germans there is any feeling of regret, repentance, or indignation at the things which have been done by the German leaders. The answer in each case is that there is no trace of any such feeling. The British Government take the view that nothing that has happened recently should modify our attitude. Potsdam that no central Government should yet be established in Germany. We are doing all we can to encourage local initiative, but the question of central administration needs to be carefully watched. Centralization is now being made the catchword of party politics. The German Communist Party is beating the nationalist drum and proclaiming its desire for centralization in Germany. It would be a poor consolation if, instead of the doctrine of *Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer*, we should have to accept *Ein Reich, ein Kommissar*. —The Lord Chancellor, addressing the House of Lords.

Central Office of Information.—The Ministry of Information died on April 1. On the same day the Central Office of Information was born. The C.O.I. is no war-time expedient as was the M.O.I. Staffed by 1,600 people, it is a permanent part of the structure of government. Mr. Morrison sees it as a link between Government and people. What could be more harmless than that? But suppose it turns out to be a means of securing that the Government of the day has special means of prolonging its power by skilful propaganda, paid for by the taxpayer? No doubt it would operate as efficiently on behalf of a Conservative or Communist régime as of the Socialists. No doubt at a change of Government it would hastily scrap all the films, lectures, schedules, and hand-outs for the newspapers that it had in preparation, and set to work on new ones, putting the opposite point of view. Maybe a few of its personnel who had particularly distinguished themselves in selling the previous Government to the people would find themselves unoccupied. But the Government should sell itself not by words, pictures, or films, but by deeds. Opposition parties should not be opposed in their efforts to win public support by a State-financed publicity machine designed to show the party in power in a favourable light. —*Daily Express*.

Iron and Steel.—The industrial world will be dismayed by the statement made by the Minister of Supply concerning the iron and steel industry. The policy pronounced amounts to control without a plan and without any idea of a controlling body followed by nationalization of something to be hereafter defined, or a policy still to be formulated. The industry and all its customers and associated industries will thus be left in the greatest possible uncertainty for the longest possible period. The Government have sufficient powers already under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act to set up a new control board and to give the administration of the industry. The policy in the application of control will thus not be apparent until the new board shows its hand. Meanwhile the industry has been virtually debarred from proceeding on its own initiative by this interim uncertainty and by the assurance that nationalization of some parts of the industry will be provided for by legislation during the present Parliament. It must be feared that the industry will be partially paralysed in its development and re-equipment possibly for several years ahead. For the moment the chaos and uncertainty will be so great that most plans are bound to be left in suspense. —*The City Editor of The Times*.

More Germans than in 1939.—As the Germans had planned the population of the Reich rose during the war, by 7% from about 67,000,000 to 72,000,000. Some 3,000,000 Germans were killed on the Eastern and Western fronts, and German civilians killed by an attack totalled 2,700,000—only two in each 1,000 German factory workers. Krupp's had 160,000 workers at Essen, and only 170 were killed. Countries which came under German occupation lost 1,000,000 people through military operations and deaths of civilians by shooting, deprivation, and under-nourishment. The principal sufferers were Russia, 7,800,000, 3.7% of the population; Poland, 4,620,000, 3.6%; Yugoslavia, 1,620,000, 10.5%; Greece, 490,000, 3.8%; Denmark, 820,000, 7.2%; Holland, 200,000, 2.2%. Great Britain's total killed in the war were 397,591, including 290,500 of the Armed Forces, 45,300 Merchant Navy, and 61,791 civilians and Home Guard killed in air raids—6.13% of the population of Britain, compared with Germany's 5.52%. —From a report by the International Committee for the Study of European Questions.

Purchasing Power of Colonies American Drive for Trade

If the purchasing power of the peoples of the Colonial Empire could be raised by about 48 per cent, there would be an income of more than £660,000,000 a year, said Lord Croft in an address in Cardiff on behalf of the Empire Industries Association. It was, he declared, no idle hope that this should be achieved, with immense advantage to the inhabitants of the Colonies and the workers of Great Britain, who might expect that their exports to the Colonial Empire would consequently rise by at least £600,000,000 a year, vastly improving the economic position of everyone concerned.

It must, however, not be overlooked that the United States of America wished above all else to capture the trade of the British Colonial Empire, the immense potential value of which Americans realized even if the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom did not. It was therefore essential to protect British Empire trade; not even if the American demand was not what the Lord Croft suggested, there ought to be no abandonment of family arrangements which had meant so much to every British citizen, white, black, brown, or yellow, for it was rarely the concern of the British people whether they should change their tariffs in respect of British Empire goods and products.

Nairobi Airport

The Government of Uganda has no intention of curtailing any part of heavy expenditure on an airport in Nairobi. The present runways are not long enough to comply with the standards required for an international airport. It was at one time proposed to build a new airport, costing at least £1,000,000, and it appeared that the East African Governments were going to be asked to meet part of that cost, a proposal which they intended to oppose with the greatest vigour. The scheme, however, has been shelved for some years, and it is proposed to raise the present Eastleigh airport, provided the runways are broadened and their shoulders strengthened. The B.O.A.C. are perfectly satisfied that it will then be adequate for present requirements.—Mr. G. N. Farquhar, Chief Secretary of Uganda.

British Legion in Kenya

The officers of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion for 1946 are: President, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Francis Scott; Vice-Presidents, Brigadier-General A. C. Levin, Colonel F. Stewart Modera; Captain E. J. Gibb, Mr. Justice Lucie Smith, Major J. W. Milligan, and Captain E. L. T. Lester; Chairman, Colonel F. Stewart Modera; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. J. C. Mundy and Mr. S. H. Sayer; Executive Committee, Major R. E. Anderson, Mr. A. McDonnell, Mr. R. Davis, Mr. R. Oxford, Squadron Leader Harris, Major E. Ruben, Captain E. L. T. Lester, Mr. G. E. Scattergood, Mr. Justice Lucie Smith, and Captain G. Tamer.

Kenya's Hospital Authority

Kenya's Interim Hospital Authority consists of Mr. C. E. Mortimer (Chairman), the Director of Medical Services, the Financial Secretary, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr. E. A. Vasey, M.L.C., Mr. G. V. W. Anderson, F.R.C.S., Mrs. Griffiths (representing the E.A. Women's League), Mr. E. W. Behnett (Nakuru War Memorial Hospital), Mr. H. A. Eynn (Eldoret European Hospital), Major J. B. Thomson (Kitale European Hospital), and Mr. H. L. Steel as executive officer.

Polling Day

To-day is polling day in the Southern Rhodesian general election. Ninety-nine candidates are contesting the 30 constituencies.

Public Relations Department Established by Southern Rhodesia

A PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT has been established by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to handle all the external publicity for the Colony and internal propaganda services.

Brigadier E. G. Cook, O.B.E., V.D., has been appointed director of a new department, with Mr. W. E. Gale as assistant director, and Mr. W. E. Arnold as public relations officer at Rhodesia House in London.

Brigadier Cook, who before the war was a senior official in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Posts and Telegraphs, had a splendid war record, particularly in "Q" services in the Middle East, and two years ago was specially selected by the War Office as deputy to Lieut-General Pakenham-Walsh at the Central Provisional Office, Eastern Group, with headquarters in Simla. He has great organizing ability and drive.

Mr. Gale was news editor of the *Rhodesia Herald* before being seconded in March, 1939, as publicity officer to the Jubilee Celebrations Committee. On the outbreak of the war he became information officer in Southern Rhodesia, and for the past two years has been responsible for the Colony's general publicity. He is the author of "One Man's Vision: The Story of Rhodesia," and of an historical novel entitled "The Hundred Wagons," which will shortly be published in London.

Mr. Arnold, who served in the Royal Air Force during the war, is editor of the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, and for a short period after VE-Day acted as public relations and settlement officer for Southern Rhodesia in London, whence he returned to the Colony only a few months ago.

"Madura" Back in Service Liner's Fine War Record

The British India Company's liner MADURA is now back in this country, and will shortly load for East African ports. Her first war experience was in evacuating refugees from Bordeaux in the summer of 1940 (as recorded in this newspaper at the time). Then, in the course of an already lengthened voyage from Mombasa via the Cape, she took on board 1,500 people of the Allied nations and fed them from her then scanty stores. Air attacks were beaten off, and under the command of Captain Beatty, the ship safely reached a West Country port. Many tributes to the MADURA and her crew appeared in the Press at that time.

Japan's entry into the war found her in Singapore, where she escaped a bombing attack. Leaving there packed with refugees, she was again bombed on January 30, 1942, and was this time hit and set on fire, losing her doctor and four of her crew, 14 others were seriously injured. The fire was extinguished and she reached Calcutta safely, still under Captain Beatty's command. The liner stayed in the East for the remainder of the war, running chiefly between India and Australia with out mishap.

She is now being conditioned for her forthcoming voyage. From East Africa she is to proceed to India, whence she will for a time continue the important Empire service with Australia which the British India Company has long maintained.

Tanganyika Sisal Growers

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock was a few days ago elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association at the annual meeting of which he expressed the opinion that the demand for sisal would exceed supplies for the next four or five years. He stated that endeavours are being made to obtain a more equitable price for the fibre.

Northern Rhodesia Plans to Spend £9,500,000

Imperial Government's Generous Tax Decision

NORTHERN RHODESIA plans to spend £9,500,000 on development schemes—£2,500,000 to be received during the next decade from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £4,000,000 from the reserve funds of the Protectorate (amounting to £6,000,000 at the end of last year) and £4,000,000 to be raised by loan for capital works within five years.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY said in the Legislature early this month that the funds provided from reserve would be available for development schemes for both races, and would include help to the farming and tobacco industries; the probable erection of a central abattoir necessary to improvement of the livestock industry, and the provision of water supply and other requirements. In the rural areas the territory was one of the most backward in Africa, and what development had occurred was, with one or two notable exceptions, attributable to the presence of European settlers and communities.

All Taxation on Trade Profits to be Retained

The whole financial outlook would be changed by proposals just made by His Majesty's Government. The intention was that the whole of the tax levied on Northern Rhodesia on trade profits should henceforth be retained within the country, no relief being given by Northern Rhodesia in respect of double taxation by the United Kingdom. Moreover, the trade of Northern Rhodesia was buoyant, the revenue having exceeded £4,000,000 in each of the last four years, while that for the current year would exceed the estimates. Assuring reasonable copper production the revenues for the three years 1947-49 should be not less than £10,000,000. The country was better off than any other African Dependency, and there was every cause for cheerfulness and hope.

Certain social services must be provided for Africans, whether they showed economic results or not. That was basic development. Large numbers of Africans would have to be trained for the expanded social services, but since the need was urgent, there would be no waiting until the end of the century for the highest level. The proposed development centres would help in such training. Economic development should also be pressed urgently, and these were the keys to marketing co-operation under Government control. Social and economic development must keep step with political development, or, as in those parts of Europe in which the latter had outstripped the former, were not happy. This was no time for cold feet or caution, but for faith and vision.

Criticism of Proposed Development Centres

MR. STEWART GORG-BROWN thought there were considerable possibilities of developing Tlokozi tobacco growing, recommended by Zambesi River transport scheme, and suggested that there might be justification for a new railway, but, while agreeing that the financial position was good, gave the warning that the whole picture would be completely altered by a small change in the production of price of copper.

He had changed his mind as to the value of the proposed five development centres; he doubted whether they were really workable, and their cost would be very considerable, but he would support one such centre as an experiment. He would like to see a Department of Native Development, composed of young men who would see visions. They should go round the country helping in every department of Native life—marketing, transport, roadmaking, agriculture, irrigation, etc.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE contrasted Government's attitude of optimism with his own pessimism when non-officials had pressed development. He thought that £500,000 should be held as a contingency reserve, and that the spending of the funds now to be earmarked for development would result in increasing the European population of the country by between 1,000 and 1,500 people.

Regarding the proposal to create a marketing centre for the population, he was glad that the Joint Development Adviser had changed his mind from the original idea of having a commercial monopoly, which was contrary to the views of most people who had dealt with such matters in the territory. He favoured the development of tobacco growing.

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL thought that there were prospects of successful rice growing, was glad that the local manufacture of cement was under examination and urged that one development centre only should be approved meantime.

DR. FISHER emphasized that in the development of rural areas there must be concentration on providing more sources of income in order to safeguard future financial stability. One thing which must not be taken from the African was his security, for by retiring to his village he could withstand an economic blizzard better than any European.

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS considered the development centre scheme too grandiose, expensive, and unpractical.

MR. ROYDEN HARRISON took an optimistic view of the future of Northern Rhodesia and supported the proposals.

Political Development Unduly Accelerated

MR. REV. E. E. NIGHTINGALE said that the City scheme did seem to provide employment for an almost unlimited number of educated African youths, but that after a closer examination there was a considerable reduction in enthusiasm for the scheme. The introduction of the development centres threatened extinction of the existing social services, and he would agree to the establishment of one only. Social development should take priority over all other forms, and he feared that political development was being unduly accelerated.

MR. B. GOOBWATZ felt that a bourgeoisie would be created round the development centres among Africans who would be ungrateful for their own people and of little use in leading them. The first approach should be through mass literacy, and the African should be taught the dignity of labour. He pressed for amendment of the immigration policy to assess the immigrant on his value as a citizen, not upon his nationality, and to provide the Europeans necessary to further development.

MR. C. P. BECKETT hoped that hydro-electric power and communications would be developed as essential adjuncts to any form of major progress.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS thought there was common agreement that development should start in the concentrated population areas, that training schools were necessary, and that teams should be trained. Dissipation of large development centres into smaller ones all over the country would make training less efficient. He was disappointed that some members would agree to one centre only. He did not accept the idea that the development centre from the top would be antagonistic to development at the village level. The estimates showed annually increasing provision for expansion of social services, and the decision to appoint

direct action. This recommendation was acted upon, and the commission began the inquiry before I left Tanganyika.

The African public need greater consideration in the matter of the accommodation provided for them by the public services, particularly in the matter of travelling facilities. The communication system of Tanganyika is extensive and complicated, and many journeys involve days of travelling; the connexion between the central and northern railways is maintained by a well-organized inter-tram service, and similar extensions have been developed in other parts of the country.

Shelter Needed by Travellers

Labour, which formerly moved so largely on foot, now tends increasingly to take advantage of mechanical means. This salutary change has established itself in organized transport whether for normal private employment or for troops or conscripts during the war, the main routes of the country carry an immense body of African travellers. The absence of proper provision for the people is therefore a serious shortcoming, and it is largely responsible for much avoidable discomfort and suffering.

A conspicuous need is for proper shelter for travellers requiring some sort of rest house or other accommodation for some hours while waiting for the next link in their journey. At present there is a great lack of any sort of provision of this nature at the various junctions of routes. Bodies of troops, gangs of conscript labourers, parties of recruited workers going to employment as well as large numbers of the general public, are all liable to arrive at any time of day or night, and find that they must wait for several hours, or even for a day, before getting on their next stage, owing to the long distances to be covered. Both road and rail transport are of a very considerable uniformity.

Two outstanding instances of lack of accommodation are to be found at Katesa and Korogwe, the main junctions for the road service between the central and northern railways. At neither of these is there any provision for a waiting crowd larger than the old-established road camps for travelling labour outside the township, intended to serve the needs of gangs on foot. These are considerably more than a mile from the railway station, and are not easily found by strangers, especially at night. In any case, accommodation is limited, and there is no provision for any supply of food. I was shocked at the scene around Korogwe railway station many times. Parties were brought by train both from the Northern Province and from elsewhere, and came to from the surrounding district to take a train or lorry home on repatriation, and a number of men arrived by lorry shortly before midnight from the southern railway on their way to various places of employment. The night was dark and wet, and hundreds of men were wandering about looking for somewhere to sleep and some sort of food.

Township Housing Unsatisfactory

The supervisor of the Social Welfare Bureau eventually sorted out this men, but they were only a small proportion of the whole. The compiler presumes, eventually found some sort of shelter in the townships, this must have been of a very unsatisfactory type, and such a situation is rapidly exploited by the townspeople by over-charging for accommodation and food. In order to examine the situation more carefully, I altered my plans and spent a second night in Korogwe. The scene of the previous evening was repeated, and was if anything worse.

The need is for a large building capable of affording shelter for two to three hundred, even if a measure of overcrowding is unavoidable on occasion. With this there should be a canteen managed by an African contractor of the type that has recently come into being at a number of railway stations. This centre should not be more

than 400 yards from the railway station, easily found with a caretaker in charge.

The whole question of housing in the townships is most unsatisfactory. Almost everywhere there is a great overcrowding, with consequent high rents; the proportion of a man's pay which he has to surrender for this purpose is in most cases far too high.

The problem is a most difficult one, and any solution will be costly and complicated. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in Kenya, and in Tanganyika a start might at least be made with housing for Government and municipal employees.

Will the African Work Harder? Need for Further Knowledge

That the present wage system of Kenya is both a contributory factor in soil deterioration and a serious obstacle in the way of a better life for the African farmer, is emphasized by Mr. N. Humphrey in his memorandum on "Thoughts on the Foundation of a Better Prosperity in the Kenyan Lands." He writes of the fate of Kenya is dependent on saving the land and raising the women, it must be accepted that a minimum employment should be housing for his family and an income sufficient to maintain them at a reasonable standard of living. It is said, not without truth, that the African will have to become a more industrious and efficient workman if such reform is to be practicable. Some commentators see little prospect of any great improvement in that direction, and the general outlook is correspondingly pessimistic.

Clearly the question is whether the African has the ability and the will to make the necessary effort, improved nutrition at every stage in life is an absolute essential. Even if this be insured, has the Kikuyu the will to work hard? It is reasonable to assume that the prospect will be more attractive to him when he is physically fit but that is not the end of the story. Whether Army experience can answer the general question is open to doubt and one is forced to believe that once again we must turn to education for an adequate answer. Nor can we end there for the education that is to settle this purpose must be based on a much greater knowledge of African psychology than seems to be available at present. A paper by Dr. Ritchie, published in the *Journal of Rhodes Livingstone Institute*, at least indicates that these matters are and how much need there is for a more intensive and grand scale all over Africa.

One of the tasks of the future will be a continuance of control of food supplies and prices in order that people who leave the land shall not find themselves unable to get the food they need or becoming a prey to the black marketeers.

Secondly, there is the need to encourage thrift, but not in the present form of cards. What the Post Office Savings Bank is sufficiently attractive as a competitor may be open to question. Nevertheless, it seems clear that we must make a far greater effort to fill that need than it has done hitherto. It would seem that there is one of the important activities of the Welfare Department would need to be created.

Indian and African Salaries

Asked in the Tanganyika Legislature why locally educated Asabs in Government employment started on a monthly salary of 150/- on appointment to the Local Civil Service, while Africans with similar qualifications began at 72/-, the Chief Secretary replied: "The reason for this differentiation is that a sufficient number of qualified African candidates is not available to fill the vacancies arising, and suitable African candidates cannot at present be obtained at a lower salary than 100/- per month. The whole question is under examination by the Government."

of increased pay does not usually persuade him to continue in his employment. On the contrary, in most cases higher wages mean less work, not more. These are, of course, not new problems. They have been recognized in varying degree in East and Central Africa for twenty or thirty years. While many observers have attributed them to inherent laziness in the African, there have always been better informed and more objective members of the European community who have argued that better conditions and a habit of work would together contribute to improvement.

What appears to be urgent is a scientific study of the whole question of the relative efficiency of African labour. The British Adviser to the Colonial Office, who was himself a labour officer for many years in East Africa, has recently stated in writing that the dominant problem throughout East Africa is the depressingly low standard of efficiency of the workers, which is to say, the exceptionally small output characteristic of the entire country. It has always been a conspicuous weakness in East African economy, but it has been greatly accentuated by war conditions, and universal opinion, which was confirmed by my own observations, declared that performance had deteriorated steadily during the whole of the war. These were inevitable contributory causes arising directly from war-time factors, but when full allowance has been made for these temporary influences, the fact remains that there is still a sad lack of essential knowledge on which to base labour policy in Africa. Workaday agriculturists and other employers, officials who have spent the best part of a lifetime in close contact with Africans, missionaries who often know them still more intimately, and anthropologists (who sometimes judge from a wealth of personal experience in addition to academic knowledge, and sometimes possess ample and satisfactory resources, but are ignorant of many of the important unknown quantities in all our planning for the future) and the Dependences are the incentive does not seem to stimulate the African to a more efficient effort. It has also been noted that the average settler has a high value on leisure. That is, modern philosophy of leisure has a very high priority in the African view of life. The emphasis is in part to combine leisure and its wage with a much higher productivity during periods of work. But, that is also one of the reasons for the farming crisis in British

That there are means of encouraging the African to do better work it would be foolish to doubt. Indeed, if that assumption did not underlie all our thinking, there would be small justification for the outpouring of the scores of millions of pounds now being provided by the heavily burdened British taxpayer on behalf of the welfare of the African. Is not the very fact that such immense sums are being furnished for these purposes the best argument that could be advanced for the proposal that an inquiry should be made by a carefully selected team into the factors which now defeat the hopes of so many employers of Africans, and which frustrate or postpone his own advancement? The cost of such a study by trained investigators would represent but a trivial proportion of what is now being spent on works in which the best of labour is a stated item, such a study as a matter of course would be a task of enormous scope, but one promising much since there would be great advantage in obtaining the results as soon as possible. It would be preferable to save money by dividing the work among a well-chosen team with each member especially competent to analyse a group of the factors involved, and keenly interested in labour problems as a whole, and sufficiently acquainted with one another to eliminate the risk of disharmony.

Every employer would stand to gain from a really practical and successful inquiry of this kind, and the larger the number of operators with African labour, the greater the benefit would be to the process. Research which is undertaken in a systematic, planned, and organized manner would be as valuable to very large employers of African labour, and therefore to great potential beneficiaries from such a task if wisely designed and well conducted. That circumstance should enhance their interest in an examination of this kind, and various agencies manned by the Government, the United Nations, and Well-known and ingeniously minded individuals, and the African life, and the fact that the very direction of the inquiry could be given to a group of people who are already engaged in the study, would be a practical success. What might well be expected, the wage obtained for expenditure of money, time and effort over a vast field of employment would be greatly raised. This would undoubtedly raise the value to Africa of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and similarly of all other outlays for the progress of the territories.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF THE BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN TERRITORIES are to make the progress in the next few years which they have it will have to be achieved by a

Inquiry Suggested into Efficiency of African Labour

Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made another long tour of East Africa a year ago, is reported to have conducted a careful investigation of the work performed by Africans on European plantations. He led him to conclude that the output was not more than half to two-thirds of that of twenty years ago. "I am, however, of the opinion that a variety of reasons have led to this serious warning had been published, Sir Reginald Robins, the able and enterprising general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who has been at

special pains to ameliorate the conditions of service of the twenty thousand Africans employed in the great enterprise. Under his direction, has publicly confessed that higher wages, better rations, improved housing, and medical treatment, and such other amenities as it was possible to provide for Africans even in time of war had not led to better work by the beneficiaries.

It is agreed that millions of Africans have in their tribal state suffered from malnutrition and debilitating diseases, the consequence of which is that their power of work, whether in their own gardens or in wage employment, has been reduced. It would have been thought that the farmer, the contractor, and industrialist in East Africa would have had the better of the war which supplies free to his labourers some of the best of the world's goods. But he also knows from experience that in the great majority of cases the price of the produce is so low that some of the produce of money as rapidly as he can get it returns to his village. The offer

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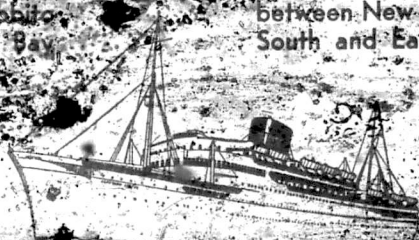
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New Saza Mines

NEW SAZA MINES LTD., report that in the year ended September 30, 1945, there was a net loss of £6,283 and that the balance of appropriated profit amounted to £32,247. The balance of appropriated profit amounted to £18,493 oz. fine gold, which is carried forward. Both sales were £1,000 amounts to £2,000 15,000 oz. fine silver. The issued capital amounts to £2,400 30 shares of 80. The value of investments and cash is £74,409. During the year 30,470 tons (against 73,886 tons in the previous year) of ore of an average value of 4.75 dwt. (4.82 dwt.) were milled, this being 0.9 dwt. (1.48 dwt.) below the average of the accumulated ore reserve at the end of September. The mill cost per ton milled was 36s. 7d. against 38s. 6d. (40s. 3d.) and 44.8s. in the previous three years, and the net loss per ton milled was 1.5s. against 2.9s. in the previous year and profits of 0.1s. and 6.4s. in the two previous years. The cost per ounce of gold was 17s. 4s. against 16s. 7d., 16s. 7d., and 14s. 2d. in the three previous years. For the first time since production began the numbers of oz. of silver exceed the number of oz. of gold, the probable explanation being that heavy silver in blackreef reefs carries silver with it.

Underground development retailed 6,944 ft. (7,824 ft.). In the course of cross-cutting to the main reef on the 3rd level an intermediate reef which may have possibilities as depth in situ, and 352 ft. of strike were developed on the main reef in ore averaging 50.5 inches wide and 9.7 dwt. per ton. Blackreef reef had an average width of 50.49 inches on the second level and widths of 14.17 dwt. for 196 ft. of driving. From LANKA 249 tons (2,372 tons) averaging 3.63 dwt. were milled, and the tonnage drawn from Razorback amounted to 11,309 tons (2,127 tons) averaging 2.53 dwt.

Recalculation of the ore reserves at the end of September last gave a total of 408,800 tons averaging 5.65 dwt., an increase of 2,972 tons on the computation a year earlier, but a decrease of 1,000 tons on the 30th day.

Some time has elapsed for a proper study of the geological structure in ore drawn from the seven separate shafts, and that the company's problem in treating low-grade ore in consistent millings is to be eased by a graduation in royalty payments (for which legislation is shortly to be introduced by the Government) under are being placed for additional to the same plant. The Crossley Premier power unit has given excellent service, but the two German engines are described as almost useless. They are to be replaced by two Crossley Premier producer gas engines, each developing 405 h.p. The cost of new plant will be in the region of £40,000 and the completion will take about 18 months.

The directors are Mr. J. Francis Brown (Chairman), Mr. I. H. Stratton (Managing Director), Mr. C. G. Stratton (as alternative), and Mr. J. H. Stratton (as alternative) with Mr. A. A. Friedman as secretary.

The shareholders' meeting was due to take place in Nairobi on 14th March.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS LTD., report that the profit for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £15,375 compared with £21,602 in the previous year. There had to be added £2,048 previously provided for taxation and not yet accounted and the balance of £15,375 was carried forward. Income tax required £3,862 (29,819) and the net profit increased to £17,507 (£20,007). Dividend of £10,000 (£10,000) less £1,000 (£1,000) required £11,007 and the balance carried forward £6,500. The issued capital is £21,000. The shareholding reserve now stands at £50,000. The balance sheet shows a small depreciation on the 30th day. The directors are Mr. J. H. Stratton (Chairman), Mr. I. H. Stratton (Managing Director), Mr. C. G. Stratton (as alternative), and Mr. J. H. Stratton (as alternative) with Mr. A. A. Friedman as secretary.

The directors are Colonel Sir Arthur Grant (Chairman), Mr. F. H. Peters (Managing Director), Major Sir Cyril Brinsford K.C., Mr. Richard A. Bumble with Mr. F. Rank Marshall as alternative, and Mr. J. H. Stratton with Mr. I. H. Stratton as secretary.

Surprise Mining and Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., reports a net profit for the year ended December 31, 1945, of £5,632 after meeting all expenses and interest produced £4,877, the realization of 2,000 shares yielded a profit of £1,245, and transfer fees of £113. The issued capital is £100,000. The shareholding reserve now stands at £100,000. The balance sheet shows a small depreciation on the 30th day. The directors are Mr. J. H. Stratton (Chairman), Mr. I. H. Stratton (Managing Director), Mr. C. G. Stratton (as alternative), and Mr. J. H. Stratton (as alternative) with Mr. A. A. Friedman as secretary.

Public Industry! KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd. LONDON OFFICE: 55, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Company Meeting

Scottish Power Company

Mr. W. Shearer's Review

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 10 in Edinburgh.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the company, who presided, said in the course of his address to shareholders:

"Excluding bulk supplies to authorized undertakers outside our group, and the Central Electricity Board, the average price from our general business was as low as 1.7d. Including such bulk supplies, the average price obtained was 1.04d. per unit.

Reduction to Consumers

"We have just decided to reduce the flat lighting rate to our domestic consumers.

"Reductions since 1943 alone, including those already just referred to, will represent a saving to consumers of between £180,000 and £200,000 per annum."

After dealing with the increase in the cost of coal, local rates and other items, the Chairman continued:

"The Government have given due notice of their intention to nationalize various industries in this country including electricity supply. An atmosphere of uncertainty, frustration and anxiety has been created—anything but conducive to national unity. Recently the power companies expressed their determination to resist nationalization by every legitimate means; an attitude, approved by your directors, which cannot fail to receive wide support.

"There is no necessity for such a revolutionary alteration in the industry. We see no possible benefits in nationalization to consumers, employees, or taxpayers, but, on the contrary, a grave danger to the country."

Advantages of Nationalization Questioned

"We are told by one Minister that eventually the electricity supply industry must be gathered under some form of national ownership, and by another that it is up to the nationalizers to prove their case that there will be public advantage by nationalization. We cannot take exception to the latter pronouncement, but there has been no attempt on the part of the nationalizers to prove the validity of their theory. On the other hand, it is true that, so far as electricity supply is concerned, the case against nationalization had been amply proved by the magnificent record of the industry which has so well satisfied the test of efficiency is a true criterion of any public service."

"When addressing a Socialist gathering in Leeds on April 6, the Minister for Fuel and Power said he hoped to have electricity nationalized within the next session of Parliament, and that he was not going to say how he was going to do it, because he knew that many big people in the electricity companies want to know. Of course we want to know—whether we are big or little—and we are entitled to know, particularly since the Minister recently summoned representatives of the industry to seek assurances that development would not be stopped or impeded by the threat of State monopoly. He got these assurances whole-heartedly.

"Altogether many hundreds of millions of pounds have been expended in supply undertakings in the full confidence that the enactments of the Mother of Parliaments in regard to tenure—whether limited or in perpetuity—would be regarded as sacrosanct and scores of thousands of small investors have entrusted their savings to the industry in that belief.

"I therefore repeat why should we not have the op-

portunity of going to do it? The Minister appears to be brooding over the enjoyment of keeping us in complete ignorance. I somehow feel that a responsible Minister should soon realize that this is not a British way of dealing with such vital matters.

"I should like particularly to refer to the threat of nationalization as affecting the distribution side of electricity supply, and it would indeed be a great pity should be no ground for improvement considering the tremendous developments in such a short period in spite of the hampering conditions which have lagged behind the technical advances of recent years. The organization of the distribution of electricity has been brought under review by two important Government committees, one in 1936 with reference to the whole country, and the other in 1942 in regard to the northern areas of Scotland. Both these committees reported emphatically against reorganization or purchase of existing undertakings. This solution was characterized as incapable of being effected without very serious dislocation, which would be disastrous in any prospect of increased efficiency and cheaper supplies.

Improvements and Standardization

"Two years ago I stated that we gave whole-hearted support to the constructive proposals submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power by the Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies. Several of the suggested improvements in organization can be remedied within the industry itself and are being remedied, for example, standardization of voltages of supply and form of tariffs, and the development of supplies in rural areas."

"The leading feature of the proposals is the creation of a unitary system under which local requirements and problems would be weighed carefully before schemes of improvement in selected electricity districts were finally approved by the Electricity Commissioners, and in which there would be a right of representation to the Ministry of Fuel and Power and to Parliament. Under this procedure ample scrutiny would be ensured. An essential condition is the early suspension of local legislative rights of compulsory purchase."

Advantages of Private Enterprise

"In our group of companies I think it is very reasonable to be satisfied with the achievement of development work since under our development the number of undertakings has been substantially reduced, voltage of supply has been standardized, the standardization of systems of supply practically completed, and tariffs have not only been standardized but also improved and brought to a high standard of efficiency."

"The same might be said of the achievements of the industry as a whole, and it is a pity that the nationalizers will result from nationalization to withhold any assistance from the State we were pioneers in electricity supply in these sparsely populated areas of Scotland. I will remember the difficulties and expenses of latter years. Ordinary shareholders never got a share on their investment for many years. In building up this great industry we received little encouragement or practical assistance from those who now seem to be in a position to lead like a line plumb to fall into the net of the State."

"The question, on the one hand, the achievements in the industry, and on the other the upheaval and dislocation which would ensue, I took care to put before your directors in their letter of reply to the nationalizers by every legitimate means."

"The Chairman then dealt with the consolidated accounts.

"The report and accounts for the year were adopted.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The headquarters of Kenya's new Seed Growers' Association are in Nakuru.

Nearly 80% of Rhodesian European personnel have now been discharged from the Forces.

Tanganyika Railways are to establish a bus service between Dar es Salaam and Oyster Bay.

Electric lighting is soon to be provided in the streets of the African quarter of Dar es Salaam.

Moshaland, Cambrian Society has celebrated its 2nd birthday. Its President is Mr. F. ... in an hour and a half, a consignment of 10 dozen pairs of nylon stockings was sold out in ...

European restaurant and dance hall ... sold to an Indian company and ...

... was reintroduced in Dar es Salaam ...

... the beginning of the week, in consequence of the ... of flour.

The journal of the British Empire Service League ... obtained its 21st birthday has been rechristened ...

... conditions for the British South Africa Police ... of the same as for members of the Southern ...

... library, which is placed in the house of the ... Ali El Mahdi has been given to Omdurman ...

... which might have developed into a ... in the Sudan was stopped by two Native ...

... of gum arabic were recently exported ... the same quantity was shipped to India.

Cheap camping holidays at some of Rhodesia's beauty spots are being arranged by the Bulawayo Youth Club. The maximum cost of two weeks holiday will be £5.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has given a further £500 to the Nakuru branch of the British Legion, bringing its war and post-war donations to £1,500.

It is proposed to send Sudanese district judges to England this year for courses of study. A Sudanese member of the Registrar-General's staff may be included.

About 500 Pathfinders and Messengers (African Boy Scouts and Girl Guides) paraded a few days ago in Bulawayo Municipal Location before Sir Alfred and Lady Bell.

Following the recent visit to this country of Mr. W. B. Bithrey, Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, it is officially announced that the Police Force of the Territory is to be reorganized and greatly increased, and that the conditions of service are to be improved.

Twenty-six new European officers are to be engaged, including C.F.D. and other experts.

A new journal, entitled *Rhodesiana*, is about to appear in Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Industrial Press Ltd. Publishers are *Rhodesian Mines and Industries and Safari*.

The City Council of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted an offer from the Automobile Association of the Colony to manage free of charge the publicly department of the City Council.

The CANNARVON CASTLE arrived in Southampton last Friday from South Africa with 783 women and 434 children, most of them the families and fiancées of ... including some from the Rhodesias.

The Rhodesian Foreign Bible Society has pointed out ... of the White Paper on mass education in Southern Africa are carried through, some ... must be taught to read. "An ele ...

... is to see that at least the Gospels ... the cheapest possible price (of at least ... in their own tongue." The Society has already ... the Bible or parts of it into 290 African ...

... complete elimination of the tsetse fly is not ... of possibility is suggested in a report ... Department of Agriculture in the Union of ...

... on preliminary tests made by spraying D.D.T. from the air in northern Zululand. Mechanical ... interfered with the success of this first experiment, and further tests by spraying are to be made. It ...

... that grassoppers, mantis, and other insects of the same group are unaffected by this insecticide, to which ... appear very susceptible.

Broadcasting from Salisbury, the Southern Rhodesian Government War Historian has appealed to all Rhodesian ex-service men to supply him with any material within their power. "What is most valuable," he said, "is your personal war: what you felt; what you saw; what you remember."

Try to describe not only the outstanding things, but the prevailing mood for every sector of your life in every operation. Contributions should be sent to the Southern Rhodesia Government War Historian, P.O. Box 389, Milton Buildings, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; or through the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Northern Rhodesian Legislature

Wants Better Educational Facilities

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S educational facilities were discussed at the end of last month by the Legislative Council, when Mr. T. S. PAGE moved a resolution dealing with the urgent need for more and better educational facilities. The most urgent requirement was the need for housing accommodation in which there had been an increase of no more than 24 places, all in Lusaka, since 1940. Though £20,000 had been provided in 1949 for a new school in Lusaka, the building was not begun until 1953 and opened only last year.

Mr. J. E. MOWSE seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. R. B. E. NCHINGA, who described African and European interests in the matter as one since there was scarcely any field in which the advancement of the European did not result in the progress of the African. Nothing, he said, would be more disastrous to African interests than any lowering in the cultural standards of Europeans.

Mr. Beckwith said that, in relation to the Education Department, it should be stated that Northern Rhodesian primary education was better than that in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Deane, the Opposition spokesman, said the motion which was accepted for the Government by the Acting Chief Secretary, who remarked that the fact that schools had been built in Lusaka, Chingola, and other places during the war showed that at least something had been done despite the world-wide problem of shortage of building materials and man-power.

Copperbelt Representation in Council

Mr. B. GOODE moved that the Council consider that the representation of the four towns of the Copperbelt by two elected members is inadequate, and that this matter should be discussed with the Secretary of State in the forthcoming conference in London by the non-official members, and the decisions reached be brought in before the next Council.

Moving the second reading of a Bill to establish jointly with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a Central African Authority for the Central African territories and a body to be known as Central African Airways Corporation, the Attorney General said that the resolutions were the result of considerable work. The authority would control the air routes over the whole territory and would supervise the traffic of which it would supervise.

CORONEL SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN was announced that this was the first Bill which had appeared under the auspices of the Central African Council, and that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would appoint their own Secretaries of members of the authority.

The Acting Chief Secretary said that the appointment of an official with duties corresponding to those of Director of Civil Aviation was being considered and that it was intended to

the Secretary of State to appoint an expert to deal with air matters.

Asking for approval of the formation of an African Housing Department, the Secretary for Native Affairs said that he had hoped to build about 6,900 permanent houses in five years. African housing would prove expensive, and the Government's intention to raise a loan for the purpose would be the subject of discussion with the Secretary of State in London during the forthcoming visit of the Governor, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, and Mr. W. S. M. Eccles would be appointed Commissioner for Local Government.

India Wants Tanganyika Mandate

Representations Made to Great Britain

The British mandate for Tanganyika should be transferred to India was urged in the Indian Central Legislature last week by Pandit Bradaynath Kunzru, who said that it would be in the interests of the African population, whose relations with Indians were cordial.

Resolutions were also passed in favour of unrestricted immigration into Kenya, the apportionment of 25 per cent of Indian and European portfolios in the reorganised Executive Council of Kenya, and that Kenya should not be allowed to occupy a predominant position in the inter-territorial organization. Government motions abstained from working and a resolution on this issue was carried.

The government member for Community relations, Dr. A. B. KARVE, said that the transfer of the mandate for Tanganyika Territory had already been suggested to the British Government, that the Colonial Office had declined to permit unrestricted entry of Indians into East Africa, and that the Government of India had requested that there must be equality of representation between Indian and non-Indian Europeans in the proposed Central Assembly for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Pyrethrum Concentrate

A CONCENTRATED extract of pyrethrum from the East African Principal Mountains was made by the Ministry of Supply, which recently began production in Nairobi, and the first 1,000 gallons of 25 per cent concentrate are being sold through the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and its agents (the Kenya Farmers' Association and Messrs. Mitchell and Jones) (P.O. Box 112) in parcels of concentrate.

The American buyers of a pyrethrum concentrate in their past purchases dried pyrethrum flowers. The monthly capacity of the factory is about 100,000 gallons, which is equivalent to rather less than 40,000 tons of flowers. Some Kenya's present annual production is about 7,000 tons, it would be seen that the quantity of pyrethrum for local extraction is immensurable. It is understood that at least one American group may start its own factory in Kenya.

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Britain's Gift Of Planes

A year ago Mr. Churchill offered the Emperor of Ethiopia 100 British Avro Anson aircraft as a gift from the British Government. On their arrival in Addis Ababa last month, the planes were met by the Emperor, accompanied by the Ethiopian Prime Minister, the Minister for War, the Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance, the Commander of the Imperial Guard, and the Chief of the Aviation Department. Mr. Ato Hakebo Rofai (who was formerly first secretary to the Ethiopian Legation in London) was on the British Charge d'Affaires, said that the aircraft had been specially chosen because they can land easily and safely on comparatively small aerodromes.

Testing the African

An experimental labour corps of 120 Africans at work in the Machakos District of Kenya is said to be doing better than a recent Production Committee in the colony. The main trouble of the three years of the African labour corps has been the difficulty of securing jobs for them under proper supervision and of reasonable wages and employment. The men are being given a 50% greater task than normal, good rations, and the rate of pay of the East Africa Military Labour Corps.

Trypanosomiasis Treatment

The Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia has asked the Legislative Council at the end of last month for the treatment of Trypanosoma Congolense infection in bovines with phenanthridinium. This has been very satisfactory. Supplies of the drug are unlimited, but larger quantities will shortly be available for distribution to stockowners.

Clear of Rinderpest

A report issued in the middle of March by the signature of the Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika Territory shows that for the first time since the Territory was taken over from the Germans in 1919, no cases of rinderpest in cattle are known to exist. There is rinderpest among buffalo in the Tanganyika of the Tanga Province.

Archbishop's Visit to Ethiopia

The Archbishop of Canterbury spent three days in Ethiopia as the guest of the Emperor during his recent visit to the Middle East, and presented letters of good wishes from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Church of England, which said the Emperor had shown more practical sympathy and support for his country during the dark days than any other Church. He told the Archbishop that more than 400 guests of the Ethiopian Church were assured by the British during their occupation.

Support for South African Indians

Mr. S. B. Maiti, an Indian leader in Tanganyika, said recently in a speech in Dar-es-Salaam that Tanganyika Indians will take practical steps, if necessary, to help to right the wrong being done to South African Indians. The colour bar and racial segregation must disappear if lasting peace and happiness are to be attained. The proposed measures are unjust and humiliating to the whole Indian race and liable to affect seriously hundreds of millions of Indians who desire to remain as an integral part within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Tanganyika Indians have already sent messages to General Smuts and the Government of India asking for withdrawal of the measures.

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E. A. Section of London Chamber

Mr. E. W. Boyd, Secretary of the London Chamber

Mr. E. W. Boyd, Secretary of the London Chamber, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the E. A. Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry last week.

Government control of production in post-war trade will be a major work item at a session of the E. A. Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry which will be held on Friday, April 14th. Mr. Boyd, who has had the honor of chairing the E. A. Section since the time of its formation, said that the Government had to be made aware of the fact that the E. A. Section was not a body of Government officials but a body of businessmen. He said that the E. A. Section was a body of businessmen and that it was not a body of Government officials.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that the Government had approved the E. A. Section's proposals for the control of production in the E. A. Section. He said that the Government had approved the E. A. Section's proposals for the control of production in the E. A. Section. He said that the Government had approved the E. A. Section's proposals for the control of production in the E. A. Section.

Mr. Robert Hough, Commissioner of the East African Office in London, said that the E. A. Section had been introduced in East Africa for the first time in order to deal with commodities in short supply and of performing a similar function in this country to that of the E. A. Section.

Foodstuffs in particular, had been in short supply and some food controls had already been introduced and the Government were only too anxious to remove the restrictions to a degree which had been very strict during the war. It was expected that the E. A. Section would be able to deal with the situation in a more liberal manner than the Government could do.

Mr. Boyd will attend the published accounts meeting of the East African Industrial Council on industrial day tomorrow. It was resolved to circulate the documents and discuss a report to be held at 7 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Earl Galt in London

Worries about Italy in the Sudan

Mr. Earl Galt, British Consul in Khartoum, Sudan, is in London on a visit to the British Government. He is expected to return to Khartoum on Friday, April 14th. Mr. Galt is a member of the Sudanese Council of Ministers and is also a member of the Sudanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He is also a member of the Sudanese Chamber of Agriculture and Horticulture. He is also a member of the Sudanese Chamber of Handicrafts and Industries. He is also a member of the Sudanese Chamber of Education and Science.

The Sudanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry had been planning to publish a newspaper when the British Army might be able to take over the Nile Delta from the Germans. The newspaper was of four pages and the second issue was published on Saturday, April 14th. The newspaper now regularly runs four pages on weekdays and one page on Saturdays and an occasional 12-page number. The 1,000th issue will be published this month.

War Memorial Fund for Merchant Seamen

Two months ago the Sudanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry launched a War Memorial Fund for Merchant Seamen with £2,500 as its target. When it was due to be closed on April 1st, the fund had exceeded £2,500 and was still to receive from remote parts of the Sudan and probably carry the total to fully £4,000. The proceeds are to be devoted to building an ark for the merchant seamen in Port Sudan, a town of 10,000 people in which the merchant seamen have been working for many years. The ark will be built on the Nile and will be a memorial to the merchant seamen who have served the Sudan during the war.

The Sudanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry is also planning to publish a newspaper. The newspaper is quickly being established in Sudan and is expected to be published in the near future. The newspaper will be published in Khartoum and will be a weekly publication. The newspaper will be published in Khartoum and will be a weekly publication. The newspaper will be published in Khartoum and will be a weekly publication.

Mr. Galt has travelled to Italy in a motor car and has been to the front lines in Italy. He has been to the front lines in Italy and has been to the front lines in Italy. He has been to the front lines in Italy and has been to the front lines in Italy.

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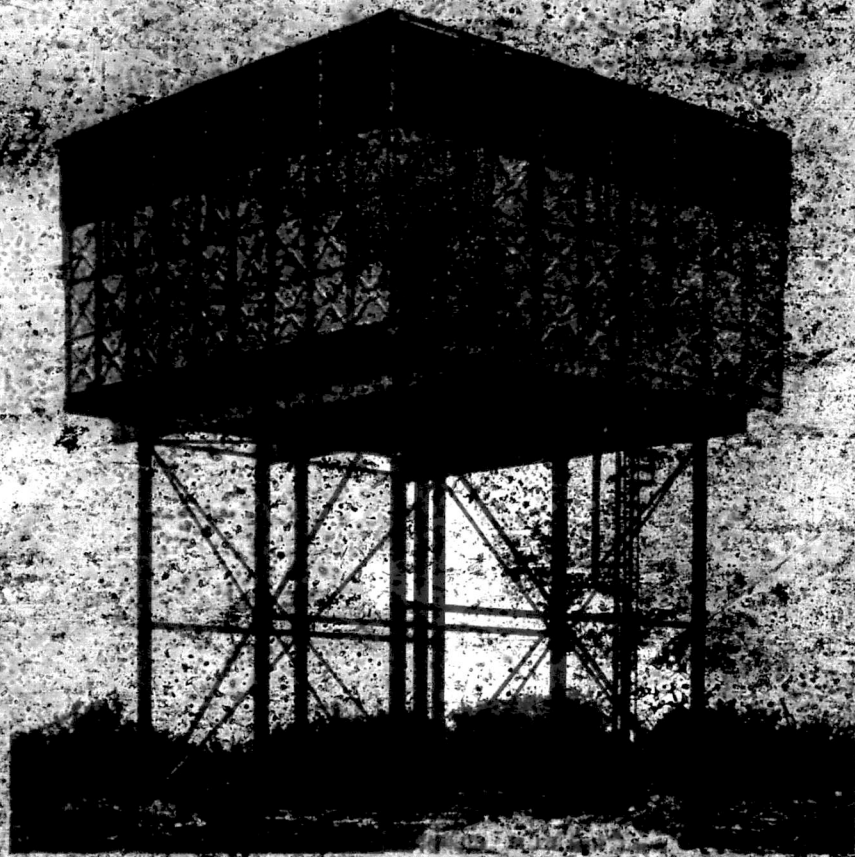
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Trusteeship of Mandates

SIR WILLIAM McLEAN said in London last week when addressing a meeting of the National Council of Women that the leading principle of trusteeship is recognized by the United Nations Charter as being universal application. Irrespective of any international agreement.

The first general international declaration of Colonial policy is, he said, that to be found in Chapter XI of the Charter, and is entirely British in origin having been included in the joint initiative of the British Kingdom and Australia. It stipulates that the interests of the inhabitants of the territories shall be paramount and imposes obligations to promote political, economic, social and educational developments, to co-operate in research and constructive progress, and to furnish technical information relating to economic, social and educational conditions.

The international trusteeship system established by the Charter has, said Sir William, four main differences from the mandate system: (1) It is to be applied to any dependent territory; (2) the provisions relating to safety are different; the territories are returned to play their part in maintaining international security; (3) the Charter sets out the treatment of the trusteeship territories as being worked in the interest of the people of the mandated territories; and (4) the possibility of administration by two or more States jointly under the United Nations Organization.

The machinery of supervision differs from that of the mandate system in that membership of the Trusteeship Council is to be composed of Government representatives, not of individual persons, as in the Mandates Commission. The Trusteeship Council is to have the power of receiving petitions and of visiting territories.

East African News Letter

Messrs. R. C. TRATTENBERG & Co., London, agents of Messrs. Bovill, Madoc and Co., Nairobi, have begun publication of a quarterly *East African News Letter*, the first issue of which bears the title "White Paper '46". The issue is languidly written. The editor, Mr. Brown, reports on the situation in Africa, while Mr. Hume, in Kenya, chiefly concentrates on Tanganyika and other information issues.

Nothing is said of the news of the publication of White Paper '46' save that the publication in Kenya has been a great success. Further suggestions have been made to what has happened in the proposed trusteeship territories. The article is rather long and their subsequent activities have been rather obscure. The article of Mr. Hume has been possible to distinguish between the two into their weapons from each other. Mr. Hume's article in Kenya is, in fact, a review of the proposals for the trusteeship territories. It is, however, not very readable. It is, however, a good review of the proposals.

The article in Tanganyika is, in fact, a review of the proposals for the trusteeship territories. It is, however, not very readable. It is, however, a good review of the proposals.

For this news, see also the *East African News Letter*, London, 18th 1946, or from Messrs. Bovill, Madoc & Co., Ltd., Nairobi, Kampala, Arusha, or Tanganyika.

Sudan Cotton Companies

Sudan Cotton Companies Ltd. reports that profits for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £708,308 (£479,064). E.P.T. required £1,000,000 against £82,100 available at the previous year. Income tax and Sudan tax £260,000 (£234,900), and income tax paid £4,468,171 (£4,467,885) after providing for depreciation and paying a 10% dividend to the shareholders of 12% (10% less tax at 9% in the year).

The Kassala Cotton Company Ltd. controlled by the Syndicate, made a profit of £142,117 (£68,640), paid £35,900 in E.P.T. (£33,434 refunded) and income tax and Sudan tax totalling £2,200. The dividend is unchanged at 10% plus 5% (against 2%) less tax at 9% in the year.

Fair Comment

Information from *Manchester Evening News* has been given in the *Manchester Evening News* by Mr. Justice Barclay in a judgment given by Messrs. Deane, Tulchard and Company, sole agents of Kampala, who claimed that the price of cotton had fallen in a market published by the price control committee. The price of a quantity of cotton had fallen in a market published by the price control committee. The price of a quantity of cotton had fallen in a market published by the price control committee.

Sisal Board of Kenya

The Sisal Board of Kenya has been formed by the Financial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Kenya Cotton Growers' Association, Mr. J. H. G. Phillips, the Chairman of the Kenya Sisal Board, and the following members of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, namely: Lieut. Colonel A. F. C. Phillips, H. D. Hamilton, F. A. Owen, D. J. Phillips, and M. S. Blowers.

Plan for Unrestricted Immigration

It is proposed to have a plan for unrestricted immigration in East Africa. The plan is to have a plan for unrestricted immigration in East Africa. The plan is to have a plan for unrestricted immigration in East Africa.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. VASSEY.

Mr. A. N. SILLARD has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the National Bank of India.

SIR RONALD CAMPBELL returned to Cairo at the beginning of the week from a short visit to the Sudan.

A daughter was born in Addis Ababa at the end of March to the wife of Dr. MICHAEL VAYZEV, M.D.

Mrs. S. H. SAYRE has, as usual, made an excellent recovery as the result of his long holiday in the Union.

Mr. A. CATHEN JONES, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received by the King last Thursday.

Mr. J. I. FORTY, General Traffic Manager of Sudan Railways, will become Deputy General Manager when Mr. R. F. Robertson is promoted to General Manager.

Mr. C. W. ELLIOT, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya, has given a broadcast talk from the Nairobi Station on the work of the Forest Department.

At last month's session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, Mr. B. E. LITTLE was sworn in as a non-official member, following the resignation of Mr. H. G. DODD.

Mr. J. FOOT, secretary of a group of companies which includes the Sudan Light and Power Co., the Wad Medani Light and Power Co., and the Galloway Water Road Co., has recently visited the Sudan.

The engagement is announced between LIEUT. COLONEL K. A. KEITH, The Welsh Guards, and the Hon. ARTHUR BARR, second daughter of the late Viscount Stonhaven and Sydney Viscountess Stonhaven.

Miss ANNES BISHOP, a former pupil of Kenya High School, has won the British Medical Society's gold medal for holding the list in the Southern Rhodesian Medical Council nursing certificate examination.

Major GRAYD, T. M. LEATH, The Frontier Force Regiment, eldest son of Lieut. General Sir Lewis and Miss Leath, who are now visiting Kenya, and Miss Elizabeth BERRICK, of Cork, Eire, have announced their engagement.

GROUP CAPTAIN F. D. SODEN, R.A.F. (Retd.) who commanded the R.A.F. station at Nairobi in 1942-43, and is now farming in the Timitu area, is the first person in East Africa to register a privately-owned aircraft since 1939.

The engagement is announced between CAPTAIN HUMPHREY KEPTHORPE BOWRING, of the Trinidad Police, second son of the late Sir Charles Bowring and of Lady Bowring, and Miss C. J. I. ANPUZZI, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Brigadier-General the EARL OF GOWRIE, V.C., who in his capacity as Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, is in attendance upon their Majesties now that the Court is at Windsor, is a director of Dalgety and Co., Ltd.

The marriage will shortly take place between GUY ALAN DE GYBSON BENSON, R.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. G. Benson, R.A., of Kenya, and Miss CONSTANCE SHAW, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shaw, of Liverpool.

MR. JOHN McLEAN, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, who has been keenly interested in African affairs for many years, was last week presented with a silver cake-dish as a mark of appreciation of his services as Chairman of the London Court of Arbitration from 1943 to 1945.

The following acting appointments are announced in a recent *Southern Rhodesian Gazette*: Mr. J. H. W. LLOYD, Chief Secretary; Mr. A. T. WILLIAMS, Administrative Secretary; Mr. W. ALLEN, Director of Agriculture; Mr. P. H. H. BERRY, Commissioner of Prisons; Mr. A. F. B. GLENNIE, Provincial Commissioner, Barotsche Province.

Nyeri Township, Commission for 1946, consists of the District Commissioner as Chairman and Messrs. SHERBROOK, WILKINSON, F. S. MUMAMBA, S. PARKER, G. MAXWELL, MAWINTER, ABDEL OSMAN, ALLEN, and G. D. DRIN RASTANSKI.

THE EARL OF ATHOL, President of the Royal African Society, and retiring Governor-General of Canada, and Princess Alice's Courtess of Athlone, arrived in Southampton last Friday by the QUEEN MARY. The Earl celebrated his 72nd birthday on Sunday.

At the moment of closing for business last week the Government of Southern Rhodesia has established a Public Relations Department, with DAVID COOK as Director, Mr. W. D. GALE as Assistant Director, and Mr. W. E. ARNOLD as public relations officer in London.

The Timber Industry Committee of Uganda has been reconstituted as follows: Mr. W. J. EGGELING (Acting Conservator of Forests), Mr. H. GRIFFIN SMITH (Director of Supplies) and Messrs. T. M. GOODWIN, LINDER SINGH GILL, AMBALAL B. PATEL and R. J. SKERRET (secretary).

LIEUT. COLONEL EWART GROGAN has given a house and garden to the children of Kenya in memory of his wife, Gertrude's Garden, as it was called, was intended originally as a house for war orphans, but as foster parents have been found eager to adopt Kenya orphans, the present plan is to make it a European children's hospital.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1924 to 1940, arrived in this country by air last Thursday from Canada on the completion of his duties as British High Commissioner in the Dominion. He expects to remain for several weeks before leaving to take up his new post as Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore.

COLONEL CHARLES HENSON, M.P., leaves England today by air to visit East Africa, where he expects to spend about a month. After a few days in Uganda, he will go to Kenya, and later to Tanganyika Territory. As Chairman of the Joint East African Board, he will be anxious to make contact with as many leaders and public bodies in the territories as possible. He is accompanied by Mr. R. K. WINTER, since 1940 secretary of the board.

CAPTAIN DAVID NICOLL, who is retiring from the position of marine superintendent of the Union Castle Line after more than 44 years' service with the Company, took the steam tender *Parsons* from East London to Mombasa in 1924, and three years later, when appointed to the command of the new coaster *Rovuma*, took her from Southampton round the Cape on a tug. The new marine superintendent, Captain W. J. TOMKINS, who served with the *Glare* Line before joining the Union Castle Company, was appointed to the command of the *WALMER CASTLE* in 1933 and later of the *WARWICK CASTLE*.

Recent Arrivals

Officials recently arrived from East Africa include: Mr. E. E. Lord, Deputy Commissioner of Nairobi; Mr. S. L. Vincent, Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. W. Walter, Meteorologist, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; Mr. I. T. Ferguson, Accounting Officer; Mr. H. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. L. A. Marikam, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Mr. E. F. Beck, Senior Veterinary Officer; and Mr. T. M. Skinner, Assistant District Officer, Uganda. Mr. G. M. G. GARDNER, Chief Secretary; Mr. W. T. O. MIDGELL, Senior Agricultural Officer; Mr. D. O. Mathews, Chief Draughtsman, Lands and Survey Department; Mr. P. A. H. Peltman, Senior Accountant; Mr. A. R. Tucker, District Officer; and Mr. J. Sykes, Deputy Director of Education, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. F. M. N. Heath, Administrative Officer, and Mr. H. A. Watmore, Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland. Mr. C. J. Dawkins, Agricultural Officer.

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Expressed. — The middle-class householder, particularly the middle-class parent, is the beneficiary of the farrow of modern amenities. — Mr. Cecil de Hoge, M.P. in the *Daily Mail*.

The American man would lead to the downfall of the British Empire. — Lord Sempill.

The efforts of wage-earners to evade income tax by refusing overtime work improve the general theory of willingness to work for the money. — Mr. W. Faulkner.

In four years of war the United States of America suffered a little more than half the number of deaths that occurred in the American Civil War. — Professor Sir Henry Tizard.

The British motor industry is now exporting 50% of its cars and 31.1/3% of its motor vehicles. — Mr. Woodburn, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

The first giant cargo plane designed by Mr. Howard Hughes, to carry more than 200 tons of cargo at 175 miles per hour, is 200 feet long, 50 feet high, has a beam of 25 feet and a wing span of 220 feet. Its eight radial engines develop more than 24,000 h.p. — *U.S. International Commerce*.

Chronicity of the Excitatory and the Incontinent. — Certain excitatory expenditure habits, such as the "black" let me write, tend to be longer that such chronic conditions may be diagnosed in terms of "black" doctors as symptoms of a mortal disease. — Sir John Anderson, M.P.

The British Empire will lead as never before to speak in unison with unanimity on world affairs. And hope that it will become the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and of all Ministers of External Affairs to visit all the sister countries of the Commonwealth. — Sir Ronald Cross.

The Franco regime has been refuge to a large number of war criminals and Nazi leaders, who continue their activities from Spanish territory. It allows and promotes scientific research by German scientists engaged in devising new means of war. — Sir J. A. G. Pendergast, to the United Nations Security Council.

On March 14, 1946, 10,923 men and women ex-officers (of whom 764 were Merchant Navy officers) were registered as unemployed at the offices of the Appointments Department. There is great difficulty about placing them, but we are receiving good results and much help from the employers. — Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour.

We have been fed up so long with the deplorable doctrine of bigger and better that size plus speed equals progress. I remember in my school studying population figures and being quite amazed that the British should outstrip London in size and absorption of the millionaires. It was as though my favourite batsman had ceased to be top of the averages. — Mr. Ivor Brown.

The Rajah is not selling Sarawak for £1,000,000. What he is doing is asking that £1,000,000 of the £2,750,000 of Sarawak State funds, which really are his funds, should be set aside as a trust fund, and only the income from the £1,000,000 will be used. After the beneficiaries who will receive the income from the £1,000,000 have died, the £1,000,000 will revert to Sarawak. There is no sale of Sarawak for £1,000,000. — Mr. George Hall, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The lack of 300 typists is causing so severe a holdup in the preparation of divorce cases that it is not supplied it will take 15 years to work off the suits at present pending. That it should baffle the wits of the combined intelligence of the Government and the bureaucracy to collect from a population of 44,000,000 people some 300 capable of using a typewriter is an extraordinary comment on the organization, which prevails in the supply and demand of some essential services. But the really important fact is that more than 60,000 divorce petitions are clamouring to be heard, 48,000 concerning members of the fighting services. — *Time and Tide*.

The restoration of Great Britain's position as a leading industrial and commercial power is the first condition upon which we shall create a more orderly and powerful world. The task will be achieved only within the framework of policies and actions which attract the support of the majority in our people, irrespective of their political beliefs and loyalties. If we fail to expand exports by some 75% above the 1939 volume, our goal will be unattainable and will cost us more. We shall be faced of some raw materials. We shall have to face indefinite confinement and rationing. We shall lack resources to acquire essential manufactures and machinery abroad to support and sustain our Colonial Empire, and thereby our rôle in world affairs. — Sir Clive Baillieu, President of the Federation of British Industries.

Miller's dictatorship has characterized the behaviour of a number of the German defence council since Germany's defeat. — *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent at the Nuremberg trial.

The "boycott" of Government control of the commodity markets are well illustrated by comparing the treatment meted out to American or British users of cotton and rubber. In the case of Egyptian cotton America pays 5d. per lb. more than Great Britain. In the case of Malayan rubber the margin is the same, only in reverse order. — Mr. F. S. Phyeck.

Once he becomes a British subject an alien may obtain permission to change his name on personal or business grounds. Here are some changes recently announced in the *London Gazette*: Dembinski to Demby; Goldstein to Gordons; Minonella to Mackenzie; Schneider to Märka; Janofsky to Lewis; Fishgold to Courtney; Zimmerman to Morris. — *Evening Standard*.

The road from Jerusalem to Jericho is better than the road from London to Brighton. The administration of the Port of Haifa is as good as Liverpool. The streets of Tel Aviv are cleaner than any city in England. Why, oh, why don't we tell the world what we have done in Palestine? An Englishman can talk travel to food from Tel Aviv on the best of terms. Both the oil and will not continue to do so unless we make our own money for Palestine. It is not Jews and Arabs who use into a Middle East Staff. Each has something to give to the other and our own contribution. They must see their harmonious partnership would be a success and once talked. — *Myriad News Letter*.

I have no doubt that we can repay the loan in less than 30 years if we remain free to control our external trade to suit the needs of employment and production in this country, to maintain and develop the financial policy of Imperial Preference and of the sterling system within our family, and to develop foreign trade, not least with the United States. If, on the other hand, we are to be bound hand and foot by theoretical schemes under which we are to sacrifice control over our own home market, eliminate preferences, abolish the sterling system, and abandon hope of something better in foreign trade agreements than the obsolete and restrictive most-favoured-nation clause, then, speaking with the greatest earnestness, we should not be able to pay our way back over the loan. — Mr. L. S. Baines.

BACKGROUND

Inflation in the United States. We seemed headed inevitably for a greater and more damaging degree of inflation. Our national Administration is just too weak and indecisive for its problems. President Truman has called usually the men around him, calling every government by the name, and saying the price is in the advance and poor. Administration. At the precise moment in history, which should have been thinking harder than ever before, we seem to have an emotional spree, and we seem to realize that they would follow through in double a result of failure ready to understand the loss of the war. To be honest, we got into the war because the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, or because Hitler was at war in Europe. For Americans, in courts, the need to be organized to accept world responsibilities. Internally our major problem is selfish materialism. The materiality of interest, greed, hatred, and management is not recognized, with both employer and employee, joining driving each other around the vicious spiral of inflation. We are in a typical post-war atmosphere like in 1920 and it is everywhere. Nothing has been seen in the United States since the twenties, which is as dramatic as a place like Miami Beach has been this winter. Here are the clubs and profiteers, the gamblers, the war-riars are coming back. The place is moneycombbed with night clubs and gambling establishments. There is one night club seen to set a world record. There are race tracks and dog tracks, basketball and roulette gambling, one of the most classic game of night gambling on anything. There are the simple hotel rooms, the restaurants, the shops, the clubs, the beauty and chandises, to make some Babylon, which is probably similar to Babylon. The atmosphere is a wild extravagance, a measure to the suburbs. It is the same kind of Boston, the other side of the water, can count on it. It is the same kind of a party, a party at a time. He was a man, and his income earnings were probably a million dollars. He was clean, and he called that his language, and he was a man. In short, the people are in an economic state, and the unions and manufacturers are in no interest in the economic interests of their disputes, or in the guidance of them together, they are in a position as before, and they are in the interest to fight, and they are reckless, and they are in a state of a wonder, it has not been a serious violence. It would take national leadership of a very able and courageous calibre to see through the reckless.

Labour View of Empire. There is a feeling of rebellion of the British Commonwealth and Empire and its place in the world. It has survived and it will survive. Nothing will ever prevent the British Empire surviving. I believe it has an extraordinary position in the world. It is one of the great powers in the world. It is a combination of the world, but we have found the error of combining "undication" of the masses of people in the world without destroying their liberty, and at the same time, continuing to fight for their all. It is also the English climate, varied in character, but the discussion in the world, to do this, seems a study of the world, which encourages us to have a plan, to maintain one policy, and to have the same policy, the great power, which has discovered a way to become the foundation of a new federalism of the world. Every one in the Empire came to the aid of the Mother Country in time of need. It is because they have decided that Great Britain has now entered upon a struggle of life and death, and there is not a great moral obligation for under-taking a war. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "Every combat aircraft, ship, gun and light dropped during the war, and radar" was more than doubled in effectiveness by that device. Night-fighter interception early in 1941 showed that a radar equipped plane was in almost all conditions more effective than five fighters, not so equipped, in unfavourable conditions, one radar night-fighter was worth 50 without the equipment. The Battle of the Atlantic was won by radar equipment in aircraft and ships, the spectacular transfer of power in the anti-air war was between March and May, 1943, was largely due to about 100 miles of radically new type. Among radar achievements were: the "radar" in the destructive effect of bombing of German towns by nearly 100 of the Fleet Air Arm victory at Taranto. The revolutionizing of anti-air control, the fixing, fighting, and destruction of the Scharnhorst by the Home Fleet; the virtual closing of the Straits of Dover to all enemy vessels over 2,000 tons; and the bombardment of Trapani by the Home and King Cruisers. Sir Robert Watson-Watt.

The more the B.B.C. awakes public interest in what is happening in the world, the more readily will people furnish the Press with detailed and accurate information.

Socialist Ministers. Socialist Ministers are creating general discontent throughout British industry. The Socialists are so envious that, but for the International Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, they would monopolize public attention to the general detriment of Socialist plans for destruction of wealth and our position in the world. The Churchill Staff, and the staff of our Ministers, are so envious that, but for the International Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, they would monopolize public attention to the general detriment of Socialist plans for destruction of wealth and our position in the world. The Churchill Staff, and the staff of our Ministers, are so envious that, but for the International Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, they would monopolize public attention to the general detriment of Socialist plans for destruction of wealth and our position in the world.

B.B.C. News. One of the vital functions of broadcasting must be to cater as wide an interest as possible in national and world affairs. A fixed period of 5 minutes (20 minutes on Saturdays) is now allotted to the 9 p.m. news on the Home Service, and in this period the B.B.C. news editors must cram an account of the day's events, together with any necessary explanatory comment. It was formerly the custom to curtail the length of the bulletin in accordance with the importance of the day's news; but this flexibility has been abandoned lately in favour of a fixed timetable, with the result that it is no longer possible either to preserve a proper sense of proportion in the reporting of news or to treat outstanding events as fully as they deserve. A simple solution would be to replace the 15 minutes' news bulletin (now followed on three or four days a week by a talk by a flexible, half-hour slot, news and talk closely related to the news of the day) by Mr. Arthur Meehan's former programme of the B.B.C. in 1937, "The Times".



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Parliament

Criticism of Kenyan Government

British Office Labour Adviser

The House of Commons on 17th April 1946 discussed the report of the Labour Adviser to the Government of Kenya. The report, which was presented to the House in the form of a memorandum, was written by Mr. G. H. Hall, C.B., the British Labour Adviser to the Government of Kenya. The report deals with the housing, labour, and general economic conditions in Kenya. It states that the Government of Kenya has not always fulfilled its obligations to provide housing for its workers, and that it has not provided private housing for an extensive number of its short-comings.

Mr. GEORGE HALL, C.B., the Labour Adviser, said: "The Government of Kenya cannot themselves obtain suitable housing convenient to their workers. The Government of Kenya fully recognizes its responsibilities, but it has not, as far as possible, under wartime conditions, to provide housing to a suitable standard in all cases. During the last 42 months, since Mr. Kenyan Minister's visit, the Government has been studying the problem of improving the housing of its employees and hopes to remedy the present situation as soon as European supervisory staff, labour, and materials become available. The situation will continue to receive the close attention."

Mr. SKIRMER asked whether His Majesty's assent had been given to the Natives Registration and Accommodation Act of Southern Rhodesia, against which representations had been made on the grounds that it contained provisions for discriminatory measures against the African population.

Mr. PARKER: "The Act, as passed by the Southern Rhodesian Legislature has not been received and is being considered. The provisions regarding registration are in the main a enactment of a previous law, and the chief modification in these made by the present one, which will be in the interests of the Natives."

Education of African Girls

Mr. SORESENSEN asked what plans existed for the extension of education facilities for African girls in Kenya.

Mr. HALL: "The extension of extended educational facilities for African women and girls forms part of a seven-year plan for female education in Kenya for which a grant of £1,139,000 has been included in the building of new primary centres for the training of African women teachers. Two of the principals for the year have already been appointed. Three specialists have also been appointed to the plan to supervise training in domestic science, needlework, and Froebel junior work. There will be an emphasis on part-time teaching duties in the African training centres. It is also intended to establish a secondary school for African girls. A conference will be held shortly to review the whole field of African women's education in Kenya."

Mr. GIFFORD FOX asked the Minister whether, in accordance with the spirit of the White Paper on mass education for the African colonies, he would arrange for more official and financial assistance to be given by the education departments of the African colonies to the rapid extension of the African Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements by organizing regional training centres under a whole-time European instructor for intensive training of African boys and girls in rural and urban areas, and by the closer co-operation in this matter with the Scout and Guide movements in this country.

Mr. HALL: "Youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements, among other youth organizations, are being encouraged in the African colonies. The Hon. Member is aware that it is for Government to encourage themselves to consider the forms of youth organizations suitable to individual territories and the method of financing them."

Mr. HUTTON HUGHES asked what steps had been taken to provide social insurance, workmen's compensation, and other legislation or schemes for the African Colonies to bring them up to date.

Mr. HALL: "I have from certain East African Colonies, which will not be presented, workmen's compensation legislation. The attention of all Colonial Governments has been drawn to the question of social security, and improved workmen's compensation under Colonial conditions by the Labour Advisory Committee is examining the matter."

Mr. HUTTON: "Has the Colonial Development and Welfare Act been used for the purpose of providing the said amenities for these Colonies?"

Mr. HALL: "Yes, Sir, certain grants under the said Act have been used. Major WILKS asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that a representative specimen of stream-

lined paper had been presented against the White Paper proposals for inter-territorial organization in East Africa, and if he would consider the proposals made, namely, that there should be a stronger African representation in the Central Legislative Assembly, that there should be limitations on the powers of the High Commissioner, that African representatives should be chosen by election, and that the Governor of Kenya should not be permanent Chairman."

Mr. HALL: "I was aware that a meeting of Africans in Kenya had been held. I am closely following the discussion on the proposals now proceeding in East Africa, but I do not think I can give a definite answer for me to express a view on any particular points raised. In reply to a question by Mr. Gifford Fox, the Chairman of the Exchequer gave a number of the principal items of the estimate, and tobacco is estimated to be obtainable from Kenya in the first year of 1946, including the following: 45,000 tons of coffee, £1,300,000; from Kenya, Uganda, and Uganda, 22,000 tons, value £4,900,000; from the Rhodesia, East, Nyasaland, and Canada."

Ex-servicemen for the Colonies

Mr. MARSHALL asked whether the Minister was satisfied that his department was absorbing as many demobilized unemployed ex-servicemen as was reasonably possible.

Mr. HALL: "Yes, Sir. Among the staff of the United Kingdom which has been appointed to the Colonial Service since 1945, 1,000 have come from the Services."

Mr. GIFFORD FOX asked the Secretary of State for War if he would be glad to make a statement about the future of the British Command.

Mr. LAWSON: "No, Sir, the matter is under consideration."

Mr. WILKINSON asked what acknowledgment had been sent to the people of Northern Rhodesia for their magnificent gift of food to this country.

Mr. HALL: "I sent a message in January to the Governor expressing the deep appreciation felt in this country for the proposal of the people of Northern Rhodesia to raise £20,000 for the purchase of food for our British. The funds are to be used to close this month, and on receipt of this generous gift a further expression of thanks will be sent."

Mr. WILKINSON: "Would the right hon. gentleman consider in all these cases where Colonies and territories give food to this country, issuing a statement is the best way of thanking them, and if so, would he get that information about this particular gift has been established in any of the British newspapers?"

Mr. HALL: "I will certainly consider that."

Mr. WILKINSON asked why a ration of demobilization order was not issued to the British in view of the fact that Italy became a neutral country in 1943, and that there was no such demobilization order in Italy.

Mr. HALL: "The question of normal social relations with Italy has not yet been determined as Italy became a neutral country in 1943, and our desire to preserve our position as imperial administrators in an occupied territory is a certain amount of official and semi-official entertaining is, however, now allowed."

Mr. DEVLIN: "Will the Minister abolish the order now, as the reason has been given for its continuation are not really justified?"

Mr. DEVLIN asked what workable deposits of coal and iron ore had been taken in the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, and what steps would be taken to develop them.

Mr. HALL: "From boron holes and wells which have been sunk at various points, it has been ascertained that there are at any rate four coal areas in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and several deposits of iron ore also have been reported. These have not so far been investigated, but it is hoped to undertake a more detailed survey."

Letters for Rhodesia's Archives

The Hon. Secretary has published letters written by Earl Grey, who was Administrator of Southern Rhodesia in 1897, and his wife, Lady Grey, has been received by the Government Archives of the Colony. They provide a valuable insight into local conditions before and after the Matabele and Mashona risings. Ancestors of the two principal characters of the Colony's early days, born in 1815, were Lady Victoria Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, and her son, Lord Grey, Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1911. Lord Grey, a son of Lord Grey, and the cousin of Lady Mary Baring, daughter of Lord Grey and Lady Grey's son, the fifth earl, and the Hon. Lady Grey, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and the Hon. High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, are the letters, which spent some years in the hands of a private collector, and is now in the B.S.A. Company office in Lusaka, which the letters from England when he recently returned to Rhodesia from active service.

War Commemorations

Major General W. M. Evelyn Poole, former G.O.C. 6th South African Division in Italy, visited Bulawayo and Salisbury, Rhodesia, and made a contribution to the work of the Rhodesian War Commemorative Fund. He was decorated with the Order of the British Empire for his services under his command in Italy. He also referred to the operations at Cassino, where he was shot, and the Mollet Wan his impressive award. He said that the finest decoration for gallantry was not the Victoria Cross but the Distinguished Service Order, which he had received. He said that there were many—'in the division.'

Deputy General Sir Evelyn Barker has been named Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in which so many Rhodesians served in both world wars. Colonel A. G. Thomas, who has commanded the Belgian-Casualty Clearing Station throughout the war, has been appointed to the Belgian Government to be a Commander of the Etoile Africaine. His unit has a remarkable record of service in Ethiopia, Somaliland, Madagascar, and South East Asia.

Colonel W. F. Tottenham, one of the first of the South African troops to arrive in East Africa early in the war, has just left Nairobi. He was assistant general manager of Pretoria's municipal tramways and bus transport and for the past six years has been O.C. Movement and Transportation of the Africa Command. A few months after the outbreak of war he traversed the route from North Rhodesia from Pretoria to Nairobi, and he inaugurated the great system of motor transport services which carried so many men and so much material northwards for the attack on Italian East Africa.

Northern Rhodesian Comforts Depot

A report issued by the Central War Comforts Depot of Northern Rhodesia, covering its work from 1939 to the early part of this year, states that more than 3,500 comforts were made and dispatched to various theatres of war, apart from many thousands of garments sent to the United Kingdom for wounded civilians, and not counting more than 10,000 glory bags.

A very pleasing feature of the committee's work was the success of knitting classes for African women whose standard of work improved tremendously under the guidance of European instructors; there was much evidence that great pleasure was given to the askari by the receipt of gifts made by their own womenfolk.

Sir John Waddington, the Governor, who attended the final meeting of the committee, made special reference to the devotion of Mrs. Harry Rich, who was Chairman of the body which initiated the work. Vice-Chairman from 1940—with Mrs. (now Lady) W. M. Logan, and later Lady Waddington as Chairman—and Lady Acting Chairman, and to Miss Mary, whose secretary for more than two years. The report says that much of the success of the work has been due to the tenacity and unselfish devotion of Lady Waddington.

Funds for Charities

Mr. H. J. Miller, Mayor of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, has assessed the total contributions of the town to war funds and charities at about £30,000, representing an average of almost £30 for every member of the town's population. Africans of Northern Rhodesia on the Cape Peninsula of Northern Rhodesia collected the equivalent total of £3,000 for war funds.

Ndola, which undertook to raise one quarter of Northern Rhodesia's £70,000 fund for Britain, has hit its target a fortnight before time. Africans in the compound at Ndola promised £50,000, and the German district of Barotseland more than £20,000 were collected among Africans on their own initiative.

Northern Rhodesia's Aber Care Fund is to be managed by 11 trustees, with the Governor as Chairman. There will be one representative each from Broken Hill, Chibwa, Kitale, Livingstonia, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mufumbi, and Ndola, one from the rest of the Territory, one honoree of the Northern Rhodesian Branch of the British Empire Service League, and the Commandant General.

The Uganda War Fund, which collected £137,410, has closed.

The Salisbury section of the Thanks to Britain Fund has collected £52,459.

Since 1940 the revenue of the Southern Rhodesian Red Cross has amounted to £1,400,000.

The War Relief and Welfare Fund for Northern Territory will close at the end of the month.

The Kenya Central War Fund, which has now been closed, raised a total of £7,285.

A sum of £4,255, the expended balance of the Kenya Warplanes Fund, has been sent to the Royal Flying Corps Fund.

Subscriptions to the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund during 1945 exceeded £30,000, and the total subscriptions £137,000.

The Women's Institute in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, is doing the darning and mending for the Home R.A.F. men stationed in the district throughout the war, and donated some thousands of garments for the troops.

K.W.E.O.'s Achievements

During the services of the K.W.E.O., which is now closing, 34,000 troops have enjoyed hospitality, 100,000 leave and 70,000 has been collected and spent on comforts including 101,000 glory bags, 90,000 woollen caps, coats and 22 million cigarettes. Its library section dispatched 400,000 books; if run an entertainment club for three years, a F.A.N.Y. hostel, a service club, and a lunch club and did a tremendous lot of work for the Navy.

Italian prisoner-of-war co-operators who have been engaged in civilian employment in East Africa are likely to be repatriated, except highly trained men in special cases, it is shown. In such cases, however, the charges for their services are to be assessed at £15 per month in the case of those for whom a charge up to £10 has already been paid, and to £25 in the case of those for whom the charge has been more than £10.

The Governor of Tanganyika has appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. E. C. Phillips, M.C. (Chairman), Mr. W. Dhassu, M.L.C., Chief, Ashi Shambali, M.L.C., Chief, Kadaha Makwas, M.L.C., Mr. W. E. H. Scaphan, M.L.C., Major S. E. du Plessis, M.C., R. Rowe (representing the British Legion), and Colonel Murray (O.C. Troops) to decide upon the form of war memorial or war memorials best suited to Tanganyika, organize the collection of funds, and make arrangements to implement the decisions reached.

War Personnel

Captain Gerald F. Schuler, who recently came home on leave from East Africa, is now stationed in New Haven.

Major M. E. D. Duff, who left the Sudan Political Service in 1936, has been awarded an O.D. (Bar) with the British Army Medal.

Colonel H. G. Cairns, who was Commander-in-Chief in Khartoum, has left the Sudan for repatriation. He is returning to his farm in the Channel Islands.

Major Eric C. Taylor, R.A.S.C., of Nairobi, and Miss Helen Alexander, daughter of Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, have been married in Addis Ababa.

Colonel Shipp, who was a Dispersal Officer in Tanganyika Territory, has been touring the Western and Lake Provinces of the Territory mobilization problems. A Rhodesian, Mr. Ernest W. Heath, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Heath of Salisbury, has returned home after a tour of duty around the world as a pilot on the plane which was the Marshall's instrument on his tour of Tanganyika, and as a ground crew member.

Junior Commandant G. H. Barshaway, a son-in-law of the late Major A. J. Baggshaw, M.C., of the 1st Northern Rhodesian Regiment, who was killed in action in Burma in 1944, has been awarded the M.C.E. She was in charge of military records in the Territory until September 1945.

of funds as well as material, meanwhile, the existing accommodation is a reflection on the authorities responsible.

Generally speaking, however, Kenya has made great progress in providing accommodation for Government

and municipal employees, and, in addition, has made a promising start with the task of eliminating slums and overcrowding. If the same rate of progress is maintained, the majority of the towns should in a few years be in a very desirable condition.

The War

African Troops in Delhi Victory Parade

War Charities of East African Colonies

THE 5TH BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES, a unit of the 11th Division representing East African troops in the East African Victory March in Delhi, India, were the sixth of the 300 detachments to pass the Victoria Field Memorial in Wavel. Among the senior officers was Major General V. A. Dinwiddie, who rode in an armoured carriage with his staff officer, Captain, with the 4th (Ghana) Battalion, Corps and divisional commanders led the procession through the five-mile march, through the city.

The askari wore khaki battledress with white belts and gaiters. Major R. B. Warion, who has served with the 5th K.A.R. for more than five years, seeing service with them in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Burma led the detachment. The second-in-command was Captain J. O. Senior, K.O.Y. and whose service with East African units dates from 1941. The other officers present, with dates of joining the East African forces were: Lieut. M. M. V. Leonard, The Kenya Regiment, of Kilian, who served with 3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions (1939); Lieut. D. B. Reid, The Black Watch (1943); Lieut. J. F. Waller, The Royal Welch Fusiliers (1941); Lieut. R. C. Bandulet, The Royal Fusiliers (1943); and Lieut. J. P. Braulley, The Royal Welch Fusiliers (1943).

Casualties and Awards

The following Rhodesian officers, previously reported missing, are now officially presumed to have been killed: Flight-Lieut. D. L. Thompson, Pilot Officer G. C. B. Woodhouse and A. W. Paul.

Flight-Lieut. E. J. Williams, a Rhodesian member of the R.A.F., previously reported missing, is now officially presumed to have been killed.

Sergeant J. H. Beattie, of Bulawayo, previously reported missing from air operations, is now officially presumed to have been killed.

Mr. Edward Traill, of Marburg, Rhodesia, and Mr. Johannesburg, Rhodesia, were reported missing from operations.

Major-General Sir Francis W. de Winton, who served between the wars with the King's African Rifles, has been created a Grand Officer of the Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau.

Commander Harold Hopkins, C.M., R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hopkins, of Bulawayo, where he was born, has been awarded the American Legion of Merit.

For his conspicuous and meritorious conduct in the performance of his duties as Liaison Officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Area, from October 7, 1943, to December, 1944, and as Pacific Fleet Liaison Officer from December, 1944, to 1945.

By his sound judgment, outstanding ability, and a profound knowledge of all matters under his cognizance, Captain Hopkins performed all duties pertaining to liaison activities with unwavering perseverance, and in addition furnished valuable service to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, in the utilization of the British Fleet in the war against Japan.

By his professional skill and tenacious devotion to duty during this prolonged period of operations to extend United States operations, Captain Hopkins was an inspiration to the staff upon whom he served, and contributed materially to the successful prosecution of the war.

Lieut. General Sir Brian Hubert Robertson, who served in East Africa for some time during the recent war, has been awarded the United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, in recognition of his distinguished service in the cause of the Allies.

Wing Commander R. E. E. Law, who was recently awarded the D.S.O., is the son of Sir Charles and Lady Law. Sir Charles went to Uganda as Puisne Judge in 1930, was Chief Justice in Zanzibar from 1934 to 1939, and a member of the Rhodesian Court of Appeal from 1939 until his retirement. Wing Commander Law is now in charge of a station in the Gambia. Of the other three children of Sir Charles and Lady Law, one is in Uganda, one in Nyasaland, and one in Malaya.

Major C. H. V. Cooke, of the Buffs, a Regiment, has been awarded the M.C., and War Officer J. H. Wilson, of the same unit, has received the M.B.E., both for services in Burma.

Major-General C. M. F. White, of the Royal Signals, who was Chief Signal Officer in East Africa, Command in 1940 and 1941, has been mentioned in despatches for distinguished services in North-West Europe.

Major J. S. Liptz, of the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration, and Efficiency Medals have been awarded to Sergeants E. Applegreen, Sgt. B. G. Branch, Sgt. J. M. Fogarty, Sgt. H. W. Franklin, Sgt. A. G. Hughes, Sgt. M. A. McNett, Sgt. G. Palmer, W.C. I. J. Pichanick, Cpl. C. S. P. Schmidt, Cpl. C. E. Squair and Tpr. R. P. Wedd.

Promotions and Appointments

Major-General A. C. Durr, who was A.O.M.G. throughout the Ethiopian campaign and subsequently D.A. and O.M.G., has been gazetted a substantive major-general.

Major J. K. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C., who is now in command of the troops in Nigeria, was on the General Staff in East Africa under Sir Alan Cunningham during the operations against Italian East Africa, and his services were twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. On returning to the U.K. in 1942 he was in command of the 45th (West Country) Division. In the 1914-1918 war he served with the Scots Guards, being awarded the M.C.

Lieut. Colonel J. L. Maxwell, who served in the Sudan with the West African Corps before the war, and was second-in-command of the Frontier Battalion in its advance on Addis Ababa, has been in temporary command of a brigade in Germany.

Four officers who commanded battalions of K.A.R. during the war have been gazetted substantive majors, namely Major R. A. F. Hurt, Major J. O. Crews, Read, Major K. H. Collier, and Major H. French.

Lieut. W. P. Faulds, who won the V.C. during the 1914-1918 war, has been commissioned in the Southern Rhodesian Forces.

Among the officers returning to East Africa from S.E. A.C. in the Polish ship *Sourix* were Lieut. Colonel Goode, Lieut. Colonel Jack Hillon, Major E. A. R. James, Major van Horsten, Captain J. Fitzpatrick, and Captain Rochford-Blackley.

called Centre A there will be courses for 12 to 18 months for masons, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, decorators, fitters, vehicle mechanics, surfers, plumbers, and general manual workers. The object is to train men to work in the technical departments of the East African Governments and with commercial concerns. The time a man spends at the centres will vary according to the length of his Army service as an artisan, a total of not less than 2 years being required to qualify him for examination for a first class trade certificate.

At other centres, including one at Kabete, there will be instruction for masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, con-

smiths, carpenters, fitters, shoemakers, and general trades, the training period varying from four to nine months, and the purpose being to qualify the men for work in the villages. These centres, which are to be established in various parts of East Africa, are also to act as pools of skilled artisans from which local employers can obtain staff.

Another training course at the James School, Kabete, will give instruction in welfare work, teaching, clerical work, agriculture, health, and general education again with a passing-out test certificate for employment in Government departments or with private employers.

Best Housing of Africans is In Kenya

Nakuru Municipality Praised by Colonial Labour Adviser

HOUSING IN THE TOWNS of Kenya is as a whole decidedly better than in most British African Colonies.

While in many cases there is the usual legacy of past neglect of planning, efforts have been made to carry out slum clearance and raise the general standard. This has not only provided a much improved type of dwelling for the African population, but it has also largely reduced the need for exorbitant rents which has such a beneficial effect elsewhere.

Schemes and plans vary appreciably (independence and individuality being characteristic of the Kenya local bodies), and a variety of types is to be seen. In a few cases the old long "range" pattern with communal kitchen, etc., persists, but in most of the towns this has been replaced by modern cottages of far more attractive appearance.

The most successful progress in my opinion has been made in Nakuru, where almost all of the African population of the town have now been provided with modern quarters; these are of several grades, with rents varying according to the accommodation provided, but even the cheapest is very good value for the money. The conditions are very, and the appearance, therefore, differs slightly from the lack of trees and grass; this, however, is being remedied, and in a short time the township should look very attractive.

Social Amenities of Prosperous Community

There is also a social centre, which provides for a variety of recreation, a good assembly room and dance hall, with band, organ and loud speaker, is apparently a most popular feature. The small municipal brewery, a sound butcher-deer for sale, a large room suitably furnished with seats and tables, a milk bar, a supply of clean milk for families, a butcher shop, a beer agent, and a restaurant sell cooled and uncooled beer.

The community is certainly happy and prosperous, and the neat, clean condition of the houses shows the pride taken in them. Township regulations prevent the influx of people who have no definite occupations, and there is therefore a lack of the blatter and semi-criminal element which is so often a feature of African towns.

Nakuru, in fact, well deserves an "A" grade award for municipal authorities elsewhere. I must admit that it was with a certain measure of surprise that I found the best housing conditions in British tropical Africa in the principal town of the Highlands of Kenya.

The municipalities of Nairobi and Mombasa appear

in the further extracts from "Labour Conditions in East Africa," by Major G. St. J. Ode Brown, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (H. M. Stationery Office, 2s.)

to be able to build at lower cost than elsewhere, and some of the houses were remarkably good value for price; in Nairobi a well-built quarter of 100 houses with tiled roof, provided two rooms, bath, kitchen, and a small veranda for £125. Throughout all these schemes there was a refreshing absence of corrugated iron in the construction; bricks or concrete blocks being used for bonding, and shingles or tiles for roofs.

Nairobi has a War Memorial Hall, which serves as a community centre, and is much appreciated. There is a reading room with a variety of newspapers, but the small library attached is greatly handicapped by the existing difficulty of obtaining additional books. This, of course, applies equally to all the libraries at the various centres.

P.W.D. "Eyesore"

In certain directions Kenya lags behind; in particular, the accommodation provided for the road-keeper gangs is extremely poor. The roads are partly maintained by the Public Works Department, and partly by the district councils; in both cases the shelter intended for employees leaves much to be desired. I saw one camp which consisted of the poorest type of grass hut, bad built, and not weather proof; it was more than two years old. A board printed by P.W.D. left no doubt about the responsibility for this eyecore.

Elsewhere the shelter provided consists of a lean-to arrangement of corrugated iron sheets without framework; no doors are provided, and the numerous gaps are partially stopped up with grass, branches, etc. Since these camps are in some cases at an altitude of six or seven thousand feet, they are intensely cold at night, though very hot under the midday sun. These are defended as being movable, and thus adapted to the needs of road-keeper work; furthermore, the question of securing a suitable site for permanent quarters, with a convenient supply of water, and the attendant difficulties.

Accommodation for Road-keepers

The district councils offered the explanation that they had inherited this type of structure from the Government, and were waiting for a large improvement. In the circumstances, it is scarcely surprising that great difficulty is experienced in finding and keeping men for this work.

These explanations appear to me unconvincing. In Tanganyika, where distances are mostly greater, and the other problem is far more serious, it has been found possible to erect sound little weather-proof camps at intervals along the main roads, where small gangs appear to be quite comfortable. The type of hut need not elaborate or expensive, but it must obviously afford proper shelter, especially in exposed spots. Upkeep work will no doubt be greatly facilitated by the wide use of trailers, which will serve for the transport

is not that in the Army, but as a civilian you must buy clothes, boots, soap, and thread. Will you think of this when you receive your wages and put some on one side ready for the day when you must buy those things, or will you use up all your money on too many cigarettes, too much beer, on buying unnecessary things? If you do this, soon you will lose your work and respect for no one likes a dirty and untidy person. Bad workmanship, idleness, and forgetfulness were punished in the Army by extra parades and fatigues. In civilian life the punishment is loss of pay or dismissal.

But telling you by words is not sufficient. The best way of learning is by doing. So, while you are in this training centre, you will live under conditions which will be as near as possible to those you will live under as a civilian when you leave.

It would be easy to give you your clothes, boots, socks, soap, cigarettes, and so on, and pay you no money. But this would not prepare you for life; you would go out to work as a schoolboy from school, not knowing how to use your money for save it or think for yourself on these matters.

So while you are in training you are being given 2/6 a day. This is not for work done and is not yours by right. It might well be said that you are being given this training to benefit you, must well pay the Government who has to pay the teachers, the tools, and the food. But you were soldiers and are full grown men; you have homes and wives and children whom you must look after. So we are not charging you fees, but are giving you money to teach you how to use it.

If you do not like it when you can go home, but you follow our rules while you are here, you consider why our orders are given. If you do not agree to them, they go now. You are not a child, but a man, and we shall treat you so. For instance, we do not want much blowing of whistles or parades and inspections. There will have to be some, but only essential ones. You will be left to your own common sense. If you are late for pay or unpunctual, or dirty and do not take interest in your work, then there is no room for you here, and you must go. You come here willingly, for a short time, to learn to work hard. We want to help you; if you do not want to help yourself, then you should not stay. If you say you accept our ways, then never hard, and we shall always try to explain our ways.

Allocation of Allowance

Of this 2/6 a week you will keep not more than 6s. This is your own to use for your daily needs, such as buying extra clothes or blankets, cigarettes, soap, tea, sugar, or anything else you need over and above the food that will be given to you. You need not draw all this, but if you do draw 6s. then 6s. will remain in your pay-book. Thus at the end of 30 days you will have in your pay-book 36s. If you have drawn out 6s. each week. On the last pay-book in the month (a) you may make a family remittance home of 6s. (in special cases this may be increased), (b) you must pay from it for the purchase of such articles as overalls or blankets which you have not been able to buy out of your weekly 6s. and pay for any Government things you may have lost or broken, (c) all the rest (and if you cannot send a family remittance, then all that will be left in your pay-book so that you can buy available) may be used to get you at the end of the course. If in your trade drive are no tools to buy, a clerk or shop teacher, then this money will be put to your credit to enable you to buy clothes or books when you take up employment, or you may want this money to take up correspondence course in your trade.

A word of warning: this 2/6 is not pay; it is an allowance and can be stopped or held back if a man misbehaves or refuses to work properly. The money left at your disposal is therefore not yours until the end of the course. If you have a credit of 6s. at the end of three months and you had behaved well, you may be dismissed in the fourth month, you may lose all your 6s. We are not going to set traps to bad workmen, and you must regard this allowance as a reward for hard work and for successfully passing out at the end of the course. We want all the hard-working, honest men, and men of good character to get this money.

We shall do our best to place you in good employment at the end of the course, but it is hoped that many of you will return to your own villages and towns and set up in trade by yourself or in groups. There should be great opportunities near your own homes for skilled men. What are your friends going to have their chairs, or tables, their windows and doors, boxes and beds? What will they do when their shirts, their boots, bottles, soap, and so on, are worn and need repair? Be sure you are not doing this work for the first time, and you are not to be the outsider and the last.

Think hard, work hard, learn hard, and use your knowledge and skill to the advantage of your country, and

yourself. There is no time to lose. Let us set down these jobs together.

There is a saying that time means money. It is true. When at the training centre, every minute spent in idleness is time wasted. There is always something new to be learned by doing the same thing over and over again; you are gaining experience. By watching others learn a new job and then doing it yourself you are gaining new experience. By listening intelligently and asking questions, you learn the wisdom of others. So you do by training.

When you are working by yourself as a paid employee, every time you are idle and waste time, you are losing money—yourself because you cannot earn, and less for your employer because the output of work from his work shop is less, and this will hurt you because he will then employ a quicker worker. So we will have a watch which you will follow and which will bring you a notice if you are idle; it is twice as much work in half the time, and first class work.

African instructors are likewise to be having a letter in Swahili. Its general approval has been changed from the following extracts:

The training of skilled tradesmen is of very important nature, and if it is a success it may have a very far-reaching effect on East Africa. Certainly it should have the African the best opportunity he has for learning to prove that he is capable of becoming a first-class workman. If we can afford this to all employees, then the African's future as a skilled workman is assured. If we fail to provide this, then we shall find the jobs going back to non-Africans.

Completion of Army Training

The year has done a fine job in training these men; the training is not complete. We must finish the training, and know that there are vacancies for about 21,000 men, either in paid employment, or in the villages and small towns as private carpenters. Now the Army trained about 600 Kapsia men as carpenters. Knowing this, it would be foolish and costly to begin to train men who have no knowledge of carpentry. It is reasonable and less costly to select from those 6,000 Army trained carpenters the best 1,000 and to train them to be first-class civilian carpenters. That is what we intend to do. This example equally applies to all other trades; and that is why we are at first training only selected men. Men who are already first-class Army tradesmen.

Are your skill and knowledge of your trade good enough to train these men still further? If you are not, are you not frightened to ask questions of the European instructors who are there to help you?

We have had thousands of Africans in the country working as tradesmen, and very skilled they are. Shortly, they will return to their own land. Government and other employers want Africans to take their place; but they do not want to employ poor workmen, slow workmen, or workmen who do not use their intelligence. The towns and villages want tradesmen—African tradesmen, honest men who will make a good article and sell it at a fair price.

Challenge to African Ability

Can we produce these men? If we can, we will all be proud that the African has not yet proved himself a failure. If you are a tailor, tinner, bricklayer, smith, teacher, clerk, or any other tradesman, you come here to instruct; you must be more than a specialist in your work and able to teach. You have to be an example to the men of what a well-skilled man must be.

Humble, never idle, never content with standing but your hands always intelligent, using your brain as well as your hands, always ready to learn, realizing that there is always more to learn in every trade, always ready to pass on your knowledge to others, because only thus will Kenya and Africa progress, always polite, tidy in your dress, and respectful to all soldiers. Never lose your temper, shout or abuse; you will never reach that way.

There is pride of workmanship—doing a good job of work, and being proud that it is a good job of work; knowing that you have not only got the job all the skill and knowledge you have, not because of the money or praise you will get for it, but because you are not content with anything that is second best. This is real pride and is a good.

But there are men who, because they have a certain skill, think themselves to be too important to do any other work. We all know the man who says, "I am a clerk; I am too important to help clean the mess, or I am a carpenter; I am too important to clean the shop or help cut the grass on the football ground." These are the pride of the foolish man.

Look back on when you were in the Army. I saw my colonel in Ebbisba pushing a trolley, mending a puncture, helping a tired soldier with his kit, ready to give a hand anywhere. I saw him, I admired him, because he was good, and I followed his example. So you too must lead, and the others will follow. This is the spirit we must all have as civilians.

At the inter-tribal training school in Nairobi

a trustworthy man who would regularly perform two or three times the present task. It is too early to judge whether many workers of this new type will emerge from the ranks of the demobilized soldiers, but if the Government is genuinely to be hoped it will benefit their own interests and that of the territories.

Part of the reactivation of coffee and pyrethrum in Kenya should not involve a return to European farming wisely or unwisely, but changing circumstances and that coffee and pyrethrum are essential to the growing are essential to the stabilization of African families on the land, were points which are likely to cause a good deal of discussion in Kenya, for whereas pyrethrum cultivation has been encouraged, coffee growing has been limited to specified areas. It is of course essential that there should be proper control of coffee

growing by officers of the Agricultural Department as a safeguard against the spread of disease, and there could be no valid objection to regulations, however stringent, which were enforced for that purpose upon European and African growers alike. But it would be folly to attempt to perpetuate administrative limitation of coffee growing by Africans irrespective of their standards of agricultural practice. And few thoughtful settlers would nowadays disagree with condemnation of the quarter system, the abolition of which the Government of Kenya is already committed by means of the creation of model villages, from which the labourers may walk, cycle or travel by bus to their place of daily employment. It will be seen, then, that the picture of Kenya to day and to-morrow placed before an influential London audience by one of the representatives of African interests in the Legislative Council of that Colony was fairly and inspiringly drawn; it did not omit the shadows, but the main impression was one of brightening promise.

Training Schemes for African Ex-Servicemen

Points from Lectures to Trainees and Instructors

ATTENTION has been repeatedly called in these columns to the high importance of the provision of the right kind of training for those Africans who, if they are to make good in civilian and competitive life, must receive further technical and practical training than they received in the Army.

The Director of Training in the territorial organization, Mr Patrick F. E. Williams, speaks from the lecture which is now available for trainees to work on, in the right spirit. Some of the points from a training centre is to be handed to you in a pamphlet from which the following translated extracts may be quoted.

You have now left the Army and need to be trained so that you can improve your chance of earning your living as a civilian. We welcome you and ask you to make the fullest use of your time at this training centre. This means using your mind and your hands and putting your heart into your work. Make use of every moment of your time. The staff is there to help you in every way it can, it is there to teach, instruct and guide, but the effort to learn must come from you.

Many of you went straight from school into the Army. Few of you had worked in a paid employment, but many had worked on your own account. Others had worked, but not as skilled workmen. Some of you had the Army and were trained in a trade, but your training aimed at making you a tradesman, not a worker for wages.

An Army carpenter was not meant to make all the different sorts of tables, desks, chairs, boxes, doors and windows wanted by civilians. He was not meant to know what types of wood are best suited to the making of these things. He was not taught to estimate how much wood would be required to make these things, or the cost of the wood, or to estimate the cost which he should sell these things when he made them. But a

civilian carpenter must know something of these things. The Army tailor worked chiefly in khaki cloth making Army clothing. A civilian tailor must be able to work on all different types of cloth, make all sorts of clothing, measure people and cut and fit his cloth. Know the cost of the cloth and at the price he can sell the finished garment, and be in a position to do all that.

You lived in the Army under discipline. In the morning a bugle got you out of bed. At you were late you were punished, but you were not in the life because there were so many to shout at you. If you were late you went on parade or into the non-commissioned officers' line again you were called by name. You were not allowed to eat your food, was cooked for you and served to you. You had cigarettes, clothes and shoes, and if your clothes were dirty you were ordered to wash them and soap was given. All your clothes and boots needed mending, you were given bread, and if you needed it or were told to take that soap, and if someone else mended them. In short you were looked after by others, you did not have to think about it yourself.

Responsibility of Free Men

When you are working for a citizen earning wages, or as a tradesman, you are not in the Army and you will live without all this support and care that you had in the Army, and it is largely this you must do for yourself. There will be no bugle to get you up, and you will be in charge of your own life.

Who will buy your food? Who will give you your pay? Will you have sufficient money to buy the food that you and your family need? Will you have sufficient money to buy proper food, your own proper food, to keep fit and your work, and it is by your own work that you earn money to buy that food. If your money is not enough to buy that food, there may be insufficient money and you will be short. Short food, poor food, or badly cooked food means loss of health. Poor health means loss of wages, and poor health means loss of wages.

Assess your own self-reliance, it is important. You

All the Eastern African Dependencies except Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan; the relationship between Europeans and Africans is in greater or lesser degree influenced by the presence of an Indian African Aborigine trading and artisan community which in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Turkey in particular is of very considerable importance numerically, economically, socially, and politically. Only a few years ago their presence was short-sightedly regarded by most people as a thorn in the flesh of the Europeans and as a matter of relative indifference to Africans. The war has left no possibility of continued misconceptions of that kind. The scores of thousands of East and Central African askari who passed on military duty through Ceylon and India saw large Indian populations existing in conditions of poverty far greater than that of any African tribal areas in their homeland, and as the archdeacon phrased it, these men now find it increasingly difficult to appreciate the contribution to the community in general and to the African in particular which the Indian is making. We cannot recall a single occasion in the past thirty years on which even one African has publicly expressed a preference for the Indian way of life. Whatever the shortcomings of their rulers, it is undeniably on the European model that Africans wish to build; and they now realize, as never before, that the new skills which they have acquired in military service can find an outlet in the daily tasks of civil life only in so far as they can establish themselves as artisans and traders on their own account in the villages and townships or in paid employment. That implies early and increasing limitation of such opportunities open to Indians, and as the Indians are to earn their livelihood, the control of further entry of Asians. The Indian political leaders must be expected to oppose any such measure, even though they know it to be inevitable and for the ultimate benefit of their fellow-countrymen already domiciled in East Africa. Indeed, Indian leaders have, for years, admitted in conversation with Europeans that control of immigration is necessary, but that they have not hitherto been ready to say it, they have denied it publicly.

The absorptive capacity of the country for the common good what says Archdeacon Beecher, be the determining factor in controlling, and possibly ultimately limiting, future immigration, and in the case of one community. **What Might Have Been.** Economic saturation may be reached sooner than in the case of other communities—in which event

it would not be justifiable to imply dual standards if differential immigration regulations were in operation. It cannot be long before the authorities are driven to act on that principle. The tragedy is that the European elected members in Kenya have allowed so many years to pass without action, though they were well aware that each year of inaction brought more Indians into the country and rapidly increased their progeny and the Indian rate of reproduction is immensely higher than that of Africans or Europeans. The Government was, of course, at least equally negligent and culpable, and the members of the Legislative Council nominated to represent Native interests were not more alert. All knew that African interests were being progressively prejudiced, and yet a policy of inertia continued without producing more than occasional protests.

It is not yet possible to apply a financial foot-rule to the programme of rural reconstruction which is so badly needed throughout Eastern Africa; but some indication of its magnitude is to be found immense and in Archdeacon Beecher's *Great Push*. His statement that its cost in any territory will be more than double the total grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund throughout the next ten years. These urgent improvements cannot wait for two main reasons: first, the economic reason that these funds from the Imperial Exchequer are intended as a priming of the pump, which is expected to be doing its own work by the end of the ten-year period, and secondly, because the scores of thousands of askari who have seen so much in the past six years will not see the danger of a state of disillusionment and despair unless they see the evidences of the better new world of which they have been so often told. The archdeacon has no patience with those who dismiss the African as a poor worker and therefore incapable of performing the labour which can alone produce the considerably better standards of living which are necessary. Feed him well and rid him of his diseases, says Archdeacon Beecher, and you will produce one of the best workers in the Empire. That high claim was not uttered in an unguarded moment but made as the considered judgment of an experienced leader in Church and State. By it means all supporters of a policy of African advancement will be able to share so strong a confidence, what goes without saying that every wise European farmer in East Africa would prefer one good African worker to two or three inferior labourers, and that he would readily pay two or three times the present standard wage to

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOALS SET BEFORE EAST AFRICA," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu in an address in London, which we have reported in our issues of 1961 and 11. The common civilization, with each individual and each community working not for personal gain or advancement, or for that of his particular community, but for the highest good of East Africa as a whole. No thoughtful person will dismiss such a directive as unobtainable, indeed, anyone in a position of responsibility in the European African countries, who advocates a policy of inter-sectional advancement without regard to its ill-effects upon East Africa as a whole, thereby reveals himself as an unsound leader. That the ideal of mutual benefit is the best and of practical value is becoming increasingly true in the territories. Many serious issues have been faced in British East and Central Africa in the immediate future, but none is more important from the short-range and long-range standpoint than that of establishing a basis of confidence with the future leaders of the African peoples. The way will not be easy, but it must be traveled in hope and faith. There are no short cuts, and there can be no escape from the journey.

It was reported by both news and Arch-
deacon Desmond Tutu, which tribute to its
existence, and to the patience and trust of the
people of the territories of the territories
Good Will. It would be folly to deny
that there is among the African intelligentsia
a feeling of frustration which finds expression
in exaggerated criticisms and disproportionate
self-reliance. One of the disappointing
facts is that few of those Africans who
have had the advantage of higher education
have returned to work among their own
tribes, thus bringing to their progress the
service of practical information and English
leadership. That this should be so reveals
a manifest defect in our system of education
in the Colonies, where one of the prime needs
is to inculcate in the mind of the advancing
African a realization that he has a duty to
share his newly found knowledge with his
kith and kin. What right has he to complain
of faulty human relationships with the white
man if his own relationships with the village
and tribe when he has had are broken and
disregarded? Both aspects of this funda-
mental human problem demand wise and
patient analysis and leadership, for they
determine the very foundation upon which the
structure of welfare and development must
be built.

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