

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly, post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



Pioneers in 1877
still progressive to-day

IMPORTS : EXPORTS : FREIGHT
INSURANCE : BUNKERING : STEVEDORING
ENGINEERING : MANUFACTURING : WAREHOUSING

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY LTD.

MOMBASA NAIROBI DAR-ES-SALAAM ZANZIBAR
TANGA KAMPALA LAMU LINDI MURINDANI

London Office 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. Telephone 4680

GENERAL MANAGERS OF AFRICAN WHARFAGE CO. LTD. and AFRICAN MARINE &
GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD. MOMBASA

AGENTS FOR BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

**TO KEEP IN TOUCH
YOU MUST READ**

"East Africa and Rhodesia"

regularly

POST THIS FORM TODAY!

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great
Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA"
and free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue
dated _____ and with countermanded
I enclose 30/- sterling for my subscription
Name and Rank _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____
Please _____
Signature _____

**American South African
Line, Inc.**

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

to and from United States ports
to and from East African ports
Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

through Bills of Lading

to and from our ports in East Africa

AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY

P.O. Box 311, New York 7, N.Y.

ROBIN LINE

NORTH AMERICA

to and from

**EAST & SOUTH
AFRICA**

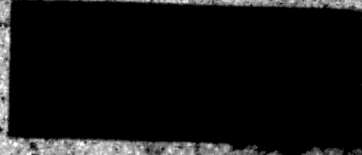
East Regular Weekly Cargo/Passenger Service

FROM AMERICA	TO	AFRICA SAILINGS
(also Baltimore and Philadelphia)	NEW YORK	4-388
10, CAPE TOWN, PORT LOUIS, BEIRA	ROBIN VICTORY	16-388
EAST LONDON, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG	ROBIN VENTURE	23-388
MARQUESS, BEIRA, MOMBASA	ROBIN VENTURE	30-388
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM	ROBIN VENTURE	6-389

FROM AFRICA

TO	FROM AFRICA	AFRICA & AFRICA
NEW YORK and OTHER U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS	ROBIN VENTURE	Late Aug
	ROBIN VENTURE	Early Sept
	ROBIN VENTURE	Late Sept

For particulars apply Principal Agents:
LONDON—MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. LTD. Winchester House, Old Broad St, London, E.C.2



MOMBASA, NAIROBI, CAPE TOWN
MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. MITCHELL COTTIS & CO.
HEAD OFFICE:
ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK 7

KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

will be pleased to assist Settlers on their arrival in the Colony

Memberships

1925	175
1926	227
1946	2,000

Head Office
P.O. Box 35 NAIKURU

Coast Office
P.O. Box 386 MOMBASA

Keep in touch with the Homeland

Subscribe through W. H. Smith & Son for British newspapers and magazines. The savings of paper restrictions for export make many publications available for posting to readers abroad. Here is a selected list with subscription rates which include postage to any address. For full particulars, apply for our POSTAL PRESSGUIDE TO OVERSEAS SUBSCRIPTIONS. We regret that current paper rationing prevents our acceptance of orders for these publications from readers in the United Kingdom, except those with Warrior.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PERIODICALS	RATES
Aeroplane	58/-
Autocar	32/-
Economist	60/-
Fifteen	61/-
Illustrated Times (London)	177/-
Moroc	127/4
Pictoria	20/-
Sketch	20/-
Times Weekly Edition	22/-

MAGAZINES	RATES
Blackwood's Magazine	70/-
Evergreen & Woman's	80/-
Field	80/-
Good Housekeeping	80/-
Needlecraft and Needlework	80/-
Strand Magazine	37/-
Women's Journal	16/6



W. H. SMITH & SON

SUBSCRIPTION, NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SERVICE
 Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2

A. BAUMANN & Co.

Established 1894

4, Lloyds Avenue,
LONDON, E.C.3

Wholesale Distributors and Stockists offering experienced and efficient service to Manufacturers wishing to sell their products in East Africa

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
MASAKA, DAR ES SALAAM

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:
Alliance Buildings, Hardinge Street
(P.O. Box 795) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY - ARUSHA P.O. Box 36
UGANDA - KAMPALA P.O. Box 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY - TANGA P.O. Box 112

MANAGING AGENTS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

Plantation and Estate Guards are offered by the Company Managing and Visiting Agents, Attendance Secretaries and Marketing Services.
 The estates under the Company care are producing Shai, Tea, Arabica and Robusta Coffee, Papaya, Cinchona, Vanilla, Dates, Cereals and Livestock. It also manages large Timber Concessions and Sawmills.

H. C. TREATY & CO., LIMITED

17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2. Tel. 1, London Wall 5535
 Associated Company
 J. W. MULLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
 Land and Estate Agents
 NAIROBI, ARUSHA, KAMPALA, TANGA

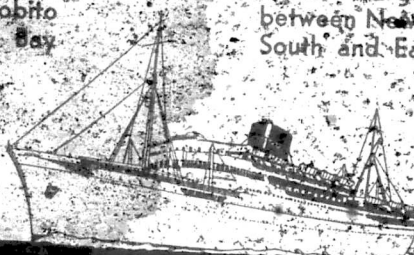
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Royal Mail Service to—

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Also to Ascension
St. Helena, Lobito
and Walvis Bay

Direct Cargo Service
between New York and
South and East Africa



For further particulars apply to
Head Office: 8 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3
Tel. 2441 for Home and
West End Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1
Tel. Whitehall 4441
Branch Offices at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester, Glasgow, and 27, Capetown, Port
Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg,
Lagos, Accra, Beira, Mozambique, Agadez, at
Middelharn: T. A. Palmer & Co.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)
Agents to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the
Governments of S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland.

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST-END BRANCH: 2, Northumberland Ave., W.C. 2.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 15, 1946

Volume 22 (New Series) No. 1143

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — HOldborn 2724-3

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	1247	Background to the News	1256
Sir John Hall on Education	1250	Parliament	1260
Collectivist Farming	1258	Company Meeting: Consolidated Sisal Estates	1267
Kenya Development Report	1253	Latest Mining News	1268

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN A SPEECH notable as much for its forthrightness as for its clear and concise exposition of the problems which beset the administration of Uganda, Sir John Hall, the Governor, has laid at the **Opening First Things First** door of the educationists virtually the whole responsibility for the future of the Protectorate. So important do we think this speech that we have reprinted in this issue the complete text, and we commend it to all those interested in Africa's problems as a masterly example of putting first things first. In just over three thousand words Sir John Hall has crystallized the whole of the hopes and aspirations and ideas for the future development of that country which lay dormant in men's minds during the war years. It is now little over a year since we won the war, and those twelve months have been a period of gestation, the end of which has produced a spate of development plans of varying degrees of ambition and magnitude, but we would be sorry that nowhere has there appeared a clearer or more thorough appreciation of a situation which by its very nature is as vital to all the African dependencies as to Uganda. Sir John is rightly alarmed lest the material progress in population, housing, the production of health, and have the greatest stress on the fact that it is skilled manual

labourers, not sedentary workers, who produce wealth. In this connection it is a little surprising that no mention is made of the tens of thousands of immigrants of various races who are engaged every year in the arduous task of clearing the country into a greatly improved agricultural department, and that no mention is made of the use of which must lead to concern the country's economy for manual labour.

The factor of the future development of Uganda is the principle embodied in the constitution of that country that the land and also the waters are to be developed primarily for the benefit of the African population. Sir John does not hesitate to emphasize that

Limitation of Constitution.

this is a serious limiting factor because it excludes any general application of the principle of development through the agency of large European or Asian-owned estates or concessions. This is an admission from an experienced and wise administrator which Africans living in such areas, less blessed territories would be well to ponder. Turning on the salient points in his development programme such as the provision of cheap hydro electric power, the expansion of the efficient government railway industry with its associated industries of boat building and fish processing, and

preserving the exploitation of the not inconsiderable mineral deposits and general commercial and industrial development, Sir John cuts short what might well become a rosy stream of prosperity just round the corner by declaring unequivocally that none of their plans are capable of realization while the population, for whom and by whom all this must be achieved, is composed of indolent and irresponsible Africans. It is ironic that a people possessing so many potentialities of wealth should lack that incentive to work which alone can germinate the seed of prosperity. As Sir John sees it the responsibility for the Africans' present attitude towards work lies with those who have undertaken the task of educating them, and he did not mind matters when he appealed for a completely changed approach to the subject of education.

It is unfortunately only too true that in the past the bright boy has been buttoned into his little black coat and hoisted on to the office stool, there to sit and feed parasitically on the output of the 'duffer' making his living as a craftsman, farmer or artisan. The same tendency to venerate the black-coated worker out of all due proportion to his importance in the economy of a community can be observed in many other countries. The more serious charge that Sir John makes is that the attitude of the educationists themselves to Native education is fundamentally at fault. He accuses them of indifference and apathy to manual instruction. He alleges that they regard Government insistence on the inclusion of agricultural instruction in school syllabi as a whim of Government to be humoured because Government hold the purse strings. It is possible that the educationists in their turn will point out that economic influences on choice of employment are greater than any which they can exert. The wages of black-coated workers in East Africa are far higher in proportion to those of manual workers than in this country. In Britain a certificated electrician draws roughly double the wage of an agricultural labourer. In Uganda a Native qualified teacher would draw such a high wage as to be as a labourer in the fields, or even an indifferent clerk with no qualification at all much more than any wages a man of a manual worker. These facts are difficult for the educationists to teach in order to get a change of attitude as Government are the largest employers of Native clerks at such wages. The Government

it worth the saying. This being so it would surely be taken for granted that closer supervision of the work of the educationists. On the score of the departure of Africans the Governor expresses misgivings as to the approach of the teachers to the job of instilling in their pupils a sense of responsibility and decent standards of conduct. He asks 'Is it the fault of the raw material or of the teacher?' and leaving the question unanswered, yet leaves no doubt as to where he thinks the blame largely lies. The aim of education, he concludes, is to guide and direct, to mould, not, as it were, to throw open the gate of a large field with the invitation to step inside and loam around. Referring to the plans of Government for the stepping-up of agricultural production, Sir John spoke of the organization of collective farms under Government supervision on the general model of the Government plantations in the Sudan. This shows a development of the views which he expressed earlier in the year when he spoke of their being restricted to a system of peasant agriculture with small holdings.

Wrong Attitude of Teachers.

THOUGH CATEGORICALLY REJECTED by the five African visitors from Kenya in our recent interview, the idea of collectivist farms in the East African territories. **Collectivist Farming is beginning to Experiment Proposed.** attract interest from other sources. The prosperity of the people must in the last resort, depend upon the production of goods and services by the Natives themselves, and their willing co-operation in development works. Some weeks ago we suggested a scientific investigation into the income which might induce the African to work harder, and a similar page in this issue appears an article written by a Kenya settler of wide experience who recommends an experiment in co-operative or collectivist farming. The departure from present practice would be great, but the advantages claimed are impressive. The British Government has ever been disinclined to interfere with Native tradition and practice, but there is now a more general readiness among our officials and Ministers to admit that when these matters arise, the Government should reconsider the position carefully in consultation with the Native leaders, including local and provincial Native Councils. It will be recalled that the Government are in the process of re-organizing their lowest level of the services. It is clear in

THOUGH CATEGORICALLY REJECTED by the five African visitors from Kenya in our recent interview, the idea of collectivist farms in the East African territories. **Collectivist Farming is beginning to Experiment Proposed.** attract interest from other sources. The prosperity of the people must in the last resort, depend upon the production of goods and services by the Natives themselves, and their willing co-operation in development works. Some weeks ago we suggested a scientific investigation into the income which might induce the African to work harder, and a similar page in this issue appears an article written by a Kenya settler of wide experience who recommends an experiment in co-operative or collectivist farming. The departure from present practice would be great, but the advantages claimed are impressive. The British Government has ever been disinclined to interfere with Native tradition and practice, but there is now a more general readiness among our officials and Ministers to admit that when these matters arise, the Government should reconsider the position carefully in consultation with the Native leaders, including local and provincial Native Councils. It will be recalled that the Government are in the process of re-organizing their lowest level of the services. It is clear in

Thousands of Africans were liberated there was an almost complete absence of tribal ties and authority—and with no visible sign of resentment on the part of the troops. It is not that in the struggle against poverty and ignorance, disease and devastation, it would be as fatal to permit the African to enter the lists with merely a small garden, a Native hoe, and an unproductive cow as it would have been to allow him to attack Italian tanks or Japanese machine-guns with his tribal spear and shield. Just as he had to lay aside the weapons of his ancestors and learn the intricacies of modern arms, so he may have to surrender the idea of participation in an overcrowded tribal landholding for a share in an organized venture capable of using up-to-date methods and securing productive earth.

Progress will depend upon the African's willingness to discard the outworn customs and superstitions which stand in his way. Those who hold that this must necessarily

Disappearance of Age-old Customs

be a slow and gradual process, are prepared for progress to be equally slow and gradual. Others, not less well-informed are persuaded that the pace may be quickened without undue risk, provided that adequate explanations are patiently and repeatedly given. Whether the transition period be short or not so short, and if the great majority of educated Africans can better prove their worth by giving an effective personal lead to their own people than by contenting themselves with membership of committees or seats in Government offices. The African vernacular Press could also play a most valuable part. A great change in the African way of farming is in any case inevitable once female education develops. When she has learnt to be a housewife, to keep her house clean and attractive, to look after her children properly and perhaps gives them their early lessons, to cook a more varied diet, and to make and mend clothes, the African woman will have little time for tilling and other farm work, for which in many tribes she has done by far the greater share. When the wife ceases to be a direct source of income, the bride-price may tend to fall, till that time, indeed, dismay done but out-of-date reactions. It should also be noted that when education becomes universal and compulsory, the children will not be available to herd stock and do other light work. The most desirable quality in a prospective husband may soon be recognized to be diligence in his work, not the ability to make

less efforts, and when that time comes marriage will provide the greatest of all incentives to steady work.

A lover frequently makes the mistake of crediting his lass with qualities and abilities which she does not possess; he is misled because he would like her to possess those attributes, and he

The Challenge to Educated African

causes his affection prevents him from making a judicial assessment of her capacities and limitations. Many of those who are most anxious for African progress similarly cling to unfounded estimates of the African's powers. The tribes showed small sign of having made significant progress during the many centuries which preceded European penetration of Africa, and it is still by no means certain that the African if left to himself would not revert to something like his state half a century ago. Then when the white man began to establish law and order, it was imposed by force, for there was no other way. In British Africa there is usually a peaceful penetration, but the adoption of modern weapons was none the less present for use in emergency. In the past twenty years or so we have abandoned the policy of compulsion (even though it was pursued wholly for the good of the African)—and permitted the ruination of much of the cultivated lands and the disastrous over-grazing of many areas by ever-increasing herds of unprofitable stock. We have banked on education to achieve ultimate progress, but on the short view there is much which could be said against the policy. If the educated Africans cannot lead their people to participate whole-heartily and quickly in the schemes and experiments which are being undertaken for their benefit, the policy will have been a costly failure. To what extent one may well ask is persistence in a demonstrably unsuccessful system compatible with the principle of trusteeship. As trustees we are responsible to the future generations of Africans even more than to the present generation of Africans, or to God, or to ourselves, or to the future, and (what counts) not to ourselves, of the land which is their heritage and only asset. If their behaviour as trustees is to become a hindrance to progress and to threaten future security, what then is the attitude of the British Government? Without some form of vigorous persuasion progress will be measured by the pace at which Africans choose to accept and

Governor's Straight Words to Teachers

Sir John Hall Deplores Mass Production of Clerks

UGANDA SCHOOL TEACHERS HAVE BEEN TOLD bluntly by their Governor, Sir John Hall, that there is no real conviction behind the instruction in manual crafts in the Protectorate's schools, and that his service only is paid to the teaching of agriculture. Sir John was addressing the annual general meeting of the Education Association in Kampala on Friday, July 26. Too often, he said, the attitude of school authorities towards manual instruction was one of apathy and indifference.

The full text of his speech is reprinted herewith.

I propose to speak to you today on some of the economic problems of Uganda and how they impinge upon and influence the development of African education. Much, and perhaps all, of what I shall say this afternoon you already know or could find out for yourselves, but by assembling together a number of facts and conclusions I hope to be able to present you with a picture containing features which may be new to some of you.

The population of Uganda to-day is believed to be about 4,000,000. One of the effects of British administration has been very largely to eliminate famine, pestilence and internal wars, which are Nature's rough and ready method of stabilizing populations. With the removal of these checks on population we must, we are told, expect in thirty years time that the population of Uganda will have grown to 8,000,000, and 25 years or so after that it is likely to double itself again and become 16,000,000. That process of multiplication may be expected to continue until improved standards of living produce a flattening of the population curve.

The Example of Egypt

Very little is known about the precise operation of standards of living upon the rise and fall of population and their precise biological interrelation. But for whatever cause—whether because improved standards of living bring a greater degree of sophistication and a greater liking for personal comfort and luxury, or for some other hitherto unascertained cause—experience shows that a falling birth-rate and a flattening of the population curve are usually associated with a generally high standard of living. Egypt provides an example of a country in which the progressive increase of population has not been accompanied by an overall improvement of the general standard of living. Within the next generation Egypt will be faced with a problem of national sustenance of really intimidating proportions.

Our problem in Uganda is much the same as that of Egypt, but fortunately we approach it at an earlier stage. That problem is how to find means whereby the potential wealth of this country can be so conserved, developed and exploited as to provide subsistence in its broadest sense for the populations of to-day and to-morrow, while at the same time so raising the standard of living as to avert and finally arrest the increase of population. It is a formidable problem and already one of pressing urgency.

Fundamentally the whole wealth of Uganda must be derived, directly or indirectly, from its soil and its waters—mud and water. The total area of Uganda is, as you know, rather less than 94,000 square miles; and of this some 16,000 square miles, or approximately one sixth, are open water or swamps. Of the remaining land area of about 78,000 square miles, considerably more than one-third is affected by the presence of tsetse fly and is very largely closed to human habitation, the tsetse fly is advancing at the rate of five miles a year on a very wide front. Taking the land first, the increase of human fertility, the increase of the number of children

of the tasks before us, therefore, is to restore fertility, either artificially by the application of chemical products to the soil or by applying better methods of farming and husbandry. Almost certainly both processes will be necessary.

But we have got to do a great deal more than that. The output per acre and the output per man-hour have got to be greatly increased, and that stepping-up of output has got to be achieved without sacrifice of the fundamental principle that the land, and also the waters of Uganda are to be developed primarily for the benefit of the African population. That principle, to my mind, definitely excludes any general application to Uganda of a system of development through the medium of large European or Asian owned estates or concessions. Primarily then the development must be by the African for the African, and that is a very seriously limiting factor, even allowing, and as practical persons we must allow, for European advice and even management during the early stages.

Co-operative and Collectivist Farms

This problem of stepping-up agricultural production we propose to tackle in a variety of ways which I shall not burden you in detail. They include active stimulation of co-operative farming, the progressive substitution of mechanical implements to replace the hoe, the organization where possible of collective farms, possibly utilizing irrigation—under government supervision and control on the general model of the government plantations in the Sudan, and through and above all an intensification of agricultural education and propaganda. Incidentally we aim at releasing for cultivation rather by gradation of the fly itself or by human and animal immunization by prophylaxis, much of the rich land now closed to cultivation by the presence of tsetse fly.

The waters of our lakes and large areas of swamps are largely unexploited at present. They should prove to be one of our most valuable untapped sources of wealth. Our fishery industry is still in its infancy and its methods are inefficient and archaic. I am confident that there is room for rich and important development, not only of our potential fisheries but also of the associated industries of boat-building and of preserving, processing and marketing fish products. Here again the present intention is to employ co-operative methods associated with expert European supervision and management.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

Water suggests power, and the present lack of an efficient fuel in Uganda can in some measure be offset by an ample and cheap supply of hydro-electric power; this will find a place in the Government's revised development plan. Meanwhile arrangements are in train for assuring the acreage for oil and the Lake Albert region, which was surrendered with the outbreak of war.

I have not time this afternoon to touch on the suggestion of the exploitation of Uganda's mineral deposits, nor do I wish to stimulate unaided and commercial development, either with or without aid. But I have, I hope said enough to indicate the nature of the serious problem with which we are faced, and also a few of the means by which it may be attacked. I am confident that the problem will be solved, and that the Government Adviser will, I am sure, find many things to do by these means.

But all this is to be done only if the Government can be largely assured of the support and confidence of the African population. It is a human factor of some importance.

and Asian standards, indolent and irresponsible. For this there are physiological and psychological causes, and these causes can and must be eliminated or mitigated. But it will take time, inevitable the defects exist and constitute a barrier against any rapid increase of wealth and thus any rapid social or economic progress. Uganda has a sufficiency of fertile land, good rainfall, an excellent climate, lakes rich in fish, valuable mineral deposits, indeed nearly all the potentialities of wealth and prosperity, but it lacks an industrious and dependable population.

The principal physiological causes of African indolence, are probably malnutrition and disease, and the principal responsibility for mitigating these causes rests with the Medical, Agricultural and Labour Departments of Government, whose efforts will be supplemented by the mobile propaganda units of the new Department of Social Welfare and Public Relations. But it is primarily in the psychological field that I look to your educationists of Uganda to do all that lies in your power to remedy the position and to instil habits of thought which will lead to industry and dependability. Your reform probably will be that without money, much more money, you can achieve little, and my rejoinder is that I cannot at present give you much more money, indeed, only comparatively little more money. The people of this country have got to be taught to produce more wealth, much more wealth, before Government can provide funds for any considerable expansion of education. Indeed, unless the people work harder and produce more, unless they co-operate really effectively in the development of their own country, so far from the proportion of children educated increasing, it will diminish, it will not even keep pace with the increase of population. So, you see, what I am asking you to give a wider service at a lower unit cost.

Parasitic Black-Coated Workers

But I am asking more of you than that. I am asking you to alter the emphasis of education in Uganda, to give it a new slant, and I shall tell you why. The schools to-day are turning out an undue proportion of black-coated workers, persons who scorn to use their hands for any purpose more physically exacting than pushing pens. No sound national economy has ever been based upon black-coated workers. Black-coated workers do not produce wealth, they exhaust it. They are a species of parasite, in some degree a necessary parasite, on the body economic—and I can speak frankly on the subject, for I have ended up as one of the tribe myself, although I did not begin that way!

"Uganda can never go ahead if you and your colleagues continue to turn out hosts of young Africans who believe that to use their hands as God meant them to be used is socially degrading, and that to work on the land or on the waters, to draw from those elements God's bounty, is derogatory to some supposed sense of dignity. That belief, if it is allowed to persist, will spell the end of development in Uganda, and thus the end of education. The wealth of England was not founded on ink and paper: it was built on the industry and honesty and manual skill of its people. Wealth, and all other national and other amenities which our civilization were not handed to the people of Britain on a platter, by the Africans in Uganda seem to expect will be done for them; it was painstakingly achieved through the centuries by toil and sweat and enterprise of the common people of Britain.

I know that in a number of schools, especially in the private ones, there is an intelligent appreciation of the worth of the generally despised vocation of the craftsman, and a conviction behind the teaching, no matter how superficial, to train a real made of the trainee. The student is encouraged to realize that a craftsman is a really good man, as a clerk and the like are not. The honours in the call of a man to do his own work is better than sitting in

their livelihood as craftsmen or artisans or in other similarly productive pursuits; the clever boys are prodded and pushed and propelled into their little black coats. Too often the attitude of school authorities towards manual instruction is one of apathy and indifference. Government insists that there shall be a practical crafts section; Government holds the money bags, so the school authorities acquiesce.

Again, lip service is paid to the teaching of agriculture, but it is kept on an academic plane and so far as possible detached from any vulgar contact with the earth. It is just one of those tiresome chores imposed by Government.

Attitude to Physical Work

You will say that what I have stated is neither true nor just, but it contains enough of truth and enough of justice to make it worth the saying, for any such attitude on the part of the staff towards occupations involving physical work, whether the attitudes conscious or unconscious, is rapidly absorbed in exaggerated form by the whole body of students. That attitude is poisoning the economy of Uganda. It has got to be changed.

So much for the quality of industry. I come now to the quality of dependability, and we are half-way there if the habit of industry has been instilled. The great complaint that constantly reaches me about African performance—in the field, in industry, in the office, in the laboratory—is that it is not dependable. That an African often can do a job as satisfactorily as anyone else, but that, broadly speaking, he only does it satisfactorily so long as he is supervised. If he is not supervised he neglects or seamps his job. He has no reliable standards of performance, no developed sense of responsibility.

Whose fault is that? The African's or yours? Is it the fault of the raw material or of the teacher whose job it is to mould that raw material? All I can say is that very few little boys of any race when they go to their first school have a sense of responsibility or any particular standards of conduct, and I suggest that just as the little English boy can be and usually is taught at school a sense of responsibility and decent standards of conduct, so should it be possible to teach the little African boy, although possibly a different approach and different methods may be needed. Put that way it sounds all too easy, and I know that it is anything but easy. But I do assure you that it is vitally necessary.

Character Before Intellect

"In the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, it is character and not intellect that counts," said John Dewey in his book "About Education." Aristotle insists that the virtues of character must precede those of intellect. The former can be produced by training, the latter may be expected to develop spontaneously as a result of the practice of the former. The aim of education is to make the pupil like Aristotle. If he is not taught to be successful he will end by choosing for himself what he teaches by doing in one subject, the authority of others will "was true," Aristotle says, it is also true so far as character goes. "You may find that in what I have said, this is not what you ever would expect, but it is a view of education and that I have reported the many innumerable benefits of education. An education which is not more than a means, both of the mind and of the character, is not a true education. A sound and balanced educational system, if properly conducted, will, I am convinced, be given to our boys and will increase in measure. But in the first place, and for the next few years, it will be to win the respect of the population and to give them a better opportunity to spend their money on liberal educational progress, through our schools. We must, through the rest of the year, continue to hold the two things together, and we must not allow one to be sacrificed to the other."

The Case for Collectivist Farming

Advantage to Africans of an Organized Scheme

RECENT VISITORS to the East African territories have agreed on two important points concerning Native development. The first is that the African must learn to work harder, the second that, although some of the new industries are promising and the farming prospects in some areas are bright, agriculture must be the basis of Native economy. A key aspect of African farming should therefore be a matter of study, research, and experiment.

The transition of peasant holdings, for example, should not be too readily accepted as inevitable. In their report on the Kisumu tribal lands, Mr. J. E. Lambert and Mr. N. Humphreys have advocated the strengthening of Native tribal authority as the only form of land control which would not be liable to corruption at the present time, but it is not to say that a system of tenure so intricate and so dependent on the spoken word will provide a satisfactory basis for the future, or that any new lands made available for Native settlement should necessarily be held under the same conditions. If there is to be any experiment with other systems, it is on the new land which is to be added to the reserves that they should be carried out.

Weaknesses of Peasant Holdings

The peasant system suffers from the following disadvantages:

(1)—Low production per unit of land and per unit of labour, and consequently a low standard of living for the owner. This is not merely an individual matter. African progress must depend to a large extent on the wealth produced in the reserves. If a Native farmer produces only enough for himself and his family, when with the same land he might by using other methods be able to employ a stonemason to build him a house, a carpenter to make him some furniture, or send more money to the local store, the whole community suffers. The smallholding is not economical in labour, it makes difficult any planning in such matters as soil conservation, and it is not easy for agricultural officers with limited staffs to supervise.

(2)—The conditions of life do not seem universally popular, since chiefs are continually complaining of the drift of the young people to the towns.

(3)—In the aggregate a large area of land must be lost in boundaries.

(4)—By having the population thinly spread over large areas of country with bad communications, it is almost impossible:

(a) to provide adequate medical services, clinics, and other health services, or even make the most of the limited staffs that are available;

(b) to persuade individual natives to adopt modern methods; to instruct and supervise them;

(c) to plan effectively for maximum production and carry out the best comprehensive schemes for soil conservation for the area as a whole;

(d) to provide education for all children;

(e) to provide social amenities such as clubs, beaches, cinemas, etc., for the bulk of agricultural workers;

(f) to provide scope for the best elements among the ex-askari who may wish to pursue some occupation which will give an outlet for their own spirit and opportunities for them to exercise the qualities of leadership acquired in the forces.

(5)—It precludes the keeping of profitable cattle. The production of gardens can be, and has been, increased. Only recently the Director of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia said in reference to the prices made in that country: "I don't know who there were no good vegetable farmers in the colony. To-day there are

400 certified master farmers, and 14,174 listed co-operators, who in 1945 secured an average yield of all crops of 9.2 bags per acre. But even so there are continual complaints that the gardens are the gardens of these co-operators, the lands being farmed on the old way.

But the weaknesses of Native agriculture lies in the quality of their cattle. For the preservation and farming of the essential to have animals in the scheme, wherever possible, in an rehabilitation scheme would be to take the best lay is the most common recommendation, and relations between herds and grass are essential. The profitability of such a scheme depends upon the profit that can be expected from the cattle which can be run on the grass. The loss of such profits means that the scheme will be a failure.

Uncertain Cattle

The Native cow is a very low producer, and the chief trouble is that she has adapted herself to the harsh, hard local conditions, but many live in circumstances in which well-bred cattle would die, and has acquired resistance to some of the local diseases. Cattle have been bred by Natives simply for milk, which animals has made their poorer stock, and the effect of such breeding is

In 1929 in Kenya experiments were initiated to see what could be done with the Native cow. Breeding and herd management, and very many training centres, were established at which the work was carried out with training courses for Africans in stock management. At these centres the cows are regularly dipped and ticks are removed from the cows at birth. Yields of milk and the general type of the cattle have both been greatly improved, but at the cost of the loss of resistance to East Coast fever (which precludes them either bulls or cows being distributed in the Native reserves, except in one or two small areas), and is the chief reason why it is not possible to make the best use of the cattle for use in a rotation.

Results of the Kenyan Experiments

Mr. R. H. Cameton has reported at the centre in Sangato that his cows, which in 1933 yielded an average of 26 gallons of milk in a lactation of 75 days, had in 1935 raised the average yield to 102 gallons and the lactation to 227 days. This is a significant increase, but it cannot be regarded as nearly encouraging enough, for no European dairy farmer who knew his business would keep a 100-gallon cow, or even a 200-gallon cow, in his herd. A good proportion of the progeny of Native cows by well-bred, non-Native bulls might be expected to yield at least 300 gallons. To have such cattle would presuppose regular dipping and tracing and conditions not possible in a peasant holding.

It is therefore suggested that an experiment should be conducted in co-operative or collective farming, which would meet nearly all the points made against the peasant farm. On a suitable area of new ground there might be wanted, for instance, a number of Africans as would have been allocated to under peasant farming conditions, but an agricultural officer in charge. He would have a small staff of Africans, either qualified in agriculture or experienced workers of men who had proved during the war their capabilities to lead and take responsibilities. There would be an African committee over which the agricultural officer would preside. The land would be leaved and a dip built so that as soon as the ticks had been cleared up really good bulls could be introduced and high producing cattle raised. The whole farm could be laid out on a comprehensive plan, and

decoration by soil erosion prevented from the start. The African families would live in a village in which as time went on there would be schools, medical services, and all social amenities. Perhaps the soil to the town would pass if the town were built on the farm. Labourers would be paid an eight monthly wage and the committee could decide how the money should be spent: a dividend could be declared or the money could be devoted to some social purpose on the farm. This plan would provide scope for leadership by Africans

who at present suffer frustration and it would employ all sorts of artisans. It was the only disadvantage which suggested itself is that Africans would probably refuse to support the scheme. They would not be able to clutter up the place with their worthless cattle and their worse than worthless goats. Whether educated Africans would be able to convince them that the experiment was worth conducting and supporting remains to be seen. [Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Harnessing Natural Resources in Kenya

Final Report of Development Committee

THIS HAS JUST RECEIVED BY AIR from Nairobi. It is the final report of the Kenya Development Committee which was appointed in January 1945. Its basic development plans for the Colony, taking into account national and provincial plans prepared in response to the Government circular letter No. 43 of 1944.

The committee originally constituted was as follows:—Miss F. G. Davidson (then Economic and Development Secretary) as Chairman and Sir R. E. Adams, Major Francis Ford, Lieut. Colonel A. C. Hoey and Major G. W. W. MacLellan, H. B. Hamilton, and J. H. Sandhu as Members. Major F. G. Davidson replaced Colonel Ford when he resigned in April 1945 owing to ill health. After the departure of the then Financial Secretary on his pending retirement, Mr. Troughton's duties as Acting Financial Secretary obliged him to resign from the committee which was taken by Mr. (now Sir Gilbert) Gomme, Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Reconstruction, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Economic and Commercial Adviser to the Government who had been a member in March 1945, and Mr. B. M. Smith was appointed temporarily in the same month as was Mr. A. B. Pappe.

Major G. W. W. MacLellan was secretary to the committee until his resignation in August 1945, when Mr. Troughton acted in that capacity. Mr. Troughton's reports were submitted to the committee through the secretary of the main committee, Mr. G. W. W. MacLellan. Mr. G. W. W. MacLellan has been secretary to the Development Committee since August 1945.

The report of the committee to the Government is a detailed study of the present state of development in Kenya and the possibilities of increasing production of food, cash crops, and other commodities. It also deals with the development of the Colony and the improvement of the living standards of the people. It also deals with the development of the Colony and the improvement of the living standards of the people. It also deals with the development of the Colony and the improvement of the living standards of the people. It also deals with the development of the Colony and the improvement of the living standards of the people.

proposed to be guided in framing a development policy. Completing the review of development planning in recent years, the report referred to the work of the Development and Reconstruction Authority constituted in August 1945.

The duty of co-ordinating development plans was one of the functions of the Development and Reconstruction Authority and the committee makes the assumption that during the 10-year period covered by its report revision of development plans in the light of changed circumstances will be necessary. The committee therefore recommends that the Development and Reconstruction Authority should form a planning committee consisting of the members of the authority and such selected officials and non-official planning members as are considered appropriate. The planning committee would have referred to it questions calling for major revision of development plans.

To Increase National Income

In the interim report it was laid down as the basic principle of development planning that it should be to use the natural resources of the country including man power in a manner calculated to increase the national income of Kenya in the shortest space of time so as to raise as soon as possible the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants. This principle was subsequently modified to the extent that it was recognized that the execution of certain other projects would be necessary, even if they did not satisfy this test.

The basic principle however has been the touchstone by which the committee has tested the recommendations made by its sub-committees, and on the basis of the criteria laid down in the interim report we have established priorities for development in the light of their economic value.

The committee has taken account of (a) funds available from the Government, (b) the Colony's ability to raise its own resources, and (c) the Colony's ability to raise its own resources. It also takes account of the fact that the Colony's total population is estimated at 1,200,000 and that the next 10 years will see an increase of 250,000. The total population of the Colony in 1945 was 1,000,000. The total population of the Colony in 1945 was 1,000,000. The total population of the Colony in 1945 was 1,000,000.

The figure of £5,000,000 representing the total loan to be raised was about twice the present unfunded public debt of the Colony exclusive of debts incurred on behalf of the Railway Administration and that incurred on account of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner for East Africa at present. This unfunded public debt of the Colony at present amounts to £2,178,772. This would be reduced to £4,178,772 if the £2,000,000 of the loan were repaid in full. The total population of the Colony at the end of July 1945 was 1,000,000. The total population of the Colony at the end of July 1945 was 1,000,000. The total population of the Colony at the end of July 1945 was 1,000,000.

Indeed, it represents a modest sum for a Colony which will in the end of a 10-year period have carried a programme of development and reconstruction leading to a substantial increase in the national income and the taxable capacity of the Colony. The committee would also observe that a large portion of the loan will be applied to the construction of a road, which will be of great value together with the other roads which will be financed for the most part by the Government to increase the national income and the taxable capacity of the Colony.

While it is true that the above mentioned increase in the net profit of the Colony is a factor which should be taken into account in considering the desirability of the loan, it is not, as has been suggested, a factor which should be taken into account in determining the desirability of the loan. The desirability of the loan is determined by the desirability of the projects to which the loan is to be applied. In certain cases, it may be desirable to incur a liability for the purpose of the provision and sale of water, although a substantial charge on the taxable capacity of the Colony.

The committee is of the opinion that the loans borrowed and to be lent to those authorities are related to their existing revenue and if the loans are repaid in such a manner that they are designed to meet out of a type that will not require a direct increase in the taxable capacity of the Colony, the taxable capacity of those authorities is sufficient to meet their needs. There is a case for additional borrowing by the Government, but it is not necessary to borrow a further sum of £2,000,000 for the purpose of direct lending to other authorities.

It is our strong opinion that as much as possible of the loan should be repaid by the Colony. We wish to stress that while interest and sinking fund payments of such loans are still a burden on the revenue, the repayment of such loans is a burden on the national income. The repayment of such loans is a transfer of money within the Colony, and the net effect of the payment of such loans is to reduce the national income. The net effect of the payment of such loans is to reduce the national income.

Kenya's Local Loans

Since the lack of success of the local loan floated in 1945 was largely attributable to the fact that no arrangements had been made for investors to dispose of their holdings, readily if they wanted to, the committee suggests that adequate provision should be made to cover this contingency in all future loans and that the particular projects to be financed should be clearly defined. They were set out last year as (a) contributions to sinking funds in respect of the Colony's loans and (b) such other purposes as the Governor, with the approval of Legislative Council, might direct. Such a definition of objects, states the report, "could hardly be expected to raise enthusiasm in the minds of potential investors, and we consider that in the case of future borrowings the objects should be clearly stated in the prospectus."

Discussing the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, the report points out that in addition to the Colony's vote of £3,500,000 and the regional allocation of a similar sum, large sums had been earmarked from the total vote for central schemes controlled from London from which all East African territories would benefit. A portion of the research vote controlled centrally would be available for direct expenditure in Kenya and would be available to finance schemes up to a total of at least £200,000.

The Commissioner of Income Tax had indicated that the amount accruing to the Development and Reconstruction Fund from the Kenya Profits Fund would now, exceptionally, be expected to reach £2,500,000.

Although the Standing Finance Committee had made clear that the contribution from revenue of £100,000 for 1946 did not bind the Legislative Council to vote an equal sum annually, it was hoped that this would not prove impossible; indeed unless annual contributions of that order were maintained, the "very modest" programme envisaged would have to be still further curtailed.

Taking into account money from all sources which could be devoted to development, the committee concluded that the Colony will have £19,000,000 to spend during the next five years. This figure includes the Colonial Development and Welfare inter-terminal vote of £1,000,000, the hoped-for allocation from the central fund of £605,000, and loans of £2,000,000 for self-embarking expenditure.

It was emphasized that without decrease in the national income, much of the expenditure contemplated could be offset as it is to constitute a counteracting force to the outward flow of the trade cycle, this being particularly true of the building programme.

The main factor in the long consideration of the proper use of the proceeds of the loan is the proper utilization of man-power. The first step towards the fulfilment of the first was a comprehensive economic survey. The proper utilization of man-power is dependent on the development of health services and education, in particular the education of Africans of both sexes and the

mass education of African adults. The committee stressed the imperative need for Africans to comprehend the broad requirements of development and the principle that "all must work." Whilst there was no alternative to economic development, the committee stressed that the education of Africans should be given a practical and vocational bias.

Endorsing Government policy of employing Africans whenever possible in Government service, the committee commended the Government for giving Africans an outlet for their energies through education, and the means of reducing the cost of the Colony's public services and thereby enabling these services to be expanded. In regard to health services, the committee pointed out that from the economic point of view, alone the most substantial benefits were yielded from concentration on primary health rather than curative services.

Considering the problem of the fast increasing population, the report states that the positive factor was whether resources and man-power could be combined effectively enough to increase wealth in a more favourable ratio to the increase of population. They noted that in certain countries it had been found that a rise in the standard of living had resulted in a fall in the birth rate.

Residential Settlement

Proper soil and man-power utilization implied useful settlement and sound husbandry, but residential settlement was complementary to productive settlement. Residential settlers from abroad brought in their own income which increased the Colony's purchasing power. Those who retired from productive, professional or administrative work in the Colony spent the pensions they had earned in the Colony, they had saved and so put back into the economy an amount which they took out. They were in fact accumulating investible export like funds and so increasing the Colony's foreign exchange.

Industrial development was another important means of absorbing surplus man-power. The phrase "industrial development" was vague and it was pointed out that it should not be misunderstood. It did not mean that it should be principally from the mining and metal industry were a healthy extension and should be encouraged. A second type of healthy industrial development depended primarily on the imports of non-domestic capital and skill. Expenditure on suitable publicly directed towards those in the United Kingdom and other industrial countries who had surplus funds and were looking for profitable outlets would be money well spent.

Impression of Whitehall

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, in a broadcast from London to Northern Rhodesia in the African Service of the B.B.C. recently said: "The outstanding impression that one receives from dealing with the authorities in this country who are responsible for controlling the Colonial Empire, an Empire containing 60 million people, is the need for drastic overhauling of the machinery by which that control is exercised. With every succeeding year the local problems of individual colonies become more complicated but the method of control, centralized in London, remains the same. It does not require much imagination to realize the almost impossible nature of the burden imposed on one or two individual Ministers and an under-staffed office by a system which makes them responsible at one and the same time for dealing with Palestine and Malaya, for all the African Colonies, for the West Indies and for all the rest of the Colonial Empire."

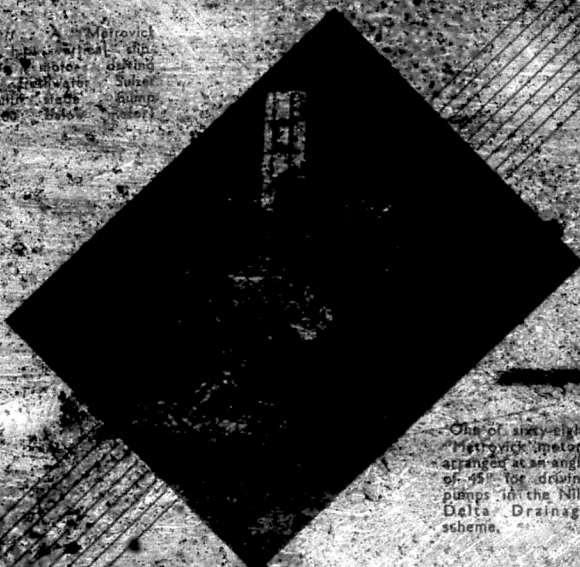
Agga Khan Diamond Jubilee

The diamonds against which the Agga Khan was weighed are worth about £350,000. This sum will be used to form a trust fund for the benefit and advancement of the local community, and for the support of schools, hospitals and clinics. The Agga Khan is the political leader of some 80,000,000 Indian Muslims and is the spiritual head of many millions of Ismailians. The weighing, which is an Arabian custom, is thought to ensure health and prosperity to the person weighed, and is a ceremony which expresses the love and loyalty of all Muslims to him, from the lowliest to the most wealthy. The Agga Khan, whose traces his descent from the prophet Muhammad, has a great influence on national and international affairs, and his experience and judgment have an immense value to the Empire.



From every angle
METROVICK MOTORS
suit all pump and drives

Metrovick
slip ring
motor
drives
pumps
boiler
feed
motors



One of sixty-eight
Metrovick motors
arranged at an angle
of 45° for driving
pumps in the Nile
Delta Drainage
scheme.



Metrovick slip ring
delp. motor 250 hp. 2,940
r.p.m. driving boiler feed
pumps.

**METROPOLITAN
Vickers**

ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.
TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER 6.

BACKGROUND

United States—Inconsistency

The argument has been widely used in the United States that the policy of Imperial preference adopted at Ottawa infringed the over-sea trade of the United States and caused a restriction of world trade in general. His Majesty's Government has made no serious attempt to refute this contention. The Ottawa Agreement in 1932 was hurried to aid the great depression which originated in the United States and they cannot therefore be held responsible for the world economic crisis. They had no restrictive or harmful effect on world trade, but resulted in the British Commonwealth and Empire purchasing a steadily increasing amount of goods from the foreign world. That policy, instead of starting or aggravating the depression, marked the turn of the tide to prosperity. While all British countries gained great advantage from the policy of reciprocal preference, the rest of the world, including the United States, had benefited. For the five-year period before 1930 the trade of the United States showed a favourable balance of exports over imports totaling \$3,100,000,000. On their trade with the British Empire the favourable balance was \$3,450,000,000. In the five-year period following 1930 the comparable figures were \$1,610,000,000 and \$1,410,000,000 in both cases. The United States favourable balance was almost entirely due to trade with the British Empire. British Empire preferences clearly have had no ill-effects on the United States in the latter period, in the last three years of which the exports of the United States to British Empire countries increased by more than 50%. The United States has just completed a long-dated reciprocal preference with the Philippines, and the reasons advanced are precisely those which have weighed with us in granting preferential treatment within the British Empire. But the United States Government, by this wise decision, has stultified the arguments which persuaded it to draft the agenda for the trade conference suggesting the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of preference. One trusts that this weighty fact will not be lost on H.M. Government and that its representatives will stand very firm in the face of any demand by the United States to reduce or diminish British preferences.

Spanish Armed Forces

Spain with a population of about 25,000,000 has less than 3,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 fit for military service. About half of this number have had some military training. The present strength of the Spanish armed forces is about 600,000, of whom about 575,000 are in the Army, 14,000 in the Air Force and 20,000 in the Navy. The Spanish air force consists of 100 operational aircraft, of which 65% are fighters and 35% bombers. They are all highly modern and Soviet types obtained during the Civil war and are in excellent condition. In general the Spanish air force is well equipped. The Spanish Army is adequate in training and equipment as a modern army. Heavy equipment is reported obsolete and in a bad state of maintenance. The Army has establishments of about five divisions and 14 divisions of American International type.

England—Living the Life

England has lived the life of a nation and refused a salting of the earth. By this war the English, ceased to gain nothing and lose much. They are not in that sense disillusioned. Nor are they defeated. Given a chance, or a chance to make a chance, the big men and the small would but their losses and stagnation. But they are discouraged and entangled. There is no department of life, public or private, in which movement, action, and decision are not best. The imprisonment is all inclusive. A builder may not build independently or a doctor remain a fully independent doctor. There is no property not subject to capture, no endowment that may not be seized, no contract that may not be overriden, and no governmental obligation that may not be indefinitely postponed. To-day it is safer to be a bureaucrat than a maker, and the young men know it. Socialism, as now interpreted, is competition without hope, war without victory, and statistics without end. It takes the heart out of young men, and out of every woman who runs a home and not an office. It is not only "politically false" but morally destructive. —Mr. Charles C. Smith in the *Sunday Times*.

Every decent man in a yearning to sell and buy again honestly and not to be reduced to the victor status. —Dr. Walter Schramm, head of the British Trade Central in Amsterdam.

Shocks for Socialists

A Socialist, if he is not officially sponsored, is administered a salutary lesson when he visits the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. If he is not mentally blind and has an inquiring nature, he sees class distinction unequalled in any capitalist country, disparities in income and ratios that must sicken any equalitarian-minded person, and an emphasis on materialism that even Marx esteemed. The number of police never stops growing. To-day it is reliably estimated, there are 7,000,000 members of the police in its various forms—secret service, crime investigation, uniformed and non-uniformed, traffic control, guards of the hierarchy, jailers and prison-camp wardens—out of a population of about 190,000,000. Their members infiltrate every form of human institution and activity. The name of security factories, barracks, trucks of apartments, and government offices all have their police secret and otherwise. They control the higher-ranks of the army forces. No one is unwatched. A man must be kept on tongues. Change of address or work is impossible without their consent. Travel is said to be unrestricted now, but it is a busy business for anyone, particularly a foreigner, to try to make an innocent journey from the capital. The other day a group of Englishmen boating on the Moscow River, some distance from the city, were halted off for a two and a half hour interrogation. Similarly, a young Englishwoman employed in the British Embassy, and an American girl employed in the United States Embassy, on holiday in Leningrad, were held for 24 hours on the other grounds that they were foreigners. —Mr. Hugh Chevill in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Unintelligible Officials

It is a public scandal that the Board of Trade have not seen fit to present the effect of rates and orders affecting the furniture trade in a form in which the ordinary skilled, intelligent man can understand them. It is high time, indeed, it is many years overdue—that the Board of Trade put their own house in order in relation to this matter. It is intolerable that a Community, the vast percentage of which is anxious to obey the law, should be faced with a jumble of orders which are quite unintelligible to a tradesman with the burden of employing an immense number of persons to try to find out what these things really mean. —Mr. Hugh Chevill.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. Why should not the soldier read in bed if he wants to? I always do. Field-Marshal Montgomery.

I am now convinced that the home production of commodities of an essential kind would be quite possible. Lord Bledisloe.

More than 45% of the Britons in the United States are believed to be in contrast to less than 11% in 1935. — An Information Service.

As measures may be commended in the name of equality of opportunity, it has been commended in the name of class prejudice. — *Time and Tide*.

The most important thing that happened in Britain was that she chose to walk to the war under the established rules of Parliamentary procedure. — Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

The Secretary of State for War has been placed in a position manifestly beyond his ability. We had him punch drunk, unable to parry the simplest supplementary question, staggering from side to side and wishing the Prime Minister would throw the sponge in the ring and save us all from a positive embarrassment. — Mr. Martin Lindsay, M.P.

One-third of all our students are ill-fitted or unfit for university work. We have scores of under-graduates but a sad lack of students. — Mr. Darcy W. Thompson, of St. Andrew's University.

The danger to time is worse, often than the source of money. The latter may always make a winner of something for a fool. But the only asset that can be saved or sold, regardless of its size and health, is a good brain. — Richard.

Glories in a jockey, a jockey, a jockey, utterly English. Goodwood of the velvet sward, the tawny fawns, the horses that look like lovely women and the women who look like lovely horses; the belted barons who look like spivs and the spivs who look like belted barons. — John Macadam in the *New Chronicle*.

The cut in staff was ordered by the Cabinet because of the constant attrition of the staff of the Civil Service. The high-sounding phrase about the discharged men and women being wanted to assist in national recovery is what, in less dignified circles, would be described as lying. — Mr. L. White, Leader of the Civil Service Clerical Association.

The Grosvenor House Hotel in 1944 made a loss of £125,500. The profit was £15,000. The Savoy Hotel in 1939 made a loss of £12,000. In 1945—the latest figures—the profit made was £395,672. Cecil Guinness's profits increased from £21,000 to £77,000. The Carlton Hotel from £1,000 to £12,000. — Mr. Hubek, M.P.

The world is weary of this senseless strife of Jew and Arab, and is sickened by its barbarous incidents. It calls upon them to end a sordid chapter of history and join with the civilized nations in building the foundations of a nobler and happier world. Their friends everywhere anxiously await their verdict. — Mr. Earl Morrison.

It is in the interests of the State that all Privy Counsellors, unless they were in the Commons, should receive a writ of summons to sit and vote in the Lords. I prefer this method to life peers, as it enables a man while out of the Commons to settle his affairs in the Lords but does not, for ever debate, prevent returning to the Commons. — Mr. Edward F. Lee.

Parting shot. — Major Charles, skipper and owner of the British tramp ship, *Ensign*, was in Gibraltar, gave his destination as Australia, because it is the farthest place from Gibraltar that he could name.

Vauxhall Bedford

Experience



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

We are Vauxhall and Bedford specialists with long experience of the requirements of car and truck owners in East Africa. Our knowledge, experience, service resources are always at your disposal. We shall be pleased to supply details of the new Vauxhall—10 hp., 12 hp. Bedford—1 ton to 3 ton.



BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 101, NAIROBI

Sole and Local Agents for EAST AFRICA, E. Africa Mail, branches at Mombasa, Malindi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Best of Taiti, Kenya.

MR. C. E. DEVELLEN has been elected President of the Nakuru Athletic Club.

A daughter was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE RAMSAY, of Eastleigh, Kilimani, Kenya.

MR. A. R. HAME, till recently general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is on leave in this country.

Mr. ROBERT MORGAN, President of the British South Africa Company, has left London for a short business visit to East Africa.

MR. GENERAL MER FRANCIS DE GUILLARD, has decided to settle in Southern Rhodesia, and will be leaving this country shortly.

REV. E. A. BROCK, warden of St. Andrew's Theological College of the U.M.C.A., on Likiep Island, Nyasaland, is at present in this country.

MR. A. C. SOFFE, of Southern Rhodesia, who has been in England for the last two months leaves for America this week on a business mission.

MRS. LORNA ANDERSON, widow of Major G. H. Anderson, received a cable from the King and Queen expressing their deepest sympathy in her loss.

DR. N. H. FAIRLEY, M.D., D.S.C., (M.B.), B.Sc., is to take the Wellcome Chair of Tropical Medicine at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

MR. R. P. M. WILKIN, chief cashier of the East African Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., after 30 years' service with the company has retired and is succeeded by Mr. C. G. CURZON.

MR. J. K. CHORLEY, Chief Entomologist in Southern Rhodesia, who has been in London attending the Empire Scientific Conference, has returned to the Colony.

MR. MALCOLM FRASER, for many years general manager of the Manica Trading Company in Beira and till recently a director in London, is at present visiting the company's branches in Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. RALSTON has resumed duties as managing director of the Manica Trading Company after six years' absence from the Royal Artillery, he is to be going out to East Africa.

DR. J. C. HOLLINGS, Plant Pathologist in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, who has been in London attending the Empire Scientific Conference, returned to the Colony on Monday.

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and former general manager of the Globe and Phoenix Mine, arrived in England on Friday by flying boat. His is a personal visit.

MR. CREECH-JONES, arrived in Mwanza to start his 12-day tour of Tanganyika on August 5. He was met by Mr. A. B. Hutt, Deputy Chairman of the Tanganyika Government Development Commission.

CAPTAIN F. G. SOMER, who commanded the R.A.F. Station, Nairobi, from 1942-1943 and is now farming in Uganda, is the first person in East Africa to register a privately owned aircraft since 1939.

MR. J. B. NINDI, I.C.S., Secretary, Ceylon, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kenya in place of Sir Joseph Gurnea, who is retiring. Mr. Nindi entered the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in 1921. From 1934 to 1935 he was Solicitor General of Uganda.

MR. V. R. MARDON, who farms Egham estate near Egham, Kenya, is returning from England to the Colony by air on September 20. During the war he served with the 21st Battalion K.A.F. and later joined C.E.F.A. and served in Tripoli as an agricultural officer and in Africa as Controller of Agriculture and Forests. He went to England in April.

MR. H. S. JOHNSON, Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, has been medically advised to take two months of complete rest from business and will be pleased to be spared all avoidable correspondence until October. Communications of an editorial character should be addressed to the acting editor, and concerning subscriptions and advertisements to the office manager.

East African Service Appointments

CAPTAIN D. CHISSWA, appointed an education officer at Uganda, was born in New Zealand and holds the London University Teacher's certificate. He was in charge of the East African Entertainment and Propaganda Unit of East Africa Command.

CAPTAIN E. S. HAYDON, appointed an administrative officer in Uganda, was educated at Reading School and Reading University, where he graduated B.A. with honours. He served in the Army from 1941.

CAPTAIN W. J. M. LIVERSIDGE, appointed an education officer in Kenya, comes from Caterham. He studied at Oxford and became a school teacher in South Africa. He served with the South African Army during the war.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. A. HAYVEGROVE, appointed a police officer in Tanganyika, was born in Lahore, India, and educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst. He resigned his commission in the Regular Army in 1933 and rejoined his regiment in 1939.

CAPTAIN B. M. MUNIR, appointed an education officer in Tanganyika, was born in Sudan and graduated B.Sc. at London University. During the war he served with the Royal Artillery.

MR. DAVID ROBERTSON, appointed an assistant conservator of forests in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Buckie High School and Aberdeen University. He has been serving with H.M. Forestry Commission.

CAPTAIN H. G. SHERMAN, appointed a resident magistrate in Kenya, comes from Eastbourne. He was admitted Barrister in 1922, and during the war held legal appointments in the Army while serving in the Middle East, the Sudan, and N.W. Europe.

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

APPOINTMENT WANTED

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN (Artillery), four years' service West Indies. Prior to service two years' sugar estate, experienced Native labour, general administration, desire post as general prospects, preferably Kenya. Public school 25 years of age, children. Good references. Please reply Box 4, East Africa and Rhodesia, 26, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. (29-8)

QUINSLING STAMPS

S. S. INVESTMENT, Quinsling stamps, New Dominion, New Lines, First day cover deposit bank, Bulk supplies, despatch, home correspondence, clubs, etc. Kenyan newspaper. Membership 5s. quinquagesim. 10% discount bulk orders. Aerial requirements, reliable stamps. General Philatelic Club, Box 949, Oslo, Norway.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

Incorporated in East Africa

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa INCREASE
Litho. Office: 67/8, Princes Street, NAIROBI

General Merchants & Engineers

MONBAZA
KAMPALA

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNYA

Obituary

Captain E. C. Mills

We regret to report the death in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 73, of Captain Egerton Charles ("Anzac") Mills. He had been in poor health for a year or two and recently sold his hotel at Kanona, Popolupa, and affectionately known throughout Northern Rhodesia as "Anzac". Mills he will be missed by all who have travelled the Great Northern Road and enjoyed the stop at Kanona and his genial welcome and hospitality. Many hundreds of soldiers on their way to and from East Africa will remember his unflinching efforts for their comfort and welfare and the fascination of his stories of big game hunting in British Central Africa. "Anzac" went to South Africa during the South African war from Australia with the mounted infantry, and at the end of his service in that campaign, trekked north to Northern Rhodesia. He was ranch manager at Leopards Hill for Susmans for some years and later engaged in gold mining and prospecting at the Vloeyey Mine in the Serenje District. In the 1914-1918 war he enlisted as a rifleman in the Northern Rhodesian Rifles, and served with Cunningham's column in German East Africa on intelligence duties. He was promoted captain and awarded the M.B.E. After the war he settled at Kanona and became a member of the East African White Hunter's Association. He conducted hunting trips for many distinguished people.

For some years past he had been engaged on writing a book, "Tales of a Thousand Camps," which it is believed may be published in Australia. In accordance with his last request, "Anzac" was buried in the little graveyard at Mpika next to his old friend Charles Ross, who was killed by an elephant some years ago in that district.

LADY MARI ELIJOT, who died in Dar es Salaam shortly after her arrival from South Africa, was a personal friend of the Aga Khan, and had made the journey to attend his jubilee. She was the widow of Lieut. General Sir Edward Locke Eliot, who was Inspector General of Cavalry in India when he retired from the Army in 1907.

MRS. GRACE URDE, only sister of the late Captain Sir Peter Mostyn, died suddenly in Njoro last month.

Milliard Francs Buried in Congo

There are probably one thousand million francs lying buried in African "huts in the Belgian Congo," according to M. Loris, head of the economic services in that territory. "Goods cannot be imported into the Congo regardless of price," he told a special correspondent of the newspaper recently, "for there can be no question of provoking an increase in the cost prices of the Congo's industrial products, or an increase in the native's cost of living, which is nearly at breaking point. Already the black population is suffering from a scarcity of goods. They have money which they do not know what to do with."

Books for the Sudan

A memorial to the late Sir Douglas Newbold, the Council of Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, has decided to rename its library the Newbold Library. Within the past year the number of volumes has been raised from 3,000 to 10,000, and about 200,000 books can be accommodated when the new building is ready. A further appeal is made to those who can spare books of interest to the Sudan, including works on East Africa and the Middle East, English classics, reference works, and those dealing with agriculture, veterinary science, engineering, administration, philosophy, or the arts. Books should be sent to the Sudan Agent, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Fairbridge Memorial Reception

First Party Leaves in October

Many prominent Rhodesians at the new High Commission for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. F. M. Goodenough and his wife, also took part in a Rhodesia House on Monday held by Lord Bessborough and the Council of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College. As already reported, the Southern Rhodesian Government plans to select suitable boys and girls from Britain for education as future citizens of the Colony. The College, which will house about 50 pupils, will be established for the time being in the former R.A.F. Barrage Centre at Irindima, near Bulawayo, where there are buildings, playing fields, a swimming bath and gymnasium. The High Commissioner, in a short speech at the reception, said that as a member of the executive council, in his official capacity in London and for purely personal reasons, he would do all within his power to help the scheme to success. There was a British Colony and they wanted British people to emigrate there. One of the best ways he could see of colonizing was to send out boys and girls to be educated and trained in the country itself.

The first party of children will consist of 20 to 25 boys, aged between 12 and 14, who will leave England in October. The panel which undertakes the final selection of children consists of Mr. Goodenough, Lady Tweedmouth, Miss Frances Whitehead, Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, Sir Philip Game, and three members of the British Federation of Social Workers. Medical advisers may be co-opted. Names of applicants have already been collected by boy scout leaders all over the country. After training at the college, the children will be graded according to their special aptitudes, and will continue their education at other schools, eventually to qualify as doctors, teachers or managers, and to enter the professions.

Nearing Limit on Land Settlement

Southern Rhodesia is nearing the limit to which it can go in settling people on the land for the time being. This information was given in Parliament by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture. He said that his department had accepted or assisted 578 men and turned down 135 applications, that 67 had been deferred and 124 withdrawn. He said that in the event of a demand for more land, the position might develop in the event of a demand for more land, if secondary industries developed the country could "chew what it had bitten off." Only a few ex-servicemen were going in for tobacco growing, but the world shortage and the maintenance of present tobacco prices over the next two or three years should enable them to establish themselves and go on to something else later.

Almost all available land in Mashonaland had been absorbed by the ex-servicemen's scheme, and it would not be possible for some time to make allocations to private persons. The Minister now proposes to open some more areas in Mashonaland soon.

He was also the first to mention the secretary of the Agricultural Department, who was in Britain discussing the scheme in 1946. British ex-servicemen who had served in the Colony during the war and wished to return as farmers, benefits under this scheme would be roughly half those granted to the Colony's own ex-servicemen.

American Expedition to N. Rhodesia

To study wild life for educational films and publications, and to collect specimens of mammals for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, an expedition led by Mr. Hugo Rutherford, will shortly visit Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Rutherford and Mr. T. Carter, a naturalist, will travel with the expedition which will later go to Cairo, to Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan.

Parliament

**Films of The Victory Parade
Excuse for Delay**

DODDS asked the Secretary of State for Colonies in the House of Commons what arrangements had been made to ensure the exhibition in the Colonies, concerned of the films, giving an amount of publicity to the participation of the Colonies from the Colony concerned, what special arrangements were made to ensure the services, and what length of film had been specially devoted to the contingents from East and West Africa respectively.

MR. GEORGE HALL: "From films shown by the Colonial Film Unit covering the Victory Parade and other activities of the Colonial contingents, a 2,000-foot film has been made, and prints are being sent in a few days to 36 Colonial territories. 395 feet of this film are devoted to the West African contingents and 395 to the East Africans. In addition, four films being specially with the East African, West African, Eastern and Middle Eastern contingents are now being made."

MR. DODDS asked whether in view of the objection of Kenya to the *kipande* system of compulsory passports, a transfer was prepared to recommend that the order under which this discriminatory practice operated should be rescinded.

Registration Certificates

MR. WILSON asked whether the Minister would make representations to the Government of Kenya regarding the abolition of the *kipande* system of registration which was causing trouble among Africans in Kenya.

MR. HALL: "The Sub-Committee of the Kenya Labour Advisory Council to which I referred in my previous answer has not yet reported, and I am therefore not in a position to add to that reply. I am in communi-

cation with the Governor about expediting the report."

MR. W. FLETCHER: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman bear in mind that there is a *kipande* system in use in this country, in the form of an identity card whose termination was refused by Government last week? Will he see that the Native East African gets no priority over the inhabitants of this country?"

MR. THOMAS REID asked if the Colonies had done everything possible to produce the maximum quantities of India corn, millets and other easily grown products of dry cultivation to meet their own food needs for man and beast and the needs of Europe.

MR. HALL: "I am satisfied that full importance is attached to producing crops of the type mentioned."

MR. REID: "Has there been any appreciable export of food by any of the Colonies?"

MR. HALL: "Oh yes, sir, quite a lot."

MR. FLETCHER: "What practical steps in the way of direct instruction that grain products like this will be paid for at reasonable prices?"

MR. HALL: "There is a complete list which I have here. I will send the hon. member a copy."

Oil Seeds for Europe

MR. W. FLETCHER asked the Minister of Food what proportion of groundnut seeds and other fat-producing raw materials from the Colonies was being shipped to this country and what supplies to European countries, including Belgium.

DR. SUMNER: "The Committed Food Board allocation of oil, fat, and other products from the British Colonies amounts to 481,500 tons in terms of oil. Of this total 86% is allocated to this country and 14% to European countries, including 1,000 tons to Belgium."

MR. C. SMITH asked (1) whether the proposals for the control of immigration into East Africa included special provision for Tanganyika in view of its peculiar position under trusteeship; (2) whether the proposals for the control of immigration into East Africa provided for regulations to be operated impartially, without reference to the race of the applicants.

MR. HALL: "The immigration bills published for discussion in the East African territories apply to all races except Africans, and any regulations made under the bills, if passed into law, would equally apply to all races except Africans, and would be operated accordingly. This being the position, the provisions of the bills are in no way inconsistent with the spirit of trusteeship for Tanganyika recently published by the Tanganyika Mandate. I would remind my hon. friend that the main object of this proposed legislation is to accelerate the economic advancement of the inhabitants of the East African territories, and in particular of the African inhabitants, an objective which accords fully with the terms of the United Nations Charter."

MR. RADWIN asked when the Minister proposed to open an office in Kenya for mineral prospecting.

MR. HALL: "There is already considerable production of diamonds in Tanganyika. I am at present in communication with the Governor as to the subject of permitting further prospecting for diamonds."

Tree Cutting in Nyasaland

MR. SUMNER asked what prohibitions there were in Nyasaland on the felling of trees that would normally provide timber suitable for the construction of Native houses, and what were the reasons for these prohibitions.

MR. HALL: "The Government of Nyasaland have issued orders and the cutting of trees is prohibited without their permission in Native Trust lands, subject to certain exceptions necessary for conservation purposes. Resident Natives may cut trees without licence in any area for use as building material, and other Natives may exercise the same right with the consent of the Native authority concerned. These rules are based on the normal principles of forestry, with a view to preserving the natural resources of the country."

MR. SUMNER: "Is the Colonial Secretary satisfied that the areas where they may cut are sufficient to provide the normal accommodation?"

MR. HALL: "I think that as the precaution I have referred to."

In reply to several questions regarding the possibilities of settling in East Africa Poles who do not wish to return to Poland, MR. HALL said that the matter was being considered, but that it was already apparent that the settlement of a substantial number of Poles in East Africa was not practicable.

**Kettles-Roy
and Tysons**

P.O. Box 100
N. A. L. R. O. B.

(MOMBASA), LTD.

Wholesale Members, Kampala
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika

**Importers and Exporters
Clearing and Forwarding Agents
Mechanical and Electrical
Engineers
Manufacturers' Representatives**

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

SISAL MACHINERY

At your service for—
 DECORTICATORS
 BALKING PRESSES
 ENGINES
 LOCOMOTIVES
 SISAL TRUCKS
 CORONA SPARES
 etc.

Inquiries invited

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited

KELVIN HOUSE
P.O. BOX 416

DAR ES SALAAM

Phone 7574

London Association
 WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Ltd.
 Port of London Bldg., London, E.C.3

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find the African Mercantile Co. at your service with stocks of

MOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR ES SALAAM	NARONI	KAMPALA
MISUMI	IRAE	BUKOBA

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

BILBAO HOUSE, 37 NEW BROAD ST. LONDON, E.C.4

On Business or on Pleasure

your travel in East Africa can be made swift and smooth by the Railways of East Africa.

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating **SETTLEMENT** in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeyings.

The Railways of East Africa

Write for details to
 The East African Railways, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam
 or to any travel Agency.

African Views on Trusteeship

In the recent session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Chief Kefaua Makwau, nominated African member, asked whether the Government were aware that Africans were utterly opposed to the proposal that Tanganyika should become a colony. Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, the Acting Chief Secretary, replied that the Government was aware that some Africans had expressed their preference for trusteeship and it was proposed to believe that this was the view held by the majority of Africans who were aware of the significance of the issues involved.

Mr. F. C. Phillips was granted leave to withdraw his motion expressing approval of the draft terms of trusteeship. He thought most of the non-official members would like more time to consider the terms. It was equally important that all the inhabitants should be given ample time to study the relative merits of the present proposals and those of other forms of trusteeship administration. Mr. W. B. H. Scudlark said it would be disingenuous to pretend that any attempt had been made to sound the views of the inarticulate masses of the African population.

Education of European Children

More children were enrolled at European schools in Northern Rhodesia during 1948 than in any former year. The figure was 2,479 (as against 2,406 in 1944). There existed 1,085 Government-managed schools and 640 privately managed schools. There were 13 Government schools and nine private schools registered at the end of the year. In 1939 the total number of pupils at all schools in the territory was 4,480. Expenditure has increased since 1939 from £41,475 to £60,591. Afrikaans has been introduced as an alternative subject to French in primary and secondary schools. The Best (Rhodesia) Request Committee has been setting aside sums of money for the purchase of cinema projectors for educational and recreational purposes in schools.

Letters to the Editor

Standing Nonsense

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

As a Kefya settler, paradoxical as it may seem, I should have dealt far less sternly with our African visitors whom you interviewed lately than you did in your leader of July 25. It is to my mind quite unreasonable to apply the same standards of criticism to these gentlemen of the first educated generation of their race as to our own politicians, to expect them to realize that the conditions of the British worker are not provided from some "magic" inexhaustible, politically created source of money, or to appreciate that the British worker has earned these conditions, and this security through generations of hard and reliable work, sometimes under far worse conditions than any being experienced by Africans to-day, without any fairy godmother from outside the country to produce them for him.

I consider it unlikely that the more important qualities of perseverance, self-reliance, and appreciation will appear for several generations yet. At present, naturally enough, their education achievements induce them to grasp all they can, to demand more, and to give as little as possible in return. They wish us to open wider and wider the doors of our country for their education; what time they close their own doors more and more tightly against our enterprise. At their stage in development this should cause no surprise. Any other attitude would seem to them the height of folly, and would speedily win them of support from their own people. They cannot possibly have reached the important stage when they can become honestly critical of their own people and willing to give credit for benefits they have received from those whom they conceive to be their enemies.

The district officer in "Men of Two Worlds," said it was his business to stand nonsense. It is just this sort of nonsense that the British, as a Colonial Power, is having to stand—and is standing uncomformably well all over the world—and will have to stand in East Africa for some time to come.

At the present time the great cry is that the African should be allowed to make his own mistakes. *Experientia docet*, but this is only true when people suffer for their own mistakes. It would be quite wrong to assume that the present-day educated African will learn much by making errors for which the British taxpayer, European settler, and the future generations of his own race will have to pay.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 2.

PATIENCE.

Slaughter of Game

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir—Your statement in Mr. Redfern's letter demands comment. The K.S. Commission to Investigate advised the blotting out of game life in the "dry" areas of Nyasaland. If Mr. Redfern will study the returns for animals killed in Southern Rhodesia, published by you on February 26 last, he will find that, numerically, baboons rank sixth in the list, with a total of 1,124. This hardly supports Mr. Redfern's assertion that baboons obtain protection.

Let me first state I have no personal experience of the Southern Rhodesian "dry" areas. Nor can I claim to have seen birds in the "massed battalions" which Mr. Redfern's persistence enables him to visualize. But I have dissected large numbers and believe that this exercise affords a truer insight into their diet than is given by the 50-year slaughter of game which Mr. Redfern claims to have accomplished.

Yours faithfully,

Bournemouth,

J. B. DAVY.

THE UGANDA COMPANY

announces a new

Aircraft Charter Service

The route to the new air route is 1,700 miles long, but the service is direct, and the flying is done in the most comfortable and safe manner. For details, please write to the Uganda Company, P.O. Box 100, Kampala.

LONDON
13, ROOD LANE

E.C. 1

KAMPALA
P.O. BOX 100

Civil Aviation

Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam



TILLEY LAMPS



BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN (KEROSENE)

Tilley Lamps and Radiators are well known for their high standard of efficiency. They are made solely at Hendon, England and reflect the first-class quality of engineering for which Great Britain has long been famous.

We cannot guarantee that Tilley Lamps are the cheapest on the market, but we certainly guarantee that they are the best!

THE TILLEY LAMP CO. of HENDON, ENG.

London Offices and Showrooms: 33 SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1



Lister

Represented by

GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at

NAKURU · ELDORET · ISHURU · JJIMA
KAMPALA · DAR ESSALAAM · MOSHI & VILUSHA

Success of White Settlement

Mr. Creech Jones in Kenya

DURING HIS TOUR IN KENYA, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been addressing meetings of all races. To settlers in Songora he said (*inter alia*):

"Although we stand in a position of special responsibility to the African at the same time we are vitally interested in the success of white settlement here, and believe it should be made permanent. We believe the utmost facilities for the proper growth should be made available and that security and stability for settlers are essential if the life of the Colony is to go on and general prosperity is to come. The Government would want to see them happy and with a sense of achievement which would be responsible for any British Government, or any other party, to do anything prejudicial to the well-being of any people anywhere. British opinion would not tolerate it as such. There is no desire of the Labour Government but to bring to the Colony the utmost assistance in order that the economic standard may be improved and the well-being of all people secured.

"Unless some of the great problems of the Colony are tackled pretty soon, it will be difficult for the Colony to maintain itself. It is all very well to bring about the security of British settlement and say that it will provide the economic backbone of the country, but unless some of the grave problems affecting Africans regarding the use and rehabilitation of land, overstocking, increasing population and pressure on land, are tackled with energy and imagination by Government in co-operation with you, then it is certain that disaster must come sooner or later to British settlement here.

"I quite appreciate that one of the problems is to get the African to discipline himself in respect of work and the land. It is no good for the African to clamour for education and good health unless he is prepared to labour for himself, discipline himself, co-operate with Government and apply regulations, such as destocking. If he is not prepared to do these things he must face the consequences and perhaps you will be forced to adapt some form of compulsion in order that the necessary work be done.

"To Africans, he preached the gospel of work and co-operation with Government. I would like to impress on you, he said to the scholars at Maseno C.M.S. school, that you should not think that working with your hands is less honourable than working with your minds. Indeed I wish you to use your minds as well as your hands with prominent Africans at the Maseno Central Kavrondo reserves he said. Better conditions can only come to you through hard work and obedience to Government officers.

African Population Increase

The African population of Southern Rhodesia has increased by nearly 250,000 in five years, according to the 1945 report of the Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner. The estimate for 1945 was 1,473,688.

The report suggests the appointment of strong Native councils, with the hereditary tribal chief as chief-in-council, to secure the best temporal progress of the people, and reform of apprenticeship for African artisans, and it announces the establishment of an engineering sub-department which will be responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Government buildings, road construction and other engineering projects in Native areas. Much of the building will be done by African artisans working under skilled European supervision.

The number of Africans employed in the Colony in the year under review were: mining, 18,194 indigenous, 53,216 non-indigenous; work other than mining, 306,011 indigenous, 120,995 non-indigenous. The total number of Africans recruited under the Compulsory Native Labour Act for essential food production was 408.

Governor Sets Fine Example

The Governor of Uganda has set a fine example. He has an office in Kampala with the sign "Governor of the Nile." There he attends on certain days each week, and will see anyone, irrespective of race, creed or colour, and "talk over their problems with them." Messrs. Bowell, Matheson & Co.'s *Quarterly Review*

Medical Staff and Health Service Commission

THE SOUTHERN Rhodesia Health Service Commission of white and native medical officers has reported that the present number of medical cases is below the ability of staff to deal with. "Relative to the general health of the Colony, it is satisfactory," says the Commission, "and that doctors who find themselves in England as well as workers who had sought medical treatment before arriving here are to be congratulated as specialists."

The Commission recommends a compromise between a 100 per cent. State medicine and private enterprise. It calls for a full-time, salaried public service in all important medical and that the cost of health services should be borne by the responsible person who seeks help, but in proportion to his ability to pay. For Africans, the fee to the native is a payment based on a standard of need and cases they receive and that lower charges should be made for the poorer.

The white Government will designate 100 Government health places. The Government has asked that the Health Board be established to consist of one representative from each of the 10 provinces and one representative of the Secretary of Health and the Secretary of the Department of Native Affairs, and five members of the medical profession. The five regions would be Mashonaland, Matabelerland, the Midlands, Fore Victoria, and the Highlands.

On the question of finance it was strongly felt that the individual should himself be responsible for some share of the burden of his ill-health, as abandonment of this principle might lead to abuse of the scheme by both public and doctor.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has agreed to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Colony's educational system. Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister for Internal Affairs, told the House that he was satisfied that some form of inquiry was essential.



On the command-Gol

Air, acid, gas, water, oil - all these and other fluids acknowledged the mastery of the Saunders-Duffin Diaphragm Valve. On the word, they shut and pass with destination unhindered and without eddy formation. On the word "halt," they close and seal positively.



SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES LTD.
SOUTH AFRICA: CANEY & ROBERTS, LTD.
P.O. Box 567, NAIKOP, M.B. MASHALU
RHODESIA (NORTHERN): WILSON & MATSON, LTD.
P.O. Box 110, NORTON
RHODESIA (SOUTHERN): STEWART & LLOYDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.
P.O. Box 328, BULAWAYO; P.O. Box 384, JABULONA

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED

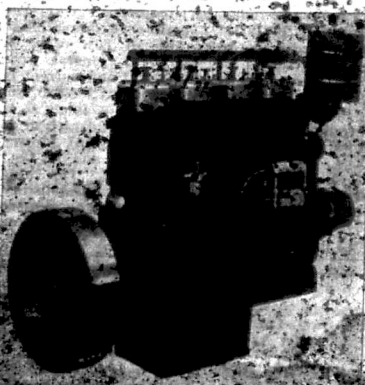
Incorporated in the Straits Settlements and F.M.S.

The Company formed by Barclays Bank, London, Colonial and Overseas Bank for the purpose of assisting the economic development of certain Colonies and Overseas Territories when the Bank is established. The function of the Corporation is to provide finance of a medium or long term character, such as is not normally obtainable from a commercial bank, for the promotion of general and industrial development.

Loans and advances for finance should be made through local Branches of Barclays Bank (Overseas) or Colonial and Overseas Bank as Agents for the Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, FONDARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.



Sole Representatives for
the export sales of

M. L. A. & S.

Stationary and Marine
Vertical Four Stroke

DIESEL ENGINES

Engines from 20 B.H.P. to 176 B.H.P.

Local Representatives

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. Box 163

DAR ES SALAM

Chunya and Tanga

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

H.M. Indian Naval Ship *DIANUS* was in Dar es Salaam during the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Aga Khan.

A club house for Christian Africans has been opened in Dar es Salaam by the Bishop of Masasi and blessed by the Bishop of Zanzibar.

A serious fire at the Takirolo dom nut factory at Athara gutted the building and destroyed nearly all the machinery. The loss considerably exceeds £E100,000.

H.M.S. *GLASGOW* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Ralizer, will be visiting Dar es Salaam from September 2 to 12, and Zanzibar from September 16 to 20.

After dealing with enquiries concerning some 20,000 persons, the Enquiries and Casualties Department of the Colonial Office has closed. It was established in December, 1941.

Parcels of food will be sent from Uganda, for 100 families in Great Britain by residents in the Protectorate who participate in an adoption scheme organized by the Uganda branch of the Red Cross Society.

The employment in industrial undertakings in the minimum age has been raised in the territories from 14 to 15 years. The age grades are now three, only children under 12, children under 15, and young persons under 18.

The formation of an East African Literature Bureau for Africans will be discussed at an inter-territorial conference shortly to be held in Nairobi. Mrs. Elspeth Huxley made this recommendation after her recent tour of the territories.

A handsome walking stick, especially made by a Native of the Simba district of Southern Rhodesia, has been sent as a gift to Mr. Churchill by the Native farmer, Chisimani. An ebony shaft has been fitted with a warthog tusk for a handle.

A general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire will be held at the offices of the society on Thursday, August 22, at 4.15 p.m. when Sir Bernard Bourdillon will give an address on wild life in Uganda. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m.

An appeal has been launched by the Tanganyika branch of the African section of the British Legion for funds with which to help in the rehabilitation of ex-askari, and provide amenities for them. Lieut. Colonel G. W. L. Shipp is the Chairman, and membership has reached 9,000.

On their return from a tour of Tanganyika which included Tabora, Mwanza, Mpanda, Shinyanga, Morbi and Arusha, the Groundnuts Inquiry Mission, comprising Messrs. A. J. Wakefield, D. E. Marm, and John Rosa, expressed themselves as not dissatisfied with results, though distribution rather than total rainfall was the limiting factor in some districts.

Of Commercial Concern

Work has begun on the building of a new meat-packing factory for 1,300 pigs a year, near Dar es Salaam.

Overseas Motor Transport, Ltd. are to start a modern bus service on the main routes in the territory. The company intends to use mainly British vehicles.

An increase of over £E 140,000 in customs duties as compared with the previous year is shown in the report of the Sudan Customs for 1945. In addition, the department collected £E200,000 in revenues, £E100,000 in quay dues, and made an estimated profit of £E600,000 on the operation of the sugar monopoly.

The value of Tanganyika imports in April was £757,634 as against £502,330 in April 1945, an increase of 50.8%. Domestic exports for the month were £854,522 (£647,328). For the first four months of 1946 the values of imports amounted to £2,448,800 (£2,113,027) and exports £2,927,327 (£2,328,919).

Figures for the foreign trade of the Sudan for the first quarter of 1946 show an increase of £E1,200,000 over the corresponding period last year. Exports accounted for £E2,000,000 and imports for more than £E3,000,000. Exports to India were valued at £E600,000, and to Egypt £E400,000. Imports from India reached £E1,000,000 and from Great Britain £E460,000.

Sir Charles Lochhart, speaking at the opening of the Coffee Conference in Nairobi, said that he would be very sorry to see ruled out the possibility of bulk contracts such as had operated during the war, and the recent decision regarding cotton marketing showed that the policy of the British Government was to fit into bulk marketing, although American views did not favour the system.

East African Power and Lighting

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. earned a net revenue for the year ended December 31, 1945, of £18,600, which with £54,637 brought forward makes a total of £73,237 for distribution. Income tax absorbs £14,410, while £48,574 has been placed to Depreciation account and £1,000 to general reserve. Dividends of 7% on preference shares absorb £21,000 and on ordinary shares (£1 on 1945 issue and 7% on the remainder) require £27,577. The issued capital comprises 300,000 7% preference shares of 20s. each and 1,111,000 ordinary shares also of 20s. each. Depreciation account stands at £49,311, general reserve at £125,000, investment reserve at £100,000, and current liabilities at £131,600. Fixed assets are shown at £1,186,893, subsidiary companies investments at £434,436, current assets at £205,030, British Government securities at £390,000 and cash at £150,882. The directors are Mr. H. F. Ward (Chairman), Messrs. W. G. Hunter, A. H. Don, Small, C. M. Taylor, and B. G. Vernon. A further issue of shares is foreseen. The capital is to be increased from £1,500,000 to £2,500,000. Details of the new issue are not furnished. The 24th annual general meeting will be held at the offices of the company in Nairobi on August 19, 1946, at 2.15 p.m.

Pelletier, Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Associated with D.G. McCann, Ltd. (Rhodesia)

Manufacturers, Representatives and Distributors of: *Gascon's Electric* *Engineering and Insurance Agents*

Box 2
Lusaka
Rhodesia

TABLES & TELEGRAMS SERVICE

Phone 2-374

Brooks & Lunn, Ltd.
Caulbury & (Africa), Ltd.
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.
Castle Wine & Brands Co., Ltd.
Cooper & Nephews S. A. (Pty), Ltd.

Representing: East National Battery Co., Ltd.
Guth Lubricants, Ltd.
Layton (Lamp) & Co., Ltd.
Lyons Oil & Co., Ltd.
Nyas, George & Co. (Beira), Ltd.
M. Makower & Co., Ltd.
Melker (Byo), Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd.
Oshana's Cables, Rubber, and Paper Industries, Ltd.
Palm Products
Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Rupe & Muthiga (S.A.), Ltd.
Standard Canned & Packers, Ltd.
Toble Maguain Canning Co., Ltd.
U.S.A. Brush Manf. Co., Ltd.
United Tobacco Cos. (South), Ltd.
Waller & Harri's, Ltd.
Western Ceres, Ltd.
White Horse Distillers, Ltd.

CHIEF AGENTS:

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.

ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

BEIRA

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Large storage facilities in sheds or open ground. Private railway sidings.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

STEAMSHIP AGENTS FOR

British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd. Harbison Line. American South African Lths. Scandinavia East Africa Line. Wm. Wilhelmsen Line.

Head Office: JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 4847, Cable: "Thema"
 BEIRA: P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290, Cable: "W.A.S.H."
 LONDON OFFICE: Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2
 Represented in Rhodesia by Allen, Wack & Shepherd (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, P.O. Box 544, Cable: "Thema"
 Bulawayo: P.O. Box 377
 Lourenco Marques: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.M.S.P.) Ltd., P.O. Box 117, Cable: "Confé."
 Durban: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Cable: "Confé."
 Port Elizabeth: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 10, Cable: "Confé."
 Cape Town: Durrant & Haynes, P.O. Box 95, Cable: "Cuniff."
 East London: Deery & Co., P.O. Box 130, Cable: "Deery."



★
**INDIAN
 AFRICAN
 LINE**

S.S.M.S. "SPRING" and "INCHANGA"

REGULAR SERVICE

by the
India-Africa Steamship Co. Ltd.

For full particulars of services, charges, etc., apply to
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
 Exchange Buildings
 21 Bury Street
 LONDON, E.C.4
THOS. COOK & SONS, Ltd.
 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

**BANCOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
 AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

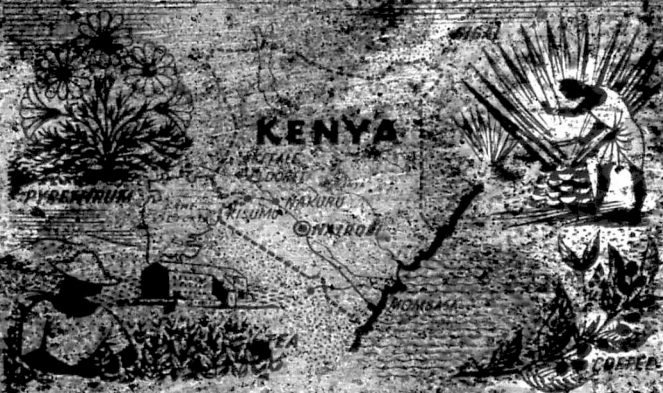
EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
 DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS ON BOARD

FOR ADVERTISED GOODS THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

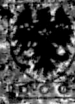
The trade of Kenya has expanded in the past few years. The main exports are tea, coffee, sisal, cotton, and sisal, and the main imports are machinery, motor vehicles, and other goods.

In 1944, Kenya's coffee exports were valued at £1,000,000, and her tea exports at £1,500,000. During the last five years, however, and as a result of war-time demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and sisal greatly expanded. In 1944 the combined export of these two commodities exceeded in value the total value of coffee, tea and gold.

The gradual change-over to a peacetime economy, with its varied demands arising from further changes in the commercial activities of Kenya, modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Kenya.



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE 12, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4



ROBERT HUDSON, Ltd.

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR ALL PURPOSES

- STATION CARS
- MINE TRAMPS
- PORTABLES
- POINTS
- CROSSINGS
- AND TRACK



- Also—
- HUDSON
 - HUNSLY
 - LOGOMOTIVES
 - BOTH
 - DIESEL
 - AND
 - STEAM

Tanganyika

Representatives: 3 TON STEEL CAR (WITHOUT BRAKE)

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM,
 CHUNYA AND TANGA

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Monday, August 22, 1946

6d. per copy, yearly post free

Published by the Proprietors, New Paper

**TRAVEL IN COMFORT ON
A B. I. SHIP**



**THE BRITISH
INDIA LINE**

Look seaward to the horizon over a network of routes throughout the East and the return of its sailings from Britain to East and South Africa and to India. Now, having won the line of ships during the war, the Company is expending effort to provide an even greater degree of travel comfort than before.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Colquhoun Street, S.W.1. Agents: Messrs. DAVES & CO., 112, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
 FREIGHT: Gellatly & Partners, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. INDIA AGENTS: Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO., 112, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
 BEIRUT AGENTS: Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO., 112, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited
MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and maintenance of all kinds of machinery and spares for the sea and mining plants.
 Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. General Managers
 London Office: 112, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: ABBEY 3480)

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1906 and the 1929 Act

Established in Calcutta 29th September 1875

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA
 Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
 Paid-up Capital £200,000
 Reserve Fund £1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 Sir J. H. COOPER, Chairman
 Sir J. H. COOPER, Sir J. H. COOPER, Sir J. H. COOPER

General Managers: Sir J. H. COOPER, Sir J. H. COOPER, Sir J. H. COOPER, Sir J. H. COOPER

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 4

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	COIMBATORE	MANDALAY	RAJAHMUNDRY
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	SHARADA
MADRAS	LAHORE	KANPUR	TANGA
KARACHI	TETTERTON	NEW DELHI	DAR ES SAALAAM
CHITTAGONG	REYD	NEW DELHI	CHAMUSCA
AMRITSAR			CHWAZA

The Bank grants Drafts and telegraphic transfers on all places where it is established, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, collects Pay, Pensions, and grants of Travellers, every description of Eastern Banking business.

Current Accounts are opened. Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available throughout the World are issued by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken. Income Tax returns prepared and claims submitted.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address: London Office
 All Offices in East Africa: 31-32, Budge Row, London, E.C. 4
 "INCREASE"

**General Merchants
 & Engineers**

MOMBASA
 KAMPALA
 NAIROBI (Head Office) Box 182
 DAR ES SAALAAM
 TANGA, CHUNYA

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

AND

NEALSALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYALALONG

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coal-bound Trains leave Blantyre Mondays and Wednesdays.

Return First Class Tourist Tickets available
 Three Months for Single Fare

London Office: 1, Old Broad Street, Queen St. Passage, E.C. 2

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
 Street London, W.C. 1
 Please send me EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
 post free for one year (12 issues) beginning with issue dated _____ and you demanded.
 Enclose _____
 Name and Title _____

IN BRANCH
 ADDRESS: Full Postal Address
 PLEASE
 SIGNATURE

LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE REPRESENTED BY
JOHNSON & FLETCHER

BEIRA
 DAR ES SAALAAM
 MOMBASA
 NAIROBI
 TANGA
 CHUNYA

ESTABLISHED 1897

BOVILL, MAPHESON & CO. LIMITED

Head Office:
Allcock Building, Hardinge Street,
P.O. Box 1051, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: DAR ES SALAM P.O. Box 56
UGANDA: KAMPALA P.O. Box 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: IFANJA P.O. Box 132

MANAGING AGENTS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

Plantation and Estate Owners are offered by the Company Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services.

The produce under the Company's care are produced in East Africa and adjacent: Coffee, Papain, Cashews, Vanilla, Dates, Cereals and Livestock. It also includes the import, Consignees and Sawmills.

R. G. HEALEY & CO. LIMITED
17, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2. Tel. London, W. 1535

J. W. MILLHEAN & CO. LIMITED
Head and Sole Agents:
NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAM, KAMPALA, IFANJA



H. Smith & Son's Bookstall & Hall Station

THE BOOKSTALLS OF BRITAIN

For the hundreds of thousands in the Occupational Zone in Germany, there is the sort of disorientation when a welcome spot of home some round. Most of these men and women are glad to see something of the world, but they like getting home again, and there is always a rush for the English papers and magazines at the Bookstall. Many Britons in places further abroad would be glad of a similar glimpse of the homeland. While that remains impossible they keep in touch with home life and news through

Subscription Newspapers

H. SMITH & SON, Ltd.

Head Office: Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2

A. BAUMANN & Co.

4, Lloyds Avenue,
LONDON, E.C.3

Wholesale Distributors
and Stockists offering
experienced and
efficient service to
Manufacturers wishing
to sell their products
in East Africa

Branches:
NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
MUSARA, DAR ES SALAM

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (K.F.A.) LTD.

will be pleased
to assist Settlers
on their arrival
in the Colony

Membership:

1921	100
1931	628
1941	7890

Head Office:

P.O. Box 35, NAIROBI

Coast Office:

P.O. Box 351, MOMBASA

UNION-CASTLE LINE



Royal Mail Service to—

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Also to Ascension,
St. Helena, Lobito
and Walvis Bay

Direct Cargo Service
between New York and
South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

Head Office: 5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tele. 61 (Atlantic House 285)
West End Agency: 325, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
Tele. 3711 (Hall 191)
Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester, Glasgow, and 21, Abchurch Lane, London.
Branch Office in East London, Durban, Johannesburg,
Lagos, Accra, Beira, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden,
Mombasa, T. A. Sumner & Co.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)
BANKERS to the Imperial Government, the Colonies, the Cape Government,
Government of Natal, Government of Orange Free State, Government of Transvaal

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

LONDON MAIN BRANCH: 67, London Wall, E.C. 4. BRANCHES: CAIRO, N. 10, El-Dokki, Egypt.
NEW YORK, 60, Broadway, N.Y. BRANCHES: BATAVIA, 10, Oostwal, Java.
SINGAPORE, 10, Cross Street, Singapore. PANAMA, 10, Canal Zone, Panama.

KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,
SOUTH WEST AFRICA, PORTUGAL

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Portugal

FINANCES, TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA, PORTUGAL

EAST AFRICA

RHODESIA

Thursday, August 22nd, 1946

6d. Weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Volume 22 (New Series) No. 144

Registered at The G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone—HOLborn 2224-3

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	1274	Letters to the Editor	1275
Kenya Development Report	1277	Background to the News	1280
E.A. Industrial Council	1278	Mr. Cassel's Speech	1282
Parliament	1279	Latest News	1283

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS A DISTRESSING SHORTAGE of edible fats and oils in the world to-day, which will remain acute for many years. In an effort to alleviate this shortage, the British Government has decided to supplement from colonial sources the supply of these essential oils and fats. Copra, palm oil and other oil-bearing plantation crops take many years to come to fruit and several years more to reach maturity. Since the essence of the problem confronting us to-day is to procure supplies of oil speedily, and since any rapid and economic increase in the world supply of vegetable oils can only come from annual crops of which ground-nuts are the most satisfactory, the Government acted promptly in despatching a team of experts in June to explore the possibility of large scale production of these nuts in Tanganyika. With the exception of North America, where ground-nuts and soyabean are cultivated by the most modern methods, virtually the whole of the world's production of annual oil seeds amounting to over 10,000,000 tons, comes from the labour of tens of millions of peasant cultivators farming their gardens by primitive means. Over half of this total is grown in India and China. Africa's contribution to the world supply is less than 2,000,000 tons, of which 800,000 tons is grown in French

colonial territories and the bulk of the remainder on the West coast. Tanganyika was before the war a large exporter of the British East Africa African territories, with a hute over 2,000,000 annually. By the use of the most modern methods of mechanized agriculture, it is a great suitable land for the cultivation of ground-nuts. The rapidity of growth under cultivation, the use of tractors and bulldozers, machine-plant, ploughs, harrows, and other labour-saving devices, and the use of fertilizers, would, if the ploughs, harrows, drills, seeders, cultivators and harvesting machinery, which the treshing and shelling would also be fully mechanized, were an idea of production on a scale of 1,000,000 acres would give an annual yield of 400,000 tons of groundnuts. To do this a staff of 300 to 400 Europeans and about 20,000 Africans would have to be employed. A cultivation area of 1,000,000 acres would be divided into 200,000 units of 5 acres each with a staff of 100 Europeans and 20,000 Africans. A staff of 20,000 skilled African labourers, including 2,000 skilled tractor and machinery operators, general labourers, who would be employed to work the ploughs, harrows, drills, seeders, cultivators, and harvesting machinery, would be required. Production of 400,000 tons of groundnuts would be possible if the whole area were cultivated and

the equipment written off over 20 years. We now learn that the team sent to Tanganyika, which consists of Mr. A. J. Wakefield, former Director of Agriculture in that territory and now Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies, aided by Mr. D. J. Martin, manager of the United Africa Company's plantations, and Mr. John Rosa, of the Economic Division of the Colonial Office, has been invited by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Waddington, to conduct an investigation on similar lines there. Groundnuts have been grown on a small scale in the railway belt of the Protectorate for many years, but the prices obtained before the war were not so lucrative and output declined. Obviously the geographical position of the country with the high cost of transport to the coast has been a prohibitive factor in production for export, and one cannot foresee any future for the maintenance of large scale production there after the present external demand has been satisfied, unless an internal market can be established, which introduces another aspect of the question. Groundnuts have a very high nutritive content, and would form a valuable article in the meagre and ill-balanced diet which in some quarters is held to be the prime cause of the Natives' inefficiency as a labourer.

WITH CHARACTERISTIC fair-mindedness and candour, all so rare in the discussion of colonial problems, Mr. Roy Welensky, the Northern Rhodesian Leader, said in his address to the Royal African Society, "To be quite frank (and as a socialist it hurts me to say this), if it had not been for the development of Northern Rhodesia through private enterprise, I do not know what our income would be to-day. That verdict is equally applicable to all the East and Central African territories, in which the principal industries such as coffee, tin, sisal and dairy farming, in addition to mining, have to a greater or less extent, speculative or otherwise, been initiated by European private enterprise. The importance of their development to the territories concerned, and no less to the progress of the African, is seldom appreciated at its true value. It would be ridiculous to pretend that, had there been no private enterprise, development would have taken place on the same scale, or even that Government could have provided services comparable with those which the Africans now enjoy. In this connexion it may be noted that in British

Somaliland, where there has been no scope for private enterprise and consequently no commercial influence and, incidentally, where missionaries have been for many years excluded by law, medical and educational progress between the wars was insignificant as compared with that of the East African territories, though the Somalis are themselves a far more enterprising people than the East African Natives.

The spectacular increase in the value of exports from all the East and Central African territories over the past quarter of a century make impressive reading and their contribution to the war effort has not always been sufficiently stressed. A glance at the taxation figures will show how much of the territories bills, including a high proportion of those for purely Native services, is paid for by European enterprise. In the draft estimates of Kenya for 1945, for instance, one sees that Native poll tax will yield £540,000. The immediate and purely Native Services—five departments, alone, Education, Agriculture, Medical, Veterinary, health service, and Public Works, will cost over £5,000,000. This is not to mention the inestimable benefit of the protection of the coast, of the work of administration of veterinary research, of cultural research and of work connected with all sections of the community and with no account of the fact that some 200,000 Natives, only, contribute to the total population of the Colony, pay £100,000,000 personal tax and £1,000,000 in income tax, besides making the largest contribution to revenue by indirect taxation in the shape of imports and excise duties, gun, car, and trading and transport licences. The development of these territories could only have been undertaken by men who were willing to take risks, and as is only to be expected, they were often rewarded. About 40% of the European settlers in Kenya after the last war failed, but there was nothing discreditable about their failure, which was in many cases due to insufficient capital.

In the majority of enterprises which have succeeded, labour conditions have greatly improved and the increase in the territories' income has been reflected in the expansion of medical and educational undertakings in industry. While a temporary increase in being no one can expect speculative development to be undertaken with the prospect of gain. There is a section of Native opinion that

wishes to play a game of 'heads I win, tails you lose' with the British tax-payers, in the sense that the British are expected to provide the capital and stand the losses, while the African takes the profits. Now that African companies are being formed, Natives may learn that profits must be made if businesses are to flourish, that losses must be borne by the partners concerned, and potential profits must be commensurate with the degree of risk. A hundred years ago when British supremacy was the foundation of its supremacy millions of labour were far worse than anything imposed upon the African to-day. When Britain's supremacy in the industrial field had been secured, then manufacturers were able to improve conditions of labour, and now nationalization is reducing the same process. But it must be realized that without private enterprise there would have been nothing to nationalize.

Similarly, as production and prices of Colonial commodities become stabilized, so the African labourer like his British counterpart will benefit. The comfort and security of the worker in this country, so argued by our African visitors, was not obtained by restricting enterprise, but rather by extending it. On the day when a responsible African leader displays the breadth of vision shown by Mr. Welensky, a more hopeful era will be at hand.

This issue completes
the twenty-second annual
volume of EAST AFRICA
AND RHODESIA.

Agricultural and Educational Services

Continuation of Recommendations by the Kenya Development Committee

LAST WEEK WE PUBLISHED the report of the Kenya Development Committee appointed in August 1945 to prepare the Colony's development plans. This week we continue with extracts from the reports of the sub-committees on agriculture, education, communications and housing matters. Further plans within the reports of the other sub-committees will be published in subsequent issues.

Agriculture

In continuing on the report of the joint sub-committee on agriculture and veterinary services, the committee emphatically endorsed the view of the vital importance of a properly organized livestock marketing system if the complete destruction of pastoral and semi-pastoral areas was to be averted.

They had been informed that the present "quota" system of restricting stock for slaughter was to end by the end of 1946 and alternative proposals were under consideration. It was necessary, therefore, to assess the relative values of stock weight and grade of stock advocated by the sub-committee and the public opinion system contemplated by the Government. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources. The problem of overstocking would become more acute when the extension of crops in Native reserves reduced the available grazing.

The committee agreed to the setting aside of £50,000 for a central stock exchange and refrigeration plant. It was probable that after the war the combined civil requirements of Nairobi and Mombasa would be about 1,250,000 head of native cattle and 200,000 head of sheep and goats and 100,000 head of horses. A slaughter plant would be seasonal.

Veterinary and Scientific Services

They were disappointed that the Africans had shown no disposition to seek their careers in the veterinary department, but they thought that every effort should be made to hold the field to them.

The most important question affecting the future of development was the education of Natives, and all the various educational and professional branches would be impossible within 10 years and the work would have to continue for many years longer. It was the large sums spent on Native development and government would have to insist that necessary courses should be cultural practices in the day-to-day business of agriculture. In this connection they emphasized the need for more African instructors whose efforts should be directed to the agricultural areas, and to the better areas. Terracing was outlined as a method practised in mountainous areas

other systems of good agriculture. The committee was in agreement with the accepted policy of the Department of Agriculture that the basis of all types of farming, other than plantation crops, should be the soil.

In conclusion, the report stated that it was vital that the stable national prices for those products which would make up the greater part of the colony's foreign earnings should be secured and maintained. Unless this was done the national income and therefore the funds available for the colony would be reduced. Failure to secure a fair export price would adversely affect the balance of payments and weaken the Colony and standards of living, with results that might be disastrous. In this connection it was recommended that minimum prices for certain agricultural products should be guaranteed for long periods.

Other recommendations of the sub-committee were: the appointment of a Native marketing officer for the provision of a 1,000 head Native cattle dip, at a cost of £200,000 to be borne by loan funds to the Government, the local authorities, a block allocation to Indian land, and extension of the settlement of agricultural settlements and government centres in settled areas, the establishment of Veterinary and Cattle by experimental and station areas, and the organization of a permanent research station in the East Africa as a whole, the establishment of a basic research organization of local products, and the establishment of a central stock exchange.

Allotment of Costs

The costs of the schemes recommended to be borne by the Development and Reconstruction Fund were: Soil conservation and general agricultural development, £1,000,000; extension of African areas and African settlement, £200,000; European settlements, £1,500,000; Indian and Arab settlement, £100,000; central abattoir, £20,000; quarantine areas and fenced stock routes, £1,000; improvement of pastured stock, £1,200; stock breeding centres in Native areas, £500,000; animal health and improvement centres, settled areas, £1,000,000; conditions in European areas, grants for grass, level, £10,000; Thionone Falls agricultural station, £25,000; Nairobi irrigation and station, £2,150; extension of plant, £2,000,000; £561. Excluding the requirements of African areas and African settlement, the total cost of the recommended schemes at the end of 10 years will be £7,775,000. The Development and Reconstruction Fund central allocation was £1,500,000; research stations, £27,000; research and demonstration experimental establishments, £1,000,000; £1,214,000. The recurrent expenditure over the 10 years will amount to £1,997,500 while the gross amortized recurrent expenditure at the end of 10 years will amount to £2,925,000.

Reference to the Government proposals of a stock exchange, and the re-organizing of European and African areas of stock

less, involving expenditure over a three-year period of £15,000. The Committee states that this should be a charge on the development and reconstruction fund.

Education

The Committee attaches great importance to the provision of adequate educational facilities for the whole population of both sexes and of all races in Kenya and expressed the view that the proper utilization of the manpower of the country was as important as the proper utilization of the soils, minerals, water and forests. The two were in fact inter-dependent. The proper utilization of man-power implied the development of adequate, but not luxurious, educational services, in particular the education of African children and, as far as possible, the mass education of African adults, not only for the purpose of enabling the African to understand the nature of land and the reasons for the Government's agrarian and development policy, but also more generally to further the economic prosperity of the country.

Limitation of Funds

We are aware of the existent demand in this country and outside for the speeding up of the education of the youth, but particularly of Africans, of all races, and appreciate all the material and philosophical arguments in favour of such a course. We also appreciate that no lasting improvement can be made in the Government of a nation until the people are able to understand the issues involved. We were, however, appointed as a development committee and we had to review this question in the light of our terms of reference, with due regard to the funds available and the policy of the Colony to meet the normal costs. The amount available is limited and we had to consider the degree of education which would be afforded to make their maximum contribution to the raising of the national income in the shortest space of time. It became evident that, by so doing, the use of large sums on African education, it was to do so, it meant that money would not be available for the development of the natural resources of the Colony in which the people depend for their very existence.

It is not possible to involve extremely heavy expenditure and thereby to provide educational facilities for more than half the African population. The financial proposals are based on expenditure over a five-year period, but even if extended over a ten-year period they represent more than the Colony is likely to be able to afford, even on the most optimistic view of its taxable capacity.

The object should be to provide a modest standard of literacy for the whole African population as soon as practicable, with facilities for the further education of those who have shown genuine aptitude. This objective requires a marked expansion of facilities for the education of women and girls, because until now facilities have been inadequate and hard to have. The Committee regards this as a highly desirable, because economic and social progress in any community depends to a great extent on the standards of culture of its women.

The incidence of expenditure on African education cannot be considered. The Committee sees every reason why the burden of developing African education should be the initial stage of the rate, and it will remain in the initial stages for many years, the shared between the parent and the general taxpayer. On the basis of 500,000 Africans attending school at a modest fee of 15/- per annum would give revenue amounting to £15,000. The Committee is aware that the Committee is not in a position to propose methods of financing such a programme of educational development and recommends that the Government should consider the following:

Fees for Education

- (a) that responsibility for the primary fees should be vested in local authorities, but that the Government should contribute to the cost of the primary fees, after deducting revenue from fees and other sources, estimated at £250,000 per annum, from the total of £1,000,000 Development and Welfare Fund; (b) that the proportion of the primary fees to be borne by the parent and the Government should be prescribed by the local authorities; (c) that the local authority should have the right to increase the primary fees, but may limit it to a maximum of 10% of the total primary fee over tuition and the Government should not be responsible for the payment of the primary fees, but should be responsible for the purchase of each individual child's seat in the form of a scholarship and the primary fees should be free of charge, except in the case of specialized or special courses; (d) that the Government, in particular where boarding facilities are provided, should bear the cost of boarding in each school to be met from revenue; (e) that as a corollary no child

should be accepted into a school unless the appropriate payment of the fee has been paid in advance or financial responsibility for the payment of the fee has been accepted by the local authority or the governing body of the school.

As regards (a) it is only by the imposition of fees that the Committee can see any prospect of active educational development in the near future in view of the limits of taxation and raising of the rate, and in any event Kenya will not be in a position to do so until the Colony-wide educational facilities for Africans for many years to come.

Taking the cost of such expenditure of approximately £250,000 per annum, the plan involves additional recurrent expenditure of approximately £400,000 per annum at the end of 10 years, which could only be met if the Committee's objective should be paid out of the Government's revenue.

Training Facilities for the Unemployed

The Committee is not satisfied that in the past the educated or semi-educated African has benefited from his studies with any wide appreciation of the fundamental importance of agriculture and the use of the land. In fact too often his ambitions have been diverted to clerical work and he has been left with the impression that work on and care of the land is of minor importance and beneath the dignity of the literate. The Committee does not feel competent to give advice as to how this outlook should be remedied, but it understands however that it has been overcome to a great extent in some African territories, more particularly the Belgian Congo. It therefore recommends that Government should appoint a committee of two members, an agriculturist and a publicist, to study this question in the various territories and to report as soon as possible.

As regards the place of the missions in education, the Committee desires to pay sincere tribute to the valuable and constructive work carried out for many years in the field of education. It is the Committee's hope that the work of the missions will continue in the future, and that they will play a full part in the carrying out of the far-reaching plan which the Committee has proposed.

The Committee endorses the policy of the Education Department to encourage the substitution of English for Swahili as a second language of the African. They emphasize that all over the world English was becoming the international language of commerce and business and that if the African was to compete with the products of other countries, he should learn English. The Committee approved the plan for African educational development proposed by the Acting Director of Education, the nature of which is to provide over a 20 years period a universal four-year course for all African boys and girls, with provision for a further two-year course for 20% of those children to enable them to complete the full primary school course from Standard 4 to Standard VI.

The plan states that present courses now available it appears that there are some 400,000 children in each yearly age group. For the purpose of the plan the population increase has been assumed to be 2% annually which gives the children's yearly age group approximately 200,000 in 20 years.

Of the 200,000 children in each yearly age group, 100,000 will be in the primary school stage with 50,000 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 100,000 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 100,000 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 100,000 places for the first three years and with 50,000 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 1,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Of the 100,000 children in each yearly age group, 50,000 will be in the primary school stage with 25,000 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 50,000 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 50,000 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 50,000 places for the first three years and with 25,000 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 750,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Of the 50,000 children in each yearly age group, 25,000 will be in the primary school stage with 12,500 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 25,000 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 25,000 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 25,000 places for the first three years and with 12,500 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 375,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Of the 25,000 children in each yearly age group, 12,500 will be in the primary school stage with 6,250 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 12,500 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 12,500 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 12,500 places for the first three years and with 6,250 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 187,500. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Of the 12,500 children in each yearly age group, 6,250 will be in the primary school stage with 3,125 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 6,250 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 6,250 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 6,250 places for the first three years and with 3,125 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 93,750. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Of the 6,250 children in each yearly age group, 3,125 will be in the primary school stage with 1,562 in the secondary stage. There are at present about 2,000 elementary schools in the territory and therefore 2,000 more schools will have to be provided in the period under review, and the 3,125 children in each yearly age group will have to be accommodated and provided with 3,125 places in the secondary schools. If these schools would be provided with 3,125 places for the first three years and with 1,562 places for the last three years, the total number of places would be 46,875. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1946-47 was £1,000,000 and the estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1956-57 will be £2,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1966-67 will be £4,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1976-77 will be £5,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1986-87 will be £7,000,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 1996-97 will be £8,500,000. The estimated recurrent expenditure of the Government on education in 2006-07 will be £10,000,000.

Building Materials

It has been urged that as a first step in developing brick and the making locally an adviser with practical experience in Britain and in Kenya should be commissioned to visit places where brick kilns are present, with a view to improving the quality of the product and the methods of production.

The committee understood that the Development and Reconstruction Authority had given attention to the possibilities of establishing at suitable centres in the Colony, brick-making plants and organizations, which, if successful, might be expected to result in a substantial economy in building costs.

Communications

The amounts recommended to be spent on road reconstruction and improvements were:

(a) Main trunk and trunk roads, £830,000; (b) District Council roads, £430,000; (c) roads in Urban Native Council areas, £75,000; total, £1,335,000.

Development of East African Industry

To be Undertaken by Private Enterprise

THE EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL has issued a report, "Policy and Recommendations regarding the Industrial Development."

In a section on the "Evaluation and future prospects of an industry in East Africa it is stated:

"The main lines of industrial development which fall to be considered in the near future are described below. There is no reason to suppose that private enterprise is not prepared to undertake such developments as are now already in hand and provide adequate capital for the purpose when machinery and man-power become available."

Cotton Textiles. "In order to secure the turnover necessary for economical operation it is considered that there is an opening at the outset for one cotton spinning and weaving plant only, and the Council has already recommended that this should be sited at Jinja, without prejudice to later developments elsewhere."

Wool Textiles. "These are now being produced from locally grown wool production being confined at present to military requirements. The post-war possibilities of this industry are being studied by private enterprise."

Woolen Goods. "A considerable tailoring industry has grown up from the mass production of made-up clothing in a factory scale is a further development from textile manufacturing and finishing industry."

Footwear. "The factory production of footwear both from leather and canvas has already begun and African demand on its present scale is met for long periods. There are good prospects of increased production."

Competition Demands Large Units

Pottery. "The East African Industrial Management Board has established a pottery in which the type of production is being studied and improved. Experiments are being made with the use of cementing in order to improve the quality of the ware, and the use of local clays is being brought down to a figure which will compare with the best."

Glass. "Raw materials for the manufacture of glass are available and the industry, which has commercial possibilities, has now been begun."

Woolen Goods. "There is a large manufacture of soap in East Africa which almost meets the local market, but the industry is not yet able to supply the demand for high quality soap. It is necessary to raise, lower costs and improve quality, and to make a more consistent product."

Woolen Goods. "The Industrial Management Board has established a factory for the production of woolen goods, which will be a first step in the development of the woolen industry in East Africa, and the establishment of an efficient industry which would produce woolen goods."

Woolen Goods. "The Industrial Management Board has established a modern factory for the production of woolen goods from local materials."

Forest Products. "The East African timber industry expanded during the war to meet military requirements. Post-

The committee learnt with grave surprise that, contrary to popular belief, the cost of maintaining a standardized road averaged in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, about £30 per mile per annum more than the cost of maintaining roads built to lower specifications. While hoping that the estimate of additional cost would prove to be unduly high, it was urged that, in relation to the Colony's normal annual budget, the possibility of a heavy increase in road maintenance expenditure should be taken into consideration when new proposals for road reconstruction were being examined.

Other recommendations of the committee included the provision for short radial roads to provide an interest-free loan, a block allocation of £40,000 for capital expenditure on improvement of main roads, a block allocation of £75,000 from the Development and Reconstruction Fund for the purpose of developing the combined Posts and Telegraph Department. The committee urged the need for co-ordination in all forms of transport and advised an examination into the rates charged for telephone services and postal rates.

The estimated gross increased recurrent expenditure at the end of 10 years will be £57,000, while the increased annual revenue at the end of the same period will be £69,000, derived from the Posts and Telegraphs services.

development will provide an opening for the mass production of prefabricated materials for building and for an increased output of machine-made shoes and furniture. These are areas in which the industry is able to take these opportunities and is taking steps to meet them when conversion to post-war production becomes possible."

Building Materials. "(a) The heavy construction programme for works and buildings of all types with which East Africa will be confronted in the immediate post-war period presents a unique opportunity for industrial expansion. A special inter-territorial sub-committee is investigating types of Native housing suitable for large-scale production. Private enterprise is also experimenting. Demands for European housing, though considerable, are not so acute which calls for any departure from traditional methods of building. The same is largely true of Indian housing requirements, although prefabrication may enter into Government or municipal schemes for the poorer classes."

(b) The materials concerned are: **Cement.** "The ingredients for the manufacture of portland cement are available in East Africa, and the establishment of a large-scale industry has been considered from time to time. Commercial interests are again promoting the project."

For Small Units

Books and Files. "This is an industry which should be dispersed to reduce transport costs. No great outlay of capital is required, and although it is not a business for amateurs, the necessary technical knowledge and supervision is not difficult to obtain, and there seems no reason why simple shops should not respond to demand. The Industrial Research Board is in a position to advise producers on technical problems."

Building Boards. "Two Government factories producing compressed fibre boards have been established. Their combined output is on a scale which far exceeds the needs of pre-war importations."

Agitation and Detachable Pipes. "These have been produced by the Industrial Management Board and should form a future industry. If a unit for the production of baton basins and intermetal pipes can be established which is capable of meeting the competition of imports which will be available on a large scale in the not distant future."

General Engineering. "Engineering works in East Africa expanded during the war and have been busy engaged in maintenance and minor constructional work. The introduction of heavy engineering and the creation of a steel industry are no more than possibilities of the distant future."

Food Canning. "The canning of meat products is carried out by firms which are capable of developing the industry to its maximum. The canning of vegetables and fruit is

present on a small scale and any considerable development will require improvements in organization and the provision of capital. The distribution of vegetables has been developed by Government on a large scale during the war, and its future possibilities, which cannot be viewed optimistically, are now being examined.

Sisal Products.—The conversion of sisal fibre and tow into manufactures is an established industry.

Matches.—Applications for a monopoly in the manufacture of matches have been received from time to time, when there has been no legislation under which such requests can be considered. It is no doubt the case that there is not an opening for more than one factory.

Textiles.—Owing to the excellence of the raw materials, a promising industry in the manufacture of textiles has been developed by the Industrial Management Board. There are export possibilities.

Paints and Distemper.—Some raw materials suitable for the manufacture of paints are to be found or can be produced in East Africa. This is an industry with possibilities which are not fully developed.

Leather.—The production of the tanning industry is admittedly not all that African requirements under normal conditions.

Agriculture.—The value of the agricultural production of the phosphate deposits in Uganda is estimated at £100,000 an year on the conversion of the phosphate into a more available form. A demand for phosphate fertilizers is made in the culture and a possible output cannot be estimated.

Timber.—The conversion of bamboo and other plants into industries, matches, for instance, is of some importance, and the possibilities of these projects are being examined.

The Council's conclusions as to the general lines of industrial development are thus summarized.

The processing industries already cover the whole field of primary production except for hides, pyrethrum, wattlebark and oil seeds. Leather and pyrethrum extract are produced for export and oil seeds are converted into finished products, but these processes have not been developed to the full extent of the raw materials available, and this should be the objective.

The development of manufacturing industries should be in the following main directions:

(a) the production of building materials, that is bricks, tiles, fibre boards, joinery, roofing, windows, glass, sanitary and drainage pipes;

(b) the production of cotton and woollen cloth, followed by machine-produced clothing from these materials;

(c) the production of *Isoteca* by factory methods;

(d) the production of chemicals and fertilizers from local products, *e.g.*, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, phosphoric fertilizers;

(e) the production of pottery, fire-bricks, and glass;

(f) the production of domestic utilities, such as soap, matches and matches.

The items printed in italics are those already in production, but it does not follow that there is no scope for expansion.

Tsetse Research in East African Colonies

Education and Land Discussed in the Commons

BEFORE PARLIAMENT ROSE for the Summer Recess, several questions relating to East African affairs were answered by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Dennis Barker asked what progress had been made, and by what means, in the experimental elimination of the tsetse fly in the various East African Colonies, whether any success had been obtained from aerial spraying, and whether spraying from a slow-moving helicopter had been considered.

Mr. Hall: "Experimental work on the elimination of the tsetse fly in East Africa has been in progress since 1927 in Tanganyika, where a Tsetse Research Department is being set up. The scientific staff of the department have been invited to research into technique of clearing areas of tsetse fly by both entomological means and by reclamation, *i.e.*, by clearing, *i.e.*, the removal of all trees and shrubs from the affected area; or by discriminative clearing, which consists of cutting out only those parts of the bush which provide the fly's permanent home. Methods vary according to the type of vegetation and the species of the fly encountered. Experiments are continuing, and in the past 10 years, in Tanganyika alone, 1,750 square miles of land have been cleared and 45,000 persons resettled on the land. An additional 1,130 square miles are in the course of reclamation, and further areas are being surveyed. As a result of the knowledge gained in Tanganyika similar methods of elimination have been adopted in other East African territories. It must be emphasized that an essential part of any tsetse fly control programme is the removal of the fly's breeding places, which can only be effected by human action on a large scale when a 'von Beck'. Other experiments have had the elimination of tsetse fly by the removal of the fly's usual areas of concentration and research into the use of insecticides, particularly D.D.T. and I.C. 5066, by the Colonies. The Government have a large programme here in the tropics, and the dissemination of the insecticide and the search for new undertakings in the country are of great importance for the purpose. Field trials will be arranged in the near future, and the results will be forwarded to the appropriate bodies. Further investigation is required into the question of the

absorption of insecticides by vegetation. Experiments with spraying from aircraft have been carried out mainly in South Africa. Results so far are encouraging, but further research is necessary to determine the residual effects of D.D.T. on insects generally, and the consequent effects on the balance of nature. This is a wide problem which is now under consideration. The use of helicopters has also been considered, but there are technical difficulties connected with the altitude at which the aircraft are required to operate. Further experiments are projected both in South and East Africa as soon as the prototype of a suitable machine can be obtained.

Mr. Wickes asked the number of students from East Africa at present studying in this country, as compared with the number of West African students, and the reason for the discrepancy in number.

Mr. Hall: "The number of students of all races from East Africa known to the department at present studying in this country is 354. There are over 400 students from West Africa. The difference in these numbers is explained by the fact that the population of West Africa is nearly double that of East Africa, and that secondary education had a much earlier start in West Africa than in East Africa. I am hoping that the increasing numbers of students from East Africa will come to the United Kingdom in the future after they have received a thorough African education.

Mr. Wickes asked what arrangements the Government had provided for African higher secondary and tertiary education.

Mr. Hall: "Excluding the special charges of the Colonial Department, the expenditure on African higher secondary and primary education during 1945-46 was £200,000 and £240,000 respectively. This amount is increased by 30% in the 1946 estimates, and during there will be a contribution of some £50,000 of pounds 16. Makerere College, which has just been fixed. These figures do not, of course, include the total expenditure on African education, the main burden of which is carried by the various missions.

Mr. G. Smith asked how many United Kingdom

scholarships and how many Colonial scholarships were being offered for study in this country in the next academic year to students in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika respectively, and what steps had been taken by the local Governments concerned to secure the facilities offered to the holders of those scholarships. The main scholarships for study in the United Kingdom had been offered by the Government of Kenya to Africans in the new academic year.

MR. HALL: Awards of United Kingdom scholarships for study in the United Kingdom for the next academic year have been made to one African student from Kenya for study at Oxford and two from Tanganyika for London University. A Kenya Government scholarship has been awarded to another African for study at the University College of the South West. I am not yet in a position to furnish the information desired or to give the final number of scholarships to be offered for the next academic year. Others of scholarships are normally published in the Colonial Government Gazette and given newspaper publicity. I propose to consult Colonial Governments about the procedure.

MR. HALL: Will African Colonial Governments and appointed special class education officers and what qualification those officers possessed for this special work.

MR. HALL: These education officers have been appointed in the Gold Coast and Nyasaland. The officer appointed in the Gold Coast has valuable experience in charge of an Army unit which had similar work in East Africa during the war. He is now being advised by the Government of Uganda in the field of work and inter-relation of social welfare and other activities. The officer appointed in Nyasaland has had the experience in teaching vocational training and social welfare work and has served on the staff of the Government of Rhodesia. Both officers will act as the representatives in the near future. A woman has been employed as an assistant class education officer in Nyasaland. I am sure the Governor for information as to the details about the work she is doing.

MR. HALL: During the last year the number of students from East Africa now studying in the United Kingdom was Uganda 30, Kenya 30, Tanganyika 10, and the total as follows: Uganda (14 scholarships), Kenya (14 scholarships), Colonial (14 scholarships).

Technical Training

MR. DOUGLAS BARRIS asked what action was being taken to give preliminary training in modern methods of agriculture and husbandry to those intending to take up employment in the African Colonies.

MR. HALL: Candidates for Government employment in agriculture or mining departments have required to undergo a preliminary course of instruction. Commercial mining candidates have to undergo a three weeks' preliminary course in modern agricultural methods already exist in Kenya and in those departments where they are being introduced into Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HALL: Under what conditions can cattle be imported from outside the Colonies?

MR. HALL: On the subject of Native Trusts and Trust Councils in the various Protectorates were decided during the past year with the exception of Kenya, Tanganyika and the latter consisting of two main Trusts and four smaller ones. The other two are being disposed of prior to the coming of the new Trusts and cannot be disposed of until the coming of the new Trusts. The Trusts are being disposed of by the Government and the Native authorities. The Trusts are being disposed of by the Government and the Native authorities. The Trusts are being disposed of by the Government and the Native authorities.

MR. HALL: I am directed to say that the Government of Kenya are not prepared to discuss the question of the transfer of land and property to the Government of the United Kingdom and Government of Tanganyika. The Government of Kenya are not prepared to discuss the question of the transfer of land and property to the Government of the United Kingdom and Government of Tanganyika.

MR. HALL: Will the Minister say if there is any special preferential treatment?

MR. HALL: Preference is given to the Government returned soldiers.

MR. BANKIN asked if it were the intention to increase the size of the Government in Tanganyika.

MR. HALL: A proposal to do so in order to secure funds in the various countries of Tanganyika is under consideration. The main intention of the plan which is

sparse and scattered has been evaluated as a measure of protection against pleural sickness. No other additions are at present contemplated.

MR. BANKIN: Did the Minister give consideration to the fact that the former already had in the areas are too large, and that instead of increasing them they should have been considering a reduction of those areas?

MR. HALL: No settlement has been received in regard to this matter and those who have to be transferred are transferred to land which is available and I think suitable.

MR. SOMERS asked what progress had been made in respect of the school for the education of African children and other educational institutions and what was approximately the number of places not available either through continued requisition or lack of repair since requisition.

MR. HALL: As regards East Africa, no African colleges or other educational institutions are now requisitioned. So far as I am aware, no college places have been lost owing to lack of repairs or return of requisitioned buildings to the civil authorities.

MR. G. FOX asked in view of the increase in the number of Indians in East Africa, the Minister would consider adopting the system in force in Ceylon whereby Indian workers could be franchised only by obtaining certificates of permanent settlement.

MR. HALL: No person may be entered on the Kenya voters' register who has not ordinarily resided in the Colony for at least one period of 12 consecutive months and who has not resided or carried on business, or been employed in the electrical area concerned in three months immediately preceding his application. No change in these arrangements is contemplated.

Services for the Blind

MR. B. EVANS asked whether the Minister would make a statement with reference to the mission which was to visit certain centres in the Colonies to report on the prevention of blindness and on welfare services for the blind.

MR. HALL: In 1946 the National Institute for the Blind revived their Empire and Colonial Development Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Bernard Reilly, and appointed 13 representatives of the Colonial Office. The committee suggested a joint tour of various Colonies by representatives of the Institute and of the Colonial Office to report on methods of preventing blindness and of extending welfare services for the blind. This tour has been proposed to visit most of the East and West African Colonies: Cyprus, Palestine, and Aden. The Governments concerned have warmly welcomed the proposed visit.

MR. DOUGHERTY asked the Minister of Food if he were aware that large quantities of biscuits in bulk were being exported to Kenya, where there was no shortage of biscuits made by themselves from their own butter and flour, and considering that in this country such biscuits were on par with those which would release such flour for home consumption.

MR. SOMERS: In accordance with the policy outlined by the Governor on April 12 small quantities of biscuits have been exported to Kenya in fulfilment of an approved programme. Biscuits are produced in this position. The Government of the East African Colonies have recently offered to form and furnish biscuits from their own flour, cocoa, and sweeteners and soft and hard flour has been accepted.

Africans and Their Fellowes

M. Pauwels, a former Minister, discussed in a recent broadcast from Brussels the future of "advanced" Natives in the Belgian Congo. He deplored the general reaction of Natives to European cultural influence, and especially that those who had received education had acquired a sense of superiority.

It might have been hoped, he said, that these Africans who are among the best beneficiaries of civilization would have the ability to then less favoured Natives and to help them to better themselves; that they would be conscious of an even plainer duty than that of some whites to place themselves at the black people's disposal. He thought that advanced Natives are thinking about other than their individual rights, special schools for their children, better dwellings, and railway stations reserved for their use.

While deplored the deep psychological breach that existed between them and the native, Pauwels did not boggle at the demand to this effect for a definite status. All their problems would be solved with ease if everyone kept clearly in mind the spirit of the growth and political conditions of civilization.

Letters to the Editor

Malaise in East Africa

Importance of Adequate Diet

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
 Sir, A variety of disquieting symptoms has been recorded in recent numbers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Foremost amongst these are (1) the inefficiency of Native labour, (2) shortage of land for Native cultivation, (3) progressive reduction of the amount of grazing ground available for Native stock, (4) widespread under-nutrition of the African, (5) "inertia" of the African, (6) "disillusionment" of the askari returning home from the war, and (7) slaughter of wild game in Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and elsewhere.

During the past 15 years many experts have investigated and published voluminous reports on these matters, some have made diagnoses, but has made recommendations ranging from better wages of more education to working harder or eating more meat. The malaise progresses. The man in the spot has also made his contributions to the discussion, but he is seldom accorded the status of expert. His observations recorded in annual and other reports, have little value and are read by very few. Moreover, they are less statements of facts, but usually leave it to others to draw the inferences.

When doctors differ it is the patient who is liable to suffer, the doctors draw their fees. The diagnosis in such cases must await the post-mortem. There is a sound margin in medicine cautioning the unwary against making more than a single diagnosis of his patient's condition. Perhaps a review of the range of symptoms recorded in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA may be helpful in reaching a diagnosis.

Under-nutrition, inefficiency of the African labourer, and his inertia fall into a natural group. Man's prime necessity is food; without it he cannot work for long and on insufficient food his work flags. Men returned from Japanese prison camps have described how, after an initial period of serious suffering on semi-starvation rations, they seemed to change into a lower gear, and in that gear carried on tolerably. The African, long under-nourished, has changed into lower gear.

The local committee charged with the investigation of malnutrition in Tanganyika reported "serious" famines may be the recurrent annual shortage of food before the new season's harvest as a much more serious matter. Note that word "annual". Reports from the other East African territories contained similar comments. For many months of the year the African does not obtain enough to eat, his "inertia" and the inefficiency of his labour call for no further explanation, estimations of the amount of calcium and iron in his blood or food have little importance in the face of that overriding fact.

Perhaps this was always so? It is quite plain from the works of authors of 40 years ago that it was not, and those of us who can remember the African we examined for work in the South African gold mines early in this century know that it was not so. The physique of the African of those days excited the admiration of all these who saw it. And as he grew or found his own food, it must be clear that he and his wife knew how to grow, obtain and cook the food which built up and maintained these magnificent frames.

When a young recruit for the F. A. R. in the record was asked what kind of diet the African of East Africa ate, the answer was "specimens we saw here in the kitchen of the doctor". The man in uniform standing before him was asked to sign some in order to fill the ranks. The man who has always experienced famines as a child, and who has always experienced famines as a soldier, and who has always experienced famines as a member of the F. A. R. The annual shortage is something new

and its connexion with "inertia" and "inefficient labour" is inescapable.

What, then, is the outstanding difference between the African peasant's diet today and that of 40 years ago? Of old much of the African's time was occupied in hunting and trapping game to eat meat and protect his crops. Yet there was no lack of game in those days. Now while he is advised to eat more meat he is hindered by the same laws from following that advice. Unless he has a good Cameron record in East Tanganyika Service, he is lucky enough to encounter a lion on its prey and has the courage to kill it. He has the lion with bows and arrows.

Instead the African spends months in nightly vigil guarding his crops from game, all too often fruitlessly. What does the elephant, hippo, or buffalo care for the rattle of tin? And what a waste of energy! To those who have staved off a full night's "meat" is no stranger, even though the stomach held more sustaining food than fungi and caterpillars.

The young expert will not learn of these things from the African who has adopted European ways of life. Higher pay and the price of food in the market are his concern. How can we talk of shortage of land for Native cultivation when tens of thousands of square miles are reserved for game? The overflow from these reserves, spreading itself in all directions, limits further the grazing grounds for his stock and carries sleeping sickness, tsetse, malaria, and other plagues.

The symptoms are piling themselves together. There is yet one item on our list to be considered—the game. Must we always wait years for the damage to the under-nourished Natives' crops to become so serious and obvious that it is impossible to ignore it? Recently in Nyasaland money has been voted to pay for wholesale slaughter of the game, with consequent waste of meat which should have gone to prevent the increasing under-nutrition. Beyond a doubt the killing was necessary, but like the dose of morphia, it was a palliative measure, not a cure.

Our analysis has reached a stage where the diagnosis becomes obvious: semi-starvation—amid plenty. Truly an embarrassing bulletin to hand to the patient's trustee. The treatment required is equally obvious: no team of experts is needed to prescribe.

The African peasant's wife knows nothing of calories or of the Hot Springs Nutrition Conference. But she knows how to feed her family, and needs no cookery lessons. What she lacks is the ingredients for the pot. Fungi and caterpillars are a poor substitute, and collecting them is a laborious business.

Is the patient now beyond hope? By no means. The Army has shown that good food can in a few weeks transform the emaciated recruit into the husky African of old. There will be a relapse, of course, unless a maintenance dose is prescribed—and administered. And as the malady is of long duration, some minor complications have arisen which may require attention after the essential malady has been treated, not before.

Yours faithfully,

Rowan
 Bourne

J. E. DAVEY

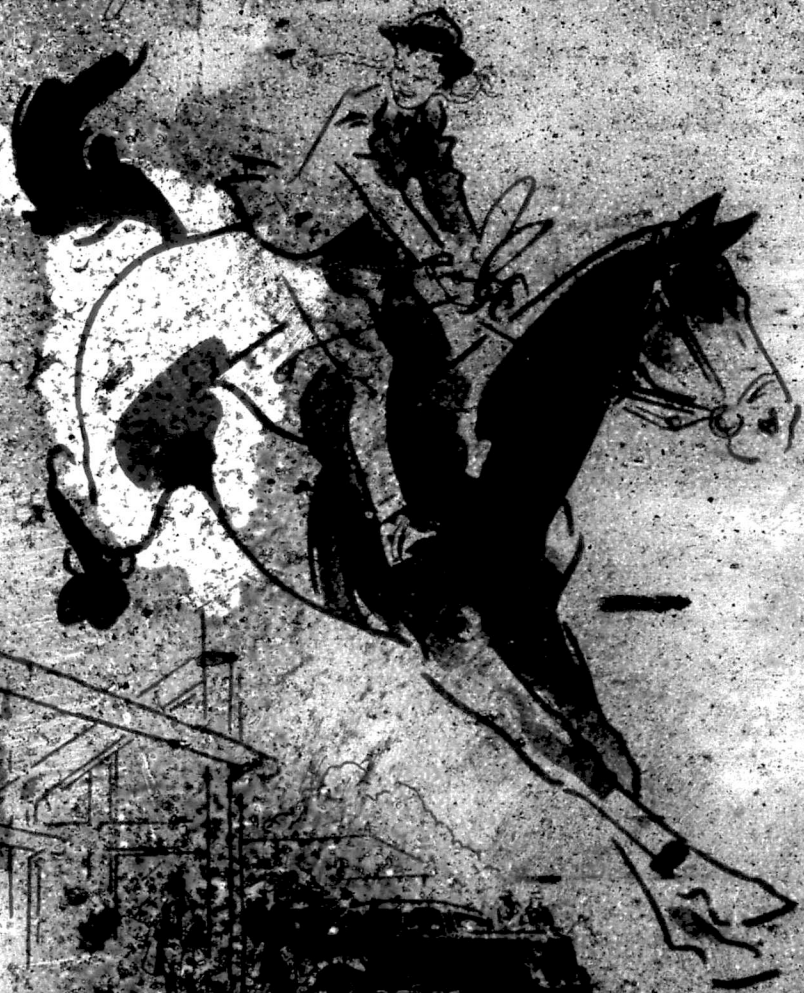
[Dr. Davey was formerly Principal Medical Officer in Tanganyika in which he served again during the war to release a younger man for the Forces) and was a member of the Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission to Nyasaland.]

Points from Letters

The praise of Bourne and judgment shown by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in regard to recent happenings in Kenya. The trouble will soon pass away and local councils created, and will then recognize that you have contributed to the dispersal of the lion as you have done before on other occasions.

(From the Letters, page 1266)

Home for the Horse Show!



Hurry and see the new Ford horse and carriage trailer. There's a horse trailer that's built to last. It's built for taking you to all the horse shows everywhere. It's built for making the very most of your horse. It's built for taking you and your horse to run. The Ford Horse Trailer for Owners. Yours is now available. Your dealer will give you full details.

FORD

Exceptional Value

Constant in Performance

Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A.

SOLE IMPORTERS: THE EAST AFRICAN MOTOR TRADING COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA
DISTRIBUTORS: THE EAST AFRICAN MOTOR TRADING COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA

BACKGROUND

Nazi Infiltration in Switzerland.—A report on the anti-democratic activities of Swiss citizens and foreigners in Switzerland between 1939 and 1945 has been published by the Swiss Federal Council. The 144 pages make the reader wonder whether he is absorbing an official publication or a detective novel, though the story never strays from dull official verbiage. From Bern, Canton alone, 318 Germans and Italians were expelled by the authorities. Officials of the German Embassy and Consulate-General acted as spies and informers. This was done by the flatmailing of German newspapers in Switzerland, whose cover was not supposed to put himself at the disposal of the National Socialist Movement or one of its sub-organizations had to reckon with all sorts of difficulties. But in his way by the officials, for example physical inspection and refusal to renew his passport. In German labour front had 6000 members in Switzerland, the Union of German Women Abroad, 1005, and the Nazi Party, which here admitted only picked men, numbered some 2,500. Up to the outbreak of war there was only a reluctant interest in party activities. With the aggressive German advance it increased steadily. A line of military and military victories in the form of air raids were organized. How that followed, details are not mentioned. The German Legation and Consulate were the centre of the espionage system in 1943 and 1944 respectively 57,052 and 24,387 swiss post-looking postal packets were confiscated. It was however impossible to prevent the Legation from importing whole trainloads of propaganda material under the disguise of diplomatic bags. Espionage was conducted by the most modern methods. Even season tickets for the Swiss Federal Railways were found on arrested spies. To photograph military objects and documents they carried minor pocket cameras hardly distinguishable from cigarette lighters. They sent letters with harmless messages scribbled on the front page and the back covered with invisible ink. The addresses of the Foreign Legation were written on Switzerland stamps with the postage stamp cancelled down, which was a sign to the post office inspectors not to open them. The stamps were cancelled by the post office inspectors but the messages were not. If these are the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is a good department for the means of that, Germany was a cupboard. An eye-witness of Germans that would have to admit that we can only keep our independence by using the German labour.

Frustration in Textile Trade.

Peru is a country which bought practically all its textiles from Japan before the war. It is therefore now virtually a open market for British textiles. This company has received the annual orders from Peru and has the goods available to ship from but on applying to export licences and replacement certificates he is told that he can not export to Peru because this would mean that other firms will be allocated to this market and do the business through them. We have searched the textile trade to find a manufacturer through whom we could ship the goods, but as the Japanese did all the business before the war and no British firms exported textiles there, the Board seems to have granted no allocations for Peru. On submitting the matter to the Board of Trade for reconsideration we have been told:

We are afraid you cannot do this business. One wonders with exasperation whether it is worth while trying to do any export business if the sole objection can be the amount of business done in a market before the war. Surely one of the first aims of the export drive should be to capture all the markets which were previously dominated by our enemies.

W. D. H. Frost, managing director of Robinson and Co., Ltd., London.

British Squatters.—The Ministry of Pensions has issued a circular letter, and a list of excuses for the Government's failure to see British squatters. It was written to provide work houses. One of the chief passages of this document is an apparent effort to explode the charge of hypocrisy which has been successfully sustained since the war. It is, however, possibly wrong to longer to call for any more, and that do not need. The fact that British squatters have been to the home front, which they have come to their friends. One of the chief passages of this document is an apparent effort to explode the charge of hypocrisy which has been successfully sustained since the war. It is, however, possibly wrong to longer to call for any more, and that do not need. The fact that British squatters have been to the home front, which they have come to their friends.

H. C. Wells.—The place of Wells in English letters will, no doubt, ultimately be assessed by those of his many volumes which future generations will take down. Much of his work was of a nature ephemeral, but the wonders of one are the commonplaces of the next, and indeed in stereotyped scientific reports, but of the first order of importance. These are, however, the most important of his work. To do justice to the necessity to trace the years, we shall the responses of subsequent generations to the intellectual challenge he made in them. Beyond all question he gave stimulus after stimulus to thought. The restless torrent of his ideas left, however, few tranquil pools for the reflective reader. Yet as an artist and genuine seeker after truth he must have persuaded multitudes to join him in his quest. It was in fact to lead him to a belief in a scheme of things that lay far beyond it and while he fumbled for the means of redemption he knew humanity to need, however really found it. Consequently, in spite of all his experiments in the architecture of thought, it is not easy to discover durable landmarks to him, and in the field of politics he was as loose and restless an idealist for practical results. And yet his contracted and tremendous labour was too meagre to be discounted. The world was in his time to remain largely to stand, and unimpaired, and an unimpaired humanity was to go on blundering its way, but there was more than a spark of divinity in his character, and he may well have helped to kindle some of the purgatorial fires he so much longed to see.

Nationalization.—There are now nearly 700,000 civil servants, approximately one official to every 22 of the British population, which is estimated at 15,000,000; this proportion increases as the policy of nationalization is carried out. In addition there are 1,700 government industrial workers, a total of 4,700,000 employed by the State before from local government employers. As industries nationalized, ownership are taken over by the State, making some adjustments in the consequent expansion of the civil service, as likely to exceed 3,000,000.

—*Sunday Times*

TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. marked the first time since the outbreak of the war that the Atlantic Charter had been discussed at the conference. — *Radio Times*

The wealth of England was not founded on gold and silver. It was built on the industry and honesty and manual skill of its people. — Sir John Hall

A total of 44,076 deaths resulted from the war against Axis powers and their armed forces and civilian personnel. — U.S. War Department

Russia has punished her single women for the first time in the world when her men were unable to work because of lack of staff. — *News*

In the same way, the British Empire and the Commonwealth will become increasingly important to the world economy. — Mr. L. K. Murray, editor of the *New Zealand Herald*

By the end of the war the British leather industry had developed more than 150 different types of various footwear. There were boots for the Arctic and the jungle, the climbing boot, the Commando boot, the mosquito boot and even a special boot for Gibraltar. — *British Leather*

I'm going to teach the Scottish Middle English, and am I excited about it. — Miss E. L. Brockway, head schoolteacher

Russia is trading on the world's hatred of war and its consequent clinging to pay any price for peace. This is what Hitler did for six or seven years. — *Sunday Times*

All the 600,000 Jews of Palestine and Jews the world over will give all their support to any Jew seeking to return to his native land. — *The Jewish Agency*

The world today needs great statesmen, great prophets, great scientists, poets, and moralists. Many of these are being born now. — *The Sunday Times*

All the best of our own and other nations' culture and science, literature, art, and music will be handed on to the world. — *The Sunday Times*













Madagascar is the world's largest island. It is the only island in the world which is a separate national territory. — *The Sunday Times*

I do not think we should give up the work we know we are most fit to do because someone else finds it convenient to make use of us in other ways. — Dr. Maurice Ruyden

This useless, unworkable, and ill-conceived scheme, which would lead to far more bread being wasted than saved, has saved 109,000 tons of flour in the three weeks period. — Mr. John Dochey, Minister of Food

The right of free comment is one that affects more than the journalist. It must be maintained by the whole community, with the journalist if possible, if not without or even against him. It must be maintained at all costs and particularly when in the opinion of the sensitive, the right is being unfairly used. Better at all times to read Press than a framed picture. — *Time and Tide*

It is not true that public opinion is a bridge between theory and practice. It is a bridge between theory and theory. — *The Sunday Times*

	MC 3-ton
	JC 1-ton
	K 1.5-ton
	V 1.5-ton
	M 1.5-ton
	DSA 3-4 ton
	DLA 4-ton
	DSB 5-ton
	DL 5-ton
	DSB 8-ton
	DSB tractor
	Bus



A TRUCK FOR EVERY LOAD

(from 1 ton to 8 tons)

In the 1946 Bedford range there are trucks and a passenger chassis for 21 different chassis types, carefully graded to take payloads from 1 ton up to 8 tons, with maximum gross weights ranging from 2,700 lb. up to 26,000 lb. There are two light skins, seven truck chassis, a tractor for an articulated

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. BOX 551 NAIROBI
Sole and services throughout EAST AFRICA
by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru,
Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam,
Tanga, Tabora, Mbeya, Arusha.

Bedford
TRUCKS WANS BUSES

PERSONALIA

A son was born last week to Mrs and Miss S. SHERIDAN, of Nairobi.

MR. W. I. ROBERTS, Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, has retired.

A son has been born to the wife of MR. R. REDFERN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. K. WILLIAMS has been re-elected president of the Nyanza Province European Electric Association.

MR. GEOFFREY HERBERT BRANSTON and Miss MARGARET RIDDEL have been married in East Africa.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, C.B.E., A.C., Imperial General Staff, is expected to visit East Africa in 1947 on his way to India.

MAJOR S. NELSON has been appointed manager of the machinery pool in Kenya, in succession to MR. A. BAGEHOT, who has resigned after long years' service.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN H. AMESON, C.O.E. in-C, East Africa, attended the conference of high-ranking officers held at Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery at Camberley.

MR. H. H. BRIGHAM, of the Northern Rhodesian Administration, is retiring from the service in September. His wife and daughter, and Miss Bessie Clark, of the CARNARVON CASTLE, of Lusaka, August 19.

Three Northern Rhodesian students have received Government bursaries in London. Miss Victoria Ross, of Broken Hills, of St. Leonards; MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD, of Livingstonia, of Cape Town; and Mr. JOHN SEAL, of London.

MR. J. G. YERON has retired from the post of Assistant Registrar of Deeds in Southern Rhodesia. He joined the public service in 1910 and, except for five years in the Army in the 1914-19 war, has worked in the Deeds Office the whole time.

CAPTAIN ERIC REID, a former deputy censor in Nyanza, who has been teaching at the Prince of Wales School, Namibi, has returned to Nyanza to join the port welfare organization. For some years he was in the Administrative Service in Tanganyika.

DR. H. N. DAVES, who has been appointed Tuberculosis Specialist in Tanganyika, has stated that tuberculosis is undoubtedly on the increase in Africa and is developing into a major problem. He has been working at the Kipondo Sanatorium, on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

MR. C. G. HARRISON, supervisor of the generating station of the London Zoo, is flying out to Nairobi this month to help with the transport of a large number of wild animals which have recently been received by Mr. C. S. Webb, now completing a six months' mission in East Africa.

MR. C. A. CHASE, employed for 12 years in the Public Works Department of the Sudan, has retired as sub-master of the first motor launch in Gordon College in 1946, and was instrumental in forming the Khartoum Boy Scouts Association. He became Deputy Chief Commissioner of Scouts in the Sudan in 1946.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements, that of a trade character, is 3d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

EXPERIENCED TEA PLANTER, age 34, 14 years' experience in Kenya, Tanganyika, Malaya, and London. Now Year in California, previously in the West Indies, 272, street, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.4.

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN (Artillery), four years' service—West Indies. Prior to service two years' sugar estates, experienced Native labour, general administration, desk, post with good prospects, preferably Kenya. Public schools, six married, no children. Good references. Please reply care of EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1.

MR. S. W. COCKER, Kenya Legislative Council Member for the Coast constituency, has resigned from the European Electors' Members' Organization.

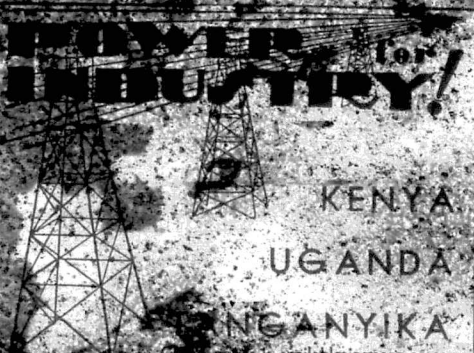
MR. W. H. GIBSON, who with his family has recently arrived in this country, is a Director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and one of the best-known settlers in the Nyanza Province, East Africa.

The national scholarship of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya has been awarded to KENNETH J. MURPHY, and the annual scholarship to ALISTAIR SKELTON, son of Mrs. A. J. Skelton, of the Labour Department, Nairobi.

MR. J. DAVENPORT, who arrived in this country on 15th June from Kenya last week, was previously engaged on the planning of post-war schemes for Europeans, and at the end of 1945 made a journey to South Africa to study the preparations for the future.

The engagement is announced between MR. JAMES RAW, late of the Kenya Police, elder son of the late James Raw and Mrs. May, of 2, Ormond Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, and Miss PONS MARGARET HASTINGS BOSTOCK, younger daughter of the late Commander R. H. Bostock, R.N., and of Mrs. Bostock, of Ryecroft, Liss, Forest, Liss, Hampshire.

MR. R. S. JONES, who worked for the Nakuru chaplaincy after nearly eight years of ministry, went to Kenya for a four-year tour in 1938. He became equally popular in the town and in the farming areas of his parish. Ten months' leave from Kenya, and his Masonic services were greatly appreciated. On his arrival Padre Jones announced that, owing to the size of his chaplaincy and the heavy coaching, but his sense of humour has made it clear he had stayed, though the 1944-45 was in the range, refusing a commission, because he thought that he could learn a great deal more outside an office. He has, as an amateur, his congregation subscribed to the fund for the purchase of books. Padre Jones' library has been completely destroyed in disaster on August 19th.



POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

Electricity is available in many areas for lighting, factory sites or installing power appliances. You are invited to use the Company's efficient staff to make available to large consumers. They can be offered to retail growers in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 740 volts. 4 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 720 volts for 500 and 720 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Uganda, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

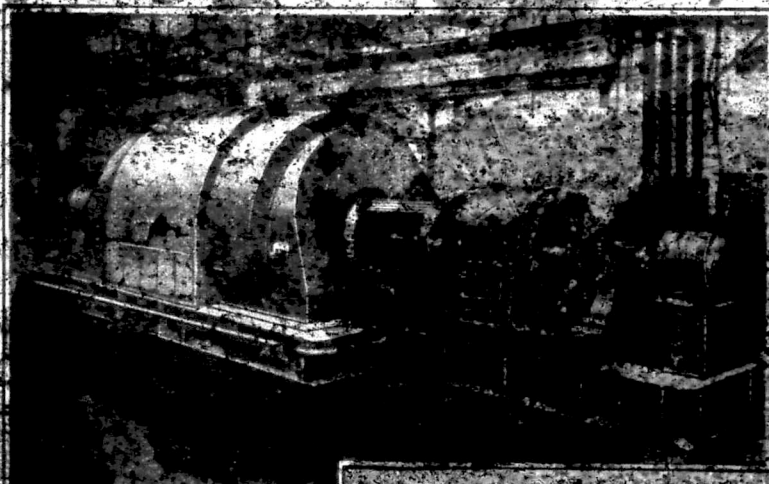
The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

The Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilimo, Mochi, Morogoro.

LONDON OFFICE 16, Queen Street, E.C.4



LARGE ELECTRICAL PLANT



**15,000-KVA
Synchronous Condenser
on test prior to shipment to
New Zealand**

*BTH products include
all kinds of electric
plant and equipment,
Mazda lamps and
Mazdotax lighting
equipment.*

**SPECIFY
BTH**

BTH RUGBY

THE BRITISH THOMSON HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND



KENYA: Messrs. Ashraf & Co. (Private) Limited, Nairobi
Messrs. East Africa Corporation, Nairobi

MALAYA: British East Africa Corporation
(11039), Ltd., De-es-Sallam
P.O. Box 249, Labuan
(Africa's Ltd. for inquiry only)
P.O. Box 162

RUHWE-LA: Messrs. Electric Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.
P.O. Box 100, Dar-es-Salaam

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA: Messrs. East Africa Corporation
(11039), Ltd., De-es-Sallam, P.O. Box 249, Labuan
(Africa's Ltd. for inquiry only)
P.O. Box 162

Obituary

Mr. Roger Gibb

MR. ROGER GIBB, who was Chairman of the Education Railway Commission from 1930 to 1932, has died after a long illness at the age of 67. He was the son of the late Sir George Gibb, who was one of the earliest railway stationmasters in the London School of Economics and a founder member of the Railway Students Society. After leaving school with the Great Western Railway he studied in the University of London to the Bar of the Inner Temple, and then held an appointment in the Ministry of Transport. He years later rejoined the Great Western Railway. In 1932 he was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to conduct an investigation into the railways of the East African continent.

Mr. H. G. Milshead

MR. H. G. MILSHEAD, who has been in the operative Southern Rhodesia since 1912, died in an accident near Harare on the 17th of July. He was travelling with Mrs. A. M. Milshead, his widow, to discuss the opening of a new branch in Mashonaland. Mr. Milshead who was in charge of the postal services as an accountant in the P.W.D. in Harare in 1921, after being employed by the Standard Bank of South Africa. He became an assistant treasurer in Kenya in the same year, secretary of the Central London Board in 1923 and was second in command of an establishment officer in 1925. From 1925 later he became chief storekeeper P.W.D. in Harare in charge of the Central Revenue Office in 1927. At the time of his retirement a year ago he was Deputy Commissioner for Income Tax.

Major H. M. Grant

MAJOR HUGH MELBAY GRANT, district commissioner in Harare, in the Mashonaland, Kenya was killed by a spear-thrower by a young boy of the Masai tribe, last Friday. Major Grant, who was 40, was educated at Sandhurst and the Royal Military College and went to Kenya to join the K.M.R. in 1921, after having won the Military Cross in the 1914-18 war. He also received the Distinguished Service Order while in the 1st Buffs in the Sudan in 1921. In the last war he served in command of forces on the Egyptian border and the Italian front in Abyssinia.

Major Richard C. "Dick" Scholes, a tobacco farmer for more than 20 years, has died in Harare. He was 65 years old after having served in the 1st L.I. with the Buffs, and the cause of his death had received a medical award with the intention of joining the Buffs.

Mr. A. J. E. G. O'Connell, a Tancanyia case officer, who died in Harare, was born in Weybridge, Surrey. James Saltram, who was killed in Harare, was born in Harare, who was born in Harare. He was a member of the Harare Club and served in the Harare Club.

Mr. A. J. E. G. O'Connell, a Tancanyia case officer, who died in Harare, was born in Weybridge, Surrey. James Saltram, who was killed in Harare, was born in Harare, who was born in Harare. He was a member of the Harare Club and served in the Harare Club.

Extensive Groundnuts Production

The team from Britain which has been conducting an investigation into the large-scale production of groundnuts in Tanganyika has extended its work to Northern Rhodesia at the request of Mr. W. W. W. The team consists of Mr. A. W. Wakefield, Chief Inspector-General of Agriculture for the Colonies, and Mr. J. G. Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office, and Mr. A. H. J. Preliminary discussions have taken place with the Chief Secretary, the Director of Local Services, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Director of Agriculture, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia. The team afterwards went to Salisbury and on their return they will visit potential production areas in the Mumbwa, Fort Rosebery, and Mwinilunga districts. Units of cultivation of 35,000 acres each are being set up by the mission, with an over-all production of 100,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons are for the first year, the first year working, and an annual production of 40,000 tons after four years.

More than 700,000 acres of land in the Province will be planted up.

It has been announced that a vast area of land has already been selected near Lindi in Southern Tanganyika, where 20 "production units" of 35,000 acres each are to be set up.

Mr. Wakefield and the mission are expected to return to Harare in the middle of October, when further details will be made available.

Harare in Flood

Inhabitants of the village of Gwelo, some four miles east of Harare, have been evacuated from their homes by flooding of the Save by the Blue Nile, which has risen to 4.0 ft. The Irrigation Department expects the river will rise to at least 55.7 ft., which will be 10 inches higher than in 1917, the highest level recorded.

555 IN THE WORLD

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

HAVE MENTIONED THE 555 BRAND IN THE WORLD

Manufactured in America by TOBACCO COMPANY

No Illusions about the African Mr. Crech Jones in Kenya

WE PUBLISH FURTHER EXTRACTS from speeches made by Mr. A. Crech Jones, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his tour of Kenya.

At Nyeri, Mr. Crech Jones said: "I have no illusions about the African and his present stage of social developments. His sense of social responsibility and public duty is to be built up by a process of education and economic growth."

The same day he said: "An alteration in the constitution of the Colony is to be expected at a fairly early date, and the part to be played by Europeans should be directed to securing a better standard of social living for the African to enable him to realize and fulfil his social responsibility to his own community."

At Kitik, Mr. Crech Jones said: "It has been significant to me as I have gone round the country that the Africans are beginning to appreciate the Indians as becoming a menace to them. It is a very difficult problem and one that cannot be solved by immigration legislation."

Introducing Mr. Crech Jones at Thomson Falls, Captain Louis Sykes spoke for the few hundred European farmers and instanced their local buffer factories containing the most modern equipment, where a staff of 1000 Europeans and 1000 Africans produced only as much as half a dozen in America factories of the same capacity, and the local factory where 1000 Africans and a boy turned out only 100 or 200 articles a day from a machine which ran the hands of a white workman and a boy in England could produce 1000 articles daily.

Mr. Crech Jones said although the change of British Government had meant the putting of new policies in certain established policies, and possibly the removal of certain places, the Labour Government was determined to carry on the Colonial administration that would be faithful to the traditions of the past.

European Settlements in Kenya

"I believe," he said, "that the British community can make an enormous contribution to the betterment of the country and its economic welfare, and I think it is not reasonable to have any apprehension regarding the future of the European in the country. We do regard European settlement as a vital part of the life of the country, and vital as regards giving an economic background on which the future prosperity of the country depends. I want to remove any apprehension and make it perfectly clear that the major problem so far as the Africans are concerned is how they wish you can make better use of the natural resources of the Colony and how to use the land better."

The Thomson Falls Association presented a memorandum to Mr. Crech Jones, giving figures to bear out their contention that the 38,000 Africans living in the area enjoyed a higher standard of living under whites influence than they might have had under the 40,000 original Masai inhabitants.

Mr. Walter Odede, substitute African nominated member of Kenya Legislative Council, had an interview with Mr. Crech Jones in Nairobi, in which he laid claim to the return of the white highlands in general, and six areas in particular. The six areas were the Maa Hills, which he maintained belonged to the Wakamba, certain small areas in Nyeri, areas in the Rift Valley, which used to be grazed by the Masai, 100 square miles in Kaparren, certain small areas in Lunenburg and 10 square miles in Kaimosi.

In a leader headed "I was Sent; I was Shown; I was Returned," in the Indian-owned local newspaper, *Colonial Times*, the following passage occurs:—

"Nothing that Mr. Crech Jones did or said during the entire stay in Kenya has justified the faith we had solemnly placed in him. Neither in his utterances nor in his contacts did he manifest either the desire or even pretence of fair play. He met just the people Gandhi or Churchill would have segregated parading with; and he said just the things that would instantly qualify his broad back for an affectionate pat of approval from Sir Alfred Vickers. His methods have been an efficient continuation of Tory technique and his has been a reversion to the diplomacy we thought had culminated in the defeat of conservatism."

"Of the two major victims of Mr. Crech Jones's policy, the Indians and the Africans, the latter are the more severely affected. They are being treated as the 'natives' of the land, and are being treated with the same contempt and disregard as the 'natives' of the land. The Indians, on the other hand, are being treated as the 'natives' of the land, and are being treated with the same contempt and disregard as the 'natives' of the land."

from his presence, and the surpassing care with which he kept them out of his address, have served merely to confirm our faith that his general outlook cannot change his spots."

But even that does not explain, much less justify such complete indifference to what happens to be the largest immigrant community in the world, as evidenced by his significant stature in the House of the Under-Secretary of State that, extolling etc. has been totally dwarfed into insignificance. This can only mean one thing, that when he speaks his lofty claims in Parliament, he will have returned to it with irregularly scheduled moments of his visit here.

Mr. Crech Jones is due to leave East Africa to-day. At members of the Chamber of Commerce in Dar-es-Salaam that the declaration of the Foreign Minister with regard to withdrawal of the Indians had the support of all parties in the House. "We must," he said, "that we would not accept the transfer of power on terms which included an increase in the number of Great Britain's territories, the renunciation of the British Commonwealth, and the loss of the right to be consulted in the future of the territories. We are merely carrying out the wishes of the British people. If we do not do this, we shall be regarded as an approval contrary to the policy which the British Government made known at their meeting in London."

Modified 1937 Alternative Could Grow Out of Self-government

A large meeting of the Kenya African People's Organization, to discuss the proposed alternative proposals to White Paper 1946, was held on Monday, August 19, at the Grand Hotel, Nairobi, presided over by Mr. F. O. Trench, and Mr. Francis Nguni, and Mr. Alfred Baggott. Two resolutions were passed, one regarding the alternative proposals as a whole, based upon the European elected members and the executive committee of the Electors' Union, the other approving the principle of self-government for the whole of the Colony, and the Native Areas. The resolutions, outlining the modifications to the original alternative proposals, said that in order to meet the wishes of the communal communities, they had agreed to the grant of executive powers to the Native Council. They had also resolved that they would for an 80% majority vote of the total members of the Legislative Council to 75% to bring the power to stay in the hands of the European community.

Sir Edward Bennett spoke in support of the Government for Kenya, which he referred to as the "second line of defence." He pointed out that Rhodesia was their model, but Sir Francis Nguni said that the one great weakness in that Colony was the common franchise, which included any African and Indian who qualified educationally, and eventually, in Kenya there must be communal representation.

Mr. Jack Coulter, son of the late Mr. John Coulter, founder editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, declared that he had in Nairobi was prepared to give such a small amount of self-government as would be in the line of such an Rhodesian constitution, which would amount to a superiority of the African population. The opinion of the world to-day was opposed to the granting of another, especially in America, and he would not stand for the continuance of one race over another. "The only hope for what was some form of assistance that their interests would not be disregarded."

General Giffard Retires

General Sir George Giffard, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles and the Southern Rhodesia Regiment and the senior General of the British Army, has retired from the active list. He was Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces at the outbreak of the war, and was then British Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War until appointed G.O.C. British Forces in East Africa and E. 1940 G.O.C. in East Africa. He is now Commandant 11th Army Group, which General Sir Alan Gurney was a commander. He has commanded one of the foremost battalions in the British Army in the training of African soldiers.

Letter to the Editor (Continued from page 1278)

Kenya Government Pensions

A Tale of Procrastination

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—While the Home Government, municipal authorities and all other employers in this country have for some years admitted the principle that the increased and increasing cost of living warrants augmented remuneration and have taken the necessary measures, the Kenya Government, although already paying a bonus to their serving staff and re-employed pensioners, still fail to return a definitive reply to the petition which we found it necessary to present as long ago as March, 1945. This is due to the inclusion of all pensions as well as those of the various Imperial categories.

Various explanations have been tendered—first the necessity of waiting for the other East African territories, then the necessity of obtaining facts, "weighing the considerations of the Imperial staff" and now the formation of an Advisory Board on the Civil Service Advisory Board's lines. None of these reasons actually referred to in the Memorandum justify the classing of a pension as a matter of course, and the Secretary of State has not even answered the question.

But in the last resort, it is an Agreement with Mr. Creech Jones and the Home Office to effect a settlement on the part of the Government.

Yours faithfully,
I. LEWIS
Pensions Secretary,
Kenya Government Pensions

Challenge to Mrs. Dennington Labour Conference and Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, I have just read a report in the Press stating that at the final session of the Labour Party Conference in Bourne-mouth Mrs. Evelyn Dennington, a delegate from London, made a passionate indictment of White Colonial policy, declaring: "Hundreds of millions are crying out for freedom. In Kenya another 500 white settlers are just taking land on the uplands and driving out 4,000 Natives who had improved the land and built houses, schools, and churches; their schools and churches had been closed down by the administration for the last two years."

Will Mrs. Dennington give particulars of the whiteabouts of even one acre in the Highlands of Kenya which even a single African has been evicted to make room for one white settler? Will she state what one of the alleged 4,000 Africans can be found? Will she state the locality of one house, school or church closed down by the Administration in the past two years which had been built by a Native?

I have been a member of the Labour Party for many years and during my four years' service in East Africa I have learned how seriously the word "Natives" and its white settlers has been deliberately vilified and slandered in England by ignorant colonial soldiers and I feel the disgrace to the good name of the Labour Party and the contempt in which it will be held in Kenya by the white community when they read such dishonest statements as those quoted above. For four years I have worked hard as a part of the Colony, and every when a Native's rights, particularly his greatest right, will and should be advanced by Native employees to their own advantage.

Yours faithfully,
LABOURITE

Invoicing Procedure

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, in a recent issue you featured one of the leading articles on the subject of invoicing procedure, which is, of course, of considerable importance to shipping houses here, as well as to importers in East Africa.

The Committee of the East African Shippers' Association have had this matter actively in hand for some time, and it has now been officially intimated that Customs will accept, for the time being, during the war, the shippers' invoices in form other than scheduled, provided that certificates on the back of suppliers or manufacturers' invoices are filled in, and all charges up to time of landing are furnished.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. ELLIS
Chairman,
East African Shippers' Association.

Rhodesian Public Relations

Southern Rhodesia's newly formed Public Relations Department will cost the Colony £32,265 during the current year. But as the sum included in the latest Finance Bill, passed by Parliament recently. A Publicity Council is to be established at Cape Town and members of the Council will, in part, proceed with advertising the public members are publicizing the Colony suggested subsidiaries at—Lombard Street, Harare, Bulawayo, Umtali and East Victoria. Questioned by Mr. H. Smit, Leader of the Opposition, the Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. J. H. W. Beadle, said in a statement that the new Department would be by no means an information agency and would not be a "propaganda" for Government.

Exporters

G. G. GIBBS & CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Importers

General Building
Foods, Wines and
Liquors, etc.

at

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C. 2.

SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, ZANZIBAR,
DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA,
MOMBASA, NTALE, BURSA.

Lazenby



WHEN SHIPMENTS RESUME

FOR PICKLES

SISAL MACHINERY

At your service for

- DECORTICATORS
- BALING PRESSES
- ENGINES
- LOCOMOTIVES
- SISAL TRUCKS
- CORONA SPARES
- etc.

Inquiries invited

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (LONDON) LIMITED

KELVIN HOUSE

10, BOX 416

DAR ES SALAAM

(Proprietors)

London Associates

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. Ltd.

Patent London Bldg., London, E.C.2

BRAITHWAITE DRESSED STEEL TANKS

WOLFELOW ROAD, WOLFELOW, LEICESTERSHIRE
NEWBY & CO. ENGINEERS LTD.

Specialists in the design and construction of
all types of tanks, silos, and other structures
of mild steel, stainless steel, or copper
lined. Also in the repair and maintenance of
existing tanks and structures.



Convincing Crop Demonstrations Native Output Should be Six Times Greater

DEMONSTRATION NATIVE FARMING plots run by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture have produced yields over a period of 18 years which are 7.4 times greater than from and under ordinary tillage.

This claim is made by the Colony's Director of Native Agriculture, Mr. F. D. Alford, in his 1945 report. He considers that native farmers often do average easily at least five times their present yields and that the effect of this on the national economy would be enormous.

The number of centres where such demonstrations are conducted has increased since the first 93 in 1927. Twelve experimental crops were grown on demonstration plots from 1927 to the value of 2.4 bushels per acre, the highest since 1937. The average yield on ordinary farming land throughout the Colony for 1945 was 2.9 bushels per acre. The department's staff had increased from 30 to 44 Europeans and from 219 to 311 Africans, which had resulted in better supervision and direction of all phases of rural development. When Community demonstration work had been accelerated by the appointment of 31 new community demonstrators. A total of 1,338 villages were planned during the year, 13,975 improved houses and 135 churches and school houses built, 2,249 improved grain huts constructed, 21 agricultural shows and sports grounds laid out and 425 village roads graded.

Progress in Housing

In 10 years 30,000 improved houses had been erected of plastered clay, timber-ceilings, sun-dried brick, dried brick and walls of brick with still standing. Of these 15,000 were two rooms or more, three rooms being usual. In some instances the pole and *dagga* hut had been entirely eliminated. An immense saving in poles and timber had been effected, and an improvement in the health of the people. During the year 187 pupils had successfully completed the two-year building course. Some 200,000 ft. work was going on in 40 Native Townships and under the supervision of district head officers directed by 13 demonstrators and 45 overseers. Native labour had been called to the extent of 39,720 head. The numbers of demonstrators in the livestock branch of the department had been doubled. It was found that Natives generally appreciated the serious consequences of overstocking and when pressure was brought to bear Government met little opposition.

A site for a power plant and a factory for the manufacture of farm parts had been cleared at Nyanyadzli in the Sabi Valley and water had been diverted from an existing furrow in a 20-foot drop down the face of a kopje. A turbine and a saw mill and woodworking machinery had been ordered. The department planned to train apprentices from all parts of the country who would return to their reserves after a two-year course to set up their own cart-making shops.

Rising Value of the Empire N. Proclamation Customs Report

The annual report of the Customs Department of Northern Rhodesia for 1945, the last complete year of war, has just been published. It reveals that the value of imports in that year amounted to £6,639,507—the highest of records. The value for 1944 was £5,965,463, the previous highest figure.

The index of prices for raw fibres, yarns, textiles and wearing apparel, which showed a rise of 42% equivalents in value to £39,091 over the 1943 figure. The 1945 quantities of cotton piece goods was the highest of records, amounting to 1,522,432 yards, compared with 1,424,067 yards the year before. Other foodstuffs were imported in 1945 more than in 1944. Sugar increased by over 2,500,000 lb.

About 85% of the imports originated within the British Empire, 50% of the balance 10% came from America and 21% from the Belgian Congo. Since 1940 the trade of the country within the Empire has increased from 77%.

Exports decreased by 13% from £13,951,285 in 1943 to £12,151,660 in the year under review. The most important exports were copper, wheat and tobacco. Gold was the most valuable of the territory's listed exports. Every ton of gold is worth £32,000.

The following figures reveal the continuous growth of the revenue from customs duties: 1916-1920, average £41,000 per annum; 1921-1925, £70,000; 1926-1930, £120,000. During the next nine years there was a steady increase of about £1,000 each year, while the average for the four war years (1941-1945) was £600,000.

Native Welfare

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has set up a Native Development and Welfare Council, consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs (Chairman), the Commissioner for Native Development (Deputy Chairman) and members of the Legislative Council nominated to represent Native interests, an elected member of the Legislative Council, two representatives of the missionary societies, the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture, Adult Education, Animal Health, Game and Game Control, the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province, the Police Commissioner, and the Director of the Rhodesian Institute. This new body is to advise upon all schemes for Native economic and social development, and is to have at least two reports annually from the provincial officials which were recently created.

A disease of Africans has been recommended by the Director of Medical Services in Kenya as a harmless species of worms of all kinds. Under its Native name, *pana*, it is now on sale in the colony.

**The Manica Trading
Company Limited**

INCORPORATED IN SOUTH AFRICA. Registered Office: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BERRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14 P.O. Box 776 P.O. Box 310 P.O. Box 118

**The Leading Steamship
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents**

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Also:

CLEARING, FORWARDING, SHIPPING
INSURANCE
ETC.

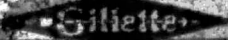
DAR ES SALAAM

CHUNYA and TANGA



Why do thousands of men use the Gillette system of shaving in preference to others? Because it gives the closest, smoothest, safest shave. Gillette blades are made to find the always worth the effort - production still justified.

GILLETTE
Blades



UGANDA COMPANY

Announcing new
**Aircraft
Charter
Service**

There is no other service in East Africa which offers the highest speed and passenger comfort and safety. Full details obtainable from the Uganda Office.

LONDON

15, ROOD LANE

E.C.2

KAMPALA

P.O. BOX NO. 1

East Africa Office



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The East Africa Women's League has now branches with 2,500 members.

A sub-committee of Natives Affairs is to be set up in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Natives Affairs.

At least 12 more Kenyan women teachers have been opened in Kenya at which 17 girls are now undergoing training.

Since the cessation of the Southern Rhodesian War, 40,000 individual animals have been required for 4,000 individual ships, valued at £150,000.

The Government of the Sudan has unveiled two war medals for Natives of the Belgian Colonial Forces and for the Natives of the British Forces.

The Government of Kenya has notified the residents of the Eastern Districts that they should be aware that the island of Pemba has been purchased from the Government of Kenya for conversion to a national park.

In the Southern Rhodesia, the statistics are available that 11,349 persons had visited the island as visitors, 757 as tenants and 1,000 as residents.

In the Bulawayo Legislative Council it has been decided that the number of citizens subscribed for assets should not exceed 5,000, of whom 3,852 deserted.

The first woman member, Mrs. Gordon, and the first African member, Mr. Isiah Okumu, took their seats in the meeting of the Mornbasi Municipal Board last month.

Under the new about 2,500 parcels of trust and private land in Kenya by the Army is to be sold on, and many will be transferred to the civil authorities.

A member who has doubted as to the and the son of the late King has visited Southern Rhodesia during the past few days to form and mining implications and legislation.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to consider the possibility of Native Welfare for the purpose of organizing sports between the two countries.

The Government of a new airfield at Livingstone, Southern Rhodesia, will cost £30,000. The airfield is to be situated in the Victoria Falls, and will be a convenient base for commercial traffic.

The Government of the Airways can not then be expected to start a new service to London working through the East African route.

The British Government has cancelled the transport of children from Singapore to the aircraft Equatorial Africa in such aircraft by the way of the country and the reason is being considered.

A shipment from which when nearly half had up like balloons and with a dozen more, was being taken away in the London dock. It was found that the ship was damaged and that the cargo was lost.

Mr. J. J. Webb, who for the past three years has been in East Africa, is returning to the United Kingdom after a long visit which has been the longest recent in the collection since before the war.

When he was recently unable to obtain a passage by air, Mr. Webb sailed from London to Bulawayo via Cape Town to Harare in a steamer. The journey which is normally made by river steamer, takes 12 to 16 days down the river and 20 days up it.

At the first of the year in London, 2 tons of all descriptions of goods, including 200 tons of East Africa and Mozambique, 11 tons of which was bought by the Government, were shipped in April and the rest were disappointing. Large soft goods required £12 to £15 per cwt. Bangle tasks were ready, but billiard ball crivelloes advanced about £10 per ton.

In a talk broadcast from Nairobi on Forest Squatters, Mr. C. W. Elliott, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Nairobi said that it was commonly stated that his department employed far more squatters than it needed and that the manager much of their time cultivating and fencing over 100,000 acres. In the London forest squatters had worked for some 200 days each from 7 a.m. until 4 p.m. and when fire-fighting or harrowing fire-fires they had often worked on Sundays and at night.

Power Merger Not Wished

A suggestion made by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Deane, at the opening of the industrial Exhibition in Harare last week that the electricity undertakings of the colony should be combined has aroused strong opposition. Mr. J. Hanson, Chairman of the Council, Committee of the Bulawayo City Council, has stated that he will oppose the suggestion. He said he was in contact with the Council. It was pointed out that in any case, he still intends to do so. He pointed out that to arise, as the Minister said, the Government would have to raise the money in 10 years. A further suggestion was made that the Government should consider the consolidation of various electricity supply commissions undertaken in the colony with a view to forming an financial institution to be set up for trading on dangerous grounds, and that the Government should oppose any undertaking of consolidation of electricity undertakings in the colony. He said he would support the retention by the local authorities of electricity undertakings.

Poltner, Ltd.
 Northern Rhodesia
 111, King Street, Harare, N. Rhodesia
 Main Factories: Representatives
 Distributors: Customers
 Forwarding and Insurance Agencies

C.O. Box 47
 NDDLA
 N. Rhodesia

CHARTER
 TELEGRAMS
 SERVICE

Brooke Leinos, Ltd.
 Graham Fry (Africa) Ltd.
 Campbell Bros. (African) Ltd.
 Guthrie Wainwright & Co., Ltd.
 Cooper & Nephew (S.A.) (Pvt) Ltd.
 Leitch & Co. (African) Ltd.
 Guthrie (Africa) Ltd.
 Lawton (Africa) & Co., Ltd.
 Leitch & Co., Ltd.
 Mount, George & Co. (Africa) Ltd.
 M. McIlwain & Co., Ltd.
 McKie (African) Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia Industries Ltd.
 Ohlsson's Cape Breweries Ltd.
 Paper Industries Ltd.
 Oxley Products Ltd.
 Rhodesian Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
 Rhodesian Milk Co. Ltd.
 Rogers & Matthews (S.A.) Ltd.
 Southern Cranes & Packers Ltd.
 The Southern Camping Co. Ltd.
 A.C. Smith Mfg. Co., Ltd.
 United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd.
 Water & Harley, Ltd.
 Western Cereal Co., Ltd.
 White Horse Distillers Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS
 General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
 The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.

the **WORLD'S** *Finest* **MUSIC**



JONAS MARRAS (Piano) **PAULINE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS** (Vocal) **DE 289-29**

GRADY RIPLEY (Piano) **THE PHARMACIA ORCHESTRA** (Conducted by George Weibull)

SEA PICTURES LONDON (Hawaii) **MARK WHATS TELL TO THEE** (Hawaii) (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

SOLOMON (Piano) **BALLADE NO. 1** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

VERONICA HORNWITZ (Piano) **DANCE MACABRE** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

AMRE STEINER (Soprano) and **WEBSTER BOOTH** (Bass) **WELL IN THE PLACE** **LOVE SEALS YOUR HEART** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

MAURICE WINNICK and his **ORCHESTRA** **BY THE WATERS OF WINNECONKA** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

PAUL FENIGER with the **STRATTON DANCE ORCHESTRA** **YOU CAN BE SURE OF ME** **LAUGHING ON THE OUTSIDE** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

AS IF I DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH ON MY MIND **SYNTHIA'S IN LOVE** (Slow Foxtrot) (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

TOMMY BORSET and his **ORCHESTRA** **MY THE FAT MAN'S CHLOE** (Song of the Swamp) (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

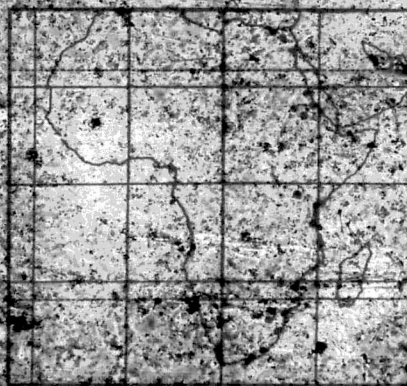
LIONEL HAMPTON and his **ORCHESTRA** **LOVE SEALS YOUR HEART** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

MIDNEY BECHET and his **NEW ORLEANS FEETWARMERS** **RIP UP THE ROAD** **TEXAS** (Auro-Columbia, 2638-40)

"HIS MASTERS VOICE"

Records

MITCHELL COTTIS & Co., LTD.
WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2



I
M
P
O
R
T
E
R
S

E
X
P
O
R
T
E
R
S

ASSOCIATED OFFICES

- MITCHELL COTTIS & Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Cape Town
- Wm. COTTIS & Co. Ltd., Durban and Port Natal
- MITCHELL COTTIS & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Malindi, Zanzibar, Addis Ababa, Ashofa, Port Swahili, Kisumu, Cairo, Alexandria, Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, (Ethiopia), Asseb, Port Said, Jeddah, Suez
- JOHN ROSS COTTIS & Co. Ltd., Alexandria
- THE HENRI STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd., Cape Town - South Africa
- THE MITCHELL COTTIS & Co. Ltd., Lyons, Milan
- DUNWALL COTTIS & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
- East and West Africa Carrying Services
- HOLME & CO., S. & R., Naples
- DUNWALL COTTIS INC., New York

Mining

Artisans Strike on Copperbelt Full Story of Negotiations

The Artisans of the Northern Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Rhodania Corporation, Ltd., and the Anglo-South African Mines, Ltd. announced that the companies' mines were put on a strike and maintenance basis from midnight, August 15. Notice of discharge is being given to all daily-paid workers, except those employed for essential services. The series of events leading up to this situation has been as follows:

On July 30, 1946, a new agreement was signed between the companies and the Mine Workers' Union, incorporating a 40-hour basic rate of pay for surface work, a 35-hour week for underground work, and a 30-hour week for office work.

On July 1, the union gave three months' notice as required by the agreement, of an amendment that the minimum wage rate for surface work should be increased to 5s. 6d. per day. The mining companies replied that they would not grant the increase, but were prepared to discuss the amendment on a conference basis.

On July 2, a joint conference in Cape Town was held, at which representatives of the companies and the union met to discuss the proposed amendment. The companies stated that they would not grant the increase if copper prices were comparatively favourable. The companies also stated that they had no power to increase wages. The larger question of general industrial relations in certain other conditions and conditions of work was discussed on September 1, 1946. This conference was held in London, and was attended by representatives of the companies and the union. The conference was held on a confidential basis, and was attended by a number of other employees of the companies, who would include the representatives of the companies and the union. The conference was held on a confidential basis, and was attended by a number of other employees of the companies, who would include the representatives of the companies and the union.

The conference was held on a confidential basis, and was attended by a number of other employees of the companies, who would include the representatives of the companies and the union. The conference was held on a confidential basis, and was attended by a number of other employees of the companies, who would include the representatives of the companies and the union. The conference was held on a confidential basis, and was attended by a number of other employees of the companies, who would include the representatives of the companies and the union.

July 15, the Conciliation Proceedings—the companies repeated their offer, but no agreement was reached. The miners' meetings were held on all mines that evening and, as a result, the artisans went out on strike the same day.

July 18, copper production ceased. Such work as could be found, apart from the production of copper, has since been provided by the companies for as many as possible of their African employees, numbering approximately 28,000, under the supervision of staff employees and of daily-paid employees other than artisans.

July 31, the mining companies warned the union that work on which the companies could continue to employ Africans was being scarce and it could only be a matter of time before the companies would be faced with the problem of employing large numbers of Africans idle, which would be an intolerable situation. If work was not resumed by the artisans, the mining companies would have to consider possibly the question of placing the idle Africans in some form of maintenance camps and gradually displacing the African employees, which would mean having to give notice also to the European daily-paid employees, except those required for essential services.

August 2, the union notified the mining companies that no daily-paid employees would be allowed to handle or in any way facilitate the transportation of coal, even for essential services, from the local railway stations to the mine properties.

August 3, a joint meeting of the mining companies and union representatives was held, at which the Acting Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Northern Rhodesia Government, put forward a suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the dispute should be submitted to arbitration on the following three conditions:—(a) work to be resumed promptly on the principle of arbitration being agreed; (b) both parties to agree to abide by the Arbitrator's award; (c) arbitration to concern only the question of artisans' wages.

The mining companies agreed to accept arbitration on these conditions, and informed the union that the union also accepted, they were prepared to grant the increase of 3s. per shift to artisans from the day they resumed work.

August 4, the mining companies were informed by the Government that the union executive found itself unable to accept the offer of arbitration of the Secretary of State. The union executive had not, however, rejected the offer and requested the Secretary of State to leave the offer of arbitration open for 24 hours. In view of the warning which had already been conveyed to the union on July 31, the mining companies issued a notice at 4 p.m. on August 12 to all employees to the effect that, unless the companies were notified not later than noon on August 13 that the artisans were prepared to resume work not later than 7 a.m. on August 15, the companies

would have no option but to discharge all daily-paid workers, except those required for essential services and the mines would be closed down and placed on a strike and maintenance basis. The notice also stated that if the artisans resumed work not later than 7 a.m. on August 15, the companies would pay 1s. per shift work remain. If the men did not return to work and a general strike of all days was declared, a third of the daily wages would be paid.

Company Progress Reports

Anglo-South African Mines, Ltd.—Production during July was 1,441 oz. and 1,024,331 lbs. of ore treated.

New Surber 2,726 tons of ore were treated during the second quarter of 1946. For 2,726 tons, the ounces of gold and 1,584 ounces of silver, 1,315 tons were developed. Mine development was restricted to the minimum and all available underground labour diverted to stoping. All-in-all, the tonnage for nine months to June 30, 1946, for one shift, was 24,835 tons.

Globe and Phoenix.—6,000 tons of ore were treated during July for 3,042 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,600. Blomfontein, 2nd level driven 41 ft. 11 in. over, 2nd level raised 27 ft. 11 in.; 3rd level driven 7 ft. 4 in.; 3rd level driven 4 ft. 11 in.; 3rd level driven 16 ft. 10 in.; 4th level driven 38 ft.; 2 dwt. 16th level driven 52 ft. 7 dwt.; 16th level driven 17 ft.; 1 dwt.; 5th level driven 31 ft. 4 in.; 4 dwt.

London and Rhodania.—2,900 tons of ore were treated at Vabackkwe during July for a mining profit of £26. Development main shaft on level No. 4 north rise, 1,141 ft. 5 dwt., 9 in. level 7, loop drive south, 8 ft. loop drive north, 2 dwt. assure motor disconnected. Middle shaft level 6, No. 1 rise, 12 ft., 18 dwt.; 33 in. Vubackkwe shaft level 6, No. 2 rise, 24 ft., 24 dwt.; 32 in. level 4 main drive north, 4 ft., 1.2 dwt.; 8 in. Main drive south, 11 ft., 1 dwt.; 63 in. Vubackkwe shaft cutting, No. 4 station, completed.

Rosierman.—Figures for the half-year ended June 30 (with those for previous half-year in brackets): Tons milled, 23,850 (23,420); gold recovered, 9,484 oz. (9,857 oz.); working output, £21,056 (£24,465); Capital expenditure, £100,000 (£100,000). Capital expenditure includes heavy outfit on motor transport and is unreplaceable during the working period during the period.

Main shaft, south, 34 ft., to a total of 1,977 ft. on 2d level, 1,940 ft. main north rise, extended 27 ft. to a total of 391 ft. Reef channels, carrying low values, were intersected at 265 ft. and 290 ft. Main south cross advanced 36 ft., to a total of 57 ft. No. 19 level, 38 ft. from top of the East Drive, extended beyond the main shaft, cutting out from the preceding section, was advanced 470 ft. and intersected the faulted section of the east rise at 140 ft. An east drive started and extended 37 ft. on a wide channel, intersected low values. Assess drive, south, was advanced 37 ft. where the reef was split by a double intrusion. The hanging wall branch, about 22 ft. wide, was followed and values were low. Development on the west side of the shaft was confined to two rises. The top rise, which was extended 96 ft. to a total of 113 ft. to a height of 17 ft. on the 12 level, the average for the full distance being 12 dwt. over 17 ft. At 95 ft. west a rise was started and cut at a distance of 34 ft. averaging 27.6 dwt. over 24 ft. 7 in. to a total of 24 No. 19 level, 25 ft. deep, at 175 ft., south was advanced 150 ft., to a total of 37 ft. of which 190 ft. averaged 16 dwt. over 17 ft. in all else low values. Other reef channels, 10 dwt. driving on a fault, exposed in the north crosscut, about 40 ft. of which one run of 186 ft. averaged 13 dwt. over 9 ft., and another of 270 ft., 19 dwt. over 9 ft. The absence of underground labour is seriously impeding operations at the mine.

Tanang

The accounts of the Tanang Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. for 1945 show a profit of £27,658. In 1944 the company lost £1,448. This year was a record for the syndicate set aside to meet the estimated loss of the Tanang Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. for 1944. The syndicate's share capital was £100,000 and £1,190 was available for dividends. On the credit side investments at cost in the Tanang Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. were £20,257, share certificates, £12,600 (quoted at 75), unquoted shares in the Government Securities, £14,445, a total of £37,302. On August 19, 1946, the market value for the quoted shares was £20,257.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance Co., Ltd. have declared ordinary dividends for the year ended June 30, 1946, in the sum of £10,000 for the previous year.

Mining Personalities

Mr. C. C. Bell has left his position as manager of the Anglo-South African Mines, Ltd.

ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

BEIRA

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Large storage facilities in sheds or on open ground. Private railway sidings.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

Steamship Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Royal Mail Line, American
 South African Line, Messageries Maritimes, Line, Wm. Wilhelmsen Line.

Beira Office: P.O. Box 270, Beira, Rhodesia.
 Durban Office: P.O. Box 270, Durban, Natal, S. Africa.
 Johannesburg Office: P.O. Box 270, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
 Represented in Rhodesia by Allen, Wack & Shepherd, (Rhodesia) Ltd., P.O. Box 586, Beira.
 Agents for the following steamships: Messageries Maritimes, Wm. Wilhelmsen Line, etc.
 Durban Correspondence: P.O. Box 270, Durban, Natal, S. Africa. Cables: 270.
 Port Elizabeth Correspondence: P.O. Box 506, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa. Cables: 506.
 Cape Town Correspondence: P.O. Box 586, Cape Town, S. Africa. Cables: 586.
 East London: Mess. & Co., P.O. Box 30, East London, S. Africa. Cables: 30.

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

is an experience you will enjoy. There is a wealth of interest for the tourist, including the world-famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the mountains of the Umtali District, the Malopos Game Reserves, and Nature Vile.

Rail services are provided with fully-equipped dining cars and comfortable sleeping accommodations. The Victoria Falls are less than 2 days from Cape Town and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira.



RHODESIA RAILWAYS

BUY ADVERTISED PRODUCTS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a sharp rise in the volume and value of exports of tobacco, chrome ore, coal and tin ore. These increases have been caused by the demands of the war years, which have also seen a fall in production of asbestos and wool.

The gradual changeover to a peace-time economy with its varied demands may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous

study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Southern Rhodesia.

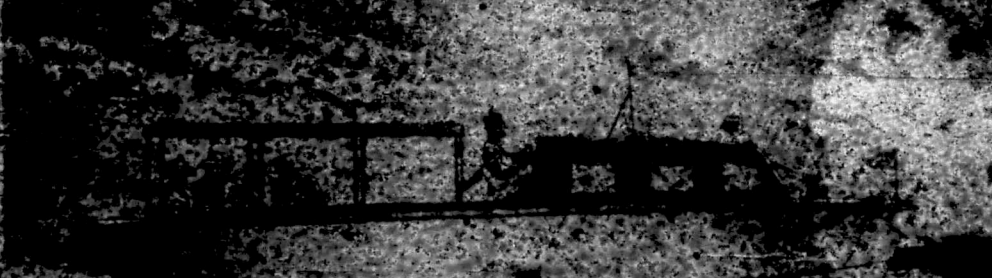


BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE 54 LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.3



STEEL

CENTRAL LAUNCH DESIGNED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATE
 Equipped with two 200 H.P. Perkins Diesel Engines
 7500 lbs. payload 7500 lbs. gear China engine
 (machinery and spares if required)



ALDOUS Successors Ltd. THE SHIPYARD
 11, KINGSEA LANE

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

22

END

REDUCTION

21

DATE

1/6/73