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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL WHO HAVE THE CAUSE of African progress most at heart must be seriously perturbed at the trend of African behaviour as disclosed by reports which have been coming in for some time. It would be an overstatement to say that the African Leaders are a catastrophe of the moment. It is true that the magnificent opportunities which are now offered should be ruined by what the Governor of Uganda describes as "indolence and irresponsibility". But Major Orde Browne's statements, the recent speech of Sir John Hall to the Education Association of Uganda and the report of the Labour Department of Uganda for 1945, extracts from which appear in this issue, give rise to grave apprehension. Perhaps the most worrying aspect of all is that the educated African leaders seem unconcerned. The hope that the advancement of the African could be accelerated depended to a very large degree on the assumption that their leaders would play a leading part—and one that no European could play—in persuading their fellows to co-operate with Government in schemes which were being introduced for their betterment. It was not to be expected that transition from savagery to civilization would be effected without opposition and obstruction from the Natives themselves without many of the set-backs and disappointments for which our experience in Government

of backward people elsewhere had prepared us. But in view of the enormous efforts being made by the British Government, the British taxpayer and by the European inhabitants of the territories, official and non-official, the lack of response is most discouraging.

There are three main requisites for the advancement of backward people. The first is money, and though the funds provided by the Development and Welfare Act may be limited, they do make possible plans which of Co-operation would have been dubbed hopelessly Utopian ten years ago. There must be wise leadership, and the East African territories could scarcely wish for more experienced and sympathetic Governors than those at present in office. The third ingredient is co-operation on the part of the Native people, and it is this that is so conspicuously lacking. The emphasis placed by Mr. Creech Jones in all his speeches in Native reserves on the need for co-operation with Government is clear proof that it is not forthcoming at the present time. The drive for soil conservation in the Karoo Reserve which was planned by Sir Philip Mitchell to start eight months ago is soil-travelled, and it appears that the sole cause for delay is lack of support from the tribe.

The success of the British way of life has depended not so much on the brilliance of the leaders it has produced as on the wisdom of the people in choosing from among those leaders. That ability to choose wisely might be termed **Wise Choice**. The same need for wise choice confronts the people of East Africa today in a crisis of extreme gravity. The African showed wisdom in 1939 when he chose to co-operate to the full with us in the fight to save his country. It is now for him to exercise that wisdom anew in co-operation once again with us in the fight to save the soil. This fight is far more important than the right to drink European beer or the abolition of the *kipande* system. A grave responsibility rests upon educated Africans. The temptation to newly arisen African leaders to play to the gallery and to impress their less advanced followers with trenchant speeches is great, but it must be resisted. An inability to distinguish the vitally important issues from the less important is not a recommendation for the extension of their influence. It by no means follows that

because a man is an African he is necessarily the ablest exponent of the African point of view or the best judge of the interests of the African. Many of the African intelligentsia in the Territories have not to date wholly justified the confidence reposed in them by those who educated and fostered them or by those for whom they claim to speak. On matters affecting Indians, for example, the extent to which African members of the Kenya Legislative Council have identified themselves with the Indian point of view is, according to the reports we have received, the very opposite of the attitude taken by Natives in the reserves. The stage is set for a spectacular advance in African affairs which only African obstinacy or inactivity can frustrate.

With this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA begins publication of its twenty-third volume.

Secretary of State for Africa Needed

Mr. Roy Welensky's Impressions of his Visit

IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA before his return to Southern Rhodesia on Saturday, Mr. Roy Welensky, Labour leader in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate, complained of the lack of interest in Colonial problems displayed in the British Parliament, and proposed the creation of a new office of Secretary of State for the African Colonies. He also said that one of his first jobs on his return would be to make a formal request for a visit from Mr. George Hall, and emphasized that his resolve to bring about amalgamation between Northern and Southern Rhodesia had been strengthened by the ill-informed criticism he had heard in Britain of Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Saying that he left the United Kingdom with mixed feelings, Mr. Welensky expressed his unstinted admiration for its people. Their cheerfulness in facing the many and varied difficult problems before them was unbounded. Unfortunately he could not extend his admiration to the Colonial Office and its methods of governing the Colonial Empire. On the contrary he was deeply concerned at the degree of centralization in Whitehall and was surprised at the type of matter that had to go to the highest level for decision.

If this is to continue, he went on, then the outlook for the Colonies is a grim one. I appreciate only too well that the Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament for his actions and is always subject to Parliament's direction on major and sometimes even minor matters. Unfortunately the Colonial peoples have no voice in the House of Commons, and have to rely on the interest of the odd member here and there. The truth of the matter is that, except for one or two organizations that are concerned with Colonial problems, there is very little interest in the Colonies, and the average

member is fully alive to the fact that there is very little vote appeal in a Colonial debate.

He felt also that ill-informed and often misguided criticism by other countries of British Colonial policy was given undue weight. England these days had little to be ashamed of. He was very impressed with the attitude of the Secretary of State, Mr. George Hall, and his Under-Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, who did their best to see that (Mr. Welensky's and Sir Stewart Gore-Brown's) viewpoint, and gave them as much of their time as they could, but he always felt that they were up against the time factor and that both Ministers had far too much to do.

Go-Slow Policy Condemned

I am convinced that a Secretary of State for the African Colonies should be created without delay. Our population and area alone justify this claim. The development and expansion of the Colonial Empire is going to be of vital importance to the British Empire. Tremendous happenings have completely altered the tempo of development both politically and industrially in the Colonial Empire and a continuance of the old "go-slow" policy will only lead to ill feelings and frustration among Colonial peoples.

He felt that it was very difficult to discuss minor problems affecting a country three times the size of Britain with Ministers responsible for its development and administration who had never set foot in it.

"Surely," he asked, "there is no justification for this when air travel brings these parts of the Empire within three or four days' journey of London." I am therefore on my return to Northern Rhodesia going to submit a formal request that the Secretary of State should pay us a visit and discuss some of our problems on the spot. Is it not also true that there should be some regular

arrangement for discussions between the Colonies themselves. "Something on the lines of the Dominions Conference of some time ago. Surely we all have plenty of years and we can learn from each other's mistakes. I am all for the closest collaboration between the many sections of the Colonial Empire and this strikes me as being the best way to bring it about."

Expressing amazement at the conditions under which Colonial Office officials work, he said: "As far as visitors and delegations from the Colonial Empire are concerned, there is neither a decent waiting room nor an office in the whole building in which one can write a letter. To me it is an incredible state of affairs that a great department of State responsible for the well-being of 60 million human beings should be run on the lines. I know there has been a war on but this state of affairs existed before the war."

What I cannot understand is the bad psychology we know that the U.K. is intensely proud of the Colonial peoples and what they have done, and the Colonials are not as proud of the Mother Country, so why create the impression in the mind of the delegate or visitor that the importance of the Colonial Empire is not appreciated?"

Affirming that nothing he had seen or heard here had weakened his resolution to bring about amal-

gamation of the two Rhodesias, Mr. Wensley said:

"On the contrary some of the ill-informed criticisms of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and his efforts to improve the lot of the Africans convinced me how urgent it is to bring about amalgamation and make the future of the peoples of Northern Rhodesia a part of the hands of people so devoted to reality. Godfrey Huggins has done more for the black man in Southern Rhodesia than the British Government has done in either Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, and I am convinced that in due time the African will find his full part in Southern Rhodesia, where he is being taught the need for him to become an economic unit and not to rely on a maternal Government for everything. Could anyone want a finer example of how little is known of our own territory and its people than the statements recently made, I believe, at a Labour Party meeting, that Africans are so badly paid in Northern Rhodesia that their employers have to feed them? No one attending the meeting knew that an employer of African labour in Northern Rhodesia has, by law, to supply food and quarters to his African employees, and there is good reason for this legislation. It has been proved in the past that unfortunately many Africans cannot be trusted to look after themselves if given the means and therefore have to be protected in their own interests."

Final Summary of Development Proposals Health, Industry, Power and Social Welfare in Kenya

Forestry

The committee endorsed the recommendation of the sub-committee for an annual planting programme of 5,700 acres per annum but disagreed that this average should be increased to 10,000 acres by 1951. They also disagreed with the expenditure estimated by the sub-committee for the next 35 years. They therefore submitted the following recommendations: (a) that the number of foresters should be increased from 32 to 40; (b) the total annual recurrent expenditure of the department based on 35 forest districts in eight divisions and an establishment of 40 foresters should not exceed an annual total of £150,000 during each of the next 35 years; (c) the Forest Replanting and Development Fund (which it is estimated should amount to at least £20,000) should be used to finance extraordinary expenditure on roads, buildings, plant and similar items of a capital nature. A revised estimate amounting to some £25,000 has been prepared after consultation with the Forestry and Forests, for such capital expenditure. The committee recommends that a further sum of £50,000 should be included to cover replacement of motor vehicles and trailers.

"Most of the £375,000 required for buildings and roads should be spent within the next 10 years, but it is suggested that the remaining sum of £25,000 should be kept in reserve for expenditure during the remaining years of the period up to 1951. If further funds were required for capital expenditure within that 35 year period, the question of their provision and the source of provision would have to be considered in the light of the financial circumstances at the time. The Forest Department should be required to carry out a planting programme of not less than 6,000 acres of softwoods per annum."

After the end of 1947 the total forestry revenue should be credited to general revenue and payments into Forest Planting and Development Fund should cease. The cost of the Forest Department's development staff should be borne by the Development and Reconstruction Fund until the end of 1947.

Health

Viewed from a development point of view the committee reiterated that substantial dividends are yielded by a concentration of resources on preventive rather than

curative medical services. They therefore recommend that the following priorities should be observed:—

(i) the provision of health centres; (ii) the expansion of the present training establishment for hospital assistants in Nairobi to include both inspectors and laboratory assistants (with particular reference to the training of Africans) and also for dental and medical staff; (iii) the improvement of existing hospitals, not so much by increasing the existing number of beds, but by the provision of better facilities; (iv) the completion of hospital programmes already authorized or begun and also increases in the number of beds in certain special areas of dense populations.

The vast expansion of the hospital services necessary if standards were to approach those of the more advanced countries of Western Europe and America must have a high priority. This decision is based on the fact that the committee has no hesitation in admitting that Kenya is at the stage of economic development reached in Italy and the fact that the present provision of hospital beds for Africans is not well in excess of the figure of 3,000 and therefore approximately one per 1,000 of the population.

Need for a Nutrition Board

The committee stressed the importance of adequate ambulance services linked with a widespread dispensary system supplementing the health centres referred to as priority (i) above. Dealing with the recommendations for the establishment of a Nutrition Board, the committee observed that malnutrition was probably more prevalent among Africans in native areas than among Africans employed outside and it was among the former that a nutritional survey on a sample basis would prove to be most valuable. Generally speaking it was true to say that much more attention was being paid to the feeding of employed labour than was the case a few years ago. There was still a long way to go, however, before a balanced diet would be general among such labour.

A note of warning was necessary in regard to the dietary requirements suggested in the sub-committee's report, which were high even by comparison with those enjoyed by workers in the industries in advanced countries. The committee was advised that the figures given for these requirements should be regarded as optimum in every sense, and that the prospect of such targets being reached in the near future was slight. In this connexion, the committee stated that although it attached great importance to the provision of a balanced diet, this in itself did not constitute a full incentive to increased output, which was of primary importance. Experience had shown that improving the physical condition of the worker did not necessarily increase output.

In order to meet the needs of the Colony and the East African region, the Government should constitute an economic research committee.

Tuberculosis, though not the most deadly of the more deadly diseases of the Colony, has a secondary implication which it would be inappropriate for a development committee to ignore. The committee was advised that the climate of the Kenya Highlands was eminently suitable for the treatment of tubercular conditions, and they recommended that the possibility of the Government establishing institutes for clinical treatment of tubercular diseases and for research should be examined with a view to building up a name for the Colony as a treatment centre. It is essential to encourage private enterprise in the field of establishment of such institutes, both by the Government and by private enterprise, would have not only the effect of combating tuberculosis in the Colony, but also, from an economic point of view, the important result of attracting to Kenya for treatment, tubercular patients from other Colonies and, indeed, from other parts of the world. The money brought into the Colony and spent by patients from abroad would form a valuable invisible export.

It was appreciated that this would be a long-term proposition and the first step would be to establish an institute for the study and treatment of tubercular disease. The committee understood that the Director of Medical Services proposed personally to examine the position and meanwhile recommended the building of an African institute and the erection of additional accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Nairobi and Embosa for the treatment of European and Asian cases. Capital expenditure should be kept within the sum of £850,000 and increased annual recurrent expenditure within the sum of £86,000.

They also recommend that (i) the general establishment of medical offices should be increased so as to allow medical officers to be attached one at a time, to the medical research laboratories, and funds should be provided for additional accommodation at the laboratory; (ii) charges for personal medical services rendered should be made in the case of all races, including Africans. The committee did not endorse the recommendation of the sub-committee for the appointment of a Royal Commission into the health of the Colony.

Industry and Power

The committee was in favour of the establishment of a Government Finance Corporation and recommended that £30,000 should be provided for this purpose.

The report goes on: "If it is necessary to refer to the special functions to be played by the Finance Corporation in regard to the stabilization of Kenya's economy. Not only could expenditure by this organization be timed with due regard to, and its investment policy be related to, the movements of the trade cycle, but it could be used with valuable sociological and stabilizing effect to finance certain industrial projects which, in themselves, would not necessarily attract private capital of the kind to be furnished by the Barclays Overseas Development Corporation. These benefits which would flow from such projects would primarily be returned in the form of employment, an increasing population and the stimulus of purchasing power in times of falling prices. The corporation would be managed on strict business principles and not as a philanthropic institution."

"It is stressed that the timing of expenditure by private enterprise is of an importance equal to, or even greater than, the timing of governmental expenditure as a countervailing force to the downward phase of the trade cycle. A year it would appear that the advantages accruing to business from the timing of large-scale capital expenditure during the downward, rather than the upward, phase of the trade cycle should be explained to business firms."

"The principle is a simple one. As a simple one is obvious, and its acceptance should induce many who appreciate its significance to put the policy into effect. If this principle is understood, accepted, and acted upon, the effect upon the stabilization policy of the Government should be considerable."

"In these circumstances the committee recommends the creation of the Central Board of Research, while at the same time stressing that the number of scientists attached to the board should be in proportion to the practical research requirements of industry. For the time being the committee recommends that the estimates prepared for the regional proposal should be adopted as a basis for the Kenya scheme."

"The committee is strongly of the opinion that every endeavour should be made in the fiscal policy of the Colony to make generous allowances for depreciation so as to provide

the maximum possible encouragement to industrial and agricultural enterprise."

In regard to electric power the committee made recommendations in the absence of the report of the West African Council. The Government should improve the East African Council and Lighting Company. The possibility of its extending its business to areas of potential electricity which have not been less remunerative than electricity areas is being considered by its monopoly in highly remunerative areas.

"In this connection the committee wishes to record its view that a valuable opportunity has been lost during the past by some local manufacturers, through their policy of reliance on the production of inferior articles, when they could have ventured to penetrate markets by the sale of high quality imported goods."

"The sub-committee had suggested that an Industrial Board should be set up, but the committee were of the opinion that the same purpose could be better achieved and overlapping prevented by the reorganization of the Trade Advisory Committee as an economic and industrial advisory board on a new and expanded membership both on the official and non-official side. They emphasized the urgent need for a large-scale propaganda campaign to explain to the African business in his own interests the advantages for an increased output of goods and supported the proposal for scientific research into the problem of finding suitable incentives for the African to enhance himself."

"The committee favoured the proposal for a Technical and Commercial Institute to supply the skill needed in the field, but felt that the majority of the students in the Colony to carry out the early stages of the scheme would need intervention by the Government of £1,125 per annum to be provided together with a share (say 50%) of the cost of laboratory equipment and textbooks and other educational materials. A special building for the institute is required and the estimated cost of the order of £50,000 would probably be needed and recurrent expenditure of some £5,000. The committee is in favour of legislation making it compulsory for employers to permit employees to attend classes during

Water Development

The committee considered that the establishment of a Water Resources Board and of Catchment Area Water Boards was of fundamental importance. The effective development of water resources was a matter vital to the economic development of the Colony and there should be (a) a policy-making body; (b) a definite executive; (c) a clear-cut responsibility on the part of the executive to the Member responsible for the development of natural resources.

"The report goes on: "The committee would stress the vital importance of proceeding with a complete hydrographic survey of the Colony's water catchments without delay. Before the machinery for improving the water resources of Kenya can be fully effective, such a survey must be carried out. The committee recommends accordingly, stressing, however, that all possible known resources should be developed as fully as may be practicable without waiting for the results of such a survey. Until the survey is completed it is not possible to make firm estimates of the costs involved."

"The committee has given careful consideration to the recommendation of the sub-committee that the District of Embosa and Mombasa should be carried out in full over a ten-year period and has, reluctantly, come to the conclusion that it must endorse the recommendation."

"As regards Mombasa, we are informed that capital expenditure amounting possibly to £250,000 will be required during the next few years to provide for extensions to the present supply which in the opinion of the Hydraulic Engineer, Public Works Department, will shortly become inadequate to meet current demands at peak periods. The Mombasa supply is in a unique position in that it is operated by the Government and not by the local authority largely because of the importance of the port of Mombasa to the Colony as a whole. The Government, however, was in a *quodammodo* position to the Mombasa Municipal Board of two-thirds the net annual profit of the supply."

"This arrangement can hardly be regarded as satisfactory either from the standpoint of the Government or of the Municipal Board, and we recommend that the Government and the Municipal Board should jointly consider the possibility of shifting the water supply on a self-financing basis with a view to raising its own funds to meet capital expenditure and expansion. In the meantime, pending the result of this investigation, we make no provision for capital expenditure in the supply."

The total cost of water development will be in the first instance over £1250,000, of which £385,000 will be spent on Dixey's water scheme for the Northern Frontier District, Sababu and Turin.

Social Welfare

Even in countries at an advanced stage of development it is only comparatively lately that activities to which the term 'social welfare' has come to be applied in a technical sense have begun to be recognized as the proper concern of the State.

A parallel development has taken place in the sphere of education. Broadly speaking, this was left to the Churches and to private enterprise until comparatively recent times. It is now recognized that the Colonial Government as the organ of the community has an ultimate responsibility for education at all levels. The establishment of public elementary and secondary education, though not yet available for more than a small proportion of children in the Colonies, is now being reinforced by programmes for mass or adult education and for the development of facilities for University education.

Before doing so, however, the committee wishes to associate itself with the remarks made in Your Excellency's message to the Legislative Council at the beginning of the budget session last year: 'Social services, hospitals, clinics, welfare workers and many other things of that kind are a consequence and not a cause of primary production, and if we extract produce we cannot have its consequence.'

No Department at Present

The committee understands that the Government does not intend at present to set up a separate Social Welfare Department, but to fit social welfare activities into the present Government organization. The committee is informed that the following arrangements have been made:

(1) Dr. C. R. Phillip, O.B.E., has been appointed from the Medical Department for work as Social Welfare Adviser. His duty is to advise the Government on all aspects of social welfare in respect of all communities. So far as African social welfare is concerned, he forms one of the team of experts working under the Chief Native Commissioner. So far as the social welfare of other races is concerned, he works under the general control of the Chief Secretary (at present the Deputy Chief Secretary) who will work in close collaboration with the Member for Health and Local Government. (2) Dr. Phillip has two trained assistants, Mr. F. E. Ross and Mrs. C. C. Egan.

The former is running a course for African social welfare workers—most of whom are ex-soldiers—of the Jefferis School. This course is part of the re-orientation scheme for ex-soldiers who are expected to return to their wives in the training centres where they will receive special training in social welfare work amongst women. Each course, which will last some nine months, is expected to train 40 Africans for social welfare work in Native areas; (3) The following notes by Dr. Phillip indicate what the functions of African social welfare workers will be and what he means by information items:—(a) training and functions of African welfare workers:—

It is accepted that there is great need for propaganda of the right kind (adult education) amongst Africans in the Native areas, amongst civilians as well as askari, amongst women as well as men, to help carry out the welfare and development plans; there is equally great need for guidance in institutions, youth movements, scouts, guides, etc. and help is required to start mothers' unions so that domestic management, including diet, cooking, sanitation and home planning, may be improved; the promotion of community life, so disrupted in many of the Native areas where wholesome recreational facilities no longer exist, is surely essential, while it is fully recognized that social welfare is a community effort and must be developed within the community and not imposed from outside and that a self-conscious and self-respecting community will have the will to find the way to have the social services which it wants; if necessary, to begin with leadership is required. This leadership, if it is considered, will have to be provided and, in the selection and training of ex-askari N.C.O.'s who are men of standing amongst their people, and in the training of their wives, it is hoped to supply individuals capable of being such leaders. These African social welfare workers will work in conjunction with the local traditional council elders to inspire them and give advice when requested. It is planned that 40 African welfare workers will be ready to take the field in selected centres in the Native reserves in 1947. These men will have to be paid because their social welfare activities will be full-time jobs. The wives, it is hoped, will help their husbands in part-time voluntary work amongst the women and children of the community. It has yet to be finally

decided who will provide the salaries, but it has been suggested that it be a separate charge on the local authority.

Information Rooms. It has been considered necessary to provide at each of the selected centres some kind of building, just the bare minimum, for the display of posters, pictures, charts, newspapers, etc., to house a small library, to be a place where film strip talks can be given, where meetings of discussion groups, youth movements, etc., can be held, a place to provide facilities for listening to wireless programmes and where cinema shows, concerts, plays, indoor games, etc., can take place. The proposed building will, in most cases, have to be of temporary materials. It will be about 48 ft. by 20 ft., including an outdoor stage at one end. Thirty-seven of these information rooms, some small halls, would be required at the end of 1946, and one for Waunder, adjacent to the Jefferis School, if needed, first away, so that it can be used in the practical training of the welfare workers at the Jefferis School.

Spontaneous Disapproval

Self-help. It is realized that social welfare to succeed needs to be developed within the community and not imposed from outside. It is not the intention in these tentative proposals that in the execution of these particular centres be sponsored by Government. The communities themselves, by setting up mass drives, to find the ways and means to provide the social services for which in time they will feel the need. They would, of course, probably obtain assistance in certain of these proposed schemes from their own Local Native Councils and in very deserving cases Government would also contribute.

It is difficult for the committee at this stage to make definite recommendations regarding funds for social welfare activities. The question of financial responsibility between the Government and the Local Native Councils and non-Native organizations is a matter that needs careful examination, and it appears to be possible that a considerable amount of expenditure, both recurrent and extraordinary, will fall upon the general revenue of the Colony. The committee takes the responsibility of observing that one division of the sums sanctioned by the Government, viz. capital expenditure £250,000, recurrent expenditure £430,000, over the next five years is not practicable. The committee is informed that the recurrent expenditure included in the Government arrangements for proposals for social welfare is of the order of £4,000 per annum during the early experimental years up to 1950, and to suggest that the necessary provisions should be made if possible on the ordinary side of the estimates during that period. Adjustments can be made thereafter, in the light of events.

Mass Education Needed Quickly

The sub-committee stresses the importance of providing mass adult education among all the communities and of inducing adult literacy on a wide scale. The committee endorses this recommendation, in that it considers it necessary to explain the need for mass adult education at this crucial period in the Colony's history when economic, social and political problems will arise for solution. In order to give the work of the Colonial Office, namely, mass education in African areas, a practical basis, it is found and urged quickly to provide the people with a community life, understand and appreciate the forces which have changed and are changing their lives so rapidly. The need for leadership and guidance at such a time is obvious. The first must come largely from the people, the second from the agencies of the Government, the immigrant races and the Colonies, both will depend for their success upon the co-operation of the peoples themselves. The importance of closely co-ordinating social welfare plans and mass education plans so that they form a comprehensive and balanced whole, needs no emphasis.

The Information Office should form an essential part of the social welfare organization if it would concentrate for the most part as it is intended, an information service to Africans. The committee considers that efficient services can be provided within the amount shown in the 1946 estimates, viz. £18,667, together with an additional sum of £5,000 per annum for the staff required to operate the additional publicity services.

With regard to the recommendation that a social-economic survey should be instituted covering as a first step Nairobi and Mombasa, the committee takes the view that, while investigation into social conditions and economic circumstances as a means of the Colony will serve a useful purpose, such work should be restricted to the first instance on an experimental basis in 1947. Full utilization of the knowledge possessed by the local people and continuous contact with the population of the Native reserves. The committee, therefore, recommends to the attention of the Government a pilot survey affecting 100,000, made up of the employees of Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours to be undertaken by independent and qualified observers in the near future. The committee considers that a valuable result of this

quiry will be *intra alia*, that definite evidence as to the desirability of large-scale social-economic surveys will then be available.

The initial cost of the social welfare scheme which it is proposed should be borne by the Development and Reconstruction Fund is £3,500,000 while the estimated gross increased recurrent expenditure in the end of 10 years will be £33,700,000.

Buildings

Various heads of department and Provincial Commissioners have submitted extensive lists of their building requirements to an estimated total considerably in excess of £5,000,000, quite apart from the special requirements of the agricultural, veterinary, forest, education, medical, and posts and telegraph departments.

The risk of specializing in buildings, funds that could be more advantageously employed on development work must be avoided. The committee therefore recommends that the general building programme should be confined to really urgent and essential works, and that such works should be constructed to a standard that is adequate for the purpose in view in each case, without being too elaborate or too expensive.

Kenya is a new country and is not rich, and as high a proportion as possible of the funds available should be ploughed back into the field of productive enterprise rather than frozen in fixed assets of a non-productive character. The standards of the pioneers should not be departed from too far in an attempt to produce in Kenya buildings of a type that only much older and much richer countries can afford. Even in the older and richer countries such good work is being done in unpretentious buildings. The committee considers that, provided the work being done is not unduly handicapped by the building in which it is carried out, new buildings should not be constructed merely because the old buildings are not so comfortable or convenient as they might be.

In view of the Development and Reconstruction Authority it is not necessary to build African houses, even in the municipal areas, to last for fifty or sixty years, since ideas and standards may change radically within the next 20 years. The committee endorses this view.

An improved type of Native house for rural areas is urgently required, but the cost must be within the limits of the ordinary African's purse. It must also be of a type that could be built either by the African himself or by a local semi-skilled artisan. The committee is glad to learn that the Development and Reconstruction Authority proposes to tackle this problem.

Departmental Allocations

Having regard to the requirements mentioned above and the funds available, the committee recommends the following allocations for buildings, and it suggests that the exact details of each of the building programmes should be settled by the member of Executive Council concerned, in consultation with the Provisional Commissioner or head of department concerned, and with the Development and Reconstruction Authority:—police buildings £175,000; prison buildings £100,000; Public Works Department buildings (for its departmental purposes) £150,000; administration—new offices, and improvements in existing offices £74,000; veterinary buildings £2,000; additional buildings for Government Press £16,000; quarter (European, Asian, Arab and African) £45,000; unallocated to be allocated by the Development and Reconstruction Authority as required £72,000; total £1,050,000. The provision for new centralized Government offices and a Legislative Council Chamber should be deferred until more urgent building requirements have been met.

It is probable that the funds outside East Africa might be regarded to justify the form of the larger works. Such competition would not otherwise serve a useful purpose in itself, but would also offer the possibility of the importation of fresh ideas and new methods, tested and proved under the stress of recent war-time conditions, into East Africa. This applies to such projects as road reconstruction as well as buildings.

Tourists and National Parks

Emphasizing the attraction of tourists as of great economic importance to the country and as a feature of their development, the committee stressed the importance of information on East Africa, and Kenya in particular, being readily available in centres such as London, Bombay, New York and other places where Kenya and East African agencies already exist. The committee recommends that the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Board should be the main transport organizations serving the interests

and certain tourist organizations, including the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours should combine in the production and distribution of a first-class guide-book with the object of creating additional tourist traffic in preference to competing against each other in the tourist field. It was considerably impressed by this proposal and strongly recommended, and trust the Government will render all possible aid for the general manager in pursuit of this objective. The committee further recommends that a Kenya Travel Association should be formed to carry out publicity and information work in respect of tourists in the country by running excursions to Nairobi, Mombasa and other towns, by producing and selling that guide-books and simple maps, and by selling tickets for or at a low price. We suggest that such an association should be established on a private basis and that the Government should be given a close relationship with it. The Kenya Tourist Association, the question of modifying its constitution and constitution of a better body would need to be further examined, and it might even be found that a Kenya Travel Association on the lines suggested for Kenya would be more profitable than some means of international co-operation, especially as regards publicity, outside Kenya. It was suggested that the Government, the railways, and all companies and travel agencies, in their trade and enterprises, the hotels and trustees of the national parks, should be invited to join and subscribe to the Kenya Travel Association. The committee observed that a similar firm had been set up in the United States which has been promoted in Massachusetts and Bermuda, in South and Southern California and Florida, and that in Sweden and associations of the type referred to have been in operation for nearly a hundred years. The committee recommends that the Government should grant to such an association a grant in the first instance of £1,000, and that the Government should be prepared to subscribe an annual sum of not less than £500 towards the association, and to incur other expenditure on publicity up to £100 per annum. The committee also recommends a block allocation of £1,000 a year to be put forward by the trustees of the national parks.

Sound Farming Methods Vital Colonel Banned as European Settlement

COLONEL BANNED as European settlement for European Settlement in Kenya. The Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle.

The black farmer is urged to adopt sound farming methods against the practice of the white farmer, which is steadily deteriorating. The Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle.

Every acre cultivated by a farmer is a source of increasing production for Africans outside the highlands. However, the Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle. The Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle.

Referring to the difficulties in the highlands, the Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle. The Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle.

Inquiries from the United Kingdom and elsewhere showed that a very large increase in the number of new settlers might be expected, and there was a tremendous demand for residential sites. The Government has urged the necessity of sound farming methods in the highlands in which the Government is planning to settle.

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First 'All African' School in Kenya

THE first 'All African' school in Kenya was opened by the African initiative and effort in the Kenya Teachers' Training College in Embu, in the Kenyan tribal reserve. Mr. Kombo has spent several years studying in America, at Cambridge University, and at the Institute of Education, London University.

Uganda's Misconception of Trade Unionism

Criticism by Uganda Labour Commissioner

THERE IS LITTLE TO INDICATE that trade unionism is understood in Uganda where associations of all kinds appear to have a mushroom growth lacking stability and honesty of purpose, and for the most part sections of the informed and concerned in private interests in an internal domestic political nature of one shade or another, led by men of doubtful character and antecedents, with their objects to serve? The Uganda Labour Commissioner of Uganda, in his Annual Report for 1945, deals with the movement in that Territory. The views set forth are cheerfully reading in the following paragraphs which are given below. It is interesting to recall the numbers of immigrant labourers who entered the Territory in 1938 when the matter was first brought to public notice and it was ascertained that only a few of these immigrants were supported within the Territory. The number of immigrant labourers entering Uganda in 1945 was 689 and the labouring territory of 100,000. The figures are almost twice that of 1938 in conjunction with the recent report of Sir John Hall to the Education Association of the East African territories and the Ministry of Education in the East African territories and these figures are the result of the problems arising from the expansion of the population.

The large employing concerns, especially the sugar and great manufacturing concerns, of considerable means, in obtaining labour for their plants, permit them to attract production skilled labour from the East African Supply Board and the Ministry of Supplies necessary not only to meet the internal requirements of the East African territories and these of the military authorities, but also in the case of sugar export. The tin mining industry of South West Africa continued to suffer from labour shortage throughout the year.

Reasons for Labour Shortage

The reasons for labour shortage are many. The first is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The second is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The third is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The fourth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The fifth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The sixth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The seventh is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The eighth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The ninth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The tenth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The eleventh is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The twelfth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The thirteenth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. The fourteenth is the unwillingness of the natives to work for wages. 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to carry on further afield to places where they had worked before or blew off by being from their fellow countrymen. Nevertheless, there are grounds for believing that an increasing number of these people are settling in Uganda, either permanently or for considerable periods, finding that to become primary producers, on their own as more profitable and more to the liking than working for others. Whether this development will eventually lead to difficulties over land settlement remains to be seen. From the figures obtained by a check made at points of concentration of movement at or near the international border it was seen that there were many more women and children entering Uganda accompanying the immigrant labourers than those returning with them to Ruanda, Urundi. It would however be unwise to place too much reliance on these figures, as the border over which the movement takes place is of great length, much of it running through unpopulated country, and consequently as far as possible at a few main points only. Disturbed conditions arising out of war, rumours, and famine also tend to make the flow abnormal one way or the other.

Workers in Cotton Ginneries

The cotton ginning season lasts for four to six months and an intensive effort is made to gin and bale the season's crop in the least possible time. This results in very long hours of work on the part of the labour employed in the industry, anything from 10 1/2 to 13 hours per shift being common, in fact with the possible exception of one progressive ginner firm which had eight hours shifts the average length of the shift was 13 1/2 hours. In the Eastern Province all labour was supplied with a free basic ration but in the central (Buganda) Province free rations were supplied by less than half the ginners, although curiously enough, whether food was supplied or not made no difference to the wage rate, both being the same. Wages increased over 1939 rates by 40% in Uganda Province and 22% in the Eastern Province, the reason for the difference probably being due to the greater ease with which this seasonal labour can be obtained in the Eastern Province, most of which is drawn from the local resident population whereas in Buganda a large proportion is drawn from outside areas, from relatively few areas being willing to engage in this type of work.

The free issue of basic ration to unskilled labour became more widespread as the year advanced, and in several instances there were advances towards the supply of a more balanced ration. Generally speaking, however, the basic ration was seldom exceeded, consisting of an issue of maize flour, beans and ground nuts and salt, barred very often by the residents with the local residents for locally grown fresh produce of beer or even-gash. The difficulty of obtaining labour was the chief reason for a more general issue of free rations by employers rather than any consideration for the worker himself. Payments in the issue of cooked rations to labour gangs was continued by one important business enterprise, and although this method simplifies the control of the distribution of the various ingredients in the day's ration which are thus included in the cooked meals and not issued separately (and by cooking it is thus ensured that the labour consumes the entire ration), it is too soon to say whether any substantial advantage was gained either by the employer or employee. Conservatism and inherent suspicion of food cooked by strangers on the part of the African are definite drawbacks to progress. A lot depends, of course, on the attitude of the employer towards the labour. Much can be done if confidence and understanding exists between both parties.

Control of Recruiting

A Labour Officer was stationed at Masaka, which is the main point of concentration for the immigrants, both from Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika Territory before moving to employment in Buganda and elsewhere, in order to supervise the control of recruitment of this labour. There is no employment to recruit either in the type of recruiting agency working in this area or in the persons employed by them as recruiters. Complaints of roting and Antimidation were received but failed to prove or punish owing to the unavailability of the evidence and the dislike of the immigrant to be taken to the unvarnished truth.

It is expected that apart from men who were become unskilled and semi-skilled tradesmen and artisans during the war, those who wish to take advantage of special training facilities for the majority of demobilized Africans will return to their own tribal areas and fall into line once again with local conditions and customs. It is expected that for the first time in the past twenty years, and for the first time in the present century, Uganda will be faced with a wide-spread and serious disturbance in the labour market. The falling

Continued on page 10

Importance of Educating African Leaders

Two Methods of Approaching Self-Government

AFRICAN WARRIORS, RETURNING HOME—Travelled men will assuredly act as ferment in the mass of the population among whom they have been. As a result, we must expect manifestations in the near future in regard to the political future of these countries, said Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, former Director of Education in Uganda and Educational Officer to the Emperor of Ethiopia, in a recent address reported at length in the quarterly journal of the African Society.

Mr. Hussey said, in part:—
 "Two complementary methods have been used to train an African people for political progress. The first is to associate capable and ambitious Africans with Europeans in the higher grades of officialdom, and by working on an equality and side by side with Europeans they may assimilate the traditions of public service and form a gradually increasing proportion of the Government hierarchy of senior officials."

"The second method is to develop local government in accordance with the principles proposed and adopted by Lord Lugard and Sir Ronald Cameron, which, while giving the local authorities progressively increasing share in the management of local affairs, provided also a training ground for the wider responsibilities of the centre. In this process the local officer assumes the rôle of 'political agent' rather than that of an executive official."

Representatives

There has been some uncertainty, however, as to how a central government should gradually be evolved working upwards from the political forms adopted in Native administrations. Local tribal and local jealousies are still strong, and the method of applying the principle of representation has been in doubt. Well-educated Africans for the central institutions have not always welcomed the proposal to share their responsibilities with representatives of Native administrations, upon which they are inclined to look with some suspicion.

The proposal for a revision of the constitution of Nigeria, is the first example of an attempt to move towards the next stage on the road to self-government. It is fitting that the experiment should first be tried in Nigeria, where the development of local government has proceeded more rapidly than in most other Colonial territories.

A move in the same direction has been made in the Sudan, where in September, 1948, the Governor-General in Council passed two ordinances. The first established province councils, of which the provincial governor was to be chairman; a proportion of the members were to be elected from amongst the persons who were local government authorities or members of local government authorities established in the provinces. The powers of the councils were to be mainly advisory, but there is also provision for powers and duties to be delegated to them by the governor.

By the second ordinance an Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan was established, containing in addition to nominated members, representatives of the more important social and economic interests in the Sudan, and members appointed from each provincial council by nomination. Election to this Council are referred for advice on questions of political, economic and social importance, and the advice tendered is usually acted upon by the Government. A record of the deliberations of this Advisory Council gives evidence of a high degree of statesmanship and political sense.

It is probable that we shall see in the near future other attempts to give Africans far more responsibility at the centre, which as progressive stages will lead eventually to the formation of a nation.

1. through the inclusion of the more capable Africans in the local government machinery to provide a sizeable nucleus of leadership.

(2) by the establishment of local education committees throughout the country, the result being an opportunity for setting a standard in local education, and in places where local government of the type in question has been considered but not yet taken very seriously.

(3) Throughout the educational system there should be included at all stages instruction in citizenship which would be represented as involving great responsibilities as well as privileges.

The Sudan Study Example

The Institute of Educational Research in the Sudan, where very successful results have been achieved, presents a useful model which might well be copied in all our African Dependencies. One of its features is the training of local officers, and a special aspect of the course is training in research. Another feature is that of research and publication, which are included in the compilation of text books, and treatment in the curriculum, and consideration of the ways and means of improving through education the social and economic life of the people. A staff of both Europeans and several Africans collaborate freely in these projects.

Such an Institute of Education in each of our African Dependencies should be a great asset in imparting to the population an understanding of true citizenship, and in demonstrating the various ways in which a man, woman or child can become a good citizen by directing his own efforts towards the benefit of himself and his family, his town or village, and his country. These institutes would be of particular value at present in view of the efforts being made in our African Dependencies to expand education very rapidly, and they would always check on any tendency to sacrifice quality for quantity.

Collaboration every stage with other departments of Government is required in order to adapt the content of the education to the needs of the population, with appropriate adjustments as those needs develop.

"For an African Colony to advance towards political freedom, it is of paramount importance that it should possess a body of men and women who have had the advantages of education as good as can be obtained in any country in the world."

Former High Commissioner Home

Mr. Langan O'Keefe, former Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner, has arrived in Rhodesia. Interviewed by "The Rhodesian" he said: "Rhodesia is exactly how I expected it to be. It has been well looked after. The country looks prosperous, and the Natives are immensely improved. In 12 years I have been away the development is perfectly amazing. I believe Rhodesians have been responsible for this prosperous state of things." Mr. O'Keefe said the clean prosperous look of Rhodesia was very marked to him after the drabness of London and buildings unpainted for seven years. He paid tribute to the staff of Rhodesia House. "They worked during the day and fire-watched all night for years of war. They were really amazing," he said.



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Czechs and Slovaks.—Czechoslovakia is, as its name implies, a land divided into two parts. United politically, it is divided by history and geography, by the temperament and traditions of the two Slav races which inhabit it, by their different standards of living, and by their dissimilar reactions to the problems of the present day. The war has perhaps accentuated the differences between the two races, while making them better able to realize their interdependence. It speeded up the economic development of Slovakia and gave a temporary, if fictitious, prosperity greater than it had ever known before. Signs of this prosperity are still everywhere in evidence in spite of the lean times which followed. The change today, little more than a year after the end of the fighting, is simply astounding, thanks in part to Untra, in part to help given by the Czechs, and in part to the industry and resourcefulness of the Slovaks themselves, who seem to have avoided many of the bureaucratic pitfalls into which other parts of the economy have fallen. The Slovaks are nearly unanimous in their gratitude to Untra, and fully appreciate the fact that they do not have to pay anything for help received from this source. They are much less enthusiastic about what the Czechs have done for them, and complain that their own fellow-countrymen charge too high prices for their assistance. The common attitude of Slovaks here: The Czechs have learned nothing from the war. They are too fond of money and they will want to treat us Slovaks as inferiors. This sentiment has grown since the election in May, which made the Communists easily the largest party in the Czech provinces and much the smaller of the only two parties which count in Slovakia. Since their defeat in Slovakia the Communists have started to advocate a strongly centralized administration based in Prague, whereas formerly they were in favour of the wide measure of decentralization advocated by President Benes. This *volte-face* has increased the suspicions of the Slovaks; at least 70% of whom voted anti-Communist compared with not more than about 50% in the Czech provinces. In the circumstances it is probably just as well that the struggle between the two races is tending to assume an ideological tinge, because if it were fought out on a purely racial basis the chances of ultimate reconciliation would be remote with no commensurate danger to bring them together. That of Communism has already had the result of uniting Catholics and Protestants in Slovakia. — Correspondent of *The*

BACKGROUND

Two Historic Anniversaries.

On August 26 two thousand years ago Julius Caesar, with the Seventh and Tenth, forced the famous landing on the beaches between Deal and Wexford, from which for most of us our history begins. On August 26 six hundred years ago at Crecy, an English army, footsore and hungry, beat a French army three its strength because its leader had learned how to use long-range weapons. The first event brought Britain as a land into the orbit of civilization and into history as the West knows it; the second brought her back to the Continent, to gain at once a reputation which has never been lost. Volumes have been written and no doubt will continue to be written on the significance of each; perhaps the most significant thing about them is that the deciding of the issue was due to superior military leadership and superior military training. Had Caesar not been capable of bringing his missile-throwing troops, who stood on the water, right on the flank of the wood-painted, formidable savages who were halting him by his superb infantry; had these been less trained than they were, the landing might easily have been repulsed. Had Edward the Third not been so skilful a *coup d'œil* in selecting a field where his best troops had the opportunity; had the English not been disciplined enough to maintain their violence of fire, Crecy would have gone down as an unfortunate episode without a sequel, and the morning in England would be our very first, we might be able to celebrate the celebration of the *Liberty Bells*.

The Iron and Steel Industry.

Reformation in Steel.—It is fitting that the emphasis was again focused on the efficient development of the steel industry in the last months which have elapsed since the Government announced its decision in principle to impose a large measure of public ownership over the industry; the Federation's plan of development has virtually stood still. To attribute this to the rebelliousness of the so-called "steel barons" is nonsense. The Government's decision has had the effect of weakening the foundations on which the plan was built. It may not be a perfect plan. But it is the only one which subjects the industry as a whole and makes an attempt to improve its general efficiency. And while nothing is being done about it, the cost of steel, prices continue to rise and the high consumption of coke continues in the old plant in the Scottish thro-

General Morgan.

ing General Morgan. Untra in its closing months loses a man of great value. The 700,000 displaced persons, who are still displaced, will not have a voice in the matter which will happen to them next. General Morgan was criticized some months back when he said that the Jews of Europe were organizing a secret exfiltration system aimed at preventing illegal entry to Palestine. Later he was proved correct. Now he has been released after intelligence in Russia was sent Untra for espionage purposes. The American General MacNabey's expulsion of a Soviet spy was also because she had done precisely this appears to have proved true. It is a pity that she was not as the British were. — Editor.

News from China.—The situation in China continues to have a wonderful glow. The Communist Government is more than 200 miles from the coast, in a comfortable school building where the peasants and town people are granted a pleasant day time for any purpose. The German lines are closed down but the bases as well as the former employees are permitted to do some work and to make some profit. Complaint on the commodity market in stocks, keep the business houses, about the situation. The loss of time of the great enterprises will keep the whole of the same thing, making the new captured Communist Socialist Association of China. About 10 years this is a very good thing, only a new situation used to have its center in its premises to be a good thing, which has been labelled as an American enterprise was quite a considered anti-Axis firm in Japan. This is but a trifling symptom of what is going on. Nazi propaganda is still alive. Under German work is done as if Heri Gebbet were still directing it. In no more than the 200 people of Singapore in January the last of the month of Shanghai. There are still German among them, who have even been active members, who are quite a number of his Nazis have not been checked. You may meet them in their friends' office every day and in fashionable night club after dinner. — *The Central Press*, Singapore.

TO THE NEWS

...E.A.F.-marked. — "Nationalization cannot make it any more pleasant to dig coal." — Mr. Donald McCullough.

"We have no desire to overthrow the Government." — Mr. Wang Ruoshan, Chinese Communist spokesman in Nanking.

"There is only one logical thing for the Communist Party to do now — to liquidate itself." — Mr. Morgan Phillips, Labour Party Secretary.

"The premium paid in work and worry to save seven per cent of our bread supplies was out of all proportion." — Sir John Boyd Orr.

"Our exports in July reached a post-war record. By volume they constituted 120% of the 1938 monthly average." — *Daily Herald*.

"I have issued orders today to abolish all those unnecessary restrictions that irk the modern traveller." — Sir Philip Christison, G.O.C. Northern Command.

"Machines are a luxury. They do not usually reduce the amount of labour required per unit of produce. They are one of the causes of our present scarcity for luxuries have to be paid for, and we are just being served with the account." — Mrs. Sheehan in the *Weekly Review*.

"The ink will not have dried on the treaties before the phase of revision has begun." — Signor Nenni, Italian Socialist leader and future Foreign Minister.

"The present conference is quite patently not capable of bringing peace to the world; it does not begin to touch the problem of peace." — Mr. Sisley Huddleston.

"Mr. Molotov uses logic as other men use oratory, persuasion and appeals to sentiments to get more and more concessions for Soviet Russia." — Contributor to *Men's Review*.

"If one of the men who consulted surely the man who has been sitting pretty during the war should do a little sobering." — Mr. W. Sutton, Chairman of the Leicester Reinforcements Tribunal.

"Unhappy and desperate people who have invaded Army huts and empty temporary buildings are being made by the very ungraceful staff of landlords, and I wish the Press would not use this word about respectable citizens who only wish to have a home and the are perfectly willing to pay rates and taxes." — Mrs. Churchill.

"Too many people still consider a typical British officer as a Colonel Blimp. We intend to get rid of that impression." — Colonel M. S. K. Maudslayi, chief military instructor in the new Royal Military Academy.

"Although Indian nationalists have often been insisting and refusing in their demands that the British should quit India, are they really quite happy that the British should be fairly quit?" — *National News Letter*.

"To lead in the South Sea Islands of thousands of Negroes, and to wear their horns and to have your own medals because you have an appointment to anti-Negro clubs, to show the returning Negro clearly he stands." — Mr. Stuart Golden, *New Guinea* New York correspondent.

"My election has a certain political significance. I have watched the tremendous campaign against the Communist Party, of which I am proud to be an executive member. I know many have been influenced not to vote for me for this reason." — Mr. Arthur Horner, newly elected secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"Bardley Shot." — Sack, Bean, and make a good Secretary. I'll deal with Pauline." — Mr. in *Guiana*.

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East African Service Appointments

The latest list of Colonial appointments includes the following—

Administrative Officers, Kenya. CAPTAIN J. H. CANDLE, an officer in the D.C.L.I. during the war, met with distinction. CAPTAIN G. M. HECTOR, of Aberdeen, educated at St. Mary's School, Melrose, Edinburgh Academy and Oxford University, served in the war with the Gordon Highlanders and the R.A.F.C. for three years in West Africa. **Uganda.** MAJOR J. W. WEAS, of Dorset, educated at King's School, Canterbury and Glasgow University, served with the Royal Artillery in the war. **Tanganyika.** CAPTAIN G. B. GORDON, of Chislehurst, Surrey, served as an officer with the East Surreys and the K.A.R. MAJOR R. V. LEVY, of Thornton Heath, Surrey, educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Cambridge, commissioned in the Royal Artillery and served in East Africa and Ceylon. MAJOR R. W. WREN, of Birmingham, educated at St. Philip's Grammar School, Weddington, served with the Warwickshire Regiment in Palestine, later commissioned in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with whom he served in Africa, appointed to G. (Air) Staff Central Fighter Establishment, Northern Rhodesia. MAJOR I. HERBERT, of Leamington Spa, served in the Army and Royal Air Force. CAPTAIN E. J. HILL, of Glasgow, joined the Army in 1914, was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1917, transferred to the Royal Tank Regiment, Plymouth, appointed Associate of the Institute of Bankers, served with the Devon Regiment and the K.A.R., was wounded in the Burma campaign. CAPTAIN C. M. STANFORD, of London, educated at Hornwood House, near Colchester, and Malvern College, Worcestershire, served with the K.R.R.C. and the Parachute Regiment, and served in North Africa, Italy and as Adjutant, where he was injured. CAPTAIN F. S. ILLINGWORTH, of Perthshire, educated at Haileybury, has lived in Kenya and during the war led patrol troops in Ethiopia, he was engaged in reconnaissance in India and also saw service in France, Malaya, Italy and South East Asia.

Medical Officers, Kenya. CAPTAIN D. H. BARTON, of London, educated at Marlborough, Eton and Guy's Hospital, served in the war in the Royal Army Medical Corps and St. Elizabeth in East Africa, with the R.A.M.C. in East African forces in East Africa, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya. Mentioned in the Gazette. **LIJIT, COLONEL R. K. A. Y. SAMBIRENYA, D.M.S.C.**, born in Uganda, where his father was a doctor, educated at Wilson's Boys School and the School of Medicine of the Royal College, Edinburgh, held medical

appointments in Southampton and Edinburgh, commissioned in the R.A.M.C. 1940; mentioned in dispatches for services in South-East Asia; has contributed to the *British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet*. **Tanganyika.** SURGEON-LIEUT. COMMANDER F. M. BARNETT, of Shepperton, educated at Wycliffe College and St. John's College, Cambridge, studied at St. Thomas's hospital, held appointments at Botley's Post War Hospital, and served with the R.N.V.R. SURGEON-LIEUT. COMMANDER A. C. FRANKS, of Crowborne, Berkshire, studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, and St. Thomas's hospital; house surgeon at Clowdon General hospital, served with the R.N.V.R. MAJOR ALAN McGRONOR, of Ripon, educated at Alderman Wood secondary school and Durham University College of Medicine, served with R.A.M.C. in India, Iraq, Persia, Italy and M.E.F.; had held appointments in the North of England and the Midlands.

Education Officers, Kenya. MRS. C. J. CLARKE, of Northfleet, educated at the Conway School, Gravesend, and King's College, London University, held teaching appointment at Walsingham and the Isle of Man, served as an officer in a Walsingham and the Isle of Man; served as an officer in the R.A.F. LIJIT, COLONEL D. R. DAY, of Peterborough, educated at Felton County School and University College, Birmingham, has held teaching appointments in Essex, Essex, and Haverfordwest, engaged on educational work in the Army in East Africa and the Middle East. MAJOR A. K. PYRE, of Harrogate, educated at King's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge, has held teaching appointments in Kingborough and Newton Abbey, commissioned into the Royal Artillery. MRS. C. M. O'NEILL, of Larne, Northern Ireland, studied at Larne Grammar School and Queen's University, Belfast, where she qualified with honours in biology and chemistry, has held teaching appointments in Larne and at the Ballymena Academy, served with the R.A.M.C. in the Middle East, Germany and Belgium. MAJOR R. H. G. THOMAS, of Bonechurch, Isle of Wight, educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Cambridge, held appointments at King's School, Gloucester, Imperial Service College, Windsor, and Haileybury.

The following nursing sisters have been appointed—**Kenya.** Miss J. E. GOLLING, who was trained at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Mossall Hospital, and Tower Hospital, Bolton, and Miss A. G. GIBSON, who trained at general nursing and midwifery at the London Hospital.

Northern Rhodesia. Miss M. E. GIBSON, an Aborigine, trained at London Hospital and was a nursing sister of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John. Miss M. G. GRIFFITH-JONES, of Thorpe Coombe, Matsonia, Lincolnshire, Walthamstow, qualified in general nursing at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and as a sick children's nurse at Alcock Hospital, West Derby. Miss J. L. FOXES, qualified at University College Hospital, London, and has had experience in Wimbledon and Barne.

Tanganyika. Miss B. M. J. BROWN, of the Royal Infirmary, Falkirk, was born in Edinburgh and trained at Falkirk, Stirling, and Banockburn. Miss M. Brown qualified at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and Royal Hospital, Glasgow, and has had experience in Edinburgh and Paisley. Miss E. C. COLBORNE, of Southampton, qualified at the Royal Infirmary Hospital, Bath, and at hospitals in Lambeth and Eton, and held an appointment at St. Peter's Hospital, Bedford. Miss E. J. JONES, of Lodon, qualified at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and the Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

Uganda. Miss B. R. GARMAN, who was trained in general nursing and midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and as a fever nurse at Grove Hospital, holds the diploma certificate of the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

Muslim University in Tanganyika

Among the projects which have been recommended to his followers by the Aga Khan during his stay in East Africa is that of an all-Muslim University, sited in Tanganyika and to be built and started by a fund of not less than £1,900,000.

Conference on Sleeping Sickness

Delegates from Southern Rhodesia are attending a conference on trypanosomiasis in Lourenco Marques this week. The conference is also attended by representatives from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

The Youngest Bishop

Recent correspondence in *The Times* shows that the Rt. Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, is the youngest Bishop of the Church of England. He was enthroned in 1941 when 32 years old. The distinction was first claimed for the Rt. Rev. Leslie Edward Stradling, who was consecrated in July of last year to the Bishopric of Masasi, Central Africa.

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Notes to the Editor

Slaughter of African Game A Reply to Dr. Davey

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir: I do not wish to enter the arena regarding the pros and cons of shooting the game in Southern Rhodesia, but to correct misconceptions concerning recent work in Tanganyika which will certainly arise from Dr. Davey's letter published in your number of April 1946.

Dr. Davey says: "It is no reproach to the number of able and highly trained officers of Iscete research to state that, after twenty-five years' work, with very serious financial provision, they have failed in their object." Mr. Bax, Acting Director of the Department, is quoted in Monograph No. 1 of the Bureau of Tropical Diseases and Hygiene (p. 28), as stating in 1943 that while 1,000 square miles of Tanganyika Territory have been freed from tsetse by 20 years' work, several thousands of square miles have been invaded in the same period.

Unfortunately, my words have been divorced from their context and, as commonly happens in such cases, quite a wrong meaning is conveyed. In 1943 I wrote a paper entitled "A Practical Policy for Tsetse Reclamation and Field Experimentation," which was published in Vol. 15 of the *East African Agricultural Journal* and afterwards reprinted by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. In my introduction I said:

"Tsetse can be cheap and practical means of reclaiming land from the tsetse fly has continued for nearly 20 years in the East African Provinces, first as a hobby, and then as a business, whereby hundreds of thousands of acres and millions of pounds have been gradually reduced to order the tsetse problem of various pockets of tsetse being under widely differing environmental conditions. From the very beginning practical reclamation started a part of the programme. In the hope of increasing ability to reclaim which has led to the reclamation of about 1,000 square miles in Tanganyika Territory. Thousands of square miles on balance have been lost to the territory during those years.

In this paper are described the tsetse situation, the tsetse reclamation and experience, field experiments, and tsetse reclamation work can be conducted with the least expenditure. The first has come with East Africa, where, on the basis of the knowledge which has been acquired, a definite policy has been laid down. The time is past when it was conceivable to expect the tsetse, as a result of whose handicapping presence the country might submit indifferently.

This is not a confession of failure but a call to action. In 1943 a survey and reclamation branch of the Tsetse Research Department was formed, consisting of provincial tsetse officers and provincial tsetse assistants in order to implement this policy. Naturally and rightly during the war staff was the extremely limited. Indeed there was only one whole-time technical officer employed in the branch, but in spite of this handicapped progress was made. To day the position is easing but we still have to train men to undertake the careful vegetation and fly surveys that are necessary before reclamation reclamation can be made. Nevertheless, in the past few years reclamation schemes are in progress—some 300 square miles downwards, and some have been completed. In other cases the surveys have been done and schemes are ready to start, while new surveys are of course always in hand.

The method chiefly used for the preliminary clearing, which is the removal of some patches of the scrub woodland containing the association of trees which have been found to be essential to the particular fly. As little as 5% and less of the whole area of the tsetse infested woodland may have to be felled; under other conditions a good deal more.

Now I do not want to give the impression that we can go in and reclaim the great mass of the tsetse bush of Tanganyika, irrespective of its composition and the

species of tsetse infesting it. We can only deal with certain situations to day. In the paper referred to above (p. 15) I said that there were several thousand square miles of Tanganyika which could be reclaimed by methods already known to the Department (I do not include the shooting of game). That was in 1943.

To day I would go further and say that there are thousands of square miles of country amenable to the one technique of discriminative clearing alone, much of which is situated in the most fertile parts of the Territory. But a prerequisite is survey, which takes time and needs trained men. Now that the war is over more rapid progress is being made, but it will be some years before we can assess the full worth of our proved methods.

Dr. Davey quotes the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society which more than 30 years ago recommended the destruction of the game. Here again such a wide statement will give rise to misconceptions. It is necessary to appreciate that Southern Rhodesia has been attacked by a single species of tsetse—*G. morsitans*—and it is against this species that the plan has been carried out.

But what is the position elsewhere? Probably the most important fly in the East African territories is *Pallidipes*, a notable vector of animal trypanosomiasis and now considered a severe outbreak of Rhodesian (human) sleeping sickness in Uganda. Will shooting of game exterminate that fly? We simply do not know, and this Department is at present carrying out a most carefully planned scientific experiment to obtain the answer. But Mr. Choley, Mr. Jack's successor in Southern Rhodesia, and an ardent advocate of the shooting of game where that method is likely to prove successful, stated at a meeting of the East African Sleeping Sickness Committee on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research held in Nairobi last year that he did not think that shooting would be successful against *Pallidipes*.

The difference between *morsitans* and *pallidipes* in their habitat lives in much more closely related to those of their host animal, and that small animal which play a more important part in its food habits. It is not difficult to get rid of the big game, but a smaller and smaller species of animal is attacked as they gradually die their destruction becomes. *Pallidipes* may easily be exterminated, but it is never the tsetse worker to carry out a very careful survey before concluding for instance that he is faced only with *morsitans*.

Mr. W. E. F. Thomson, one of my officers, as recently as 1944 was responsible for the identification for the first time of *pallidipes* in Northern Rhodesia. (I do not include a doubtful record of the tsetse from the north-west border). These flies came from the Luangwa Valley and from the very ground worked over by the Luangwa Sleeping Sickness Commission in 1911-12, on which such notable tsetse work was done by Kinchore and J. L. Lloyd-Smith. It is, of course, possible that only *morsitans* was present in their day and that *pallidipes* has entered since from elsewhere. This belt has now been shown to extend for 80 miles and I shall be very surprised if an extensive search does not reveal a much wider distribution. And the same kind of thing is true of Nyasaland where there are old records of *pallidipes*, but the full distribution is quite unknown to day.

The conclusions to be drawn are that in the present state of our knowledge it would be folly to adopt the Southern Rhodesian policy of shooting the game as a means of tsetse problem, and that in large areas of Africa a tremendous amount of careful survey remains to be done before it can be said with certainty what species of tsetse may have to be dealt with.

Before concluding I must touch on the very serious financial provision that Dr. Davey says the Department has received. In the beginning the provision was reasonably generous but from 1933 to 1938 expenditure was limited to £25,000 per annum and by 1946

Dar es Salaam on Colonial Status

In amplification of the resolution in favour of Colonial status for Tanganyika, passed by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, the following statement has been issued: "The Chamber was of the view, (Merian members dissenting with regard to the question of Colonial status) that from an economic point of view and for the ultimate benefit of the inhabitants, it was of permanent importance that Tanganyika be regarded as an integral part of British East Africa and given Colonial status, the view being stressed that only by such action could the necessary security of tenure be obtained to attract the capital necessary to promote the development of the Territory, which is essential to the furtherance of the prosperity of Tanganyika and its inhabitants. No system of trusteeship could obtain this object, leaving, as it would, a sense of insecurity detrimental to the country and its inhabitants."

It was considered, however, that the action already taken by the British Government in making this gesture to the United Nations Organization, while prompted by hopes which the highest intentions of hoping to promote world peace, may mean that the assured benefit to the inhabitants of this territory of being granted Colonial status might have to be foregone at this stage.

Indian Immigration

A deputation under the leadership of Mr. K. S. Singh, formerly India's Agent-General in South Africa, is to be sent by the Government of India to report upon the immigration restrictions in the East African territories. The Congress working committee has passed a resolution stating that it takes a grave view of the refusal of the East African Governments to withdraw their defence regulations restricting Indian immigration.

Men-Lions of Tanganyika

Mr. E. DE LA KERR BARKER recently told the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society that the "men-lions" of Tanganyika were calculated by the Administration to have killed more than 1,000 men, women and children in the past 20 years; they operated with such cunning persistence that many people were led to believe that men were impersonating lions. When several men and women were arrested in 1944 and brought before a Native court at Sirakenke, two women started calling a lion which killed several Natives. The killings ceased when those people were arrested.

Major "Gerry" Swynnerton, son of the late C. F. M. Swynnerton, tackled a cunning lion in dense scrub, and finding this form of extermination very difficult among a tribe who would deal with them, used gun-traps, but with little success. When the Natives persisted with their story that the lions were men in disguise, or lions sent by the lion-caller or witch-doctor paid to do this by a deposed chief who had not completed the payment (and for that reason the lion-caller would not call them off), Swynnerton remarked that the minor Native official maintaining the argument had better pay the second misfamee due to the lion-caller. The killings lessened as soon as this was done! "Could all these circumstances, factual and open to investigation, be mere coincidences," asked Mr. Barker.

Lord Delamere's Statue

In the unavoidable absence of the Governor, the statue of the late Lord Delamere, unveiled in Nairobi, Lord Francis Scott, before a large crowd composed of all races. The statue which is at one end of Delamere Avenue, is the work of Lady Kennel and represents the late Lord Delamere seated.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, in a message read at the unveiling, proclaimed:

"I had not the good fortune ever to meet him, but I am deeply conscious of the great and constructive part he played in opening up and developing this Colony which owes so much to his genius and generosity. It is most fitting that a statue of this great man should stand in the one square which bears his name, to be a witness to the time to which his vision and tenacity of purpose brought us."

African Leaders

Crusaders of educated Africans who preach a doctrine of "non-violence" despising each other and quarrelling among themselves, is made by Mr. Henry Mjomba, secretary of the Kenya African Union and editor of *Kenya Review*. A Kilindi monthly paper in an article contributed to *Review* on 10/11/46. "It was the educated African leaders, the 'non-violence' men, who were the first to start the 'non-violence' movement. It was they who were the first to start the 'non-violence' movement. It was they who were the first to start the 'non-violence' movement."

Kenya Derby for South Africa

Kenya Derby for South Africa, won by Mr. W. A. Mclennan, and he expected to win the Mr. C. B. Clouston, who for many years had his racing stable in Nairobi. Between 1929 and 1946, Mr. Mclennan won over 1,200 races in Kenya, and won 317 of them. He has won all the more important local races, including 4 Derbys, 2 St. Legers and 4 Gold-Cups.

Praise for British Doctors

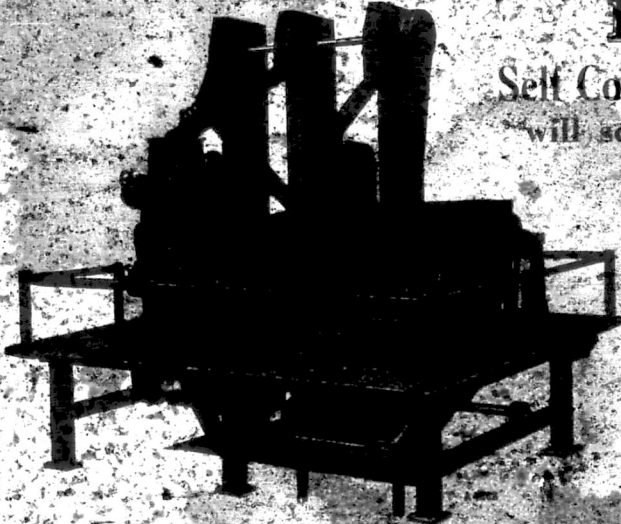
Chief Mithah, of the Nandi tribe in Kenya, presenting a memorandum to Mr. Cecil Jones, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, asked for an English doctor for his people saying "the English doctors love their patients and all English doctor gives more attention than an Indian doctor."



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Vast Expenditure Plans for Congo

Governor-General's Statement

When the Belgian Congo was transferred to the Belgian Congo State in 1908, the Congo State had no territory. The Governor-General of the Congo State, delivered a farewell address in Brussels before leaving for Belgium prior to his departure. He said that the Congo State would be reimbursed by Belgium for the vast expenditure incurred by the Belgian Colonial forces and also from Belgian subsidies.

In speaking of the San Francisco Charter the "State" responsible for autonomous territories, as they were called at that time, had undertaken to supply to the Secretary-General of the United Nations information on the progress of those territories. In countries which possessed Colonies there was a tendency to resent what seemed like "unilateral interference" on the part of those who did not share the attitude of the "have-nots" who were not always entirely disinterested; they asserted the right of the colonized to independence but were ready to accept the principle of autelage if they could be convinced. Yet it was legitimate for international opinion to concern itself with the fate of independent territories, since the happiness or misery of those territories directly affected the vital interests of all nations.

The Venues of Poverty

Poverty in backward regions was a menace to the standard of living in industrial countries. Their first duty to Africans was to equip them for living. That was an aim in itself to be pursued for its own sake. It was at the same time the condition of all subsequent progress and the necessary prelude to economic development. The whole agricultural economy was in need of regeneration if they were to leave anything behind them but a desert. The people and their activities should be distributed according to what the land could bear without injury. In the field of education, although very backward by European standards, they would face comparison with other African Colonies without fear.

The Governor-General drew a distinction between "money expended" and "capital invested," and said that the contemplated expenditure would produce an economic return only in the very long run. To make this known was a tender of service to everybody—to business men when it was better to dash any utopian hopes from the first rather than allow them to be disappointed later, and to the Colonial Administration, which would be held responsible for those disappointments.

The Government programme had nothing in common with the over-simplification that confused development of Colonies with "opening of outlets," and regarded the opening of outlets as an end in itself, and the immediate objective to be achieved by the granting of credits. The grant of credits did not achieve in a backward country, as if with a magic wand, the capacity to absorb surplus manufactured goods. It did not solve the problem of paying for the goods, but it did not solve the problem of paying back the credits. As for financing the expenditure of preliminary establishments, by running into debt there could be no question of that.

New Hotel for Salisbury

A £1,000,000 company, six of the eight directors of which are prominent Rhodesians, will build a 200-room hotel at the corner of Second Street and Stanley Avenue, facing Meikle's hotel in Salisbury. The company intends to acquire and develop other industries in Rhodesia. Application has been made to the committees of the Johannesburg and Bulawayo Stock Exchanges for a quotation of both preference and ordinary shares and it is also intended to introduce the shares on the London Stock Exchange.

Seeking New Horizons

Mr. W. E. ARNOLD, Public Relations Officer at Rhodesia House, recently broadcast in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. African Service. We quote hereunder part of his speech.

Britain's young people today have a vast field of personal knowledge of virtually every corner of the world. A great many have come back with the sun in their bones, and the open spaces in their souls have their thoughts turn back to countries like our own. They want to emigrate. Many thousands of them will do so, and make new careers in the Dominions and Colonies, some of them in Southern Rhodesia.

Why do men want to emigrate now? One explanation is, I think, that their travels have revived the spirit that has worked through Englishmen throughout history to seek new horizons. After every major war of modern times we have seen the same thing. A good many Rhodesians are descended from the 1820 settlers who helped to colonize the Cape Colony. After the Napoleonic wars, thousands of British ex-servicemen made their homes in Southern Africa, and the South African war. We all know the flood of emigration from this country to all parts of the world in the years following 1918. The same impulse to look for new opportunities in new countries is strikingly alive again to-day. It is part of the heritage of the war.

That, I think, is the primary cause of the interest of so many young men and women preparing to start life again abroad. I stress this point because you may have heard another reason advanced. Many of the young people of Britain are distressed with the outlook in their own country. They see no prospects, one is often told.

This country is passing through a revolution and is inevitably, acutely, politically conscious. The impartial observer has to accept that fact and allow for its realising at the same time that the very people who make possible the growth of their own country would rather most divided in their opinions were taken at their own word. I do not think anybody will really agree that this country is finished. Far from it.

Flyse Fly Campaign

The annual report of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture states that the campaign against the tsetse fly in the northern areas has been a "glorious success" and covered by some elimination operations is proceeding satisfactorily. Total eradication has been achieved in some places, while over very large areas the fly density has been greatly reduced. Fly still persists in small numbers in a part of the Hartley district of the Sanyati reserve, but is expected to disappear this year. In the Chipunga district there has been an increase in the number of farms affected and in the cases of animal trypanosomiasis. Heavy losses of stock have occurred on a front of 60 miles along the border with Portuguese East Africa, and a game-free belt from which all cattle have been evacuated is being established.

Southern Rhodesian Census

Results of the census taken last May in Southern Rhodesia show that the European population of the Colony has risen from 68,954 in 1941, to 82,382. It is pointed out that war-time movements, especially of Air Force personnel, reduce the value of the comparison. More informative are the figures for the two principal towns. Salisbury has now 45,535 Europeans, compared with 9,442 in 1936, with an additional 5,758 in the suburbs; Bulawayo has 15,198 (40,396) in the town and 2,119 in the suburbs. Nurses in employment in these towns are, respectively, 45,940 (20,477) and 32,544 (15,322).

Ex-Asker Train as Farmers

At least 100 ex-servicemen of Southern Rhodesia are to train as farmers. Can enrol for a one-year course each of the four Government experiment farms. Board and lodging are free, no fees are paid and an allowance of £10 a month is made to each pupil. The first course starting in October includes practical work and lectures in all branches of husbandry, including keeping of farm accounts and construction of farm buildings. Pupils will be under discipline and a number of married men will be allowed to bring their wives and families.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Of Commercial Concern

No further will be permitted to remain in Kenya after the issue of his repatriation.

Export parcels of goods from Kenya are now restricted to those forwarded by the one sender.

Motor tires and tubes cannot now be obtained in Kenya with a permit, except by doctors and others with special permits.

Gallup Poll is being conducted in Kenya to determine the cost to the individual European of treatment by medical practitioners.

On the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners of the Beuba tribe in Northern Rhodesia, the Governor has appointed Chief Ngezi to be the new Paramount Chief of the tribe.

Statistics show that the general price level of consumer goods in Nairobi is 5% above the pre-war level. The figures for imported goods and local products are 71% and 56.9% respectively.

The East African grain situation has deteriorated. Harvests in Tanganyika have largely failed and those in Kenya are described as patchy. Full use of the potato crop is being made in order to conserve grain.

Professor Rheinalt Jones, head of the South African Institute of Race Relations, addressed a large meeting of all races in Nairobi. A resolution in favour of establishing a similar institute in the Colony was passed.

Orders to the value of £200,000 have been placed in England by the Kenya Development and Reconstruction Authority for road-making plant. Certain machinery is still unobtainable in Britain has been ordered from America.

Estimated expenditure by the Authority for 1946 is nearly £1,000,000. It expects to spend £1,000,000 in 1947.

Trade with the Sudan

On the occasion of the examination of a sample of tung fruit brought to the Sudan, given in the latest Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. The sample which weighed 15 lb. consisted of 10½ whole fruits gathered from trees at Kanelu. The report states that there is some doubt that oil of similar quality to that extracted from the same would find a ready market in Britain.

Flood Relief for Farmers

Low water level of the Blue Nile had caused the banks to overflow by the news that the Nile is coming down in scale to its junction with the Blue Nile at Gondamar, where boats are now being used in the stretch. Only the highest trees tops in the lowland at Khartoum are visible and the Sudan Delegation evacuated. The Government has touched a relief fund for farmers who have suffered heavy losses.

Production of gin and hardware will start soon at a distillery in Umbali, Southern Rhodesia.

The National Bank of India has declared an interim dividend for 1946 of 8% less in arrears payable on and after September 19.

The output of sisal and tot from East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. for July, the last month of the financial year, was 155 tons.

Total imports to the Sudan for the first four months of the current year amounted to £4,122,000, an increase of £1,462,000 on the corresponding period in 1945. Exports to exports and transit trade totalled £7,033,000, showing an increase of £1,477,000 over the previous year. Imports from India were 32% of the total, from Great Britain 16% and from Egypt 15%.

At the first annual meeting of the Southern Rhodesia Stock Exchange, Bulawayo, the Chairman, Mr. A. M. Bejtay, said that the number of applications for quotation of shares on the exchange had been disappointingly small. He thought, however, that a number of companies would ask for quotations if it was possible to issue a list for they would minimize the disadvantages of selling in more distant markets.

The upward trend in the value of sales of Southern Rhodesia's exports continued in July when goods worth £1,044,854 were imported, compared with £1,009,862 in April, and £1,022,221 in May. Exports were valued at £1,530,113 against £1,611,140 in the month before. The only substantial decrease in May exports was in textiles which fell to £14,401,607, £31,484 in April. Exports of raw asbestos showed the largest increase in value, rising to £140,000 in May from £10,587 in April.

What? No Orders?

Mr. Creech Jones, during his visit to the dried vegetable factory at Karatima, expressed his surprise on hearing that owing to lack of contracts from overseas the factory would close down at the end of the year.

Mass Education Officer

Mr. E. P. CARTER has been appointed Mass Education Officer in Nyasaland. He has had wide experience in teaching, vocational training and social welfare work. Educated at Bishop's Stortford College, Stortford and at Harvard University, where he was a Carnegie Scholar, he has studied the law and arts at a B.A. and holds the Oxford Certificate in Cultural Anthropology. He has held appointments as lecturer at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and in Jamaica, and has taught at Munro College, Jamaica, John Watson's School, Edinburgh, and St. James School, and Dover College. He was for a time a missionary in Northern Rhodesia.

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Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a sharp rise in the value of exports of tobacco, diamonds, ore, coal and maize. These increases have been caused by the demands of the war years which have also seen a fall in production of wheat and gold.

The gradual change over to peacetime activity with its various problems will bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions.

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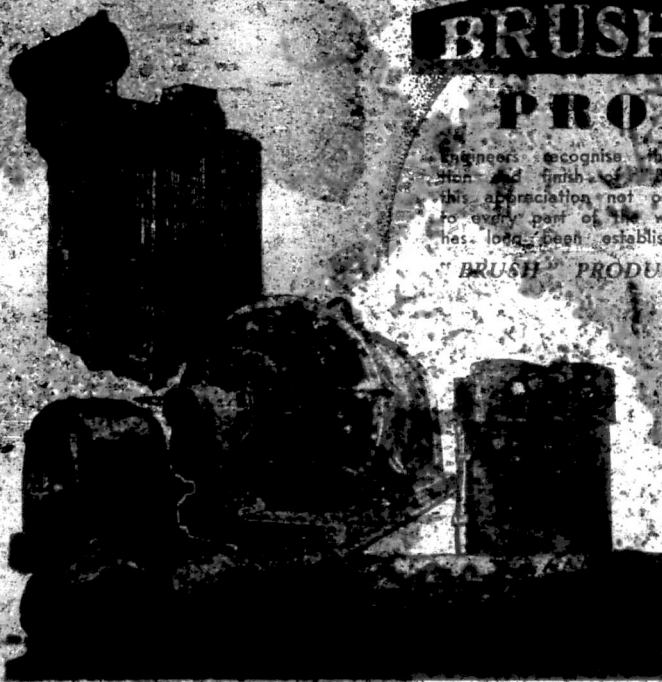
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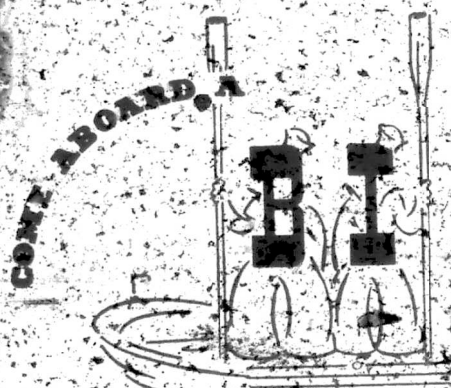


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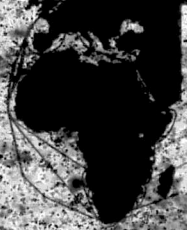
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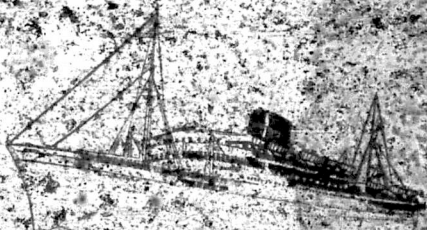
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS A LOT TO BE SAID for building well in the new place, though there are many equally who are not so firmly established. The Good Work is the Development Committee. The very sensible estimates from Governmental Agents for new buildings. Behind the committee's nomination that much good work is done even in the older and richer countries in unpretentious buildings. It is one of our own Whitehall. It is a place from an unexpected quarter. The desire to do oneself enclosed in a deep swivel chair behind a walnut desk is what is popularly imagined to be a modern office which is to say a building in which the only signs of work are highly coloured, incommensurable graphs and the well-bred air of a life insurance company. We suspect a little stronger in the heart of a business woman. But the Treasury's Britain has ago set its face sternly against all forms of unnecessary expenditure on buildings with the result that our Government may claim to be housed as modestly as any in the world. The Prime Minister is reported to have taken the steps from pavement level. In the

rabbit warrens of Whitehall is conducted all the multifarious—our enemies would say heinous—business of the Empire. The busy interior of the Admiralty has expanded and compounded successive generations of seamen accustomed to having every bulge rowed up and ship-shape and Bristol fashion. Despite the denigrations of their detractors, the latest recruit to whose ranks is Mr. Rowland Walsky, British civil servants have carried on their work unperturbed by the quality of their accommodation. Mr. Walsky gives evidence of a severe shock at the "situation" he expressed, as recorded in our columns last week, at the conditions under which his colonial office works and his disappointment that there was not an office or decent waiting room in the whole building where a delegate or visitor could write a letter.

It has been announced that Makerere College that the buildings and furnishings are not only of a high standard but are necessary to attract the main body of the students of the institution. It is a new African who takes learning. How many in the past have been in surroundings resembling those of a good west end club, it is not likely that he will be induced to settle down happily in a

small brick house teaching in a school in an outlying part of the country. If anything is calculated to divorce the student from the peasant it is just such conditions, and there seems evidence that it is doing so. Considering the demand for higher education and the Governor's fears that the natural increase in population will overtake the expansion of schools, it would surely have been more useful, if less spectacular, to have erected simple healthy buildings for the many rather than a palace for a few. The only fault that can be found with a richly upholstered easy chair is that it may be so comfortable as to require a great effort to vacate it. One can scarcely blame the African if, after two or three years, he does not try very hard.

Kenya shows wisdom in her decision not to depart too far from the standards of the pioneers. Some would say this is belated wisdom. The complaint has been heard for years that the capital of the colony should not stand where it does, in a malarial area with a poor water supply. However, there it is, and it is too late now to think of establishing another. Kenya is not a rich country, contrary to the old-fashioned dreams of some prospective settlers, therefore we endorse the summing-up of the committee which, though mixed in metaphor, is pure and simple in intent, that money to spare should be ploughed back into the field of productive enterprise and not frozen in fixed assets of a non-productive character.

The Value of European Settlement

Mr. Greek Jones on his East African Tour

IN A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA within a few days of his return to England, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Greek Jones, surveyed the main problems affecting the territories at present. He paid tribute to the contribution of the European settler in Kenya and spoke of resettlement on communal lands of landless Africans in that Colony. He referred to White Paper 1944, the immigration control measures, trade unionism in Uganda, and Langaty's under-trusteeship.

"Our tour was most closely scheduled," he said. "There was no time for sight-seeing. Every quarter of an hour was allowed. Although it was exhausting we enjoyed every minute. Everyone was very helpful and hospitable."

The question of land is still the main preoccupation of Africans and in all territories presented to us, the Africans, whether traditional chiefs or leaders or the young educated men, all expressed the resentment about the existing allocation of land. They alleged deprivation of lands which were traditionally theirs and demanded recognition of their claims as some parts allocated to European settlement. "There is a deep conviction on the part of the African that he has been deprived of something which is his. Land is because the land is part of his fibre, part of his being."

Absence of Good Husbandry

"This feeling is at the moment intensified because of what is happening in many of the African reserves. The soil deterioration, loss of fertility, erosion, the effects of drought and the stocking, the absence of good husbandry, the perpetuation of primitive methods of farming, overcultivation of good land, all these are producing a grave situation in a number of the reserves. The danger is that unless there is a radical change in the use of African land, the demands for more land will grow in intensity. Even if such demands were satisfied, the real problem would remain because without better cultivation such new land would speedily deteriorate. While it is necessary that the schemes of resettlement should be adopted for the African, the real problem depends on his willingness to cooperate with Government officials in their efforts to induce him to adopt improved methods of cultivation, to terrace his land and to some extent to de-stock, to adopt strip cultivation, and generally to improve his methods by less individualistic practices in cultivation. If we are to have resettlement on a large scale, to the single farmer, holding his own

land, there must be some attempt at communal arrangement with regard to use of ploughs and machines and marketing of products."

There are a number of outstanding land grievances which should be settled without delay. The Government is alive to that and is considering how best to settle them.

Pressure on African Lands

I found in Kenya that most Europeans at times are aware of the importance to themselves of retaining their lands from the deterioration which has set in in many areas. The response of the Kikuyu tribe in Fort Hall in regard to terracing and improving their farming methods is most encouraging. The ultimate success of European farming depends on the successful cultivation in the reserves. If Africans in the land farm well, European settlements will be surrounded by a ring of happy Africans pressing for the land of the Europeans. The pressure on African lands is increasing as the population mounts up, with an increasing number of economic activities to which those who cannot be employed within the reserves. There is consequently an insistent demand from this effect that the Government should not merely announce its intention of pursuing a policy of resettlement but should enforce that policy on the African.

"It is very easy to talk of compulsion, but not so easy to apply, and the basic principle if you may deal with a minority of recalcitrants, that in difficult cases they are a majority. The problem must be first met by persuasion and education. Obviously the Government cannot stand by and watch a people heading for a dissolution of the agrarian fabric which will have the gravest repercussions on the life of the Colony as a whole. But there are many administrative measures which are possible before any compulsion is applied, although in the last resort it seems desirable that Government should be armed with the necessary power to insist that action which it knows to be absolutely necessary if the life of the community is to be preserved. The patience of the Government should not be unlimited. The failure of stock-raising was because we did not first persuade the African of its vital importance. It is no good insisting in words and then retracting or not enforcing, and not that simply discredits Government."

There is considerable discussion amongst European and Indian communities regarding the restriction of immigration proposals, racial discrimination was kept

of Government proposals. Among a section of the Europeans there was a feeling that British subjects desiring to settle on trade should have a reasonable freedom to enter. Obviously this could not be admitted as (a) it might imply discrimination; (b) because of difficulties as to what constituted a British subject and (c) because further legislation must be common to all three territories and such legislation as they wanted impossible in a Trust Territory.

Racialism and Immigration

The European community in most territories was convinced that the racial issue should be excluded from immigration control. The Indians on the other hand thought that there should be a very liberal alteration of the proposals so as to admit large numbers of Indians. It became clear in discussions with all communities that it was the number of immigrants to safeguard, those being of all the minorities and that the regulations should be based on economic considerations.

There existed among the settlers some apprehension about their future and the policy of the British Government as to European settlement. They were worried about their economic security. Whilst it is obvious that no community in any area should have any special privileges or be in a position of racial dominance in social, political or economic affairs, European settlement should be assured as to its permanence and security particularly as its contribution to the economic life of the country is so important.

It is impossible to conceive how the high standards of the whole community and necessary educational, medical and other expensive services can be sustained for the European or African masses in a combination which Europeans can make to the economic stability and development of the area. Sustained further, the Europeans will be less content that they have a fair return for the products of their lands and labours and that they can live already to reasonable satisfaction to good stable prices and markets. It is the duty of the Government to deal as fairly as possible for the goods available to the producer of primary products and to give him an assurance for the development of his land should yield him returns in the years ahead. Such economic assurance are also required to satisfy the conditions of employment are also required for African working on farms.

Welfare Policies

I had considerable discussion with all groups regarding the Government proposals in White Paper 'C'. The Africans were still shy of the proposals, but they had no political fusion of the three territories, but they had accepted they supported the laws. The Indians also have their enthusiasm of the proposals. But their opinion, as before, is not unanimous. With some there is a feeling that economic development should proceed with a further delay and while the principle of an equal numerical racial representation is disliked, they prefer the Paper as it stands to the present situation continuing an important section of the European community however expresses the views expressed by Sir Alfred Vincent and unfortunately in the discussion considerable racial feeling has been expressed.

A Central Assembly should be created as quickly as that authority should be subjected to public checks and amenable to public criticism. The subjects with which such a authority should deal clearly should be clearly the competence of the territories themselves. Such authority must have the approval of all sections of the community and there is a feeling that it should be shared with the Government to make it work. It is important that the problem has been taken to some a final answer and it is important that the territorial needs of each of our territories to be emphasized. The proposals submitted to the Trustees should be representative of the region, with the people's views on the proposals

in the form the necessary machinery should take are now being considered and it may be possible to secure some arrangement which does justice to the claims of all communities at the same time emphasizing the territorial approach rather than that of race.

The sudden access to knowledge brought about by the introduction of modern methods of disseminating information, coupled with the return of *awakan* with a new knowledge of new trades and new skills which are affecting them, must produce a marked effect on their way of life. In addition the big influx of Africans to towns where they are adapting themselves to a western life will broaden the range of their interests. The political aspirations of the more educated elements become more vocal and there is an increasing desire for participation in the shaping of their own life and the future of the country and a desire to bring in administrative, technical and industry capacities.

It is clear that the telescoping of a very great deal of material progress into a very short space of time will have to remain to be seen, but certain it is that there is a demand for more representation in the councils of the towns and country, and a greater degree of genuine responsibility. But political advance must go at the same pace as social and economic advance. If political responsibility is to be real it is important that when many of the old traditions and codes of conduct in African society disappear a sense of social service and public responsibility should also grow. With many educated Africans there are signs of this development though it may be some time in the course of transfer from one stage of social evolution to a better before the necessary standard of public conduct is set, but as one would desire them to do. Nevertheless the African is making rapid strides and it will be difficult to withhold his political affairs his rightful place.

Uganda primarily an Agricultural Colony

Questioned about the widespread growth of trade unions in Uganda, he said that trade unions in Uganda is very confused and weak and will probably remain so. This is primarily an agricultural country with few industries and no large plantation labour force. In most circumstances one cannot expect a healthy labour movement to flourish. Where men and women are engaged in some arduous and assistance an avowed in regard to union, such as in a case where you get the employment of labour from outside, there is a case for some form of victimization of workers to be made with some control for health concerns. In educational matters progress can be made until the first steps are taken by Government in impressing on others the importance of welfare provision.

Unskilled labour is obviously of great importance in the economic life of the Uganda and will continue to find we can alter the social habits of these people who are content to sit down and do nothing to do the work. Undoubtedly economic forces will modify these habits in due course.

Asked for his opinion of the economic effect of the use of this migrant labour, he said that in some many took away to Belgian territory, most of them come from the money which they had earned, while many were not disposed to return to the less favourable conditions over the border and stayed in Uganda.

When he was asked and he had to deal with British settlers and the question of the responsibility of the Government he had also to deal with the matter of the Government's responsibility to the residents in the territories. He said that the Government is not in the British territory and that the responsibility existing at present is the Government's responsibility to the residents in the territories. He said that the Government is not in the British territory and that the responsibility existing at present is the Government's responsibility to the residents in the territories.

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Northern Rhodesian Representation

Two African Members of Council to be Elected

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED in the recent talks on the constitutional administration of Northern Rhodesia between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall and the Governor of the Province, Sir John Wainwright, Lord Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. J. W. Welensky, non-official members of the Legislative Council, have been laid before the Legislative Council.

The minutes report that Mr. Welensky proposed additional elected representation of the Council while Sir Stewart Gore-Brown raised the question of increasing the number of representatives of African interests and bringing an African on to the Council in accordance with the statement of policy of October, 1944. It was recognized in the course of the discussions that constitutional changes of this character should, as far as possible, be made as part of a comprehensive scheme of constitutional development, rather than in a piecemeal fashion and that they should be made periodically at not too frequent intervals. It was felt that partial changes should not be made until 1948.

Three Changes

The Secretary of State accordingly agreed that the following changes in the composition of the Council should be made in 1948—

- (1) The two non-official members, all representing African interests will be replaced by two additional elected members. This will make a redistribution of constituencies possible and a committee will be set up in due course to recommend what form these should take.
- (2) At the same time the number of non-official members representing African interests will be increased from three to four, and when this increase is made, one of these members will be Africans elected by the Northern Rhodesia African Representative Council. By 1948 the Representative Council which has been in operation for approximately two years will have attained the declaration of policy on the subject contained in October, 1944. The other non-official members of African interest will continue for the time being to be Government nominees appointed by the Governor.
- (3) The number of official members other than the President will remain the same.

General Election in 1948

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Welensky suggested that the life of the present Council should be extended until 1948 so that the next general election should take place under the new arrangements. If other non-official members agree this will be done.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Welensky suggested that it was inappropriate for the Governor to continue as President of the Legislative Council and they proposed therefore that he should be replaced as such by a speaker nominated by the Council, while retaining his other functions under the constitution in connection with the Legislative Council. Both the Secretary of State and the Governor sympathized with this suggestion and he proposed that a speaker should be appointed as proposed in the proposal. It was felt however that the timing of the introduction of this change required further examination and that it should be left to the Government in consultation with the non-official members of the Council. In connection with this point further work is being done which the Government intend to make at the beginning of the next session in 1947.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Welensky suggested that the responsibility for departments at present resting largely on the Chief Secretary should be divided among the various official members of the Executive Council, each of whom under the Governor would be generally responsible for a group of departments. The purpose of this proposal is to increase the efficiency of administration by relieving the present burden on the Chief

Secretary and other senior members of Government and placing them to a greater extent for consideration of matters of general policy. The change proposed would not affect the responsibility of heads of departments for the administration of their departments, but would mean that instead of dealing primarily with the Chief Secretary as at present on questions of policy they would now deal with the members of Government concerned.

Administrative Reorganization

The Governor supported these proposals and the Secretary of State welcomed them as representing a natural and necessary step in the development of the machinery of government in Northern Rhodesia, and it was agreed that the proposals should be brought into effect after the Governor's return to Northern Rhodesia, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council of the financial implications. In addition to the Chief Secretary as financial secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs, a new post of Secretary for Economic Development will be created, the Administrative Secretary will be brought on to the Executive Council with responsibility for certain departments, and, as in Kenya, the Attorney General will assume responsibility for the departments dealing with public order. The Chief Secretary will continue to remain the Governor's principal adviser and head of the Civil Service. Subject to this however, the other members will have the right to submit advice directly to the Governor. The Secretary for Economic Development will be responsible for the Agriculture and Forestry Departments, the Veterinary Department and the Game and Forest Department and also for all economic questions, including the development of the primary industries, marketing, pig-breeding, meat inspection, live stock control. The present division of responsibilities of departments between the Chief Secretary and the Administrative Secretary remains to be considered and will be considered by the Government in 1948. The Secretary for Economic Development will have a right to be present at the meetings of the Executive Council, but it is not proposed that the Director of General Services should become a member of the Council. The Chief Secretary will continue to be a member of the Council and the Administrative Secretary will continue to be a member of the Council.

The new aircraft was built in the United States and is the largest and most powerful aircraft ever built in the United States. It is a four-engine, high-wing, multi-engine aircraft with a maximum speed of 400 miles per hour. The aircraft is designed for long-range, high-altitude flight and is capable of carrying a large payload. The aircraft is currently being used for transport and cargo service between the United States and other parts of the world. The aircraft is a significant achievement in aviation technology and is a testament to the skill and ingenuity of the American aircraft industry.

Problem of African Ex-Servicemen

Reasons for Drift from the Land to the Towns

WE DO NOT WANT TO REMAIN as mere agricultural labourers, but we know we cannot avoid this unless we get better education, and especially technical education, so we mean to get that education.

This view is pretty generally held by all the returning African soldiers who have fought for the British Empire in Egypt and Libya, in Ethiopia and Burma. These men are now either back home, or are on the verge of being demobilised, and the natural ambition of the vast majority of them is self-betterment. Before the war many of them were condemned by circumstances to be agricultural labourers; they worked on the farms of European settlers for wages that varied from 8s. to 20s. a month. But now a lot of them are aiming higher. Some plan to invest their savings in a lorry and become transport drivers; others want to start small shops or co-operative trading movements. Others again want to turn the knowledge they gained while they were with the forces to their own advantage and become mechanics, stonemasons, blacksmiths, telegraphists or clerks. Very few of them, if any, are at all anxious to return to agricultural labour.

You do not have to look far for the reason for this. Although there is a keen shortage of agricultural labour in the country, a tradition has grown up in East Africa that the agricultural labourer is not worth good pay. The average pay is from 8s. to 10s. a month, in addition to his most of the labourers' customary ration allowances which vary according to the whim of their employer, but its basic element is about two pounds of maize meal. In addition to this most of them are provided with housing—of a sort.

Wages of African Labourers

Now if you ask the British employer of labour in East Africa why he pays so little labour at such a very low rate of pay, the usual answer is that the African labourer is not worth so much because the amount of work he does in an eight-hour day is scarcely as much as a European labourer does in two hours; so it is uneconomical to pay the unskilled labourer more. To this type of argument the returning African soldier would say simply and recently he has been working with other soldiers with the Empire shoulder to shoulder. While he was exposed to His Majesty's forces, the African soldier received the best first-class medical attention, good food, clean work, and he was generally well looked after. Under these conditions he showed himself as capable as any of the other colour.

But the average agricultural labourer on the farm in Kenya does very few things, and works a day, but the reason for this is not that he is incapable of good work and prolonged exertion by reason of his colour or his race, but because his general health is bad, and because the food he can afford to eat does not give him the requisite stamina. Another point is that the wages offered provide him with no incentive to do more than the barest minimum. That is the reason why the vast majority of returning African soldiers want to find a livelihood in the very limited fields of technical workers and clerks, or in trade and small shopkeeping. The tragedy, of course, is that thousands of these men are going to be disappointed because it is certain that there will not be enough vacancies in these fields, even if they replace the Asians who are doing this sort of work at present.

The question is what is going to happen to these

thousands of returning soldiers, who will not be able to find the type of work they want? Can they return to their old tribal conditions and live in their Native homelands on the produce of their own fields? If they cannot, then can sufficient inducement be offered to them to make it worth their while to become agricultural labourers to help in the production of the food which the world needs so badly to-day, and will go on needing? Then, again, can agriculture in the hands of the European settler in East Africa afford to pay a suitable wage to the agricultural worker?

Work in War and Peace

Personally, I think the answer to these questions is "Yes." Just as the African showed himself willing and able to do all the jobs assigned to him during the war, so now, he will be willing and able to do agricultural work, provided that it is made sufficiently attractive. I think that the farmer who pays a high wage, who sees that the health of his employees is fully looked after, and that their diet is balanced and good, will find that the African will work so well that he will fully repay the additional costs involved. I think he will find that instead of only two or three hours effective work per day, he will do his full share of work, and make it possible for the employer to reduce the number of actual hands employed.

The problem with the returning African soldier is not a technical one; it is with the general development of the East African Colonies and dependencies. Moreover, the Government is fully alive to it and by various means it is endeavouring to find a solution. To start with, it is providing the returning soldiers with the opportunity for vocational training, and it is already considering the possibility of setting up secondary industries, so to some extent the demands of the African are being met already. But the future of East Africa lies mainly in the field of agricultural production; the training of technicians can only provide a small part of the answer.

Then there is another problem, also arising out of the return of the African soldier to civilian life, that has to be faced, and that is their attitude to the white man and to the white woman, too. Serving abroad, the African soldier has rubbed shoulders with men and women of many races and many colours, and he has come to see the essential oneness of human nature, as the white race have been taken off their pedestal and they are no longer regarded as a highly superior race. Another thing is that the African now has seen and heard a lot about political movements; for example, he has heard talk of self-government in Egypt, in India and elsewhere, and he has come back with a growing determination to take his place as soon as possible in the conduct of the affairs of his own country.

Positions of Responsibility

There are many Englishmen who are strongly of the opinion that the African can never hold a position of responsibility with any success—especially when he has control over the affairs of less educated Africans. Well, it is true that there have been many instances in the past of individual Africans, either in Government service or in private employment—who have failed in positions of responsibility, who have used their posts to oppress their less fortunate brethren, or who have failed to resist the temptations to embezzle money from their employers. But this problem is not confined to the black race, as I think, is a insuperable obstacle to the ability to get better training and education for the same people. Many of the people who are mentioned in the

* Being extracts from a talk given by Dr. L. S. Leakey, Curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, on the B.B.C. Home Service.

given rise to the critical point of view I have mentioned, are people who, from insufficient backgrounds and who should never have been selected for posts of responsibility.

The problem of the returning African soldier presents a challenge to the British race, which must be fairly faced if we are not to admit an abysmal failure in our trusteeship. Thousands of Africans have fought for the Empire's cause and thousands have died for it. These men demand that we should do our utmost to help them achieve the ideals of true freedom as soon as possible. The Colonial Development Fund voted by Parliament to help in the uplifting of the peoples of our Colonies will do a great deal if it is wisely handled, but a great deal more than money is needed; wise leadership, a deeper understanding of the African's problems and ambitions and a keener sense of our responsibility are needed first.

I expect you have often heard people say that the African is like a child and must be treated like one. Let me say that the African is very certainly not a child. In many ways the African point of view differs from ours, but the difference is one of degree, and not a great degree. So, with the impetus that he has received through his war experience (whether the impetus was good or bad is beside the point) he is no longer prepared to sit down and accept meekly whatever is offered to him. He is going to demand a greater measure of economic security and a larger part in the handling of his own affairs than he ever has done before.

Lord Hailey on African Colonies

What Does Self-Government Mean?

In a recent address from Cape Town, Lord Hailey speaking on British Colonial policy in Africa said that in Britain today the tendency was to look at Africa as a whole. A desire to amalgamate or federate African Colonies had been shown by the desire to give them something nearer Dominion Status. The Central African Council and the proposals of White Paper 191 might lead to a more organic form of union.

He continued:

"But even if this eventuates it still leaves open the problem of the position which these combinations of Colonies will occupy in the Commonwealth. Now I admit that we enter here the field of speculation. My own feeling is that we may have to evolve a new formula which will reflect the position of the Colonies within the orbit of the Commonwealth on terms which will be satisfactory to the Colonies themselves, to Britain and also to the Dominions."

No Need for Apology

I must emphasize this last point. I am not one of those who feel the need to apologize for our past record in control of our African Colonies. Far from it. But our Colonial policy has now entered on a new phase and the result has been to bring into prominence new problems. They are problems not merely for Britain but for the Commonwealth, and must be viewed from the Commonwealth angle. We in Britain need, and we ought to seek, at the end that the Dominions can give us in finding a solution for them.

Whatever may be the feeling about the part which the United Nations Organization can play in securing a new world order, no one doubts that both the unity and material strength of the Commonwealth are of the highest significance for the purpose. And the war has shown us the cardinal importance both of Northern Africa and the Cape itself in safeguarding the strategic lines of the Commonwealth.

"There was a time when somewhat limited circles then interested in Colonial Affairs thought mainly in terms of political progress. But the British people have become more realistic and now appreciate that political advance

might be an illusion unless a rest on a solid basis of material and social progress.

The old concept of rights and privileges has given place to policies formulated by the desire to produce a more general economic welfare and better standards of life among the mass of people. This idea has been projected from domestic into Colonial policy, and it has made all the wider Anglo-Saxon peoples because there is here something that everyone can understand.

A second consideration is that Britain is highly industrialized and her best markets have always been in the more advanced countries. If we are to maintain our own position, then we must seek the expanding markets which only a substantial advance of the standards of life among the more backward people can produce.

A third consideration is the moral influence of the Commonwealth. If others can point to large sections of the British Empire which are markedly inferior in their standards of economic and social life, then their moral influence in the counsels of the world will certainly be impaired.

Development and Welfare Grants

Continuing, Lord Hailey said that schemes for the expenditure of funds for Colonial Development and welfare—£10 million a year—were worked out in the first instance by the Colonial Governments themselves, and not dictated from London. This money was to act as priming in the economic machinery, and its value lay in helping a community to develop itself by its own industry or its own acquired skill. Money would also be spent on health and other social services, including education.

South Africa, as well as other members of the Commonwealth, must have an interest in the development of African Colonies. British Governments committed to self-government as the political goal of the Colonies. It had followed here a tradition instinctive in the British people, and to-day the economic and social advance which should be set on foot by the Colonial Development Act had found wide support in Britain largely because it was regarded as a means for the attainment of that goal of self-government.

A Spirit of Nationalism

It is obvious that this idea raises problems for some of which we have as yet no ready answer. There is, for example, the question created by the adjustment of the political relations between a settled European community and the African population by which it is outnumbered. There is the problem of Native communities between whom there is no common tie or any spirit of nationalism. There is also the question whether self-government should mean the pattern of our own parliamentary system, or one being adapted to the conditions of many Native areas of Africa.

But let me assume that we can find a solution of these problems. Let me assume again that the African Colonies can attain a capacity which will in time justify their being given complete control of their own affairs. Is it then intended that, when the time comes, self-government must mean for them what it now means to the Dominions? Will it mean that they can make their own treaties with foreign nations, or that they can make their own decision in the supreme issue of peace or war? What, in short, will be their position in the British Commonwealth of Nations?

I am raising these questions, not because I have the answer, or because they must be asked, and because the Dominions should be no less interested in them than are the people of Britain.

Six leading business men accompanied by a member of the Government and a news official, Rhodesia recently visited Northern Rhodesia on a trade mission, and mission sponsored by the South African Government. Their discussions with Government officials and business men of the Protectorate were of a general nature and designed to facilitate a better understanding of the

Tea Production in East Africa International Tea Committee's Review

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN EQUILIBRIUM between supply and demand, a scheme for the regulation of exports of tea from India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies was inaugurated in 1933, and an international agreement, signed by representatives of growers in the three countries. Shortly afterwards tea-producers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland agreed to support the scheme. Other tea-producing countries with the exception of Malaya stood out despite strong efforts to bring them within the scope of the plan.

The first agreement was extended in 1936 for a further five years, again protracted in 1943 until the end of hostilities, and, in the case of India, Ceylon, the Netherlands East Indies, and Nyasaland, for two full quota years thereafter, and in respect of the three East African territories until March, 1947.

Standard Export

The scheme has been operated by an International Tea Committee, whose duties were defined in a memorandum of recommendations, which contained provision for a "standard export" representing maximum exports during any one of the three years, 1929, 1930, 1931. Because of "special" conditions affecting African territories, the "standard export" for these countries was based on their estimated potential production after deduction for internal consumption. The "standard export" at present are: Nyasaland 17,109,375 lb., Kenya 19,100,424 lb., Uganda 1,231,745 lb., and Tanganyika 2,109,318 lb. The highest figures are, of course, for India and Ceylon, which are assessed at over 382 and 251 million lb. respectively.

The first agreement provided for a quota of 90% of the "standard export" in the first year of regulation, and it was one of the duties of the committee to fix quotas for each subsequent year. Thus in 1947 the quota was set at 85%. On the outbreak of war it jumped immediately to 90%, in May, 1941, to 95%, in August to 100%, and in October to 110%. For the rest of the war the quota figures remained at 125%. It was set high deliberately in order to ensure absolutely unrestricted production.

Growth of Acreage

A recently published "Bulletin of Statistics" issued by the committee contains a wealth of useful information about tea in those countries subscribing to the agreement. One table shows the total acreage planted with tea in various countries since 1928. Kenya's industry has grown from 5,597 acres in that year to 16,000 in 1945; Uganda's from 297 in 1928 to 4,575 in 1945; Tanganyika's from 2,500 in 1933 to 6,849 in 1944; and Nyasaland's from 7,596 in 1928 to 19,594 in 1944.

Kenya produced 1,542,000 lb. in 1928 and 13,787,000 lb. in 1945; Uganda 69,000 lb. in 1933 and 1,403,000 lb. in 1945; Tanganyika 1,006 lb. in 1930 and 1,449,000 lb. in 1944; and Nyasaland, for which earlier records are incomplete, 3,492,000 lb. in 1936 and 12,936,000 lb. in 1944.

Export statistics, which are available from before the 1914-1918 war, show that Nyasaland exported 42,000 lb. as far back as 1910, topped the 100,000 lb. mark in 1913, jumped to 473,000 lb. in 1916, which total was nearly doubled in 1917. In 1924 shipments were over 1,000,000 lb. Since then the annual figures have consistently increased. The 2,500,000 lb. point was reached in 1932, over 40,000,000 lb. were exported in 1938, and 13,717,000 lb. last year.

Kenya exported 1,000 lb. in 1927, and the quantity progressively increased until 1943, when there was a sharp decline from the 1942 peak of 11,520,000 lb. to 9,528,000 lb. Uganda's first 4,000 lb. were exported in 1929. The quantity has gone up gradually, and the

1945 figure was 2,033,000 lb. Tanganyika began exporting in 1931, and, apart from 1933 when she exported none, quantities increased little by little until 1942 and 1943, when over 1,000,000 lb. were exported in each year. There was a drop in 1944 to 755,000 lb. and a rise in 1945 to 896,000 lb.

The United Kingdom has, of course, always been the largest consumer of tea from the East African territories, although during the war an increasingly large part of the output of Kenya and Uganda was sent to the Sudan. The war had the effect of increasing South Africa's dependence on Nyasaland for tea. Before 1939 the Union's dealings with Nyasaland were light and fluctuated greatly from year to year, and even up to 1942 she was not a large-scale buyer, but in 1942 and 1943 she imported 31 million pounds. Trade between Kenya and the former Italian Colony of Somalia reached its peak in 1936 when Kenya exported 553,000 lb. across its Northern border. By 1938, however, the figure had fallen to 10,000 lb. Germany started to import tea from Tanganyika in 1936 when she took 3,000 lb.; this total increased to 19,000 lb. in 1939.

The heavy toll in merchant shipping, the hazards of the route of communication between East Africa and Britain, and the needs of the forces in East Africa are reflected in the war-time export figures from Kenya, which fell sharply from 4,000,000 lb. in 1941 to 4,023,000 lb. the next year.

Nyasaland's peak year for export to U.K. was 1940, when 12,658,000 lb. left the country bound for Britain. For the next four years, doubtless owing to the difficulties of communication and shipping out of Beira, the total quantities compare unimpressively. In 1943 only 9,000,000 lb. was exported. In 1945, however, the figure jumped again to 12,847,000 lb.

African Representation in Kenya Statement in Legislature

During the absence from Kenya on leave of Archdeacon J. L. Beecher, his place in the Kenya Legislative Council was taken by an African, Mr. J. J. Oloo, who later deputized for Mr. Elud. The Archdeacon's fellow nominated members of African interests. As a result of this interlude the African presence in Kenya has been calling for representation of Africans in the Legislative Council by Africans and not by Europeans.

The Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, made a statement in Council in which he said that it was an understandable and proper aspiration for Africans to want to hold the two African seats, and it was an aspiration which would, no doubt be fulfilled in time. It was suggested, however, that a vacancy should be created in the Council in order to give effect to this wish, as his

"I am aware," said the Governor, "that the situation has caused some embarrassment to the honourable and venerable member, concerning which I have expressed my hope that he will not consider resigning at the present time on this account. He has shown himself to be a wise, courageous and effective representative of African interests in this Council; and he was nominated to it for the life of the Council. If there is any objection against during the life of this Council for any circumstances in its membership that might lead to a vacancy to consider this matter."

Njoro Club's Bursaries

A bursary of £200 has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Joyce Wellet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Wellet, of Kikuyu, from the Njoro Club's Bursary Fund, to enable her to continue her study of medicine at the Witwatersrand University. Another bursary of £180 from the same fund has been given to enable Miss Pamela Money to take a course in mothercraft in London.



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Letters to the Editor

African Industrial Council

Neglect of Two Decades

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Those of us who have been fortunate enough to read the full report and recommendations of the East African Industrial Council, to which you gave prominence in a recent issue, cannot fail to feel that substantial strides have been made in thoughtful planning in this vital field, and that a handsome tribute is due to the untrained few who must have given so much of their time and thought to this all-important subject.

It now remains for others in East Africa, and in this country too, to supplement the council's work by rapid execution in such directions as, for example, improved internal communications, the development of new forestry areas, fertilizer production, natural or manufactured, the production of relatively cheap and plentiful supplies of cement, large and small scale extension of much needed water developments and cheap electrical power, all these being the very foundations of a successful economic and industrial advance coupled with remunerative employment for all races.

One can only hope that this document has been well circulated and published throughout East Africa and here at home too and that the three priorities involved will advance economically in the same gear and at the same speed. This applies in particular to Tanganyika which, with its great spaces, its deplorable lack of European man-power, its large indigenous population and general backwardness, economically requires an even greater effort than Kenya or Uganda to make up for the neglect in economic development over the past two decades.

Yours faithfully,

London.

FESTINA.

Bananas as Staple Food

Flowers, Fruits, African Dolls

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—At one time during my 24 years in Uganda wrote down the names of about 50 different species of bananas known to the Africans—and during the greater part of my time in Uganda I lived chiefly on bananas!

The bananas of that country fall easily into three different classes—*menyu*, *gania*, and *mutoki*, or dessert, pudding, and vegetable, the clusters of a single plant sometimes weighing more than 50 lb. (a full man's load), and each bunch perhaps containing more than 200 separate fruit.

When the fruit is ripe the plant is cut near the root by a woman with a sharp knife, and the fruit sinks slowly into her arms. The bunch is cut off, and she then selects the best of the leaves, slices the midrib, carefully pulling it off, and folds up the leaves. Then she strips the plant in sections and spreads them round the garden, stamping them level so that they keep down all weeds and fertilize the land. There is left a small inner pit of the plant, hard and white when the cuts in sections, and on a hard wooden block beats them into small, thin, fibrous pancake sponges, which are used for bathing the baby, and for washing the fingers between the courses of a meal; certain other parts are put aside for cleaning the teeth.

The leaf is used as a table cloth. When washed over a hot fire, it becomes airtight and watertight, and is used for bandages or for tying up different dishes for stewing in the common pot. If the food is steamed, the midrib supplies the moisture. Babies are bathed in warm banana leaves, and sleep on them daily. In the cold stages of fever the patient is covered with a pie of banana leaves in order to make him sweat it off.

The outside peel of the plant is used for sewing cotton, twine, and cord and rope of all kinds. The large purple torpedo-shaped flowers serve as dolls for the children.

To return to the fruit, the *menyu*, or dessert species is the only one that has so far reached this country. The Natives chiefly use it for making beer. Great masses are pulped and strained through fresh grass with a little water added. It is then left to ferment in pots, and at the end of two days it is a nice champagne cider, when left longer it becomes a light beer. It is sometimes boiled before fermentation and then becomes treacle; if you go on boiling it you can extract with a little sugar a very good toffee.

The *gonja* is a large, sweet banana; it must be boiled or roasted before use, and is very good as pudding or bread. *Memyu* wine and *gonja* bread were used in the Uganda Church at the Communion Service in the early years, as wine and a better bread could not be had.

The *mutoki*, or plantain, is the staple food of this country, and cannot be eaten uncooked. It is peeled with sharp knives, stewed in a great pot, then mashed and served piping hot. Quite neutral in flavour, it will go with any other dish. When peeled, split, and dried in the sun, it makes excellent flour.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR B. FISHER.

[This letter from Mr. Rev. A. B. Fisher, one of the pioneer missionaries of Uganda, may arouse nostalgia among readers in this country who, once accustomed to plentiful supplies of bananas, have been deprived of the fruit since shortly after the outbreak of the war.—Ed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

Claims of Colonial Service

Challenge to Present Conception

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The present attitude to the Colonial Service is amazingly unbalanced. We are for ever ridiculing bureaucracy and criticizing officials for their policy of *laissez faire*, and yet we constantly urge the employment of larger staffs, better pay, and more comfortable conditions. Why should there be all this anxiety to make the service more attractive when in all the branches, except one or two technical ones there are far more candidates than vacancies?

In the war we did not need to pay extraordinary salaries to get troops well-led, and we found that even in an army far larger than had ever been contemplated there was no lack of efficient men. Unduly high pay and top comfortable conditions merely attract the time-server; indeed, they often make a time-server of a man who enters the service with a certain amount of energy and initiative. To make an official's profession so large that his principal lifelong obsession is not to lose it, does not inspire the best work.

Now we have the plea that if the value of money declines, pensions must be increased by a like amount. Why? These pensions are part of a definite contract. The business man or farmer who, hoping to retire at a specified age, takes out an insurance policy for that purpose, does not receive any such increase. Members of the Colonial Service get the medical attention for themselves and their families, and though they may have benefited to the extent of large sums, these do not figure in their income tax returns. Can the ordinary man claim for the money he has spent on doctors and hospitals? Of course not.

What is required is not to make the Colonial Service a sinecure, but to offer reasonable terms, with bright prospects for men who can show concrete results; not, as at present, to show all we can do on those who can keep out of trouble. The aim should be to encourage those who really can lead.

Yours faithfully,

London, 19/2/46.

NON-CRUI.

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. remarked: "Who now distinguishes one class from another, is how it talks." — Mr. Frank Jones, in the *Sunday Post*.

"One year after victory, the outstanding fact of our American life is the absence of any feeling of elation." — Mr. Edgar Riley.

"It is now every Muslim man, woman and child to resolve in this auspicious day to work as disciplined soldiers." — Mr. Jinnah in his *Id-ul-Fitr* message.

Europe, on the whole, is an awful place to live in, and for none so awful as for the old, cultivated and leisurely middle class. — Professor Gilbert Murray.

Mr. Truman's greatest weakness all along has been in choosing second-class men for important offices. — Washington, *Observer*.

"Britain's negotiators feel that if Britain does not buy Argentine meat, nobody else can, since other nations lack refrigerator ships for its export." — *News Review*.

"A country's internal politics are much as they affect its external policy are a subject with which the Security Council should concern itself." — M. Gromyko, Soviet delegate.

"If a lunatic burns down your barn you have to be thankful enough for getting him under lock and key without trying to stake him build you a new one." — Mr. John Galsworthy.

"Production needs are so great that the time has come to re-examine the slogan that if a man will not work neither shall he eat." — Mr. Arthur Horner, Communist General secretary of the National Union of Mine-workers.

"It is rumored that 30,000 displaced Jews are to be invited to live in this country as an alternative to Palestine, but they are to be picked into many places with a back-to-the-land group dispersed over Norfolk." — *The Weekly Review*.

"The so-called labour party—the vast host of whose supporters are sound trade unionists and solid citizens—has been captured by a few Socialist intellectuals, those clever men who in every age are always wrong." — Mr. Harold Macmillan.

"It is not the Allies' purpose to convict the whole German people of crime. Our purpose is to protect them and to give them an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes and friendship of the world." — Sir David Maxwell Fyfe.

"We are supposed to be educating the Germans in democracy and a House of M.P.s (probably to send a German Archbishop a copy of the proceedings of Parliament." — *National News Letter*.

Mr. Gusev, the new Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, is the most fluent and energetic of the various Soviet Ambassadors who have been here. He can do anything in several languages with unimpaired fluency. — *Atticus*.

"Grain will sustain seven to eight times as many lives when fed directly to humans as when fed indirectly through livestock." — Yes, in the United States alone during the present cereal year, at least 10,000,000 tons of wheat (three times as much as before the war) were fed to animals. — Mr. Paul de Heul.

"Either we continue to build in the wrong places, overbuilding and enlarging for years, as in the past, or else we miss the opportunity now given us to build boldly and wisely by carrying out a planned dispersal of population. This is our last opportunity. Unless we seize it, I dread to think what sort of place this still air land of ours will be in 10 to 15 years' time." — Mr. Lewis Mumford.

"Patting Shek." — A Johannesburg man has offered to pay South Africa's debt to Canada. The debt is £1,000,000.

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PERSONALIA

MAJOR-GENERAL E. B. HAWTHES has arrived in England.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. K. S. WILSON, of Salisbury.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. DAVID STREET, of Nakuru, Kenya.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Dr. P. H. ABBOTT, of the Sudan Medical Service.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. DUFF, at one time C.A. and C.M.G. in East Africa Command, has been placed in charge of Administration, Southern Command.

MR. W. N. WRIGHT, who in 1938 was appointed to the City Engineer's department in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has left to become town engineer of Gwelo.

MR. E. R. E. SURRIDGE, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, has been elected President of the Dar es Salaam Branch of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

MR. A. W. WYATT, District Officer, has arrived on leave from Tanganyika. Mr. Wyatt formerly served in the Hampshire Regiment and with the 2nd King's African Rifles.

CADEY HUGH JACKSON, son of the late R. Holmes Jackson and Mrs. Holmes Jackson, formerly resident of Nakuru, won the junior 1st stools in the Dartmouth College Regatta.

SENATOR J. D. ROBERTS, of Seattle, Washington, and Miss MARY MARKHAM, elder daughter of Sir Charles Markham and of the late Gladys Lady Dehomere, have announced their engagement.

MR. B. C. H. CROSS, of British Overseas Airways Corporation, formerly adviser on air transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed general manager of the corporation.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. R. ALSTON has resumed duties as managing director of the Mianica Trading Company after serving for six years in the Royal Artillery. He hopes to be going out to Africa soon.

MR. K. M. GODDENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GODDENOUGH, will hold their first reception in London on September 12, Occupation Day, at the Savoy Hotel.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM ARMITAGE, of Farnley Hall, Leeds, and Miss MARGOLDA PATRICIA HARRIS, elder daughter of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Harris, have announced their engagement.

VISCOUNT ADDISON, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Viscountess Addison sailed from Southampton last week in the AQUILA on a visit to Canada. They will return at the beginning of October.

American visitors to Nairobi include Mr. A. LEWIS, a director of the Robin Line and Mr. BRANZ MAYOR, general manager of the famous American magazine combine "Life Time Publications".

LIEUT. COLONEL F. C. G. STORTON, has been appointed secretary of the Central Angling Advisory Board during the absence of Major W. G. Rodway. The board was formed about a month ago.

M. GEORGES CARASSIS has resigned from the editorship of the *Courier d'Afrique*, of which M. Robert Leebk, general secretary of the Congo Christian Syndicates, has become the new managing director.

DR. D. W. CAWIE, Dean of the School of Science, Gordon College, Khartoum, has accepted the position of Director of Chemical Laboratories in Baghdad. He will not take up the appointment until next August.

MR. G. F. TOLEY, Director of Economics and Trade on the Sudan, who is now on leave pending retirement, has been appointed Pursuer of Wellington College. His place will be taken by MR. R. J. HILLARD, who arrived in air from Kenya last month.

WILLIAM HEGON, STODART and ANDREW LOCKHART McLEAN, the two Southern Rhodesian schoolboys who have been awarded bursaries by the Governors of Halesbury and Imperial Services College, sailed from Cape Town on August 20 in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. J. MACNAB, a former member of the staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, is on leave in this country for six months. During the war he served in the Indian Army until released recently to rejoin *The Statesman*, with which paper he has worked since 1937. For two years he was on the staff of the *East African Standard*, and for five years, until the beginning of 1935, editor of the *Tanganyika Standard*.

MR. VERNOR ANLEY, a former District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. ANLEY, will shortly leave this country to live in Durban. Owing to difficulties in obtaining a sea passage they will fly to Belgian Congo by Air Line via Brussels, Lagos, Leopoldville, Elizabethville, Bulawayo and Johannesburg. Their permanent address will be c/o Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Head Office, West Street, Durban.

New G.O.C. For E.A. Command Maj-Gen. Dimoline's Appointment

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, who, except for one appointment on the staff, commanded East African units throughout the war, has been appointed G.O.C. East Africa. He replaces Lieut. General Sir Kenneth Anderson, born in Cheshire 39 years ago, he first served in the Army as a signal officer. In the 1914-18 war he fought in France and Belgium, winning the M.C. and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. As a Royal Corps of Signals officer he also saw service in the quelling of the second Arab rebellion, with General Cunningham's column in Iraq, and in the second Afghan war. After six years' with the R.W.A.F.F. Major-General Dimoline went to the Staff College and later to India. In 1937 he was appointed to reorganize the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which he took up to Kenya in 1940 and commanded until his appointment as Chief Staff Officer of East Africa Force. His next command was the 26th East African Brigade in Ethiopia, and he acted as East African military signatory of the Anglo-Ethiopian treaty. In Madagascar commanding the 22nd East African Brigade he received the complete capitulation of Madagascar and signed the armistice. He took the 28th East African Brigade to Burma in 1944 and commanded them in an independent role during the advance on Mandalay and early in 1945 he assumed command of the 11th (East African) Division in Burma. He led the Colonial contingent in the Victory Parade in London.



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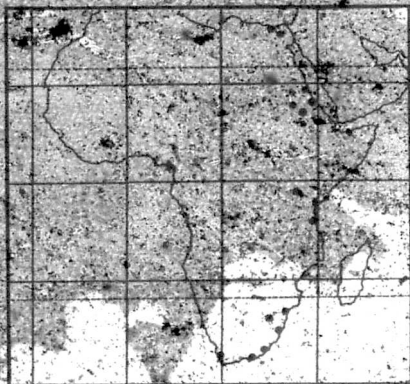
Ex-Sudan Army Major, 22, 23 years in the University Commission with administrative experience, seeks any type of job with a salary of £4,000. Please reply Box 318, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. (22-9)

Ex-Officer, M.A.O. public school, married, pilot, experience in human management and administration, seeks post as field assistant on plantation in East Africa. Please reply Box 319, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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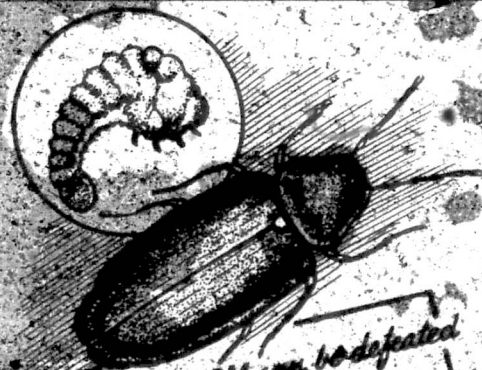
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VIOLOL is designed to provide, in carefully balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIOLOL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence—in fact, in all conditions where a supplementary food is required—its growth promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

VIOLOL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

East African Service Appointments

THE APPOINTMENTS in the Colonial Service recently announced include the following:

Administrative Officers.—**Major F. L. GILBERT**, B.Sc., H. L. School of Beverstons, who was educated at Madbury and before the war was in business as a auctioneer and estate agent, held a commission in the Territorial Army since 1929. Part of his war service was spent in East Africa. **Captain P. M. GONDOUR**, of Bristol, was educated at Cotnam School and University College, Exeter, where he graduated B.A. During the war he was mentioned in dispatches for service in North-West Europe.

Engineering.—**Mr. F. H. GLENNE**, of Tidworth, Surrey, was educated at Whitnall School and Cooper College, Oxford, and served in the war as a Commando officer. **Lieut. Colonel T. MATHEWS**, of Beales, Lancashire, spent part of his war service with the K.A.R. **Captain R. H. J. THOMAS**, of Guildford, was educated at Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, and served in the East African campaign.

Northern Rhodesia.—**Major Sir Hon. F. M. FERGUSON**, Scots, whose pedigree in Hawick was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, was for a time in the service of the International Grenfell Association in Labrador and was commissioned in 1941 in the Lothian and Border Yeomanry.

Nyasaland.—**Mr. D. G. JONES**, of London, educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. and LL.B. was admitted as a solicitor in 1929, and during the war served with an armoured division and was taken prisoner at Alphen. **Lieut. Colonel G. WATSON**, M.C.M., was born in Brampton, Huntingdonshire, and is an associate of the Institute of Bankers, a member of the Territorial Army, he won his M.B. at Dunkirk.

Medical Officers.—**Uganda.**—**Major G. W. RUSH**, of Weymouth, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge University, and Middlesex Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. He served with the Army in the Middle East, North Africa, and Italy.

Kenya.—**Mr. R. G. BASSLET**, of Reading, was educated at Leighton and Cambridge Universities, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the London University, graduating B.Sc., M.B., and L.R.C.P., joining the R.A.M.C. in 1934. He served in the Middle East. **Captain A. G. M. DAVES**, of Chilton, Middlesex, was educated at a Convent School, Egham, Surrey, and King's College, London. Holding the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., he held appointments at Winsley Southern General, and Bristol Royal Infirmary, before

being commissioned in the R.A.M.C. **Captain D. B. THOMSON**, of Ashington, Sussex, graduated M.B. and Ch.B., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. at Cambridge University and St. George's Hospital Medical School, and held hospital appointments in Leeds and Middlesex, before joining the R.A.M.C. in 1941, much of his war service was spent in East Africa. **Nyasaland.**—**Captain G. PARK**, of Oxford, studied at Oxford University and Middlesex Hospital, graduating B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and holding appointments in the battle hospital, he served in the R.A.M.C. in the East African forces. **Captain J. WRIGHT**, who comes from Cheshire, studied at Cambridge and Middlesex Universities, graduating B.A., M.B., and B.Ch., after holding appointments as house physician in Manchester, he joined the R.A.M.C.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.—**Kenya.**—**Mr. L. L. LAMB**, of Manchester, studied at Cambridge University, held teaching appointments in Le-on-Solot and Nairobi, and was commissioned in the K.A.R. in 1934. **Mr. R. CRICKETS**, of Bristol, holds the B.Sc. (Hons.) and during the war served as an officer in the R.A.F., previously he held teaching appointments in Bristol Grammar School, Victoria College, Alexandria, Ampleforth College, and Bedford Grammar School. **Northern Rhodesia.**—**Miss H. DIMITROV**, an assistant schoolmistress, received her training at Derby Training College and has held teaching appointments in Birmingham and Grantham.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.—**Kenya.**—**Captain A. E. DORMAN**, M.R.C.V.S., of Sevenoaks, who served during the war with the Irish Guards, will be a veterinary officer. **Uganda.**—**Mr. G. J. LOGAN**, an assistant conservator of forests, studied in Edinburgh and served in the Army during the war. **Miss I. M. DENKIN**, B.Sc., an assistant bacteriologist, trained at London University and the London School of Tropical Medicine, has held appointments in London in connection with food and research bacteriology. **Northern Rhodesia.**—**Mr. G. F. BURNETT**, B.Sc. of Croydon, educated at Ranelagh School and Reading University, became a pilot in the R.A.F. in 1941, and served in India and North Africa.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.—**Kenya.**—**Major C. J. CROWE**, an assistant architect, born in Dublin, studied at Dublin School of Architecture and after holding several appointments served as an officer with the Royal Artillery. **Uganda.**—**Squadron Leader B. G. ROY**, B.Sc. (London), an assistant engineer, spent part of his war service in West Africa with the technical engineering branch of the R.A.F. and was mentioned in dispatches. **Tanganyika.**—**Captain K. L. HARDAKER**, another assistant engineer, was born in Lincolnshire and educated at Kingwood School, Bath, and Queen's College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. after employment in the Gloucester County Surveyor's Office he served with the Royal Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—**Major-Commander B. J. SHEERAN**, D.T.C., formerly with the Ministry of Aircraft Production, has been appointed a police cadet in Tanganyika; a native of the Isle of Man, he was commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1934. **Lieut. Colonel J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT**, of Scarborough, appointed as assistant superintendent (commercial) to the K.U.R.T., held appointments in the C.N.R. before the war, part of his war service was spent in Persia and Iraq.

Asmara Riots: 42 Dead

Forty-two persons were killed, including one Sudanese soldier, in riots which broke out in Asmara between Sudanese Muslims and Eritrean Christians during the Muslim fast of Ramadan. Sudanese Defence Force troops who were liberating clashed with Eritrean civilians and for a time were completely out of hand. In addition to the dead, 60 Eritreans and 10 Italians were wounded. Relations between the troops and local inhabitants has been delicate for some time and although the cause of these riots is stated to be trivial and of no political significance, the question of withdrawal of the troops is under consideration.

Nazi Sympathizer

A Syrian, E. B. Tame, aged 35, born in Tanganyika and arrived there in June, 1940, for Nazi sympathies, has been served with an expulsion order by the Governor, according to *The Times*. David Sahaan, correspondent, Tame appealed, but a board of inquiry has refused to alter the Governor's decision. They found that Tame applied for German citizenship three or four years before the war and flew the Nazi flag with the Green Jack over one of the biggest buildings in Tanga before the outbreak of war. Tame's father was arrested during the 1914-1918 war and charged with espionage against the British in East Africa.

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Educating African Farmers Grass the Most Important Crop

NEWS IS CONTAINED in the Uganda Agricultural Report for 1944-1945 of progress in educating African farmers in soil conservation and cattle management.

Mr. A. S. Richardson, Director of Agriculture, while making a main point of the improvement in fertility of Uganda soil was coming more and more to rest upon the firm foundations of grass, rotation and the results had indicated that there was no method of fallow or manuring which could as a practical proposition compete with a series of years under certain grasses. In developing a structure in the soil capable of resisting erosion. Analysis had shown that all cultivation tended to break down a good soil structure and that the best method of regeneration was to put air and under grass.

This naturally led to the question of utilizing the land under grass. The improvement of Native cattle herds was a great problem and complicated by Native traditions and conditions that progress could not be but extremely slow for many years. There was not much sign of Africans following the example set by the staff-keeping herds at Kawanda. They seemed afraid of the work involved in culling and culling the flocks.

Succession Regeneration

The soil conservation report showed that the sustained demand for maximum production of food crops had resulted in a smaller acreage being rested than under normal conditions. Promising results had been obtained in the Teso and Mbale districts, where better areas which had been closed due to stock movement and grazing had regenerated well and were open again. Some of the worst areas had been closed by the Native Councils

the flocks, which was an encouraging sign for the future.

The Uganda marked progress had been made in the development of a more intensive method of cattle management whereby the cattle were housed at or near the homes of their owners. In and around Kampala nearly all the herds were so housed and the owners were taking more and more interest in the care and management of their stock. The demand for cows continued to exceed the supply and was reflected in the increased prices of cattle, sheep and goats.

The value of grass in the agricultural economy of the country had been emphasized as a means of combating erosion and restoring fertility and better soil in relation to stock. It is in fact, the report concludes, "of most important" first, a study of its management and of the selection, uses, and propagation of the most suitable varieties for different conditions is work of prime importance.

European Hospital Scheme

If a new Bill to provide European hospital facilities scheme for Kenya becomes law, every European who under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance 1940 is liable to income tax for any year on or after January 1, 1945, will pay a hospital fund compulsory contribution based on his chargeable income.

The contribution will be 8s. where the chargeable income does not exceed 250, and will rise by 2s. for every additional 25s. so that for a chargeable income of 275 the chargeable contribution will be 88s. For a chargeable income of more than 1,000 a further 2s. charge will be levied on every 100 in addition to 200. The authority to administer the scheme will consist of the Director of Health and Local Government, the Director of Medical Services, three persons named by the Government, and the Governor, who will appoint the members of the committee. The committee will be empowered to make such regulations as may be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the scheme and to determine the rate of contribution to be levied on persons liable to pay the same. The committee will also be empowered to make such regulations as may be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the scheme and to determine the rate of contribution to be levied on persons liable to pay the same.

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Muslim League in East Africa

Mr. A. M. Sidiqi, who was formerly in charge of the Indian section of the Information Office in Nairobi, states that active steps are being taken to establish an East African Muslim League or Council. He says that their losing of a seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council by Hindus. Mr. Sidiqi said that the Muslims and the Hindus had been in an agreement that three of the seven seats would be left for Muslims. This year he alleged that the Hindus, who are in a majority in all wards contested and won all the seats. The proposed league will be directed against the Hindus of the East African Indian Congress, but hopes to provide a platform for the expression of Muslim opinion. Strong support is expected from Tanganyika where Muslims are in a majority.

Labour Department

A proper balance between employers and employees, it would assist the interests of the employer against the individual employee, but it should also assist the interests of the good employee against the bad employer. It is a subject at present must be the work towards the improvement of the individual employer and employee to the benefit of the employer, employee, and the community in general. Mr. J. C. G. (Financial Secretary in Uganda)

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Germans in Southern Rhodesia Minister Threatens Deportation

A Board of Inquiry is investigating the number of Germans living in Southern Rhodesia, and the colony's Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. F. W. Bondle, has stated that he will deport all who have held a definite Nazi or fascist views.

This was announced during the second reading of the new Aliens Bill in Parliament. Mr. Bondle explained that the new Bill which will be in force in the early days of 1947, does not affect the deportation of the deportation of aliens, but which does not open in detail, allow the Government to deport those whose presence is considered undesirable in the interests of the public good.

There were two views about the Bill, which had to be resolved in framing the Bill. The first was that there should be no restriction to the entrance of Europeans; the second that unrestricted immigration of aliens would result in the country losing its British character. It had been decided to take a party on a quota basis. The quota had not been fixed but would probably be between five and 10%. They would have to ensure by careful selection, said the Minister that the aliens admitted would aid in the economic development of the country and they must be so selected that they would soon be absorbed into the population and become good Rhodesians.

Scientific Research in Africa

Dr. E. M. Blair, who headed the Rhodesian delegation at the recent conference of Commonwealth and British scientists in London, has reported the proposal of the conference to set up a regional organization to fundamantal research in the African continent. Areas of the Sahara in all fields of science, for example, in geophysics, meteorology, tropical medicine and agriculture. Of major importance was the conference's proposals to establish in London a Commonwealth Centre for the study of Africa, to be staffed by scientists from the Empire. A man from Rhodesia, for instance, might serve for a year or two in the office and part of his job would be to send out scientific information of value to his own country.

Balance Between Stock and Industry

Mr. P. D. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture has stated that the stability of the country depends on cattle, the whole Rhodesian development hinging upon the delicate balance of distribution of meat supplies. "So, not looking at the volume, but at the way in which that balance is maintained," said Mr. Fletcher. The cattle industry bears responsibility towards the nation's industrial development that has taken place in the colony. We have to evolve the meat industry, whether it be in the form of a meat canning industry or whether it be in the form of a meat processing industry.

Statements Worth Noting

"Let all your things be done with charity."—1 Corinthians xvi, 14

"There is no question of the Kenya Regiment being disbanded."—Kenya News

"Kenya can grow fruit of a quality equal to that of any country in the world."—Des Marioth, of the South African Agricultural Department

"The production of Africans is weakened because they themselves are weak."—Mr. Beckmans, retiring Governor-General of the Belgian Congo

"Some areas in Tanganyika are so badly eroded that we can never hope to rehabilitate them."—Mr. K. V. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika

"Generally speaking, we get very few educated Africans who come and settle in the rural areas and perform their own work."—Chief Kidaha, African M.L.C. Tanganyika

"There is no truth whatever in reports that the Government of the Union of South Africa has made any attempt or any offer to buy Rhodesian Railways."—Mr. W. J. K. Skillehorn, general manager of Rhodesian Railways, Ltd.

"The finest agricultural training of the African will not go far when the mind is bewildered by strange conflicts, and true values have been submerged in a sea of false materialism."—Mr. N. Humphrey, an agricultural officer in Kenya

"The new Mubaga hospital will probably cost £1,000,000. To build such a hospital in a country with an income of £3,000,000 appears to my mind fantastic."—Mr. H. R. Fraser, speaking in the Uganda Legislative Council

"I regret that we Belgians should be in tow of the Anglo-Saxons. The Americans are quite sympathetic, but they understand nothing about colonization. Look at the way they behave towards their Negroes."—Monsignor de Hemptinne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Katanga

"How strange it was in India and Burma to see how every man, woman, and child worked for the common good of the community. How unfortunate it is that in my own land many men prefer to go away and drink beer and leave the work to their women. Hard work by everyone is the first essential."—Chief James Mwantha, of the Kamba tribe in Kenya, after his return from S.E.A.C.

"The country is still untamed and undeveloped. We must cease to be a country of imitators. Our chances of obtaining more people from Great Britain in the next few years have never been better, owing to the Air Force training in the Colony and to our brilliant ambassadors, the young men of Rhodesia who have fought on every front."—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

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Company Meeting

East African Power & Lighting, Ltd.

Statement by Mr. R. P. Ward

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the East African Power & Lighting, Ltd. was held in Nairobi on Wednesday, August 26. Mr. R. P. Ward, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, made a statement from which the following passages were taken:

"The maintenance of supply there has been in a good measure by the modernization and shipment of the four 800 Kw watt diesel sets for Nairobi, but the first set has now arrived and should be in service next month. The second set is expected to be running by early 1947.

"I referred in my speech last year to the Mathira diversion canal which was sanctioned for use only during the war period and for one year thereafter, but I am now pleased to say that subject to Government approval the committee of the Kenya Club have agreed to a continuation of the arrangement, thereby extending the availability of the additional 750 kws. of hydro power in dry weather for a further two years.

"Work, although it is proceeding slowly as it is mostly confined to week ends in order to avoid interference with the Nairobi supply, is well in hand in the reconstruction of the 22 miles of one of the transmission lines from Nairobi to the Ndanguru sub-station. The necessary pylons are being made with the construction of a 100 ft. line for the 10 miles from Ndanguru to Mukuru.

New Plant for New Countries

"Until additional plant can be provided the present Government restrictions on the amount of electricity the United Kingdom are able to adhere to their estimated delivery dates we shall soon be in a position to accept all outstanding load without restriction.

"Since I last addressed you our London engineers, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd. have made further progress in their examination of the development of additional hydro electric supplies in the Nairobi area.

"In order to determine the matter finally Messrs. Balfour Beatty arranged for a further examination of the site recently by Dr. C. Stansfield Hitchen, A.R.C.S., Ph.D., F.R.S., M.I.M.E., and on the basis of his report we are advised that the building of a large dam on the Rana river is neither attractive from what I might describe as a physical point of view, nor from an economic standpoint.

"Messrs. Balfour Beatty have, however, indicated alternatively a logical scheme of hydro electric development giving a better effective output and under which use of the Tang basin might, as part of a greater scheme, be made on a satisfactory basis.

Permits and Licences

"It is expected that the full development will have, including the present installations, an effective continuous output of some 15,000 kw, but whilst this scheme will be commenced at the earliest time, some time, I am afraid, must elapse before the necessary permissions and licences are obtained. This period, unless it is unduly prolonged, will not be wasted, as further data has to be obtained and certain further surveys carried out.

"Work in connection with the transmission line between Mombasa and the Pangani hydro electric station is proceeding satisfactorily and further plant is on order which will enable us to augment our installations at Nakuru and Eldoret.

"Turning to Uganda, our London engineers have completed their revision of the original plan and estimate for a hydro electric scheme on the Nile, extending Kampala, Jinja and the adjacent areas and on the figures now available the development appears to be an economic proposition although the return in the

first years will be meagre. Discussions on the subject have been initiated with the authorities concerned and I trust sometime you will understand I am unable to give you any further information about the project. Meanwhile we are installing some additional thermal plant at Kampala and Jinja to deal with the increasing load until the completion of the hydro electric scheme.

"In a financial review this progress has been made with the exception of Kampala this power station, of the three 2,500 kw. sets almost ready for shipment and preparation are completed for the 5,000 kw. set which should be delivered before the end of the year and in service early in 1947.

"The extensions to the Lugenda station at Dar es Salaam have been held up through delays in delivery of the two diesel sets, but will be carried through as soon as this plant arrives. At the meantime all the preliminary work is well in hand. Other extensions in Tanganyika include the provision of additional plant at Mtwara, Arusha, Dodoma and Tabora.

No Diminution in Demand

"In general all has continued to make good progress during 1945 and, to date, we have not felt the effect of any diminution in demand resulting from the cessation of hostilities. We are confident that there is adequate load available which can be accepted as quickly as plant extensions are completed and power and domestic equipment are in reasonable supply, which will more than compensate us for the loss of the military demand.

"Continual consideration has also been given to the possibilities of opening up new areas as well as extending the existing ones. We have recently applied for licences to supply Kasumu and Kanga in Kenya and Butuba, Mbeya and Jirga in Tanganyika. Whilst investigations are at present in hand to obtain the necessary data to enable us to make a decision regarding other areas in East Africa.

"During the year following conceptions of hydro electric development to cover the whole of Kenya and Uganda, expressed in Legislative Council, which can only be described as extravagant and fantastic, Government took the opportunity of appointing a body of experts to enquire *inter alia* into hydro electric possibilities and its future development in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Assistance Rendered to the Company

"We ourselves have made extensive investigations into such possibilities during past years and we placed the results of these at the disposal of the visiting engineers, including a recent report we made upon the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory. In addition, our deputy general manager and other of our engineers accompanied them to many of the sites.

"If London, our engineers, Messrs. Balfour Beatty, and our colleague, Mr. A. J. Don Small, who was then there on leave, supplied further information, particularly as to the Nairobi and Pangani hydro electric projects. Whilst this is a side of our activities which, for good and obvious reasons is little publicized, I am inclined to doubt whether any economic scheme of hydro electric development can be devised which has not previously been considered of merit with by us.

"In order to provide for existing commitments and new developments we are asking you to sanction an increase of £1,000,000 in the authorized capital to make the total £2,500,000.

"Capital expenditure during the year you will see was £125,835 as compared with £221,160 in the previous year. The net revenue of £184,663 constitutes a further record high figure which, with the carry forward from 1944 of £54,632, gives a total of £239,295 available for distribution. The directors recommended a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. (25s.) and leaving £67,734 to be carried forward to 1946.

"I may express our appreciation of all who so loyally contributed to our success. Our colleagues and general

manager, Mr. J. Don Small has just returned to Kenya after a short period of leave in the United Kingdom. I am sure that our appreciation of Mr. Small's services in no way exceeds his clearly expressed appreciation of the admirable staff working under his direction.

"Our thanks are also due to our deputy general manager, Mr. G. M. Walker, who deputized for Mr. Small while on leave, and to Mr. G. G. Bompas, our Nairobi and district manager and his staff, who during the year have successfully dealt with the difficulties peculiar to his area. I must also mention the excellent services of our secretary, Mr. G. C. Reed and his staff, of Mr. A. E. Keatinge, our chief accountant, and also of our secretarial staff in London, who all contributed in no small degree to the results we have been able to produce to you."

Rhodesia Railways Limited

Statement by Mr. A. E. Hadley

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS LIMITED was held in London on Thursday, August 29.

Mr. A. E. HADLEY, the Chairman of the board, had circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1945, the following statement:

"The gross revenue of £6,192,760 for 1944-45 was £363,283, or 5.6% lower than that of the previous year, and working expenditure increased by £47,407, net earnings were lower by £415,690 at £2,116,400.

"The decrease in gross revenue of £363,283 was accompanied by a decrease in the tonnage handled of 3%.

"After adding to the operating profit of £2,116,400 the various amounts credited in the net revenue account

including investment income of £262,007, there was a total amount of £2,581,731 to meet debenture stock interest £864,735, debenture stock redemption £235,967, excess profits tax £25,697 and income tax in the United Kingdom and the Dominions £1,314,034, leaving a profit of £141,298 as compared with £489,023 in 1944-45.

"Of this profit £162,298 is transferred to the rates stabilization account and enables the directors to recommend to members the payment of a dividend of that amount less income tax at the full standard rate of 9% in the U.K. as provided in the last finance act.

Increased Revenue

"The estimated gross revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year, that is to May 31, 1946, is £78,596 higher than in the previous year, while working expenditure, due chiefly to increases in the cost of living allowances and wages, is higher by £278,337.

"During the last twelve months the company has found it impossible to deal entirely with the transport needs of the Territories served, primarily on account of an acute shortage of staff, which is taking time to overcome by means of recruitment in the Union of South Africa and in the United Kingdom.

"A further factor is the inevitable delay in obtaining deliveries of the engines, rolling stock and other equipment and repair materials ordered to recondition the system after the strain of six years of heavy war traffic. The smooth running of our business has also been hampered during the year by strikes of African employees both in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, which were settled by means of a grant of increased pay and other concessions recommended by Commissioners of Inquiry.

"In 1944, last an arbitration board granted the European staff general increases in salaries and wages of 9% to 12%, as well as other concessions.

"I have nothing to add to the statement in the report concerning State control, as Sir Harold Gwynn's report is still under consideration by the Government.

"In conclusion I should like to say that the company is indebted to the general manager, officials and all ranks of employees for their work under difficult and trying conditions."

Development Corporation

Large Company Merger

We recently announced the formation of the Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. with a capital of £1,000,000. It is now being led by Mr. Norman Marshall, of Marshall Industries, Ltd., is visiting Rhodesia on behalf of the corporation which will incorporate Kimpunya, Ltd. and Payne and Payne, Ltd. together with all their branches and subsidiaries throughout Rhodesia.

Payne and Payne own valuable industrial sites in Entab, where a motor assembly plant will be erected. In addition the corporation has completed arrangements to acquire the following companies: Carriers, Ltd., Tractor and Engineering, Ltd., Consolidated Finance and Agencies, Ltd., Machinery and Agricultural Company, Ltd., Spare and Equipment, Ltd.

The directors of the corporation are: Messrs. L. G. Oates (Chairman), E. P. Vernal (Deputy Chairman), F. G. Coakley, Norman Marshall, A. W. Redfern, J. B. Neill, C. Treger, the Earl of Verulam and Colonel W. H. Rawlin.

More food will come to Britain if the Southern Rhodesian Government order the withdrawal of bacon and cheese from the Rhodesian market for six months as foreshadowed by Dr. A. E. Rennie, Acting Secretary of Agriculture last week, addressing the Salisbury "Food for Britain" committee. The committee has already collected £154,000, of which £47,000 had been spent on food for Britain.

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New Copper Refinery Company

Eastern Rhodesia's copper production and refinery industry is to be reinforced by the addition of a new refining company, known as Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.

The authorized capital of the new company will be £1,500,000. The authorized preference shares and 450,000 ordinary shares have already been approved for issue at the discretion of the directors. All ordinary capital will be held by the Anglo-American and Rhokana Corporations. It is intended to take over the existing refinery at NKanga which has been operating for a long time and to duplicate it at a new site. It is estimated that the two plants could take advantage of the extension of the present plant, Rhokana, to the extent of £2,500,000 long tons and Nchanga to about 27,000 long tons of blister copper annually. Further supplies for Nchanga would result from the proposed increase in the output of Nchanga during the next six years. This is proposed as the most economical method of assessing the possibilities of capital expenditure to be borne by the two companies.

The 24,000,000 needed by Nchanga to increase its output and improve its plant will be raised by the issue of 1,684,800 shares at £1 at 50% a share, the bulk of which, 1,494,550, is to be offered to existing stockholders on the basis of three shares for each 40 units of stock held. The balance, 190,250, may be taken as a right by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, who are underwriting the issue, for a cash commission of 2%.

One of the biggest stockholders in Nchanga is the Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., which owns £1,146,000 of shares and has an indirect interest in another £2,600,000 stock by virtue of its control of Rhokana.

Details of this will be posted on September 20 and the offer will close on October 10.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

Conditions under which artisans have resumed work at Rhodesia Broken Hill are that the company shall withdraw its previous notices, that the artisans shall receive an immediate increase of 3% per shift, that the company shall accept the award of the arbitrator in regard to the claim for 7% per shift further increase in basic wages, and that the new wage schedule for other daily paid workers shall be in accordance with that adopted by the copper mining companies.

Copperbelt Artisans Dispute Sir Charles Doughty to Arbitrate

We are informed by the General Office that Sir Charles Doughty, K.C., Recorder of Brighton, has been officially named arbitrator in the dispute between artisans and employers on the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. Sir Charles is 68 years old, has had considerable experience in industrial arbitration. He acted as arbitrator and conciliator from 1915 to 1919, and as Chairman of the Lancashire Coal Mining Arbitration Wages Board, the Milk Distributive Trade Board, the County Agricultural Wages Committee, and four other industrial councils. He was knighted in 1945.

Mr. Will Lawther, vice-chairman, has placed his services at the disposal of the Mine Workers' Union to assist them in pressing their case.

North Charterland Exploration

North Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd., reports a net ordinary profit of £5,351 for the year ended December 31, 1945, which with £3,565 brought forward, less surplus of reserve now written back, and £9,120 refund due on excess income tax, makes a total of £18,660 for distribution. Income tax absorbs £2,800 and the balance is £14,860. The vested capital consists of 80,000 shares of £5 each; general reserve stands at £55,000 and creditors at £23,227. In the assets, land and buildings are valued at £19,603, plant at £878, livestock at £280, equipment and 1945-46 crops at £6,124, stores on hand at £15,983, sundry debtors at £32,311, investments at £27,555, short term deposits at £26,800 and cash at £17,275. The directors are Sir Dight Burnett, Chairman, alternate Mr. E. R. Janssens, Mr. J. G. J. de la Rive, Mr. R. V. Ord, and Mr. J. H. Schell, alternate Mr. B. J. Brecht. The ninth ordinary general meeting will be held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on September 11.

U.K. Copper Consumption in July

Consumption of virgin copper in the United Kingdom last month amounted to 26,099 tons, compared with 23,690 tons in June and 30,030 tons in May. (Imports of unwrought copper in July were 26,500 tons, after allowing for 1,495 tons exported.)

Statistics issued by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation show that virtually all forms of fabrication contributed to the increase in consumption. Copper sulphate production was an exception, the amount of metal absorbed falling from 3,320 tons in June to 1,228 tons last month. The copper content of scrap metal consumed rose from 15,890 tons to 16,685 tons.

Figures issued last week by the Ministry of Supply show that stocks of metallic tin on July 31 amounted to 13,156 long tons (of which 9,658 tons were held by the Ministry and 3,498 tons by consumers) compared with 14,419 tons on July 1. (10,989 tons held by the Ministry and 3,430 tons by consumers.)

Tanganyika Mineral Developments

Prospecting and production at the Tanganyika diamond mine operated by Alamas, Ltd., in Shinyanga is to be intensified and development of the Maru acid Mine near Musoma will be increased. The arrangements are being made by important South African and Tanganyika interests of which Mr. Norbert Erlreich is Chairman. Reuters reports that on August 1, Mr. Erlreich stated that much importance was attached to development and prospecting the Maru gold mine as a possible East African source of gold. He recalled that the boundaries of Alamas' mining concessions at Williamson's Diamond, the world's largest diamond mine, also have satisfied geologists and the diamond-mining industry is the largest in the world.

New Strike Threat on Copperbelt

Miners at Musoma, Kwana and Mufurika mines in Northern Rhodesia have threatened to strike if the new rates of pay are introduced as from September 24. Miners at East Angleton have not yet announced their decision. The introduction of pay would raise a minimum of 50% in miners' earnings. The cut is defended on the grounds of a disinclination over the discrepancy between the pay of miners and that of daily paid workers. The present high rates, it is alleged, have induced shift bosses to negotiate miners' bids.

Mining Personalities

Colonel L. W. FOSTER has resigned from the Board of Zambia Exploration Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. M. ROBERTS, Minister of Mines in the Government of Tanganyika, is making a tour of the diamond, gold, tin, lead and coal basins of the territory.

Mr. H. W. FOSTER, one of the members of the original Rosterman Syndicate, has been appointed to the Board of Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.



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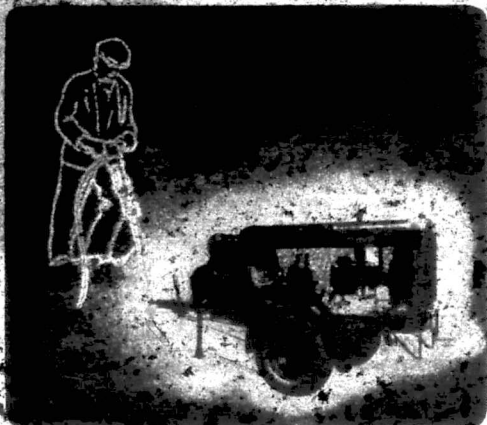
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