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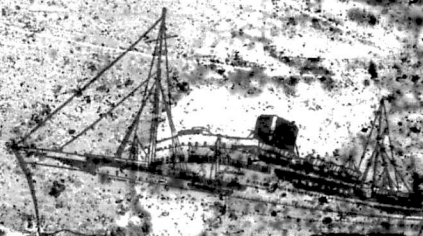
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SECRETARY AND UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the two non-official members of the Executive Council of that Protectorate are

Taking the Public Into Confidence

to be warmly congratulated on the results of the discussions which have taken place at the Colonial Office in recent weeks. As will have been gathered from the official announcement in our issue of last week, the Imperial Government has accepted the representations made to it by the spokesmen from Northern Rhodesia, except that it has postponed until 1948 most of the changes which non-official members of the Legislative Council would have been glad to see introduced without delay. Until quite recently the Colonial Office would have been scandalized at the idea of publicly proclaiming its future intentions. It clung to the assumption that public affairs were its own private secrets, to be shrouded as such for so long as it wished—that commonly in practice until some territory had been needlessly exasperated. It is all to the good that the Colonial Office should now not merely plan ahead, but announce its plans after full consultation with those best qualified to express the Colonial point of view. In this case, the interval between

decision and action in some matters will be about five years, but the knowledge that important constitutional advances are then to be made will make the public, European and African, more willing to accept this delay, especially as administrative reform is to begin before the end of this year.

This newspaper has long argued that in Colonial Dependencies which have reached the stage of considerable progress in economic and political matters the duty of presiding over the Legislative Council should no longer devolve upon the Governor, but should be entrusted to a Speaker, and we are glad that such a step is to be taken in Northern Rhodesia. The acceptance of this principle may well lead to appeals for similar treatment elsewhere, and it would not be surprising if Kenya and the new Dependency in Eastern Africa to be created by the reform—which nobody would be likely to welcome than the Governor himself—Under the present system he has to act as the representative of the King, of the local projection of the Secretary of State, and as the head of his own Administration, and there must inevitably be occasions on which it is undesirable that the office of President of a Legislature should be held by the senior

...country which has...
...and the...
...and non-official...
...and the appointment of
an independent speaker.

That Africans would soon sit in the
Legislature of Northern Rhodesia was self-
evident, and it is interesting to note that the
representation of Native interests is to be on
a basis differing from
representation of that which exists in
Native Interests. Any other case of
Central African territory
any Northern Rhodesia, which has now
three non-official Europeans nominated by
the Governor to represent Native interests,
will in 1948 have two Africans elected by the
African Representative Council of the whole
Protectorate. In the meantime the number of
African members of the Legislature may
have been raised in some territories. In
Kenya and Zanzibar now has only one each,
Tanganyika Territory two and Uganda three.
There have been broad hints from
responsible official quarters in some of these
Dependencies that more Africans would be
added reasonably soon, and in the case of
Kenya in particular some development is to
be completed in less than two years. Whether
increase in the number of Africans would
mean the disappearance of the European
missionary who is now the senior member
representing Native interests in that Colony
remains to be seen. If that were the decision,
it would strengthen the case for the addition
of a small number of members nominated by
the Governor to represent special interests,
including those of the missionary societies
which have done such great work in all the
territories.

Northern Rhodesia will not have to wait
for two years for some of the benefits of the
advocacy of its spokesmen: within a few
months its administrative machine will have
been remodelled or

Departments that recently intro-
duced in Kenya by
to be Grouped. Sir Philip Mitchell,
to relieve the Chief Secretary of quite
unnecessary burdens, and so to improve the
efficiency of government, analogous
departments are to be grouped and the
responsibility for them divided among the
official members of the Executive Council.
Thus the control of the official machine will
rest under the Governor, with the Chief
Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the
Secretary for Native Affairs, the Administra-
tive Secretary, the Secretary for Economic
Development (a new post), and the

Attorney-General, with the Director of
Medical Services, one of the most
 outspoken officials in the colony, is to continue
as an Executive Councillor in his personal
capacity. These changes should not only
lead to better and quicker execution of
Government business, but can be
doubt that at least one portfolio and perhaps
two would have been at the disposal of the
non-official members of the Executive
Council. But Sir Stewart Woodhouse and
Mr. Waldenski have made it clear that
neither was prepared to join the Government
team to which their criticism of Executive
Council will of course continue to be avail-
able. While everyone interested in the
public affairs of Northern Rhodesia will feel
satisfaction at the substantial changes which
are to be progressively introduced, it should
be clear that they do not represent a
substitute for that amalgamation with
Southern Rhodesia which is assuredly the
destiny of the Protectorate. Indeed, the
streamlining of departments will facilitate
eventual fusion of the two territories.

ALL EDUCATED AFRICANS who
aspire to cast off what they imagine
to be the shackles of white rule under the
white man's administration and set about
the task of ruling
themselves should
Vital Importance of study the report on
White Settlement. Ethiopia published in
our columns this week. It is evident despite
the apprehensions of Kenya settlers that the
British Government labours under no
doubts as to the vital importance of white
settlement in the African colonies. Mr.
Creech Jones, the Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies, in his recent interview with
East African and Rhodesian gave the most
emphatic reassurance on that score. Unless
the European contribution to the economic
stability and development of Africa was
sustained, he said, the elaborate educational
and health services which have been
laboriously built up would fall to the ground.
It seems too that the isolationist attitude of
a section of Europeans in Kenya is becoming
modified and that the majority are now fully
alive to the dire need of co-operating with
the African in the rescue of African lands
from the joint menace of soil erosion and
overstocking. It remains now only for the
African himself to appreciate to the full the
extent of the interdependence of African
and European in Africa. It is at the heart
that the Government's African education
bring about full inter-racial co-operation, is
meeting with the greatest assistance. This
is no doubt in part due to the presence
even among educated Africans of becoming

cause and effect. A minority of discerning Africans are deeply conscious of their debt to the white man. Unfortunately they are most often to be found among the less articulate and the old, whose counsels the young in their folly reject. We invite the educated African to turn his eyes North, to follow the same critical hand to draw his own deductions from what he sees.

Adopting two British East African influences which shelter some of the more sophisticated Natives, exponents of the policy of African self-government, he the immensely wealthy uplands of Italian Occupied Ethiopia, inhabited by one of Ethiopia's many tribes and ruled by a race which by African standards has attained a high degree of culture. This race, the Amharic, claims ancient and honourable lineage, it embraces Christianity and has its own written language and codified law and a traditional semi-feudal system of government modified of late years under the influence of and inspired by the example of Western democracy. In most respects they have gone further along the road of social advancement than any other indigenous peoples of East and Central Africa. Under the despotism (benevolent in intention) of Haile Selassie in the few years preceding the Italian conquest of his country in 1936, many radical reforms were attempted. The Emperor, who seized power by a coup d'état reminiscent of European mediaeval history, showed himself no less ready to lead his country on the path of enlightened progress and to take its place in international councils than to learn from his neighbours near and far how to govern domestic affairs. His burgeois rule was brought abruptly to a close by the Italian invasion and the occupation which lasted for five years. The vast upheaval occasioned by the Italo-Ethiopian war itself, in which chief fought chief, and nearly all fought the Italians, was not so cataclysmic in its effect on the lives of the mass of the people, since it was merely an extension of the accepted feudal order, or disorder, which had prevailed for centuries, as the subsequent immigration of tens of thousands of Italians of all classes. They brought with them artificial standards of wealth which, together with the enormous subsidies poured into the development of the country, had the effect, for the first time in the history of the country, of releasing hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians from slavery. Thus, the Emperor, with the best intentions, but a limited purse and a lack of

technicians, could never have effected so rapidly. In the five years of the occupation the face of the country underwent a great change. It was perhaps in the field of communications that the Italians could boast their highest achievements. The purpose behind the development of the country remains debatable, although many would have it that the emphasis on communications proved that the Italians regarded Ethiopia as nothing more than a base and a laboratory which they could use in pursuing their aggressive imperialist designs against the Empire. Whatever the purpose, the fact remains that this development was accomplished by Europeans exercising the initiative and skill and foresight bequeathed to them by centuries of civilization. However we choose to regard their intentions or methods, none may question their efficiency and industry. If they did in fact build their roads with a view to facilitating a rapid conquest of East Africa, they omitted to grasp an elementary principle of road-making, that no man may build a one-way road, and General Cunningham would vouchsafe a grateful acknowledgment of the value of those roads in advancing his lorry-borne troops in 1941.

Upon the liberation of their country, the Ethiopians inherited much which enhanced their material prosperity as well as having learnt a few salutary lessons in the art of colonial government. The Impact of a New Culture. More salubrious perhaps, in more senses than one. Notably they were left with more than the framework of an efficient medical service. But apart from this, they had felt the impact of a new culture, the country had been animated, vivified for a short space of time by the activities of an energetic people. That brief period closed as suddenly as it started. Another five years has passed since the Duc D'Aosta surrendered at Amba Alagi and troops from East, West, and South Africa marched through the streets of Addis Ababa. In the history of the continent of Africa there is abundant evidence of similar occupations by alien peoples, our own the last. Is it not remarkable that of all the peoples whose influence has been felt in Africa in the course of thousands of years, none has left any permanent mark on the African save the passing on of a few words of spoken language. When Livingstone came to Africa, not even the wheel, one of the familiar examples of man's applications of simple scientific principles to his ordinary life, was in use by the tribes. This report seems

vention of the customs' duty is added not to the value stated on the invoice from the manufacturer or exporter abroad but on the value on the importer's receipt as estimated by the customs officer.

Minor irritations are saddest and there is no space to quote more than a few examples. Every form which has to be filled in costs a shilling, but very probably the official will say that he has filled in 10 forms. He will leave the commitment in the hands of the customs for a week or so until forms can be assigned to available agents, you will find you have been charged demurrage at some arbitrary rate. Packages can only be opened for examination, and a ship's hold can only be inspected on a limited number of occasions. There have been cases where the commitment has consisted of one article only, and the holder has been obliged to deliver a cargo worth the value of the article.

It will be obvious that business of any scale is impracticable unless one has a close and constant understanding with the higher authorities. In Ethiopian Government departments nobody is prepared to accept any responsibility, and the result is the shifting of the blame from the Minister of Commerce himself. Fantastic examples of this refusal to take responsibility could be quoted from the functioning of every day.

Local Insecurity

Enough has been said to state the problem which lies before the Emperor in his attempt to raise his people to a modern standard of civilization. But what has been written has been written from the point of view of the foreigners. Quite as much could be said of the ordinary Ethiopian. He is, of course, normally illiterate, he is a small tenant farmer, cultivating a strip of land with the most primitive of instruments, and he is a peasant but, as such, is available in most places in the quantity, but much of it is not worked, because a day is not too long to grow more than a minimum of subsistence. It is sweet and, anyhow, surplus has to be taken away from him. If a tenant cannot actually be ousted off his holding once he has invested two or three years (a) he pays his rent regularly (b) he cultivates the land efficiently. But it is on the second point that the trouble arises: the landlord can bring up a case, or put before the local judge and such cases are seldom fought in a successful fashion by a tenant.

It will be seen that the fundamental trouble, whether Ethiopians or foreigners are concerned, is insecurity and lack of security—that is, lack of security of property.

A Policy of Education

In these conditions, the Government is concentrating on a programme of education. This programme has two immediate objects in view: (i) the creation of an administrative cadre, (ii) the creation of a technical cadre. The first involves the provision of secondary schools, the second the provision of technical education.

The trouble with the latter is that it is being done without the provision of suitable employment for the product, and as has been explained any development of manufacture must really await the creation of a sane administration. Fortunately for the authorities, enough still remains of the *feudal* organization to provide occupation for certain basic technical groups under the heading of maintenance work alone. This work is at the moment being done by Italians, but it could and should be done by Ethiopians.

Call it, however, there ought to be a big future before the country for millions of virile people, in a fertile area, not a part of general assets, are a human *tabula rasa* of importance by any standards. Yet it seems clear also in this badly organized modern world, that if there is to be real advance for the Native, the country must be such that it remains free. To acquire an understanding of modern scientific and industrial development is essential, but it is also essential that this be done by any foreign controls, power.

There are only three great powers on the European horizon—Britain, France and Italy. The subject of these is Britain, and here, the strongest suspicion of British nationals and African alike, is a subject which is easily understood but perhaps, in present conditions, is not really necessary. Though Ethiopia hardly care to admit it, Britain has actually considered this country once within the present decade, and has handed it back to them. She would not have done that and she would not be so against Ethiopian freedom, and perhaps the most sensible line of policy would be to encourage a greater degree of co-operation between Ethiopia and Britain. The two countries, psychologically, have much in common, and a strong infiltration of British personnel with British ideas of administration and business, if not backed by the Ethiopian authorities, would provide as quick a way as any towards the desired goal.

A Proposed Cotton Combine

Unfortunately, Britain has little to spare in raw cotton, gins or men. Men for administration and teaching are especially short. There is, however, one particular line of development which can be suggested, which ought to be considered with care by British and Italian. It would be the Ethiopian Government hands some to come to an arrangement with some large foreign organization, with a view to setting up a combine to create a national textile industry. The combine should be granted sufficient land to grow the raw cotton, the combine should take over and utilize the required capacity of the spinning plant which the Italians own, and is now falling into decay, and should be encouraged to erect another four or five spinning plants of the same scale by the Italians at Dec Bava, and now controlled by an Anglo-Ethiopian company under a Government concession. The yarn used by this plant is of weight imported from the Italian.

This single operation would be an important step. In the first place, it would enable the Ethiopian Government to exclude the import of foreign cotton textiles of the cheaper type, and would reduce the strain on the foreign exchange account by at least 60%.

Advantages to Ethiopia

From this it would follow in the second place, that much-needed supplies of foreign exchange would be made available for other vital purposes, in particular to finance the imperative of further foreign expenditure for teaching and other technical developments. Thirdly, the existence of such a combine, in active and unimpeded production, would provide important types of instruction and employment for Ethiopian nationals at several points within the country, covering a wide range of interests, from agriculture and its associated chemical needs, through manufacture and the design and maintenance of machinery, to accounting and commercial practice.

Such a combine could provide nuclei for the industrial development of the whole country. It would have to receive the direct support of the Government and of the Imperial staff; absurd difficulties of the type described earlier would have to be swept away in the special case, and the British organization for its part should have to select men for the enterprise who could understand its purpose and who were fully prepared and determined to enter into it not so much for personal profit though full provision should be made for that, but for the sake of an instrument, in effect for creation, of a new and important, and a healthy country.

Such a scheme would be in line with the modern development of co-operation between Government and private enterprise (it is suggested) might well point the way to the evolution which is so necessary in the political and economic life of our own Colonies. If successful, it would certainly lead to a considerable trade in capital goods from Britain to Ethiopia.

Native Land Tenure and Permanent Peasantry

Kenya Electors' Union Reviews African Problem

THE PROBLEM OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT presents the greatest difficulty and therefore it must be given the greatest consideration. The magnitude of the part that will be played by the African in the expansion of Kenya's economic, social, and political position is only that which is recognized in full as inevitable, the historic factors being the time necessary for the training of Africans to lead their community and the development of the individual African with an awakening to a sense of full responsibility and to a knowledge of duties as well as rights.

The European community, which welcomed the appointment of an African representative to Legislative Council and has assisted in the growth of African influence in local authorities in many parts of Kenya, stresses the last point because it believes that parallel with the hopes for betterment of the general condition of the African these things can only be secured, as apart from anything by effort on his own part to raise his standard of efficiency in commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprise.

Factor in Wage Rates

He must realize, for instance, that the standard of reward for labour will be dictated by (a) the general economic situation, (b) his ability to compete, output for output, with other workers. He must understand that the increase in public services which is being pressed for on his behalf will be dependent upon the financial prosperity of the Colony, which in its turn is dependent on the activity of the industry and agriculture of the Colony to compete in world markets. Facts which are true of workers in countries like Great Britain and the United States of America, such as the economic necessity of doing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, will have to be explained to the African worker if an increased standard of living is to be maintained, once it is reached, and it is possible that his own African leaders will have to undertake the greater part of his education in these matters. This understanding will have to be imparted to the African whether he be situated in townships, rural or remote areas.

The special problems of the African are varied. They include the problem of the African in his own reserves, the problem of the African in white settled areas, the problem of the African in the towns, and the general problems.

Political Advance

Under general problems would arise, for instance, the growing political consciousness of the African and his general desire to play a larger part in the direction of the affairs of the Colony. The European community should urge that the African be given a gradually increasing part in local government and that local Native Councils should be given gradually increasing responsibility in controlling their own reserves. Until that period of training has been successfully passed, African representation on the higher bodies should be limited to a point sufficient to ensure that their needs are fully noted and the selection of representatives should be in Government nomination.

There is also the great problem of soil erosion and other conservation, so vital to the African as to any other community. Here the measures which will have to be applied to all land under European control must be insisted on for land under African control. Native lands are secured to the African peoples by Order in Council; they enjoy the same security of tenure as the European farming community. Our first duty to them

is to establish on these lands a permanent order under British control and direction, agricultural methods which will enable them to establish themselves on a sound and progressive basis. To accomplish this, the training of the starting cultivator and the preservation of holdings, at the point of economic viability, must be the object of Native Land tenure, and the problem and approach to it is a basic, appropriate, and essential part of a permanent settlement.

In fact, the Government must accept and put into practice in behalf of the Africans and their land the same principles of land control which the European community has now accepted on itself. The principal task of rehabilitation of its lands and the possible opening of appropriate areas will be a long and costly one, but it must be undertaken, knowing that by no other means can a foundation be laid for an African society of the future, whatever form that may take, and knowing that the prosperity of this is bound up with the problems of land and water both in the coastal reserves and in the Highlands.

There must be instituted a system of agricultural training and education for the African, particularly directed towards the training of such skills as irrisuable and disproportionate crop-keeping and overstocking and to the proper treatment of his land, coupled with the training there should be an agricultural education of the reserves, which will be made them to enforce their recommendations and the measures to be necessary. The work will be a long and costly one, but it is essential to the well-being of the Colony, depends upon the development of its agricultural and other agricultural commodities and their markets.

Increase in Population

Thanks to British rule, the tribal strife has ended and raids have almost stopped entirely as a result of this, and partly because of improved and free medical services. African population has increased rapidly and is expected to continue to grow in numbers. Education is steadily increasing a large proportion of this new population for agricultural work, inevitably a landless class is being created, which must be fed, clothed, and progressively be fitted into the economic life of the country, both within and without the Native reserves. This must form part of a definite policy and is longer to be left to chance with a resultant haphazard drift to townships.

These Africans must be fitted into the existing industrial and business framework of the Colony and that task should be the work of something in the nature of a Board for African Development and Welfare. On the Board should appear community could play the desired part in fulfilling its duties of trusteeship. The Board should consist of members of administrative officers, commercial men, and selected Africans.

It should establish a commercial training college covering an elementary course of book-keeping, accountancy, book-keeping, import and wholesale and retail trading, covering, in fact, an appropriate range of commercial activities and its effect on the possibilities of co-operative trading would be considered, and, if thought desirable, fostered by the Board. It would also cover the various aspects of economic training with the possibility of appointing a dual career, so that the African worker would be trained in at least two trades and would be able to meet any shift of employment which might occur from time to time. Local bureaux to which agricultural and industrial employers could refer would be established in township centres in order to provide centres for the employment of labour.

The Board might find it necessary in the African reserves to prohibit trading of any kind by non-African agents and also, except under direct licence from the Board, to prohibit the issue of orders by the provincial Commissioner, but it is essential to the community to send a representative of the African unless it is now possible to do so. The Board would also be responsible for the development of the native industry as a means of providing employment.

After while the training and theoretical work should be replaced by a practical training programme under the direction of a commercial administrator, and a manager. This programme should be run on an industrial basis, each unit being managed by a fully qualified

* *Kenya Affairs from the "Outline of Policy" published by the Electors' Union of Kenya.*

European with no assistant in charge of the branches, his junior staff being teachers who have successfully passed through their training at the Board's colleges. Thus a period of practical training would succeed the theoretical training. The Board would also have regard to the various channels of industrial employment open to the African and endeavour to suit its technical training system to the position.

The position of African labour in the Highlands area and towns must be studied. It is necessary that there should be a large housing of semi-permanent population of Africans in the

Highlands area, because there their services are required as agricultural labourers. This type of employment will be a valuable outlet for a proportion of the "landless" population. It is this need that has brought about the present "squatter" difficulty in many areas. Some of these matters have become detribalized and are likely to become a social problem similar to that in the larger townships. The general opinion of the thorough farming community is that the squatter system must go or be brought under better control. It means that in all such cases there must be ample facilities for married quarters, something which has already been done in many cases.

Safari with Porters in the Old Days

Captain Keith Caldwell's Reminiscences

SAHARI IS A SWAHILI WORD and it has come to mean caravan, but it is derived from an Arabic word that means a journey. That is in that sense that I am going to use it.

In the days of long ago, *safari* must have been a wonderful experience. According to the old Swahili, the bush was filled with dragons, goblins and what will you, and all of them might pounce out at any moment. Omens were most important. There was a bird that used to appear in the mornings and give warning of what was toward. If it chirped *too too*, it meant "put down your loads," so obviously in face of such an omen the *safari* could not start. If on the other hand it said *chakua chakua* (carry—carry) all was well, and the *safari* went ahead.

The danger of disregarding this bird was very great. They will tell you that a large *safari* once insisted on going on in spite of the bird having said "too." All went well until they marched into a cave. Alas, it turned out not to be a cave at all but the mouth of a huge serpent which promptly closed and swallowed the whole caravan. Not a man escaped. I always wonder how the story-teller knew.

Travelling on Foot

But even when I was first in East Africa journeys were journeys. There were no nice convenient trains, no buses or motor cars and practically no roads. When I was traffic warden (and the same applied to any official in the bush) the only way to move about the country was a *safari* on foot. You had to take everything with you, all your camp kit, goods, chattels and food; and for this you needed a number of porters which might be anything from 20 to 100. According to your journey and your numbers of Europeans. Pack animals were nearly always ruled out because the country was full of tsetse fly, which is fatal to all domestic stock. Nowadays, of course, things have changed and when Mr. Happiness' boy tells you his master is on *safari*, it probably means that he has gone off by car for a weekend or something of the sort.

In Nairobi, 20 years ago, there was always a large number of professional porters of various tribes who were ready to sign up. I have no doubt that in those days there were a collection of camps, but that all that was devoted to the old *safari* life, and still a man for that matter, once they knew and trusted you they would quite cheerfully enter the bush and difficulties. Grand people.

Before you got your porters together, the first thing to do was to choose a head man, and this was a *mtoto mwanu*. Quite a lot depended on the man you chose, because it was the head man's job to keep discipline among the porters, to apportion loads, to issue food, and generally to cope with all the difficulties that cropped up. The point was that if he failed you had to do it yourself—so you can see how important he was. When you had got your head man and let it get around that you wanted porters you soon had a whole crowd of them to choose from—and you would probably find some who had been with you before.

Most people have prejudices about certain tribes—personally I used to choose Wanyamwezi folk from northern Tanganyika with a few Wakamba, and oddments thrown in. I think the Wanyamwezi are the best porters of all, but they are not unduly brave and are useless for hunting; that is the

point of having a few Wakamba, because they live among game and they are always at home in the bush.

The most important members of your *safari* were your personal staff. They normally consisted of your "boy" (that is, your personal servant), your cook, his assistant, and your guide-beat. If your life was to be worth living all of them had to be first class.

Well, when you had got your staff, your head man and your porters, you gave everyone an advance of pay to buy small items for the road, you fixed the day and hour of starting and you looked for the best. When the day came the porters would roll up-bit by bit (they were usually late), and each of them would bring his own piece of *nyasa*. When they were all there you would start the slow business of apportioning loads, giving out cooking pots, water bottles, axes, porters' tents, blankets and so on. During the day the boys used to wear the blankets round their heads like turbans and put their loads on top of them.

Making a Start

It was never necessary on the first day of a *safari* to see what might go wrong. The many times that I set out on *safari* were always enough to keep you busy.

The loads carried by the individual porters in the day weighed about 60 lb each, but 25 years before that all professional porters thought nothing of carrying 100 lb. They would carry even more than that at a pinch, for instance, the 22 lb. elephant tusk (the biggest one known, and now in the British Museum) was carried some hundreds of miles to the coast by one Muyamwezi porter who threatened to kill anyone who had a finger on it. It was the custom for the heaviest task to be carried by the leading porter, who was called the *kilangoni*. At the end of the *safari*, when the caravan reached the gates of Mombasa, the *kilangoni* was allowed to halt the whole party and demand *hukachukwa* before he went any farther. His final demand came when the caravan was going through the town itself, because he could prance at the head of the column and show off to everyone—particularly the Swahili maidens.

But that is a digression from our *safari*. On the first day, the most important thing to do was to get started—even if you did not leave until 7 a.m., and made camp at a water hole only five miles off. You had got away and that was quite an achievement in itself.

The actual selection of your camp site and the length of your day's march depended on water and food. You usually had the two together, but you do not fit it easier for your porters to camp near wood and scarce water rather than vice versa. In a game country you needed lots of wood because a good blaze had to be kept going all night to discourage lions and the like from interfering with you.

Diet in the Bush

After you had chosen a site for your camp and a spot for your heat your head man took charge. Then the porters would bring out their *paragas* (which were heavy 2 foot, rather blunt knives) and cleared the grass and bush before the tents were pitched, in the meantime the cook and his *toto* had selected a spot for his kitchen and got his fire going. Your fare for the first day of two was mostly food brought from civilization, but that was soon finished and you had to live on the country. It is astonishing how well one used to live, too—an occasional antelope used to help the porters' rations, and it provided liver, kidneys, brains and sheep meat for yourself. You could nearly always get guinea fowl or partridge, and they usually formed the main part of the meal—disgraced in one way or another. My cook used to ask if I wanted it "roasted" (bowl of stew). If you were camped by a river there would be fish, and even if they had no fishers and fished mainly of mud they made a change. In theory one ought to have found all sorts of wild fruits a la Swiss Family Robinson, but in practice there was usually nothing done because

Being a Broadcaster in the Home Service of the B.B.C. by Captain Keith Caldwell, a former Game Warden in Kenya and Uganda.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Obituary

Mr. R. W. Billings

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM BILLINGS, who went to Kenya from India in 1899, has died in Nairobi, aged 78. He was well known as the groundsmen at the Jockey Club and also as manager and groundsmen of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club for a short time. He came to Kenya originally to work on the construction of the Uganda Railway. He served in the 1914-1918 war in East Africa with the Carbine Corps; his earlier experience in the Border Regiment in India standing him in good stead.

Mrs. ETHEL CATHERINE, widow of Mr. Bernard Gilchrist, of the Forest Office, Mumbini, Tanganyika, has died in Mufindi.

Mrs. LILY CLARA PALMER, wife of the Rev. Allan Palmer, who recently returned from Yalimba, Belgian Congo, after a life of service as a Baptist missionary, has died in Leicester at the age of 54.

Mr. CHARLES ANTHONY USHERWOOD, a well-known Kenya settler, has died in Nairobi. Born in Kimberley in 1877, he served in the South African war and brought his family to Kenya in 1918, settling first in Kiambu where he grew coffee. In 1922 he took a farm at Machakos where he kept cattle.

Mrs. P. H. GOSWAMI, who went to Kenya soon after the 1914-18 war and was a regular correspondent to the local press, has died in Nairobi at the age of 59. He first bought land near Fort Hall, which later proved to be in the game reserve, and Mr. Clarke was compensated the two farms in the Nyeri district. During the war he served with the Intelligence Corps. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Mr. JAMES LEE, who died recently at the age of 67, has been small working in Rhodesia for many years. He went to South Africa in H.M.S. MONARCH in 1897, and took his discharge from the Navy shortly before the Boer War, in which he served in the army. He arrived in Rhodesia in 1902 and again joined the forces in 1914. In 1924 he started as a small worker on the Stand By Mine with a grain mill, which he worked until his death.

RWOLU RUMUANI AWI, who was appointed hereditary chief of the Papira group of Acholi clans in Uganda in 1938, has died at Alango in the Acholi district. He was the son of Rowoodo, who gave St. Samuel White Baker valuable assistance on his first journey through the country, and again when St. Samuel returned as governor of Equatoria. Rowol Awie was twice in trouble with the authorities, once for harbouring fugitives and once in connexion with the death of an Arab traveller. He was responsible for inviting missionaries to Acholi and was himself baptized in 1938.

Ingenious Attempts to Escape
Mr. Best's Drive to Freedom

For his many ingenious attempts to escape while a prisoner of the Germans, which included building a ladder in the hope of climbing from the roof of a prisoner of war camp to the valley below, a Kenya farmer has been awarded the Military Cross (Military Division). He is Flight-Lieut. John William Best of the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, who before the war farmed at Gathigi, Kenya.

He and the crew of his aircraft swam ashore after being forced down in the sea west of Greece in May 1945 and were met by Greeks, who offered to help them but instead betrayed them to the Germans.

In June 1942, Flight-Lieut. Best and twenty others tunneled their way out of Stalag Luft 7 in Poland and walked to an airfield night to steal an aircraft, but this proved impossible.

They then walked for three days until they reached the Oder where they stole a boat and made their way towards Siedlitz. After covering 30 kilometres they were seen and recaptured. In the summer of 1942 while in Stalag Luft Camp Best took part in a plan whereby certain prisoners in disguise themselves as Germans in order to allow the German Guard, while 25 others escaped through a window. His guard was suspicious of his role (Best) and the scheme proved abortive. In January 1944 he and some companions climbed out of the window and by means of a sheet-rope slid down a 25-foot terrace. Under the eyes of the guard they cut the wire and made another drop and scaled the outer wall. They went by train to Halle and from there to Rheims, where Flight-Lieut. Best was arrested while walking round the town. He was finally repatriated in April 1945.

Educational Review

Mr. G. C. Turner, who recently relinquished his appointment as Principal of Makerere College in Uganda, is carrying out a review of African secondary education in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. His terms of reference will include future extension and reorganization; the possible raising of Makerere to University status; the improvement of academic standards; and the possibilities of inter-territorial co-operation. Mr. Turner hopes to complete his review by the end of October.

Half a Loaf

Regulations are to be brought in by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for a mixture of 50% local wheat and 50% imported wheat in all flour sold in the country. A recent order forbids the selling of wheat except to the District of Civil Supplies. The purpose of this control was to ensure even distribution of local wheat to the mills in order to stabilize the grade of milled flour. All local growers of wheat are being instructed by the Co-operative Society as to where they will deliver their crops.

Life of Lord Lugard

Mrs. Margery Perham has been entrusted by Major E. J. Lugard with the responsibility of writing a biography of the late Lord Lugard. She would be grateful if any reader possessing letters or other material likely to be of use would communicate with her at 72, High Street, Oxford. Any material sent would be promptly returned.

Soil Conservation in Kenya

No fewer than 22,948 acres in the Native reserves of the Central Province of Kenya have been added to the construction of 1,448 acres of grass. Nearly 75,000 compost pits are in use in the

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Mrs. Sandford on Ethiopia High Tribute to the Emperor

THERE HAS LONG BEEN a need for a complete review of the recent history of Ethiopia and Mrs. Christine Sandford's "Ethiopia" under Haile Selassie (Penguin 10s. 6d.) at any rate partly fills this gap. The authoress, who is the wife of Brigadier "Dan" Sandford, one of the Emperor's advisers, and Director of the Municipality of Addis Ababa—states that her husband in writing the book is to place on record the changes which she, as an independent witness, resident in the country from 1920 to 1935 and again since 1942, saw and noted. The hiatus of seven years in her narrative, during which time the Italians ruled and wrought such startling changes in the economy of the country, is bridged in a short chapter written by Mr. H. Stanley Jevons (whose knowledge does not appear to have been derived at first hand).

Mrs. Sandford chronicles the happenings then of the last 25 years, and, in her own words, "if that record should seem to coincide with the career and achievements of a man who stands as Tafari Makonnen is now the Emperor Haile Selassie, it is because the changes which have occurred and the progress which has been achieved are the fruits of his vision and perseverance.

This book is the product of a person with great personal knowledge of her subject and a selected mind. She does much to clear up misunderstandings about a country for which she has a great affection, and much evident sympathy. The picture she paints is of a land of simple Christian communities living a self-sufficient life of stern, Biblical simplicity, and each by occasional local quarrels and feuds. The realism of it is not allowed to obscure or taint the idyllic scene. Mrs. Sandford is kind to Ethiopia. Perhaps she is a little too close to the picture.

It cannot be denied that the Emperor does not command the backing of large turbulent sections of the people who live within the geographical boundaries of the country known as Ethiopia. Yet, by the disturbances in the Tigre Province Mrs. Sandford maintains that he re-established his administration by patience, skill and sympathy because his people believed and trusted him and wished him, and no one else, to succeed. She makes quite clear the legal position of the war in Amhara land and includes an account of the Emperor's fight against slavery, concluding with appendices containing the text of the Constitution and the laws passed to emancipate slaves.

Ethiopian Claims to Eritrea

"Eritrea To-day" (New Times Book Department) is Oct. 14th pamphlet by Mr. Alazac Nosta Michael, an Eritrean, which purports to present the case for Ethiopian reclamation of Eritrea. It is in fact, mainly concerned with alleged atrocities against Eritrean Natives of Italian officials and police (reinstated since the occupation by the British Administration). The obvious partisanship and lack of corroborative data detracts considerably from the value of the pamphlet, and of its being considered authoritative or objective in its aims. In a preface, Mr. R. K. P. Fankhurst makes the sweeping generalization that "Eritreans and the inhabitants of free Ethiopia are historically, racially and ethnologically one people," which is true only of the population on the plateau of Eritrea. To the east and west of the plateau the peoples are Muslim tribes and non-Ethiopian.

Groundnuts Mission a Success

Mr. A. T. Wakefield, leader of the team sent by the Colonial Office to Tanganyika to investigate the possibility of growing groundnuts on a large scale in that Territory, has stated that they have every reason to be very pleased with the results of their mission. They had seen three areas which might prove suitable, although very much closer surveys would be first required. As already reported, the most suitable is near Lindi, which has the advantage of being near the coast. There is room at this point for about 60 land units of 35,000 acres each. The other two areas are in the Western Province and Upwawa. Mr. Wakefield emphasized that the habit of burning bush and grass would have to stop, and organic matter returned back into the soil. The team had found that the groundnuts scheme fitted in with other Government schemes for development in other three areas.

Flagship at Dar es Salaam

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur T. E. Palliser, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, called on the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir William Batters, last week when his flagship, H.M.S. GRASLOW, put into Dar es Salaam. This was the first visit of a flagship since 1929. Accompanied by Colonel G. F. Marshall, the Vice-Commandant, it marked a guard of honour of the G.O.S.A.R. who were carrying their colours for the first time since before the war. The Governor returned the call later in the day and as he left received a salute of 17 guns.

British Troops for the Sudan

As a result of the disturbances reported last week between Sudanese troops and Eritrean civilians in Asmara, the 8th Warwickshire Regiment have replaced the Sudanese garrison. The 1st Shropshire Regiment has been flown to Khartoum to replace the Warwick. The Sudanese troops have been withdrawn to Kerem.

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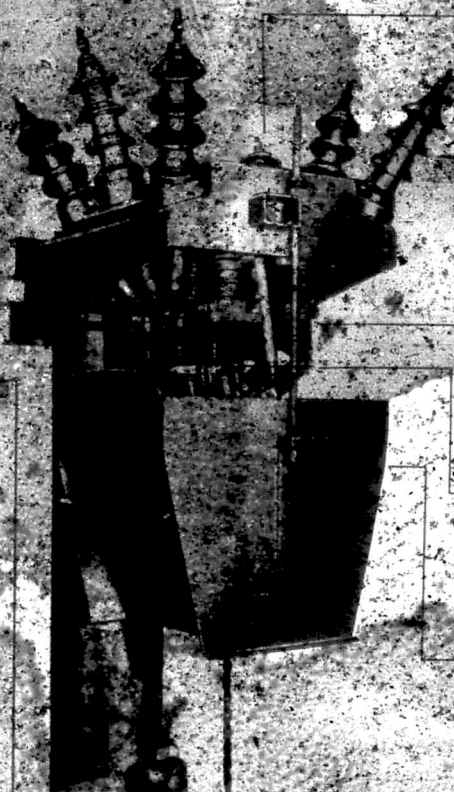
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Letters to the Editor

Italian Improvements in Ethiopia

An Answer to Dr. Garbett

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Re impressions of Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, in your issue of June 6, 1946, I thought against the Italians for the liberation (sic) of Ethiopia. The paragraph by Dr. Garbett is not the brutality of the Italians, but the cleanliness and to some who also saw the other side I would like to state it.

The Italians, at any rate, provide very efficient medical services and hospitals, and further they liberated the lower classes whom the Amharas had in virtual slavery. The Italians were very badly missed by the lower and poorer classes who had come to depend on a regular wage-earning employment for a living. With the return of the Emperor and Amharic superiority all this was swept out and a return to the feudal system and barbarism in the outlying districts, especially in the border of the Galla. The magnificent roads and communications which the Italians built are now crumbling back to the jungles and mountains from which they were hacked. The Amharas close down communications—communications mean education, and a fair treatment of the lower orders. All he wants of western civilization is a good rifle (or light automatic), if available, and plenty of ammunition. Every tribesman is heavily armed and seldom dares travel any distance on his own. Out of Addis Ababa and order are practically unknown and the Emperor has only the flimsiest hold on the outlying districts of his so-called Empire. The Ethiopian army has had some pretty terrible fighting in Tigré, not a word of which has appeared in the press. The Amharas, in fact, want nothing to do with western civilization, and guards jealously any deposits of gold, coal, or oil, for fear civilization might rush in and deprive him of his tyrannical position and give a reasonable and peaceful existence to his slave peoples such as the Gallas and Jan-Jams who had mainly benefited, even as to more equal distribution of the land, under Italian rule.

As to brutality, may I mention the habit of the Ethiopian *shifa* of mutilating his prisoner to death. I quote the example of 2/4th K.A.R. as one instance—but the practice was common throughout the campaign. Victims of either sex were treated in like manner.

The biggest impression of the campaign was the systematic crippling of the chiefs in wrecking hospitals and wantonly ruining millions of pounds' worth of Italian drugs.

Yours faithfully,

R. N. EDMONDS

Nakuru,
Kenya

Dr. Leakey's Address Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—An informed comment on East Africa in the Press or in Broadcast is not altogether unusual, but when a man of Dr. Leakey's experience makes the statements reported in your last issue, a reply is necessary. Dr. Leakey seeks to convince listeners that the only difference between military and civil life for the African lay in food and conditions. The Rev. Charles Muhoro, in an interview with your reporter, when referring to Africans serving in the Army, said: "I did not notice any major change in living conditions. The food was just the same. Accommodation was generally poor." Dr. Leakey must therefore fight it out with the reverend gentleman to decide whether in fact the diet was so important a factor in the Africans' war-time efficiency. The very real difference, which Dr. Leakey avoids mentioning, is that in the Army the African was under discipline, to which he reacted extremely well, and which, in the main, he did not resent. It was not so much that the askari got first-class medical attention in the Forces (there is nothing to complain about with the average medical officer in Kenya) but that he was made to take notice of what the doctor said. Rules of hygiene were enforced. The askari's diet was regulated. He attended physical training parties. His hours of sleep were fixed. Supervision with both British and African N.C.O.s was on a lavish scale which no economic enterprise could stand.

The idea that the African cannot work because of a low diet is comparatively new and though it is admitted that rations issued by employers have improved in recent years, the men are doing less work than they did years ago on plain maize meal. Dr. Leakey suggests that higher wages and better conditions will induce more and better work. This is in direct contradiction to the findings of Major Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, after an extended tour of the East African territories and to the recently published Labour Report in Uganda. But perhaps Dr. Leakey has not seen these documents.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

African Reply to Lt. Col. Setcliffe

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The unprovoked statements of Lt. Col. Setcliffe Huxley, appeared in your issue of 27th June, in the *Kenya Weekly News*, are a challenge to every African. Colonel A. W. Setcliffe, a South African, has never been allowed to pass without some protest from the African.

I hope I shall be able to give you the opportunity of informing your countrymen in full respect that he seems to be behind the times. The side of the picture he is endeavouring to paint for the world—that Africans cannot do anything without the supervision of Europeans—is no longer a reality. Few real proofs are given if only your correspondents would care to look round the country.

It would appear from the article that Lt. Col. Setcliffe and his brothers hold the Kenya highlands as a fiefdom from the Masai and other pastoral tribes by means of the Kikuyu people. I suggest that he and his brothers should withdraw from the Kenya highlands and leave the question of who are to occupy the highlands between the Masai and other pastoral tribes in Kenya.

The propaganda that European eyes are cast solely on the greed of the European protectors, etc., etc., is most hypocritical. Africans of the new generation will not be made to admit that Europeans are our protectors, when they possess most of our fertile lands in the Kenya highlands.

Yours faithfully,

R. MUGO GATHERU

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Rhodesia's Native Policy

All Africans Cannot Be Farmers

We are rapidly reaching the stage when the native economy will no longer permit of support a mode of life for the Native based solely on agriculture and the raising of live stock. So said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in the course of an address to the Bulawayo Native Society. The title was, of course, he continued, when every Native would have to realize that he could not expect to be a farmer in a Native area, and at the same time supplement his income by labour in industry. He will have to concentrate on one of these two avenues of life.

The Native population had increased since 1925 by 60,000, and if this rate of increase was maintained, an additional 16,000,000 acres of land would have to be found every 20 years. This was an increase of more than one-half of the present acreage allotted to Native occupation. Areas of circumstances, therefore, required that the native population would split into two main groups—the agriculturists and the industrialists. This meant that the future of the Native lay, firstly, in farming which included stock raising and his farming would have to be on approved good husbandry principles—secondly, in industry where also he would have to give efficient and long-term service, for industry could not progress unless the standard of efficiency rose to enable the Colony to compete with the world in general.

Industrial Workers' Earnings

In the future, the industrial worker's earning capacity would have to be increased to enable him to sustain himself and his family.

A social evolution of the Native was taking place, said Sir Godfrey. The agricultural side was embodied in the Tribal Settlement Act and the Natural Resources Act. These two special areas covered about 28,986,800 acres, the majority of these areas were regarded as economic saturation point for agricultural purposes. The surplus Native who could not be absorbed in agriculture would have to turn himself for service in industry and professions which, to start with, would be centred round the urban European areas. The Native Urban Areas Act recently passed in Parliament was designed to cope with this settlement. But as the Colony developed, the agriculturists in the reserve would require industry in his own area.

The salient features of the Native Urban Areas and Residential Areas Act were to stimulate the local authority to provide decent and sufficient Native housing for Natives employed by ratepayers.

Native Councils, the Prime Minister continued, were to be formed, and similar bodies would be formed in the Native urban areas. From these councils a Central Council would be elected, as the Native Parliament. The Native people could only be improved by education of the best sort.

Statements Worth Noting

Though I speak in the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. — I Corinthians, ch. 13.

That a social stigma rests on those who make no contribution to the development of the State must be made clear to all. — Mr. R. Wyt, Harare.

Southern Rhodesia has more than a million acres of indigenous forest under the management of the Forestry Department. — Mr. E. J. Kelly-Edwards, Conservator of Forests.

The use of the T. coupled with vaccine, will greatly reduce the incidence of typhus in all parts of the world as to ensure freedom from epidemics of the disease. — Mr. Ian Rae, addressing Bulawayo Rotary Club.

The donkey and the ox-cart between them ought to be able to relieve the Kuyu women of the worst of the load-carrying. Much greater efforts are required to foster this development. — Mr. N. Humphrey, an agricultural officer in Kenya.

The African has begun to realize the power which organized labour has of compelling attention to his grievances, and in their Provincial Councils in Northern Rhodesia they are beginning to discuss their affairs with surprising balance and shrewdness. — The Rev. E. D. Nightingale.

In spite of the almost total failure of supplies in men and money from many countries, it was found possible to found no fewer than 17 new mission stations between 1839 and 1844, while the total number of Catholic Africans in the White Fathers' mission increased by 457,242. — *The Missionaries in Africa*.

It is hard not to despair of the prospect of saving the Wakamba from the consequence of their own folly. Clearly it will not be done except by a Government which is prepared to rule and to impose rules for the preservation of the land which the crazy Wakamba regard as an illustration of oppression. — *Kenya Weekly News*.

Imagine what the Sabi Basin would look like with thousands of dams and large sheets of water over it, with prosperous green farms, tidy homesteads, fat stock and busy industries. Here is a development scheme that will not be exhausted in 50 or even 100 years. — Mr. J. H. Arquharson, Inspector of the Native Development Department of Southern Rhodesia.

The withdrawal of European encouragement—and especially European supervision—would be followed by a rapid reversion to that typically African indolent and apathetic contentment which for so long has frustrated the efforts of all Governments to enable the Native to derive the benefits which he should from his contact with European civilization. — Mr. Gerald Hopkins.

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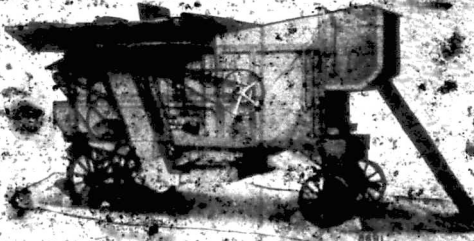
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Of Commercial Concern

Six 18-foot motor launches are being built by Messrs. T. Zwetsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd. in Dar es Salaam, the first of which was launched last month.

The Mozambique Company announces a profit for 1945 of 6,898,332 escudos, against 5,899,472 escudos in 1944. A dividend of 4% is again to be paid.

Niobium sulphate exported from Nyasaland during the first four months of this year was valued at £3,156. During the corresponding period last year the export trade was worth only £947.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., who are largely interested in East African essential oils, have declared a final dividend of 8%, making 13% for the year (against 10% for the previous year).

The African Air Charters, Ltd., Cape Town—with a capital of £500,000—has been registered to operate services under the South African flag to Great Britain, India, Australia and Palestine. The company has five aircraft.

The Kenya Gazette reveals that the Colony's customs receipts for the first seven months of 1946 were £1,487,000, as compared with the Budget estimate of £1,558,000 for the whole year. The excise receipts for the first five months of the year were £274,898.

New Nyasaland Company

The projects of Nyasaland Hotels and Brewery Ltd. have an authorized capital of £200,000 in 800,000 ordinary shares of 25s. each. Of these 242,000 have been issued or fully paid to the vendors, 324,000 are offered to the public at par and 23,000 will be held in reserve. The new company will own the Imperial Hotel at the Nyasa, Ryalla Hotel, Bambari, the New Hotel, Limbe, Nyasaland Brewery, Zomba General Water Works, Blantyre, Inyanga Bay Hotel, Lake Nyasa. The directors are: Mr. P. Dixon (Chairman), Mr. E. H. M. Gwynne (Deputy Chairman and managing director), Sir Alfred Bell, Mr. J. W. Stratton, Mr. W. Brown and Mr. H. Wilson.

Mining

Rhodesia's Mineral Resources

Of the gold produced from the 120 larger mines in Southern Rhodesia, over 75% has come from mines pegged before 1895," said Mr. N. E. Barlow, Government Mineralogist, in a speech before the Rhodesian National Minerals Association. "A further 20% came from mines pegged before 1909. It was only by location of gold reefs which did not reach the surface and further investigation of old mines that the further health of gold mining could be restored. More than 28,250,000 ounces of gold, valued at £19,500,000 had been produced in Southern Rhodesia and the Colony in 1938 and 1939 was ninth and tenth respectively in the world list of gold-producing countries."

Subject to continuous demand and good prices, the continued production of asbestos, chrome and gold should flourish for many years to come. He thought these minerals had been insufficiently exploited because of the lack of secondary industries. "A larger variety of products could be manufactured from asbestos and chromium compounds could be used for many purposes including dyes, pigments, tanning preparations and in photography. He also considered more use could be made of the Colony's coal and its by-products."

Rhodesian Anglo American

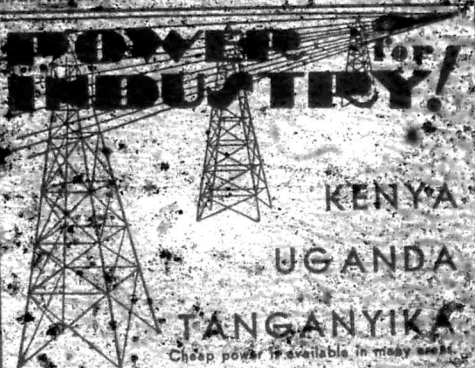
In connexion with the formation of the new copper refinery company in Northern Rhodesia, it is announced that Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., which has large interests in Chibanga and Reefana, has reached agreement with the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa whereby the latter has bought 400,000 shares of Rhodesian Anglo American shares at 2s. less than the market price on the day of the agreement, which was 26s. 6d. This issue has raised £500,000, which will enable Rhodesian Anglo American to cover its *pro rata* proportion of the Chibanga issue and restore a reasonable working capital.

Progress Reports for August

Farm & Motor—23,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,041.
Wanderer—35,800 tons of ore were treated for 1,091 tons of gold and a working profit of £2,792.
Trustee Dam—6,400 tons of ore were treated for 882 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,915.
Rezende—20,300 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,006. Redwing shaft sunk 44 ft. to 130 ft.
Sheerwood Star—Clean-up value £4,226, cost £3,771, working profit £703. Milling ceased on July 28 and foregoing results are part of final clean-up. Stores and machinery are being disposed of when opportunity occurs.

Mining Personalia

Mr. T. H. Cooke, Bulawayo secretary of the Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., is retiring. Mr. C. H. Dick is the new secretary. He served for many years with the firm of Douglas Low and Partners in Johannesburg and is Rhodesian representative of the Best Railway Trust. Mr. Cooke was director of many companies under the Gold Fields' control in Rhodesia and in 1910 was elected to the executive committee of the Chamber of Mines in Rhodesia.



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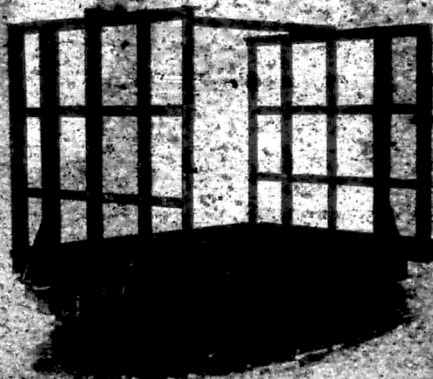
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KENYA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE has recently recommended to Government that an educationist and an agriculturist should be sent to the Belgian Congo to learn the **Lesson from Belgians** had instilled into **Belgian Congo**. Africans an appreciation of the fundamental importance of care of the land. "Too often," says the committee, "the educated or semi-educated African has emerged from his studies with the impression that work on and care of the land are of minor importance and beneath the dignity of the literate." Is it not ironic to reflect that the Belgian Congo, the very mention of whose name not many years ago in connexion with Colonial administration, provoked shouts of derision, almost of contempt, from the more complacent, insular members of the British Colonial Service, has now miraculously become an oracle to which our East African Colonial Territories turn their eyes with increasing frequency for lessons in administration. When Belgium was a newcomer to the ranks of European powers with responsibilities in Africa, how many scoffed at, with typical British realism and thoroughness, they began the work of making the social structure conform with their plans for administering the country. What cries of outrage went up when they set

about disrupting the Natives' way of life which they perceived then, with a common-sense clearness undimmed by any romantic conceptions, to be an anachronism. On the other hand, with our notorious reverence for the archaic and traditional, and our love of adapting old worn forms to new uses, of pouring new wine into old jars, blithely pursued our policy of perpetuating existing authority, not seemingly realizing that our very presence undermined and weakened that authority. Our aims are noble and intentions pure. But time waits not on good intentions. The ever quickening pace of advance of science, bringing with it wider knowledge and a precocious desire to test that knowledge, have combined to defeat our methods and even to render us, in the eyes of our younger charges, opponents of our true aims.

For the supreme irony is that the British, because of their innate respect of traditional authority and their cautious, high-minded aversion to any semblance of domineering, to their desire, not to impose too much control, but rather to guide and persuade, are now accused of deliberately retarding the progress of native peoples. We are accused of trying to chain the Africans to the

land in order that they might provide a permanent labour force of European agricultural enterprise, of stifling their natural ambition to learn to read and write and cipher. One might well ask in passing if such ambition be natural. It would come as no surprise if those who are sent to make the investigation form the opinion that the Belgian secret of success lies not so much in a different method of education as in a more decisive attitude of Government, and a greater discipline among the Native people. In the East African territories of late a common criticism has been that the Government has lost the power to govern. Mr. Crech Jones gave some support for this view when he said, "The patience of the Government should not be unlimited. It is no good insisting in words, and then retracting or not enforcing your will. That only discredits Government. . . if seems desirable that Government should be armed with the necessary power to take that action which it knows to be absolutely necessary if the life of the community is to be preserved." While welcoming this opinion, it should not be forgotten that the main cause of indecision and hesitation in the past has been the violent criticism set up in Britain whenever there was the slightest suggestion that compulsion should be applied to the Africans, however beneficial it might be for them. This criticism had until recently no more animated exponent than Mr. Crech Jones himself. It may be found that the failure of education to produce the required results is not so much the fault of the teachers as of the head master.

MR. G. C. TURNER, F.O.R. F.E.E. PRINCIPAL of Makerere College, Uganda, has had a unique experience of the more highly educated Africans, and his opinion of them deserves serious consideration. In a preface to a book by an African author which is reviewed in this issue, he warns the reader not to expect gratitude from Africans. "Gratitude," he says, "is a rare grace of maturity, not to be expected from the immature," and adds that "politically the Africans are still adolescents." If Mr. Turner's view is accepted, it may be seen that there are other qualities which appear only with maturity. These are referred to by the French as *la grandeur*, and although lacking at a British university, they are those qualities which the mature mind has acquired through a long and arduous struggle and experience. A feeling of appreciation of help past, a sense of obligation, and

without these qualities, a man's scope for authority is severely limited. Admittedly, the Government has done little to stimulate the growth of the smallest quality of gratitude. By giving millions of pounds to the British Empire, it has not even suggested that the Africans should make any contribution which could pay for itself, — by work. — Government is normally too insistent into the African mind of a sense of appreciation or of obligation. It is a platitude that one does not appreciate fully that which one gets for nothing. The force of its truth in connection with the expenditure of the Development and Welfare grant has been realized in some quarters, although the suggestion made by a Senior Colonial Office official that an African contribution could be in the form of funds raised by Local Native Councils for specific works, does not argue a very clear comprehension of the circumstances. For every Native who could give a shilling — which would probably be better spent on his wife and children — there must be a hundred who could easily furnish one or two of labour every month, that more valuable contribution.

We might take a leaf out of the book of the past rulers of Uganda, who ordered that every man should contribute his quota of unpaid work on the roads. This was a tax levied in the form of forced labour, which has resulted not only in better earth roads than any other East African territory, but also in making the ordinary man conscious of his good fortune in that respect. Our intention in spending large sums of money on higher education for the few, at the sacrifice of extended primary education for the many, was to turn out a number of educated leaders who would appreciate the progress of their less fortunate brethren. It was hoped since the leaders would be passing years in advance of the mass of the people, that when education became general, the qualities of maturity would begin to appear in the leaders. We thought to be meted in their actions and behaviour a degree of maturity and consciousness of their debt, not only to the European but to their people and their own people and all by whose sacrifice, however small, they had been lifted out of the slough of disease and dirt and ignorance and superstition. What we see is not a continuation of that selfishness which inspired the missionaries to whom the whole Colonial educational system owes its inception, but a self-seeking competition for decoration and highly paid jobs in Government office.

The Future of Imperial Preference

Essential to Economic Recovery of the Commonwealth

SINCE ITS FORMATION in 1916, the British Empire Producers' Organization, of which the primary producers of the Dominions, India and the Colonial Empire, has strongly supported Imperial Preference. It has recently renewed that policy in its bearing on the commodities in which its members are particularly interested in the light of experience since the Ottawa agreements of 1932 came into effect and with special reference to the proposals for consideration by an international conference on Trade and Employment. The Organization is satisfied that maintenance of the policy of Imperial Preference is essential to the economic recovery of the British Commonwealth and Empire and to the maintenance of its prosperity in the future.

The Organization recognizes that at present, with a such a market prevailing in respect of most products, the importance of preference is not appreciated at its full value. It feels very strongly that if preference is relinquished or amended without the position of the Empire Producers may again become as difficult as it was during the economic depression which affected commodity markets in the period between the two world wars.

None of the margins of preference accorded in the years between the Ottawa Conference and 1939 was excessive. Indeed in many cases they were scarcely adequate to achieve the purpose for which they were introduced.

Tobacco, Wines and Spirits

The Organization also desires, in conjunction with the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, to draw attention to the very serious reductions in the percentages of preference which have been brought about by the late war-time increases in the customs duties on tobacco and on wines and spirits. It is fully realized that as matters stand the United Kingdom Government has thought itself not to increase any existing preference below the International Conference on Trade and Employment. At the same time the Organization feels strongly that should any reductions in the full rates of these revenue-raising duties be found possible, the present cash value of these preferences should be maintained.

The Organization also wishes to lay particular emphasis on the fact that preference has an exclusive British device although the attacks to which it is subjected in the United States invariably convey this impression. Preferences higher than those accorded by the United Kingdom are given by France and Canada to their overseas possessions, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, which are, in fact, not in empire, as much Colonies as Jamaica and Fiji receive the same preference on their products in the United States, both of whom the British Empire receive preferential treatment for sugar and oranges, and from whom is also accorded a substantial preference.

In the light of the considerations outlined in this memorandum, the more detailed survey contained in the accompanying report on individual commodities, the Organization is convinced that existing United Kingdom preferences in respect of the commodities which have played a vital part in the economic recovery of the primary industries of the Commonwealth and Empire may not yet be in a position to ensure that the same preferential treatment in the United Kingdom market is available or even reduction of these preferences to economic normal relations between the United Kingdom and other trade have been restored. It is felt that the United Kingdom exports of such commodities as tobacco, wine, and spirits, and could be increased to a considerable extent.

A letter extracts from a memorandum submitted to the Government by the British Empire Producers' Organization and the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.

in the margins of preferences on tobacco and on wines and spirits to voluntary effect the heavy war-time increases for revenue-raising purposes in the duties on these products which have widened away the preference to a small fraction of the percentage formerly existing. Maintenance of the principle of equality of treatment would interfere with the freedom of Commonwealth Governments to make bulk purchase contracts, embodying preferential arrangements with other Empire countries, or any attempt by other countries to undermine the Imperial preferential system forming part of the economic policy of the British Commonwealth of Nations should be met by reference to the preferential systems maintained by European Colonial Powers and their by the United States.

Empire Coffee Production

Production of coffee in the Empire is small in comparison with that of Brazil or Colombia. It is equalled or exceeded by the individual production of several South and Central American States and by that of the Netherlands East Indies, yet it is of great economic importance to the three British East African territories.

In East Africa, coffee is grown both by European planters and by African and Indian cultivators. Before the war the value of coffee exports from Kenya amounted to over 20% of the total value of exports from that Colony. For Tanganyika the comparable percentage was about 5% and for Uganda 7% in 1944 the percentage in the case of Uganda was 14.

The East African coffee grown by European planters is of the mild type, as is most of the Indian and Malaya coffee. Before 1940 the principal foreign consumer of Empire grown mild coffee was the Netherlands, but in 1938 the United Kingdom obtained more than two-thirds of the total quantity of coffee imported. In the war years there has been a heavy outflow of dollar exchange and shipping facilities, a large proportion of coffee supplies and of substantial quantities of East African requirements was obtained from French and Belgian Colonies. East African coffee after 1942 went mainly to the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, the Sudan and the Middle East. Since liberation requests for the French and Belgian markets to coffee from their Colonial possessions, the United Kingdom has been obtaining some of its requirements from Colombia and Brazil. It has been stated in Parliament that some of the coffee bought by the Ministry of Food for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1945 will come from Empire sources.

United Kingdom coffee imports more than doubled during the war—from an average of under 23,000 tons in the five year period 1934-1938 to 47,300 tons in 1945. The last mentioned figure includes issues to dealers for civilian consumption, the services (including American forces) and exports of about 25,900 tons was re-exported in 1945. However, the increased consumption in this country is attributable to tea rationing and other abnormal factors affecting demand uncertain, but it has been well sustained since the departure of the American and other foreign forces.

Purchases by Ministry of Food

During and since the war the export surpluses of Empire coffee-growing countries (except India) have been bought by the Ministry of Food and allocated by the Ministry to Empire and Allied consuming countries.

At present demand is good and prices have been rising, that a sellers' market exists in the case of coffee and other foodstuffs. It must be remembered however that during the period between the two great crises, production suffered from the enormous over-production of coffee in Brazil elsewhere, resulting in a disastrous fall of prices below the cost of production, and in such conditions the preference given to Empire coffee was undoubtedly of real value to growers in India and the Colonial Empire. In the event of continuation of the bulk purchasing arrangements which have been in force since 1940 and a continuance of over-production in the Java coffee-growing countries, Empire Preference in the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth markets will again become of the greatest importance to the coffee growers of the Empire.

By the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, East and Central African dependencies of European Colonial Powers are not permitted to levy preferential duty on imports. As a result, these territories have frequently been flooded with cheap goods of an unmercantile nature, Japanese cotton-textile goods for example. Unable to bear their entry by discriminatory duties, the East African territories have nevertheless continued to buy British, notwithstanding a higher cost of preferential buying.

in East African imports into the United Kingdom has encouraged the territories to seek their markets in Britain and to buy British goods wherever opportunities present themselves.

Preference has been of the greatest value in assisting the East African producer, both European and Native, to sell his production against competitive growth in the United Kingdom market. The finest quality Kenya coffees are directly competitive in price with similar grades from Costa Rica, and a preferential duty of 10 per cent of the greatest value to the Empire producer, especially as Costa Rica, before the war, assisted her producers by appropriate customs in remission.

The lower quality coffees from East Africa are directly in competition with those from Colombia and Brazil. Before the war the London auction value of such coffees was as low as 50 per cent, and a preference of 10 per cent was a most substantial measure of assistance and even more important than in the case of the quality coffees.

During most of the war years the quantity of food purchased from the African coffee area, part of which was allocated to the Australian and South African markets. Both of these Dominions were substantial buyers of East African coffees before the war, but the higher prices ruling today, and the dislike of coffee, have produced a desire in South Africa and Australia to buy their coffee from the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and purchase their coffee in the open market, preferably in South America, where coffee is cheaper than in East Africa. Foreign exchange is no great problem to either of these self-sufficing dominions.

The East African territories continue a steadily expanding market for British goods, both as a result of increasing development by European settlers and of the steadily improving purchasing power of the Native population. This fact alone is one of the strongest arguments in favour of attracting East African produce to the United Kingdom market.

The coffee industry is equipped entirely with British machinery, and from the United Kingdom come all fertilizers, spraying equipment, insecticides, oils and grasses, and most of the tools and implements, such as all building materials such as cement, corrugated iron and nails, piping, fencing wire, etc. The tractors which come from America or other foreign countries has been excluded largely to motor vehicles, engines and pumps. This specialized equipment of a type of which there is no local supply is not available in the United Kingdom.

Natives Buy British

It is estimated that East African natives earn either as a labourer or European employee about 10 to 15 shillings a week, approximately 150,000 natives. More and more of this wealth is being expended on imported goods which will be as soon as trade returns to normal. The East African Native, while ever ready to buy in the cheapest market, has a quick appreciation of the value of money and always buys duty British whenever high the first cost. It is therefore an experience that it is cheaper in the long run. British goods have therefore always sold and will increasingly have a secure place in the Native trade.

It is therefore desirable to encourage the coffee planter to export to the United Kingdom market by offering preferential rates and to enable the competition of this large sum being spent on the production of coffee as a means of buying British goods.

It has become difficult for Britain to obtain foreign supplies of such materials as a result of war sacrifices and a world-wide shortage of raw materials. The value to the United Kingdom of the products of the coffee planter, particularly in the case of the Kenyan coffee, is to be recaptured in the form of goods which are seriously held by the natives. It is therefore desirable to encourage the conversion of East African coffee and other products into goods which are in demand by the natives.

By the East African and the United Kingdom, in agreement with the Government of the East African territories, the Government of the Colonies Government to speed up the process of the conversion of goods into goods.

In 1939 the quantity of coffee produced in the United Kingdom was 20,000 tons. In 1940 the production had risen to 24,000 tons. In 1941 the production had risen to 27,000 tons. In 1942 the production had risen to 32,000 tons. In 1943 the production had risen to 37,000 tons. In 1944 the production had risen to 42,000 tons. In 1945 the production had risen to 47,000 tons. In 1946 the production had risen to 52,000 tons.

The results of the development which took place between the war years were mainly attributable to the tariff preference which was not given to any other places in the Budget of 1931. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1931. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1932. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1933. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1934. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1935. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1936. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1937. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1938. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1939. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1940. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1941. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1942. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1943. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1944. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1945. The tariff preference was given to the coffee grown in the United Kingdom in 1946.

cleared from 1939. The Empire tobacco growing countries contribute 1.5 million (1945) and 1.3 million (1946) Southern Rhodesia 1.0 million (1945) and 1.1 million (1946). Empire countries (including South Africa) 1.5 million (1945) and 1.6 million (1946).

It will be seen from these figures that Imperial preference has a great appeal to the Empire tobacco growing industry by providing a assured market in the United Kingdom. During the war, coffee partly to supply the deficiency but even more to the large local demand, which was to meet the requirements of the forces. United Kingdom imports of Indian tobacco have been considerably lower but as the abnormal conditions resulting from the war pass away, India will certainly desire to regain a larger share of the United Kingdom market.

The United Kingdom imported suitable exportable surplus from Southern Rhodesia. Imports from Nyasaland normally average 14,000,000 lbs. Owing to a shortage of stock held by manufacturers, imports were reduced in 1945.

Tobacco formed about half the total value of all exports from the island in the years immediately preceding the war and has of great importance to both Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

In Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the war about one-tenth of the European male population and some 25,000 Natives were engaged in tobacco growing. Only a small fraction of the 2,000,000 acres suitable for tobacco has yet been utilized for this purpose.

Nyasaland's chief export is tobacco. It is the principal product of Northern Rhodesia and of Southern Rhodesia.

Benefits to the Tobacco Grower

In these Central Africa territories the establishment of tobacco cultivation has not been achieved by hard work and the judicious use of limited capital. Tobacco has brought a modest prosperity to the European growers and a welcome improvement in the living standard of the Africans.

In order to reduce the demand for dollar exchange it is particularly necessary at the present time that as much tobacco as possible should be obtained from Empire sources. Unfortunately exchanges which have been made in the tobacco duty since 1938 are not calculated to encourage expansion of tobacco growing within the Empire. As originally instituted in 1919, the preference given to Empire tobacco amounted to 16 1/2 per cent of the full duty on imported leaf tobacco. In 1925 this was increased to 20 per cent, representing a cash value of 2s. 6d. per lb. The full duty was then 8s. 2d. per lb. Following the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa the cash value of the preference was stabilized at 2s. 6d. per lb. for ten years, irrespective of changes in the amount of the full duty. This arrangement which seemed favourable at a time when it was believed that reductions in the full duty were more likely than increases, has proved in the event to be entirely otherwise. Since 1938, in order to raise additional revenue, to meet war expenditure, the full duty has been raised by steps to 35s. 6d. per lb. To state matters more fully in fulfilment of an undertaking given when the 1938 American trade treaty of 1938 was negotiated that the tobacco preference should be reviewed at the expiry of the ten year stabilization period, the tobacco preference was reduced to 25 per cent in 1940. In 1941 it was raised to 25 per cent, which stood at 1945. It has been raised since until it is now above that of 25 per cent.

The American Deal

In view of undertakings given in behalf of the British Government during the negotiation of the American deal, it is clearly useless to suggest any alteration at the present time in the cash value of the preference.

There would however seem to be nothing in the arrangements to preclude a partial restoration of the percentage of preference by a reduction in the full duty to such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer can afford to subsidize part of the additional revenue derived from the increases in the duty.

The pre-war production of tobacco in the Empire certainly falls short of the demand that might reasonably be expected to contribute if no other source of origin were restored, with such a preference, and with the goodwill and co-operation of British tobacco manufacturers a large expansion of the area under tobacco and the production as far as possible, it would be profitable to every grower, as well as to the growing countries, but the stress of the war has been taken to produce the result which would be disastrous to the tobacco industry.

Ethiopians in Paris

The Ethiopian delegates to the Paris conference found their country labelled 'Abyssinia' and insisted on these being changed to 'Ethiopia'. Ethiopia was the original name for the country and the name Abyssinia is derived from the Arabic word 'ab' meaning 'white' and 'issinia' meaning 'mixture'.

Kenya Electors' Union on Indian Claims

Restriction of Immigrants Supported

THE INDIAN CLAIM to increased representation is based on numbers. The low level of general education, the tendency of even the Kenya-born Indian not to regard himself as East African, the fact that the Indian tends to act on communal lines, even in the choosing of his own leaders, the undeveloped sense of civic responsibility and a level of commercial integrity much at variance with British standards, these and many other things learnt from experience in the Colony have made the European community opposed to the Indian dream of Indian political power as against reasonable political representation. In 1922 an attempt was made to place Europeans and Indians on a common voters roll for the election of members of Legislative Council which was unequivocally rejected by the European community. Any effort to repeat such an attempt could only lead to a similar result.

Although the position is basically different from that existing in India, a parallel may be drawn with the refusal of the Moslem minority in that country to risk submission to a Hindu majority without strong safeguards. Bearing in mind that African political representation would also be assured, the European community would oppose any move designed to give political power to the Indian community or an increase of the political representation of that community.

The questions of the continued flow of Indian immigration and the position of the Kenya-born Indian are inseparable. Statistics show that the increase in the Indian birth-rate in Kenya (quite apart from the other immigrants) is approximately 10% annually.

"Black-Couted" Workers

Many Indian boys who are now receiving education in the higher standards will be considered "black-couted" to what are referred to as the "black-couted" professions. It is probable that economic circumstances may force a considerable portion of the boys to seek employment outside the boundaries of Kenya even if safeguards against immigration competition are devised.

At the present time the standard of living amongst the poorer Indians is extremely low. The conditions of war emergency considerably augmented the demands for Indian labour and have permitted an Indian commercial class to arise. These abnormal conditions are very likely to be followed by a period of gradual recession of war emergency conditions and a reduction in general employment, the absorption into the economic life of the Colony of a large number of trained Africans from the Army, might lead to a very substantial drop in the demand for Indian employees of all grades. These factors must tend to a limitation of the employment open to the Indian. If in addition, the Kenya-born Indian has to face a continued flow of Indian immigrants, his position may easily become desperate.

There is good reason to believe from general conversation that a number of the Indian leaders have recognized the position as they arise, but fear of political and economic consequences prevent them from making any public admission of the danger. It is believed that an examination of the situation will show that the nature and point has been reached, and indeed it seems that probable that with the present pressure it will soon be passed.

It is recognized that many Indians in Kenya are now East African in everything except political intent and the long controversy over the political status of an

domestic government in India unquestionably affects the entire outlook of many of the Kenya-born Indians. It is this tendency of even the Kenya-born Indian to turn eastwards for intervention on their behalf in their domestic problems in East Africa that gives ground for the belief of many Europeans that the final political test of the Indian community is to turn Kenya into an appendage of a Dominion of India or an Indian Empire. It is important to remember that the most pronounced economic claims in the post-war period will not be between the European and the Indian but between the African and the Indian.

Full realization is coming of the drag upon the development of the African in Kenya which has been caused by the presence of the Indian artisan and working sections and also by the presence of the Indian petty trader in trading centres in the Native reserves. Their presence has closed many avenues of employment to the African which had they been open, would have been used by him and which would naturally have brought about increased economic development. The demands of the modern Army system and shortage of manpower brought about the use of the African for garrison and mechanical employment in the Army. The post-war period may see a demand for employment of this kind by the demobilized African and even if only a small percentage enters the industrial and commercial labour market, it may be difficult to absorb.

Competition with Africans

Some policy of adjustment between the growing African demand, the increasing number of Kenya-born and immigrant Indian workers and traders will have to be formed. It should be emphasized that Indian African labour does not compete in the employment market with the European except on a very small scale and that its main struggle lies with the African. For the above reasons, therefore, in any attempt to frame a policy for the future of the Colony, the existence of the Kenya-born Indian cannot be ignored. In the business, commercial, and industrial field the Kenya-born Indian enjoys equal access and enterprise.

In the labour market he has the right to compete freely but this may have to be restricted where it might endanger African development. He must be protected equally with the African against the unbridled flow of immigrant labour which accepts the same or lower standards of living than himself. Efforts must be made to improve his social standards, a market which would lead to increase in housing available, to his own betterment his income, education in technical and public health, and increase in social services.

Commercial Training for Africans

A scheme for apprenticeship combined with commercial schooling in Africa has been discussed by the Uganda Director of Education and a number of local business men. As such a scheme could not be financed out of the education rate, the Director suggested that the capital should be provided from the Crown Fund. In the details which followed it was proposed that the edus should be of three years' duration, the first year for ordinary study, in the second, apprentices would work in the nurseries with their employers and devote the rest of the year to study and in the third they would attend evening classes after 7.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. The Director of the Uganda Ministry of Commerce suggested an experiment in the form of a committee to frame working proposals on the subject.

* Being further extracts from "An Outline of Policy for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya" issued by the Kenya Electors' Union of Kenya.

Inquiry Into Copper Industry Proposed

Debate in Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council

A MOTION IN FAVOUR of the appointment of a commission of inquiry into all the circumstances of the copper industry was introduced in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Mr. T. S. Paine who emphasized the urgency throughout the country concerning the Copperbelt, which affected the Protectorate as a whole.

There were all sorts of rumours and false impressions and it was essential to know what the true position was. He terms of reference of the commission, Mr. Paine considered, should be extremely wide. His appointment would have the support of all the people of the territory and he hoped that it would clear the air and remove this constant anxiety.

Mr. C. B. Beckett stated that the only aim of the commission was to remove the causes of discontent. He considered that the commission should not be any of the Government, one composed of non-official and official members, as the Government was suspect among certain sections of the community. It was essential that the personnel of the commission should be acceptable to both parties. In the committee room they had been warned that any action taken by Council in this matter might do more harm than good, resulting in economic strikes becoming political strikes. Mr. Beckett deprecated that and did not believe it to be the viewpoint of the majority of trade unionists. If there were any injustice in the mining industry, everyone would insist on its removal, so also if there were any cancer in their industrial body it should be cut out.

Major H. K. McKee hoped that Government would approach the Mineworkers' Union, the Officials' Association and the Chamber of Mines and endeavour to obtain their agreement before deciding whether or not to set up a commission. The three members of the Council who were directly connected with these organizations should take the proposals back to those organizations and tell them that the sole object of the proposal was to assist them in their own interests and in those of the territory.

Strike of Mines Lacked by Few

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia stressed the intimate connexion of Africans with industrial peace on the Copperbelt. The recent strike was caused by a disagreement between some 700 artisans, less than 3% of the Copperbelt workers, and the management. It was alarming to realize that a strike of such magnitude affecting so many could be caused by so few. Such disruption, caused by one section could equally be caused by discontent in another section and the possibility of a continual series of strikes caused by one section or another was not a bright one. He did not question the right of any body of workers to strike, provided they had first explored every method of righting their grievances. Personally he did not hold out much hope of a commission achieving much. We were too prone to turn to commissions in our difficulties. We listened to their reports, acted on one or two recommendations and tried to get the more difficult ones. The root cause of industrial trouble here and elsewhere was deeper than any commission could find. The solution could only be found when employer and employee alike were convinced that each must give the other just conditions and just service.

Mr. N. M. Williams thought the introduction of this motion would remove the idea that the public were not in sympathy with the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union. They recognized that the workers had a right to strike. The worker must recognize that he was a member of the community, sharing its benefits and having his duties to his fellow members of society. So when getting for himself what he thought he was entitled to, there came a point when he should consider whether he was harming other members of the community. When that point was reached, he had to consider any right to continue his action. There was the owner of the industry, the worker in the industry and the rest of the community. It was right for the last-mentioned to offer its mediation in the dispute between the other two. But there was another justification for the appointment of a commission. They had to consider the African section just as much as the European section of the community. In a long strike the Africans would have to return to their villages where they could not pick up the threads of life again. They must remember that without the African worker there would be no profits for the shareholders, no wages for the mineworkers and no living for the rest of the community.

The Rev. S. D. Gray, in his maiden speech, pointed out the dangers of the African following the European lead in striking. Any dispersal of the labour to other villages might

lead to great difficulties if they went back with the intention of themselves and not much as you are. They might be attracted to the country. The Council had to think of the needs of the industrialized African. Their return to the reserves would lead to a most difficult situation and they might easily become a source of trouble to the country. The Africans were being told that they might have trade unions of their own. What kind of trade union? If a trade union was sufficient thing, the Africans would make about several times of Council, they could hardly tell what the future would hold. In Britain there were more sober ideas of trade unions and they had a great responsibility in guiding African in the meaning of trade unionism. He said that the common mistake was a tired at strikes, tired of the industry, some people could disrupt his life. His reaction was to get away from behind these things. If the cause could be discovered, surely it could be removed. Was it in the head of the industry or in the hands of the head? The word industrialism had been stressed. This notion, word reminiscent of Nazi ideology, that spirit ruled the thoughts of people, there was little trace of teaching an accurate understanding. The appointment of a commission, he considered, was a step in the right direction.

Mr. A. B. Harrison said that he would warmly welcome the appointment of a commission.

Government and Chamber of Mines

Mr. Goodwin accepted the motion in the same spirit as the first speaker and said that he would welcome a commission of the kind and it should consist of trade unionists and other members of the public who should be individual, not noted as such, as against the trade union movement. Members of the Government should not sit on the commission. There was a feeling that the sympathies of Government lay always with the Chamber of Mines. There was a saying in the Copperbelt that the Chamber of Mines was the Government.

Copperbelt miners were not nearly as high-paid workers in the world as mineworkers in America and on the Australian lead mines. Even in the world the highest paid workers in the world they were still entitled to ask for better conditions. Mr. Goodwin stressed that the arguments concerning mineworkers should be decided against the European workers. Had the Africans been told that they were the new order of things, they remained quiet. Had they been told that the mining companies had enough money, it has settled the dispute earlier. They had been told that the mining companies had sufficient financial reserves to keep them. In a dispute between one section of workers and the employers, causing another section of the workers to be idle, it was the responsibility of the industrialists to look after that other section.

Anti-Trade Union Actions

He resented the suggestion that mineworkers favoured of Nazism. During the war Copperbelt workers were by their tools and were to be much in the front line with anyone else. The mineworkers could certainly accept a commission of local Government members or elected members, because they were sceptical of the attitude to trade unionism. Mr. Goodwin quoted instances illustrating that the personnel of Government were opposed to the trade union movement. The history of Government's attitude in this was not so rosy one. The Mineworkers' deportments were anti-trade union actions as Lord Cranborne had stated at the British Trade Union Congress. The mineworkers also felt that the Ministers of Non-official members were not with the trade union. Both Government and mineworkers members should try to understand the reasons of the movements. The strike had been used in connection with the Copperbelt that they were sitting on top of a volcano. They had to be prepared for the proposed cur of wages of certain underground workers. Mr. Goodwin suggested to Council that they should advise when Government should step in and stop the volcano from erupting for 30 days time.

The Acting Chief Secretary, while noting that the House of Government's acceptance of the motion would be plain that acceptance did not mean that the means that a commission would be appointed. It was his hope that the commission would be appointed. He urged that the commission should also consider that carefully and that the commission should be practical and that it was essential that the commission should be made up of some fact which would be known to the public. They had previous references to the commission and they were not discharged before completing their duties. They were

(Continued on page 16)

Southern Rhodesia's New Governor Major-General Sir John Noble Kennedy

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN NOBLE KENNEDY has been appointed by the King to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to the late Admiral Sir Campbell Tait.

Eldest son of the late Rev. James Russell Kennedy, Sir John was born in 1893 and educated at Stranraer. After a period of service in the Royal Navy he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1915 and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in the same year. He attended the Staff College in 1921, became Major in 1930 and in 1931 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In 1932, Sir John was promoted Major-General and in 1933 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

In the 1914-18 war he served on the staff as reconnaissance officer and brigade major in France, Flanders and Egypt. He was awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Sir John also served in the South Russian campaign in 1919-20, in Turkey in 1920 and from 1921 to 1927 with the Royal Artillery in England and Egypt. In 1928 he attended the Imperial Defence College. His other appointments included Deputy Director of Military Operations, 1932; Director of Plans, 1939; Commander R.A., 52nd Division, 1940; Brigadier, General Staff, Northern Ireland, 1940; Director of Military Operations, War Office, 1941. He has held his present appointment as Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff since 1943.

Sir John is the author of several papers on military subjects, ornithology and sport which have appeared in various journals and in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He is a keen angler.

Air Training Agreement

Sir Ernest Guest Interviewed

THE FORMAL SIGNING of the Air Training Agreement between this country and Southern Rhodesia took place last week in the Air Council Chamber at the Air Ministry. Earlier this year an Air Ministry Mission, headed by Air Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, Air Member of Council for Training, visited the Colony to discuss arrangements for training pilots and navigators of the peace-time Royal Air Force, and in May it was announced that the agreement in principle had been reached. The agreement was signed by Colonel the Hon. Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of Finance and Air, Southern Rhodesia, and by Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, Under Secretary of State for Air.

Sir Ernest Guest, in an interview later with East Africa and Rhodesia, said he had come to England for two purposes. One was to act as signatory to the Air Training Agreement, the other to negotiate a settlement in respect of the goods which the Colony had received as part of the British-American loan agreement.

As part of the Air Training Agreement it was that the Colony's contribution should, firstly, include the purchase in cash of training air force personnel in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia. The Colony would therefore provide the buildings, articles and equipment, other than technical and spare equipment, and make further contributions in cash and kind.

Some personnel were already in the Colony, said the Minister, but the scheme would not be in full swing until 1947. R.A.F. headquarters would be at Kamukoko and there would be stations at Healy, Bulawayo and Tlopihills-Gwelo. This would be the only R.A.F. training station outside the United Kingdom.

It was a great honour to the Colony to be selected for such an important rôle in the Empire's defence scheme, he continued, and the Colony would gain many and varied benefits apart from the immediate benefit of an increase of spending power within their borders. Much more important was the effect which the scheme would

have on future immigration. Undoubtedly many of the young men who would go to Southern Rhodesia for training would show a disposition to remain as settlers at the end of their period of service with the air force. Immigration at the present time had derived a great stimulus from the operation of the air training scheme during the war, as was shown by the recent figures of entries into the country. The United Party had reckoned with an annual immigration quota of 5,000. In the first six months of 1946 more than 3,000 had arrived of whom about one-third were from the United Kingdom.

Sir Ernest said he had been approached by a number of industrial concerns in Great Britain who wished to establish factories in the Colony. They had undoubtedly been encouraged to do so by the recently negotiated Double Taxation Agreement.

As the return of the United Party in Parliament, Sir Ernest expressed every confidence. At the elections, he said, we obtained our policy and our programme. We shall not be intimidated into modifying either one or the other. We intend to carry out our programme in accordance with our policy and will take the consequences. We must certainly do not entertain the notion of seeking defeat for political purposes.

The Minister said that his "Incentive" budget had inspired confidence in the party and his impression was that the City was also very pleased with it.

The flow of British imports to the Colony was increasing and the preference of the Colony (both actual and sentimental) for British goods was maintained. He had no apprehensions about the Americans capturing the British market because the prices of their goods in relation to the quality were so high.

Of the Springbok air service to this country, he said it was extremely efficient and reliable. He personally however preferred the flying boat service as it was far more comfortable and congenial. He had spoken to many people who had agreed with him that it would be a great pity if the flying boat service were discontinued.

Sir Ernest is returning to Southern Rhodesia by plane tomorrow (Friday).

Paintings by Rhodesian Children

Interesting Exhibition in London

AN exhibition of paintings by Rhodesian European school children has been held this week at the City Literary Institute, St. Mark's Street, London, W.C.2. Mrs. K. M. Goodenough, the High Commissioner, in her opening address, deplored the loss of our educationalists of the past. The results of a more enlightened system, he said, could be seen at this exhibition.

The pictures, mostly by girls, were of great interest and wide range, from an early attempt by a girl of six to depict a woman taking a dog for a walk to finished pictures of considerable merit, such as "Carnegie" remarkable for brilliant use of colour and variety of drawing, "Flower Study" by Gloria Eastman, and "Mother and Child," which showed a remarkable sense of design for a child of 10.

Complete freedom in choice of subject resulted in delightful variety. Trains at night, Native villages, and players, shoemakers, and horses attracted some of the young artists, while others preferred street accidents (with quite a lot of blood) and even operating theatres.

Not the least interesting exhibits were patterns done to music and developments of scribble drawings. The former designs of exciting shapes and colours, show clearly that abstract painting is not confined to the intellectual, while the latter display praiseworthy ingenuity in relating purely accidental shapes to concrete objects.

Mrs. Engdram, who was formerly engaged in this class of teaching in Southern Rhodesia, was responsible for arranging and organizing the exhibition, which closes tomorrow. She is to be congratulated.

Loss of Lake Steamer

Full Report of Public Inquiry

THE MASTER, OWNERS AND DESIGNERS OF M. V. VIPYA, which sank during a heavy gale on Lake Nyasa early in August with the loss of 345 lives, were held jointly responsible for the disaster by a court of inquiry in Zomba.

The Court found that chief responsibility attached to the master, Commander Keith Farquharson. Despite express orders to treat the ship gently until he was sure of her performance, he set out in extremely bad weather when he should have remained in port. He took no special precautions to make the main deck watertight and allowed the main cargo hatch to be opened at a critical juncture.

The court consisted of Commander A. G. Haxby, R.N. (President), the Comptroller of Customs, Commander (E) T. S. Lee, R.N., and Mr. I. P. Stevenson, master mariner.

Their report states that on the morning of July 25 a strong southerly wind set in causing a high sea. The Native boatswain, who was a man of very considerable experience on the lake, asked the Indian engineer to accompany him to the captain to suggest that it might be wise to omit the call at Mbamba Bay and thereby obviate the need for crossing the lake twice in such severe weather. The captain, however, held his course for Mbamba Bay. They sheltered for the night in the Bay, which in itself was not normal routine, and left the next morning. The weather worsened as the day advanced and the ship laboured heavily shipping large quantities of water over the main deck bulkheads.

Ship Turtles Over

At about 8 o'clock the ship altered course westward and two hours later the captain asked for a report on conditions below decks. Informed that there was some water in the ship, he ordered the engineer to keep the pumps going and the engine room doors shut. Shortly after the main cargo hold was uncovered and some of the crew sent below to make the cargo ready for unloading. The ship was then some 20 to 15 miles from Florence Bay. The ship's course was again altered direct for Florence Bay and her motion became very violent. She took a violent heel to starboard from which she did not recover, turned completely over and sank quickly.

The Court had no doubt that the VIPYA was a stable ship and were satisfied that there had been no deviation from the designer's plans either by addition or omission. They were also satisfied that the ship, far from being overloaded as had been suggested, was in fact carrying fewer passengers and less cargo than she was designed to carry. They found no evidence that the design of the superstructure of the vessel was such that she might be blown over.

There was a storm of considerable violence and they were of the opinion that there was loose water in the ship before the overturned which affected her stability. There was evidence that water was being pumped from the African quarters. The Court thought that a bilge pump of greater capacity should have been installed on the ship as unusual quantities of water were to be expected on the decks where the foreboard was so low.

The captain should have been aware of the risks in trying to enter Florence Bay in the conditions of sea and wind which prevailed on the day of the disaster. Yet he took no precautions to make watertight the cowls on the ship and the companionways leading below and he permitted the main cargo hatch to be opened. It would have been more prudent for the captain to have remained at Mbamba Bay until the weather moderated, particularly since he had special instructions to take especial care of the ship until he was thoroughly conversant with her performance.

Many of the passengers and crew were trapped below. Those survivors who reached shore did so by clinging on to tables, chairs and pieces of wood which were floating about after the disaster.

The Court found no evidence that the vessel was either unstable or topheavy. The owners and designers were at fault however in that no provision had been made to render the main deck completely watertight although the vessel was constructed with little freeboard.

The major responsibility devolved upon the master (a) for leaving Mbamba Bay in very bad weather, and (b) for taking no special precautions to make the vessel watertight and for allowing the main cargo hatch to be opened.

Recommendations of the Court

They recommended that—

(1) No ship should be licensed to carry passengers or cargo unless she carried at least two European deck officers and one European engineer officer all holding Board of Trade Certificates and the captain possessing a foreign-going master's certificate.

(2) Fresh regulations relating to the carrying of life saving appliances based on those of the Board of Trade should be introduced.

(3) All requirements of the Board of Trade relating to the safety of passengers and ships should be applied to ships carrying passengers and cargo on Lake Nyasa.

The VIPYA, which cost £60,000, was a twin screw diesel ship of 375 registered tons, 140 feet long, beam 27 feet, normal draught of 7 feet 11 inches, loaded. Designed and built by Messrs. A. J. Inglis, Ltd., Glasgow, she was shipped in sections to Nyasaland and reassembled at Monkey Bay under the supervision of the railway authorities. The specifications called for a ship to carry about 315 passengers, a crew of about 35 and 100 tons of cargo. She carried out her final trials in May, 1946.

Rice Issue Cancelled

Owing to drought, the rice crop in Tanganyika has largely failed and Mr. T. M. Skinner, acting producer controller of the Economic Control Board, cancelled issues of rice on September 5. Mr. O. A. Flynn, Provincial Commissioner and Chairman of the Commodity Distribution Board, stated that there was not enough rice for all and therefore it had been decided to withhold supplies until stocks had been built up to enable a general issue to be made. Representatives of the Indian community expressed their regret at the measure, which they said was in part due to the poor prices paid in Tanganyika for rice.

Back Copies of East Africa & Rhodesia

If any reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA could spare copies of our issues of March 7, April 4 and 18, May 2, 16, 23, July 4, August 1, 8, 15, September 19, October 3, 24, November 7, 21, 28, and December 5, 1946, or of those of January 23 or March 13, 1947, we should be most grateful to receive them for binding purposes. It would be a convenience if envelopes containing any such issues could be addressed to the manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W. 1, and marked in the top left-hand corner "Back Copies for binding".

S.R. Farmers Prosperous

Since the appointment of the Farmers' Debt Adjustment Board, debts amounting to £14,253 have been written off. The reserve fund to meet such debts was £40,443. The few applications for debt alleviation received during the past year indicated the prosperity of farmers. During the year 19, debtors liquidated their obligations, the largest number to do so in any one year since the formation of the board.



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BACKGROUND

... Zionism — a recent... have made a... Zionism is en... attempt to fo... Power in... Zion... Billmore Declaration... no justification... permitting the Jew... population of Palestine to erect itself into a governing majority in the... of the local... The... of the Jewish national home has been modified but of all recognition by the... to represent it as the... of the present... of Central Europe. In support of this... the general... of good will throughout the world to... for the anti-Semitic... of Nazism... The propaganda of Zionism has thus found it possible to... the terrorists... that Britain, the country which above all others has benefited the Jewish... is now their principal enemy on the ground that immigra- tion has been subject to restraint and to persuade even those responsible... of Jewish opinion which declare to Zionist intrigues that no good can result from attending any conference with the British authorities which does not recognize the Billmore programme as defining the objective of British policy. If the London Conference can initiate practical measures to test the possibilities afforded by the Middle East for the relief of Jewish displaced persons, the fundamental issues in Palestine will reveal themselves with great clarity. Chief among these issues is the future of the national home and its relations with the surrounding Arab countries. Sooner or later its territorial limits must be defined; but at the moment Arab leaders oppose any formal scheme of partitioning into Jewish and Arab zones because they fear that a steady process of encroachment will increase the former at the expense of the latter. For the same reason they dread the establishment of any independent Jewish state, no matter how small initially, seeing in it a bridgehead of Zionist pressure and aggression. But the march of events no longer allows the flow of Jewish immigration into the national home to remain dependent upon Arab goodwill. Some alternative must therefore be found and the fruitful line of advance would seem to lie in an endeavour to reform the present Arab objection to partitioning Palestine, as it appears on the map of 1947, in an artificial creation isolated, as it were, from the com- munity of which for centuries it has formed an integral part, and into which it could be admitted only in the case of a shift in the national home's... The...

The... There is no... principle between... any... seizing any other... and... anyone who justifies it might just as well justify... The enforcement of... a... device for... the... and the... in their place. It is an... protection against a state of... in which the weak would be at the... of the strong. All this is... it must be obvious to the... and is certainly obvious to the... who are the most... and ruthless... of social... wherever they... power. Communists do not... the law; they... make it serve their own... treating it as a tool to be used or discarded as... The chief... of their... is to en... the... to spread the... that if... grievance... they will never let it... and must... And this is the... which may well be... widely, if the Labour Government continues to allow the... social... which carried it into... to be... Therefore the Government... it should act promptly and firmly to restore the rule of law, will be wise not... its... If... of... that its... record is... and that there was no reason for popular impatience at the... Communists had... There was plenty of popular impatience before the Communists took... and there was a... for it. The root of the... in... Whitehall and Whitehall Ministers... the... of families in... and other places where housing is more than... and... removed... to which... and... are... the... of a Labour Government... Government... The... of the Government... was... this...

International... The... national... Association... the... of... and... of... and... of... which... and... the... — the... of... and the... of the... Charter... the... of the... as an... of... international law... power... to... States... level of... and the... is to... the... can... if not... with... nations to the... of... of some... strong... but... the... has not been justified, and it seems that war so far from... the... of a... of... may even... it... beyond the... of society with... and... nor... of... As... I see a... and a... of... Some... that the... as a whole... to... in... and... them... international... that... should... to... of... improve the... of international law among the... to... and... their... One... necessary — a... have that war... be... But the... or attempt to form an... international... will... create... the... Lord... Lord... speaking at the... of Cambridge. A New Chapter in World Affairs... Many... each other's... and... and... the... of... This was... to Yugoslavia, which to... must be considered... with the American... to... (about the elections) and... to Russia on the subject of the... and... but not... the arrival in the Mediterranean of an American naval task force which includes a very large... This... when... will... as the opening of a new chapter in world affairs. National News...

PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN will shortly be leaving Kenya for a short visit to this country.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. ERYN ERDAL of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. M. DE VRIES has received provisional recognition as Consul-General of Belgium in Kenya.

CAPTAIN REAGAN, District Commissioner for Eastern Nuer, Sudan, was on leave from August and September in East Africa.

MR. H. MALCOLM ROSS, who has been in business in Tanganyika for many years as an estate agent and auctioneer, is now in London.

MR. E. G. L. Mc BRIDE, superintendent of the health location, presided over a recent conference of that town of location superintendents in Northern Rhodesia.

DR. H. J. O'D. BERRY, General Practitioner, Senior Pathologist in Tanganyika, has been appointed Assistant Director, Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London.

MR. KINGSLEY WOOD, of the Uganda Education Department, and Mrs. WYNNE FIRTH, widow of Major J. F. Firth, King's African Rifles, have announced their engagement.

A daughter has been born in London to LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. C. J. M. ALPERT, whose many friends in Kenya will be pleased to learn that mother and daughter are both well.

MR. FRANK RIXON, secretary of the Probation Board of Executors, has retired after 33 years with the company. Born in London in 1886, he joined the board in 1912 and became secretary in 1918.

The marriage took place recently in Kenya between LIEUT. J. B. DUDIN, R.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dudin, of Enfield, Middlesex, and MISS JACYNTH TAYLOR, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor, of Kitale.

MR. W. P. O. TEECH, M.L.C., CAPTAIN J. O'B. WILSON and CAPTAIN HUGH BARETAY have flown to Southern Rhodesia to attend an agricultural conference. They will take the opportunity of visiting the Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

MISS LUCY NEMAKUDU, a scholar of St. Mary's School, Namagunga, Uganda, has received a commendation for her essay, submitted to the Empire Essay competition for 1945. The subject was "The Empire: Conference, Past, Present, and Future."

MR. N. H. HARDY has been appointed Executive Officer of the Kenya Petroleum Board. He has just been released from the Army where he was second in command of 304 Anti-Tank Regiment. The major part of his duties will consist of market research.

MR. GEORGE HALL, secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. A. CREECH-JONES, Under-Secretary, and MR. N. J. B. SARTON attended a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel last week given by the Prime Minister in honour of the Arab delegations attending the Palestine Conference in London.

DR. L. C. BLOOM of Petermaritzburg University, leading geomorphologist, is on a three months' visit to Southern Rhodesia as the guest of the Natural Resources Board. He is noted for his ability to diagnose the more obscure causes of soil erosion and to make long-term forecasts of changes in land configuration resulting from the activities of man.

MR. A. N. BARRON, general manager of the South Light and Power Company since 1939, and deputy general manager for eight years before, has left the Sudan. He was a member of the Town Council of Khartoum from 1930 to 1945 and for many years vice-President of the Khartoum Club. He was a prominent Mason and Vice-Chairman of the Caledonian Society.

The recently established Tanganyika Hotels Board comprises, in addition to the official members, Messrs. W. BAIN, E. M. MATTHEWS, M. J. PAUL, and A. A. FIRES.

MR. ROBERT HODDING, Belgian Colonial Minister, has just paid an official visit to this country, accompanied by members of his Ministry. A reception in their honour was given at the Colonial Office last Friday evening.

PROFESSOR B. A. Mc SWISBY, Dean and Professor of Physiology at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, is visiting East Africa and Rhodesia to review the general state of medical research and make recommendations for the future organization. He arrived in Dar es Salaam on September 7 and made a tour of Tanganyika, by air, accompanied by the acting E.D.M.A. Dr. A. Mc KERRIE.

MR. J. M. HUMPHRY, Governor of Kassaia Province, and Mr. J. C. REIDY, Assistant Civil Secretary, have left the Sudan on leave pending retirement. Mr. Humphry has served in Kordofan, Bahr el Jebel, White Nile and Kassaia Provinces for 26 years, and was Acting Chief Secretary during the Sudan crisis. Mr. Reidy during the 20 years in the Sudan has held the posts of Director of Public Security, R.S.O. in the Intelligence Branch of Headquarters Troops in the Sudan, and Commissioner of Police and Prisons.

East African Service Appointments

The latest list of Colonial appointments includes CAPTAIN W. R. BROWN, of Edinburgh, appointed a visiting officer in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at George Heriot School and at Edinburgh University, and was an officer of Customs and Excise in London before joining the Army.

MISS H. M. COOPER, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, appointed an education officer in Zanzibar, was born in North Shields and educated at Central Newcastle High School, Edinburgh College of Domestic Science and Academie de Cuisine de Paris. Her qualifications include a Domestic Science Diploma and the Board of Education Teaching Certificate.

CAPTAIN A. R. DAVENPORT, of Geinsham, appointed a medical officer in Uganda, was educated at Humberstone Foundation School, University College and Guy's Hospital, where he graduated M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., M.B. and B.S. He has held appointments at Hull Royal Infirmary, Eveling Hospital for Sick Children, London, Royal Northern Hospital, London, and the St. John's Hospital, Greenwich. During the war he served with the R.A.M.C.

MR. M. W. DAVISON, of Sunderland, appointed supervising officer of Native education in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Sunderland Bede Collegiate School and Durham University, and has held teaching appointments in Newcastle and Southern Rhodesia. During the war he served in the R.A.F.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. M. HALL, of Rye, appointed an administrative officer in Nyasaland, was born in Staines and joined the Royal Army in 1939. He was commissioned in the following year and in 1945 was mentioned in dispatches.

LIEUT. COLONEL S. E. HART, of Melton Mowbray, appointed a veterinary officer in Kenya, was educated at Melton School, Reading University and the Royal Veterinary College, London, qualifying M.R.C.V.S. During the war he served with the R.A.M.C. and was mentioned in dispatches.

CAPTAIN A. V. JONES, of Preston, appointed an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Hutton Grammar School and at Birmingham University, and served as an officer in the Royal Engineers during the war.

CAPTAIN F. JONES, of Manchester, Derby, appointed an assistant mechanical engineer in the Railway Department, Tanganyika, was born in Lincoln and was formerly employed in the mechanical engineering department of the L.S. Railway in Derby. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1939 and was commissioned in 1941.

MAJOR C. SHACKLETON, of Eastbourne, appointed a resident magistrate in Uganda, was educated at King George's School, Southampton, and at Liverpool University, where he graduated B.L.S. He served in the Middle East and Germany during the war.

MAJOR G. GIBSON, of Leeds, appointed a resident magistrate in Uganda, was educated at Leeds University, where he graduated B.L.S. Before joining the Army he was a medical officer in the R.A.M.C.

LIEUT. COLONEL N. STURROCK, of Chislehurst, appointed an assistant engineer in the Railway Department, Tanganyika, studied at Glasgow Royal Technical College and qualified A.M.I.C.E. He had held engineering appointments in Glasgow and Wrexham.

Letters to the Editor

Colonial Service Re-Organization Vacation, Not a Scramble for Promotion

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
SIR.—While agreeing that the Colonial Service has, in the past on rare occasions, lost the service of exceptionally brilliant administrators through their being transferred to the administrative branch from some other service, I cannot help recognizing the danger of dangle before every member of every branch the lure of such a transfer. It would indeed, be a pity if the prime ambition of many officials were at all times to get out of the branch in which they are serving. The ordinary workaday duties have to be done and will done for their own sake, if the higher ranks of the administration are to have firm foundations on which to build.

There appears to be today an over-concentration on the higher ranks of the service and neglect, or at any rate lack of encouragement, of the lower. We want Government Service to be a vacation, not a wild scramble for the top jobs during the last few years before retirement.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh.

NON-OFFICIAL.

Need for Unskilled Labour Self-Supporting Youth Movements

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—One point which seems to escape the notice of those who write on labour problems, both in Africa and in this country, is the need for a considerable unskilled labour force for several weeks each year to bring in the harvest. To say that the average farm requires at least 100% increase in the numbers employed would probably be an understatement, and though the numbers have been reduced during recent years by the use of machinery, it is hard to see how they can be eliminated. This sort of work calls for no skill, it leads nowhere, and is unwanted when the harvest is over. Where are these men coming from?

In Britain there was no trouble while we had two million unemployed, and more recently we have been able to use large bodies of prisoners of war. But when these men have returned to their countries, who is going to take their place? And when every African is trained for some job in or out of his reserve, who is going to pick Kenya coffee and Buganda cotton? High wages can scarcely solve the question, since it would be out of the question for men to be paid for six or eight weeks work enough money to last them for the whole year. The revenues of Kenya would look very poor without the proceeds of coffee, tea, and sisal, as would those of Uganda without those of cotton and sugar.

Nor does peasant farming meet the case, unless one is prepared to sacrifice production. Apart from its being a hopeless system for any community which desires to make rapid strides in education and development—as the Russians, with much the same problem before them, found out—it will certainly become an unpopular system with the African, as soon as he has to do the work himself instead of watching his womenfolk do it. And if he, even with the help of his wife, could manage all the harvest work without other help, it would surely be proof that the man had not been pulling his weight during the earlier part of the year.

Perhaps the most promising solution would be to organize unskilled labour gangs which would go round taking contracts. In this way there might be some continuity of employment, and, by doing jobs quickly, they could be paid the highest sum for the job, from which they could be an excellent basis on which to

found youth movements in Africa, which could in this manner pay their way. They could be easily supervised and would afford the best check on labour conditions on farms throughout the territories.

Yours faithfully,

Chatham.

Kazi ya Makeno

Passing the Buck

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—While the home government, municipal authorities and in fact all employers in this country have for some years now admitted the principle that the increased and increasing cost of living warrants augmented remuneration and have taken the necessary measures, the Kenya Government, although already paying a bonus to their serving staff and re-employed pensioners, still fail to return a definite reply to the petition which we found necessary to present as long ago as March, 1945, in which asked for the increase of all pensions as well as those in the lower income categories. Various explanations of the delay have been offered—first the necessity to consult the other East African territories, then difficulty in obtaining facts, and finally the same considerations—lack of competent staff—and the awaiting of a report from the Civil Service Advisory Board. I understand that the Board actually reported last April. Next will occur, I assume, the passing of the buck to another before the Governor and the Secretary of State with all the delay that this involves. In the hope of "show circuiting" I have written to Mr. Crooch Jones and have placed that he will try to effect a settlement on the spot.

Yours faithfully,

G. FERRY LEWIS.

Bournemouth.

Honorary Secretary,
KENYA GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

Trading on Sympathy

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Speaking at the annual reunion dinner of the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, a function which has been revived after a lapse of five years, Colonel A. Essex Capell said: "There are, unfortunately, a large number of young Rhodesians who trade on the fact that they have just returned from soldiering, in spite of the fact that it would have been preposterous had they not been soldiering." Every day one reads in the *Rhodesia Herald* numerous advertisements such as "ex-serviceman wants a motor-car" or "recruited soldier wants a perambulator." I should not, in fact, be at all surprised were I to read one day that an ex-officer wanted a wet-nurse.

To-day, when the moan is all for the young and what they can get for themselves from the elderly, it required courage to make that statement, supported as it is by a large body of public sentiment, particularly by those who, though conscription were against their will, not permitted to serve, but had to carry on with their civil duties.

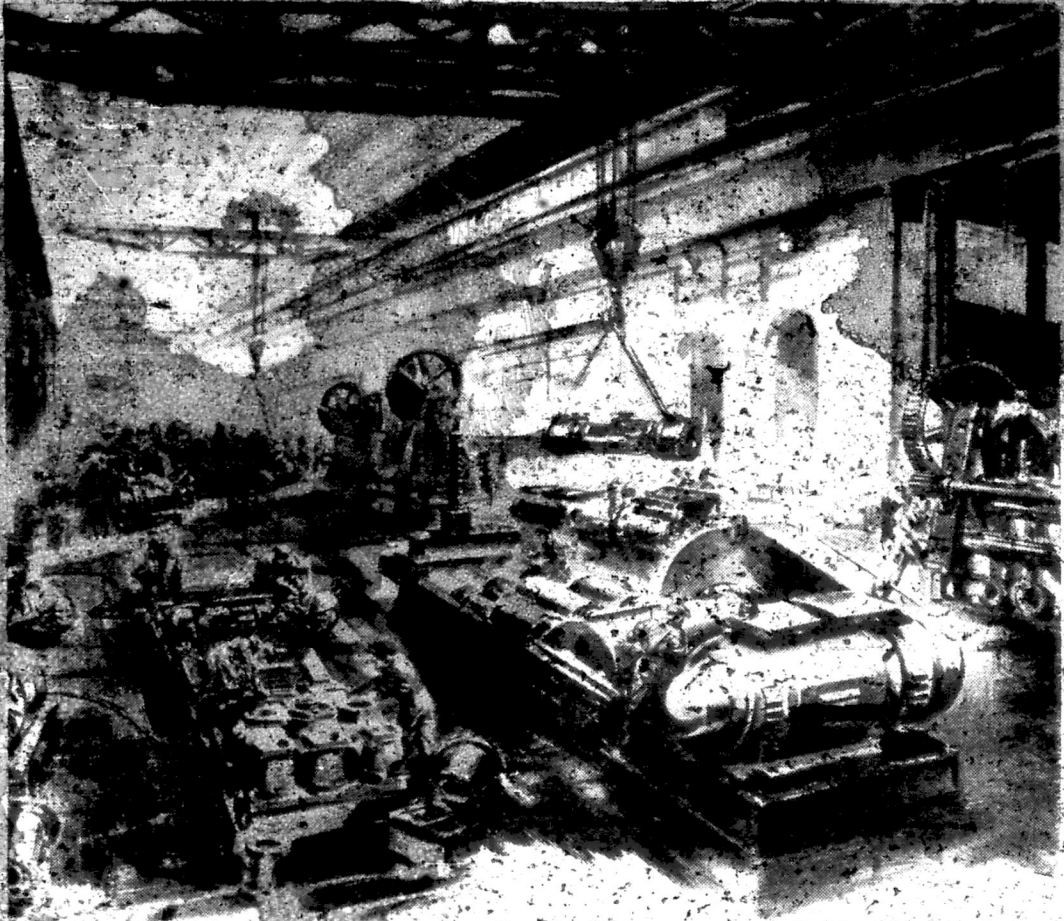
Yours faithfully,

Bidawara.

WARATAU.

Veterans' Luncheon

A re-union luncheon to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the 1896-1897 campaigns in Matabeleland and Mashonaland will be held at the Cafe Royal, Regent Street, London, on Thursday, November 7, at 3 p.m. Major-General the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone will take the chair and all ranks of units which served in any of the campaigns in 1890, 1894 and 1896-1897 are welcome. Applications for tickets, price Officers, 12s. 6d., other ranks, 6s., accompanied by remittances should be made not later than October 31 to Major T. J. M. Rhodesia House, 429 Strand London, W.C.C.



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The Voice of East Africa Praise for South Africans

THE LATEST issue of the *Journal of Makerere College*, Mr. O. C. James, in the preface to "An African Soldier Speaks" by R. H. Kakombo (London: Edinburgh House Press, 1945), expresses the sentiment that some readers will feel at the end of the book, "I have read it through, but I do not like it, and I discount it by saying that as a schoolmaster he has learned that conscious gratitude is a rare grace of maturity, not to be expected—still less demanded—from the immature." Politically, he says, Africans are still adolescents, and they react to benevolent interest like other adolescents by developing new aspirations and desires. Mr. Kakombo, however, does not write like an adolescent, and one could at least expect from him an acknowledgment of the Africans' debt to his European protectors. The only way in which a man can repay the debt he owes to his parents is by giving to his own children what his parents gave to him. Similarly Africans who have received education at our hands can best repay us and repay themselves by passing on the benefits of that education to their less fortunate brothers. But it would seem, not only from a reading of this book but from the spate of writing poured out for newspapers by educated Africans, that their immediate object is to supplant a white man in some highly paid administrative job.

Mr. Kakombo, an African of Uganda, who was educated at Makerere College, wrote this booklet while serving in the Army, and it is of great interest to anyone who has the development of East Africa at heart, in that it discloses the thoughts and aspirations of the type of African whose influence is increasing rapidly as that of the whites declines.

It will astonish some to read the assertion that the

African soldier was "always more at home with the South African than he was with the British." Unless there is a change with the East African whites, who staff the K. A. C. battalions and other Service corps. The writer relates that he was travelling on a South African convey from Mogadishu to Harar, and that one day, while they were drinking their glass of rum, one of the South Africans said, "You are our sergeant-major. We do not care for what colour you are, you are a gentleman, and we are not told how many glasses of rum preceded that statement."

Of his own officers, the author says that he preferred those seconded from Imperial forces to the East African whites, namely, because that this was because the Imperial did not know much about the African, while the East African knew too much.

Declaring that the Army is the best practical school which anyone could attend, Mr. Kakombo advocates six months' national service for every young person, boy and girl. He produces many other startling ideas of a like nature in a book, which is frank, honest, and blessedly without rancour. In company with the Rev. H. M. Grace, who writes a short foreword, the reviewer hopes that he will now write another book on what an African Soldier thinks are the qualities which his own countrymen need in order to bring the contribution of Africa into the stream of world affairs.

G. S. A. V.

Nationalism in the Sudan

MR. EDWARD ATIYAH describes his autobiography, "An Arab Tells His Story" (John Murray, 12s. 6d.), as a "study in loyalties," and the reader receives the impression of sincerity in every word. He deals penetratingly with the attitude of other races to British administration. Much of the author's life has been spent in the Sudan, first as a child, then as a student, graduating at Oxford as a master on the staff of Gordon College and later as an information officer for the Government.

One reason for the failure of most British officials to understand the national aspirations of educated Sudanese, he considers, is that they had been brought up in the authoritarian discipline of the public schools, and coming straight from the sheltered and superior atmosphere of the ancient universities, found themselves from the first day occupying positions of authority in an even more sheltered and superior political service in a country in which there was no Parliament, no Press, no form of public criticism whatever. They gradually rose to positions of higher and higher authority without even having to render account to anybody except their departmental chiefs, men of the same outlook and sheltered experience as themselves.

Mr. Atiyah's theory is that the resentment of educated Sudanese is mainly a revolt of wounded *amour propre*, aggravated by a burning inferiority complex. The author, it should be said, is a Syrian Christian Arab.

African Essays

The reader can scarcely fail to be impressed by the charm and simple beauty of the essays submitted to the International African Institute under the prize scheme for 1943-44 and published in book form under the title "Our African Way of Life" by John Kambalane, E. P. Chidzalo and J. W. M. Chadangara (United Society for Christian Literature, 5s.). In a book, the essays have been translated, edited, and a preface written by Mr. Colin Young and Dr. Hastings K. Banda, and to the uninitiated the preface serves as a very useful guide to the history and social structure of the Nyanja-speaking Chewa of the southern part of Nyasaland. Each essay is an account of social ritual in the life of the individual or community, and to the translators must be given praise for much of the simplicity of reading.

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Kenya and Uganda Trade Report Record Value of External Trade

DURING THE YEAR 1945 the total of the external trade of Kenya and Uganda exceeded by 6% the 1944 figure, which was regarded as the highest on record. The relative figures were 100 in 1944 and 106 in 1945. The total value of imports and exports an increase of 19%.

The increase in the value of exports can be taken generally as indicating that the quantities exported as compared with the year before and maize prices were actually higher in 1945. There has been an appreciable fall in prices of imported goods, especially cotton-piece-goods, reduced freight charges, and marine insurance being contributing factors. The value of exports for 1945 (£1,494,371 or £15,723,837) and imports (£1,387,660 or £14,550,453). The favourable balance of external trade amounting to £106,718 is the highest on record.

The total value of cotton textiles imported amounted to £297,544 (£1,718,139). Although the value was less, the volume was greater.

The proportion of imports from the United Kingdom increased from 72% in 1944 to 74% in 1945. The pre-war figure was about 60%. India's proportion dropped from 15% to 16.4% while South Africa's imports increased from 13% to 15%. The British Empire and of the Empire trade increased to 74%.

The exports of Kenya were £79,800 (£830,000) and those of Uganda £9,939,000 (£47,112,000), while the imports of Kenya were £1,387,660 (£14,550,453) and those of Uganda £1,278,800 (£13,000,000). Premiums amounted for 14% of Kenya's exports, and for 17% and coffee for 11% in Uganda. Exports presented 27% imports and coffee 12%.

Rhodesian Cocktail Party

Mr. K. M. Goodenough, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Goodenough were host and hostess at a cocktail party given at the Grey Hotel on Thursday to commemorate the jubilee of the Colony. About 200 guests were present, among them Sir Ernest Guest, Minister for Finance, and Mr. who had arrived by plane a few days before.

The following accepted invitations: Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury, Alderman C. B. Ackroyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Arnold, Lord Broadbridge, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Barrington-Ward, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. P. L. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Brown, Dr. and Mrs. R. Barnell, Mr. W. Butler, Alderman and Mrs. Nancy Bowater, Mr. Gerald Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bellingham, Miss Barbara Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bright, Sir John and Lady Cameron, Sir Henry and Lady Chapman, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Cox, The Rt. Hon. the Lord De Saumarez, Sir Charles Dixon, Sir Charles and Lady Davis (Lord Mayor of London), Mr. Philip Deane, Group Captain and Mrs. H. E. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Denman, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. English, Mr. R. E. FitzGerald, Group Captain

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N. Rhodesian Council Debate

(Continued from page 24)

free transport for their families and themselves. They also receive rations for their journey home and were promised re-employment when the mines opened. In effect they were offered leave without pay but with transport home. These proposals were in fact well received by Africans.

He referred to Government's special obligation towards the African population and said that no responsible person would consider it advisable to keep large numbers of unemployed Africans in the Compound compounds. He stated that there was a question of Government being against trade unionism. He was making any final decision in the proposal under consideration Government had first to consult the organization representing the employers and employees. As many members had pointed out, the goodwill of both parties was a necessary ingredient in the success of any commission which might be appointed.

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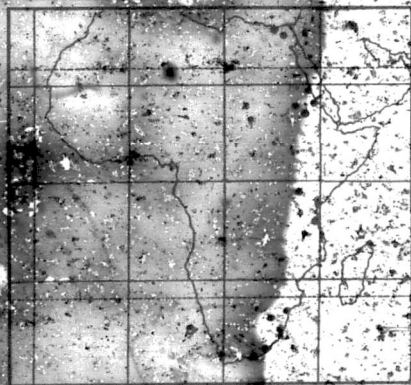
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Company Meetings

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Review

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Chartered Accountants' Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, at 2.0 p.m. on September 25, 1946.

Mr. S. S. TAYLOR, Chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1945 a statement in which the following are extracts:

The new Laurentia process plant was started in November 1945, and has operated satisfactorily since a portion of the new sulphide concentrator was commissioned in March 1946, which enabled the new lead mill to begin the production of lead. Since that date the rest of the concentrator has come into commission. The lead mill has operated excellently, although the smelt assays and blast furnaces for the treatment of grey slag are not yet complete. The flash roaster ran for about a fortnight before the strike suspended operations. Its initial working was reasonably satisfactory but certain small modifications are necessary. I can say that the equipment as designed and installed is working satisfactorily. There are certain minor alterations to auxiliary plant necessary in the light of actual operating experience, but our consulting engineers expect that all outstanding details and adjustments will be completed within the next few months.

The underground development is well advanced and sufficient slope preparatory work complete to ensue the tonnage required for the new sulphide plant.

Particulars of the operations for the year 1945 are fully set out in the consulting engineers' and managers' report accompanying the directors' report.

Strike of Artisans

At the beginning of June 1946, the Mine Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, with the copper mining companies and also this company, made a demand that the minimum basic rate for artisans should be increased by 10% per day. This demand was refused both on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill, although all companies were willing to agree to an increase in the artisans' wages of 3s. per shift. Following a strike of the artisans on the copper mines, the artisans at Broken Hill went on strike on July 18 last and operations were completely suspended the following day. The Secretary of State for the Colonies made an offer of arbitration to the Mine Workers' Union and the copper mining companies, which was accepted immediately by the companies and eventually by the union. This resulted in the strike on the Copperbelt being ended. Thereafter, work was resumed at Broken Hill on August 23 on conditions that the artisans should receive an immediate increase of 3s. per shift and that the company should accept the award of the arbitration between the copper mines and the Mine Workers' Union in regard to the balance of the artisans' claim of 7s. per shift, insofar as basic wages only were concerned. It was also agreed that a new wage schedule for other daily-paid employees should be brought into operation.

The strike at our mine came at a moment when the production of lead and zinc was rising satisfactorily and the loss of rather more than a month's production of lead and zinc is of considerable importance.

The health report was generally good throughout the year.

I have again to express our thanks for the valuable services rendered during the year under review by Mr. L. R. DICKSON, our general manager, the mine staff, and our consulting engineers and managers, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines

Sir G. E. H. Fell's Review

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES LIMITED was held on September 10, in London, Sir G. E. H. FELL, the Chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's statement circulated with the annual report and accounts:

The balance carried down in the profit and loss account is £20,696, as compared with £18,799 a year ago. Our directors have thought it prudent to transfer £2,500 to general reserve, and propose to pay a dividend of 5% less tax.

There was an increase of 1,510 tons in the total tonnage milled, but the value was 77 dwt. lower at 3,238. This reduction in grade is in conformity with the policy of milling all ore which will yield a profit under present conditions, thus prolonging the life of the mine. Working costs in Rhodesia, excluding development expenses, were also lower at 15s. 8d. by rather over 1s. 3d. per ton.

With regard to development, the company's consulting engineer in Rhodesia, Mr. E. A. Prior, writes as follows: "Development work in depth on the Etina Mine continues to show disappointing results. . . . On the upper levels exploration of footwall results has already had some measure of success and is being continued. Every effort is being made to carry out as much development work as possible, and it is to be hoped that the results of this work may show an improvement in the current year."

The report was adopted.

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Salisbury City Estimates

The Salisbury draft estimates for 1946-1947 show that the city is to spend £1,402,772 on capital expenditure. The money will be raised through property taxes, contributions from Government, and the realization of investments, yielding £199,333. The balance of the money will be found by borrowings on short call of £57,638 and the raising of a million pounds by a stock issue, as and when required, and from revenue £14,401. New projects this year will cost £602,183. Last year the Council estimated for the spending on capital works of £1,317,625. Some of last year's undertakings have been dropped and certain plans for improvement might have to be deferred again owing to the shortage of labour and material. The principal items of expenditure in the estimates is £47,3470 for electricity undertakings. This would bring the new plant to a cost of more than £600,000 when completely erected.

Beira Works, Limited

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., makes a loss for the year ended March 31, 1946, of £3,150 owing to a decline in exports of chrome ore and coal, and an increase in expenses. Net revenue was £16,459 lower than in the previous year, whereas there was an increase of £20,309 in administrative and fixed charges. The balance of £33,600 brought forward provision for the proposed dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax, absorbs £8,250. The issued capital of £435,000 consists of 600,000 shares of 14s. 6d. each. Reserves and undistributed profits are shown as £322,192, debentures at £2,09,600, depreciation account at £744,705, and current liabilities at £186,459. Fixed assets appear at £3,518,487, other assets at £56,583 and current assets at £432,886. The directors are Mr. Carlos Breire, Dr. Andrade (alternate), Mr. C. McCarey, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Haully (alternate), Sir Henry Chapman, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. Vivian Giffis, Dr. Augustus Soares (alternate), Mr. R. P. H. Stables. The 20th ordinary general meeting was held in London yesterday.



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Mining

Company Progress Reports

Yule Colliery—Coal sales 12,540 tons, coke sales 7,540 tons.

Tati Ironfields—2,800 tons were treated during August for a working profit of £222.

Kentans—Coke mine production for the month of August was 14,000 tons, of which 7,431 tons were sold.

Bushbuck—12,100 tons of ore were treated during August for 1,878,000 value and a working profit of £13,170.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output from August 23, when operations were resumed after settlement of the strike of artisans to August 31, and 30 days' total 83,400 tons, value £1,000,000.

Glencoe and Phoenix—Output for August was 10,920 tons from 8,108 tons of ore treated, with a working profit of £44,700. Phoenix mine production totalled 6,200 dwt. 4th level driven 15 ft. off level, 3rd level driven 50 ft., 5 dwt. 4th level driven 24 ft., 2 dwt. 1st level driven 62 ft., 2 dwt. 1st level driven 24 ft. total.

London and Rhodesia—Output from 1,500 tons of ore treated for a working profit of £461. Development: 6th level, 6th level, 1st level, 2nd level, 3rd level, 4th level, 5th level, 6th level, 7th level, 8th level, 9th level, 10th level, 11th level, 12th level, 13th level, 14th level, 15th level, 16th level, 17th level, 18th level, 19th level, 20th level, 21st level, 22nd level, 23rd level, 24th level, 25th level, 26th level, 27th level, 28th level, 29th level, 30th level, 31st level, 32nd level, 33rd level, 34th level, 35th level, 36th level, 37th level, 38th level, 39th level, 40th level, 41st level, 42nd level, 43rd level, 44th level, 45th level, 46th level, 47th level, 48th level, 49th level, 50th level, 51st level, 52nd level, 53rd level, 54th level, 55th level, 56th level, 57th level, 58th level, 59th level, 60th level, 61st level, 62nd level, 63rd level, 64th level, 65th level, 66th level, 67th level, 68th level, 69th level, 70th level, 71st level, 72nd level, 73rd level, 74th level, 75th level, 76th level, 77th level, 78th level, 79th level, 80th level, 81st level, 82nd level, 83rd level, 84th level, 85th level, 86th level, 87th level, 88th level, 89th level, 90th level, 91st level, 92nd level, 93rd level, 94th level, 95th level, 96th level, 97th level, 98th level, 99th level, 100th level.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit for the year ended December 31, 1945, of £367,481, which with £195,514 brought forward makes a total of £466,995 for distribution. Taxation absorbs £422,580, while £50,000 have been placed to capital reserve and £100,000 to obsolescence and renewals reserve. Issued capital, in shares of 5s. each, amounts to £3,260,000, share premiums and capital reserve stand at £1,450,000, obsolescence and renewals reserve at £100,000, current liabilities and provisions at £340,008 and unappropriated profits at £214,415. Fixed assets, investments and stores are shown at £1,000,000 and current assets at £453,864.

The directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (Chairman and managing director), Mr. Carl R. Davis, Mr. W. E. Groves, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. Cromwell-Höckley, Mr. A. F. S. Taylor, Mr. W. D. Wheeler (alternate), the Hon. H. J. Smith and Mr. A. C. Wilson.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD., announces a profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, of £20,656, which with £11,900 makes a total of £32,556 for distribution. The proposed dividend of 5s. less income tax is subject to a dividend of depreciation of £1,000, taxation of £2,400, and £100,000 to general reserve, and £11,978 are carried forward.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of 10s. each. Current reserve stands at £2,508, and current liabilities at £227,000. Fixed assets are shown at £75,668, development and depreciation at £44,934 and current assets at £18,731.

The directors are Sir G. B. H. Fell (Chairman), Mr. D. E. Nairn, Mr. W. W. Huldry, and Mr. H. R. MacKinnon. The 12th ordinary general meeting was held in London in September.

Mining Experts Visit Tanganyika

Two mining experts associated with Selection Trust Limited, have recently arrived in Dar es Salaam with instructions not to disclose the purpose of their visit. They are Dr. N. R. Sumner, a consultant geologist who flew from Cape Town, and Mr. Gilbert MacPherson, a mining engineer who flew from South Africa. Dr. Sumner later visited the Geological department of the Land and Mines Department in Zanzibar. The association of both with Selection Trust Limited (Products Africa) and other persons interested in mining has been taken as indicating that the area is likely to pay particular attention to rich prospects. It is understood that their visit is not connected with the discovery of a large deposit of ore in the territory of the Bees' application for a mining concession.

Mining Personnel

Mr. J. G. OXFORD has left Roan Antelope copper mines to take up an appointment as assistant consulting engineer to Falcon Mines Ltd., Bulawayo.

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As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes in the relative importance of the cultivation of the Territory.

Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. To obtain up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



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