

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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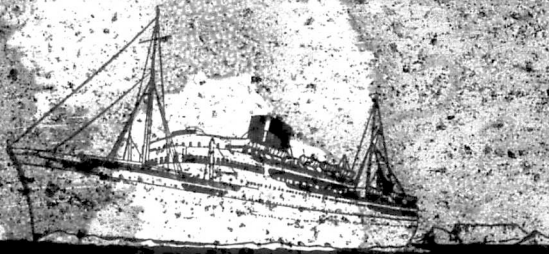
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	103	Paid Holidays for Africans	108
Settlers' Policy for Africans	104	Background of the News	112
Nyasaland Development	105	Britain Can Make It	120
Makerere College Report	107		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EXPERIMENTAL NATURE of much of British policy and practice in the Colonies makes more than welcome the increased elasticity which the Colonial Service should gain from the proposed reorganization. Indeed it gives rise to the hope that a more adventurous spirit is to replace reliance on precedent and that new methods which hold possibilities of solving problems will in future be less likely to be rejected from an unreasoning fear of failure. Trial and error is the proven basis of progress in technical work, and there is no reason why the Service should not make its contribution to the improvement of Colonial Government. Administrative work falls into two categories, the general and the particular. The general aspect consists of laying down the broad lines of policy, while the particular side is concerned with obtaining and collating information about the peoples and countries involved, maintaining close contact with them, dealing with routine matters and ensuring continuity. In the course of centuries Great Britain has evolved the sound system of dividing responsibility for these duties between ministers and permanent officials. With the requisite adaptations might not it be wise to give this principle of division of functions ample trial in the

Colonial field? The conflict between the general and the particular aspects of administration is apparent in many Dependencies.

Consider the training and work of an administrative officer in East Africa. He has to make recommendations on general policy in the light of the larger interests of the Colony, and to bring detached judgment to bear on many local problems. Any experience which he may have had in other parts of the country should help him. On the other hand, he should be in the closest touch with his people and should earn their confidence. He may obtain detailed information about the tribes, their customs, personalities and potentialities from reports prepared by his predecessors and available to him in his office, but the confidence of the Natives cannot be secured as easily or so quickly. Such information is given to an officer who has no direct knowledge of the local situation, and who has not been known for some of the long period. The most serious of the difficulties with Africa is the general lack of knowledge of the local situation, which leads to mutual misunderstandings. A district officer is nowadays in a position for no longer than a year and often for less, he must for a considerable part of

This custom, which is one of the main contributory factors in the African's practice of overstocking the land with all its resultant evils of soil erosion, etc., will have to be cured by means of propaganda and education; the African will have to be persuaded away from his present belief that his wealth lies in the number of cattle he possesses, regardless of their economic value, and not in the treatment of the land from which he and his future generations must gain their livelihood.

In general, the attitude of the Electors' Union to African development may be summed up as follows: a desire to play a full part in a policy of African expansion; to press for the improvement of his social and economic condition; the expansion and protection of his commercial and trading facilities; his education on general technical, commercial and agricultural lines, stressing the development of civic and social responsibility, and the rehabilitation and conservation of his land.

Summary of Aims

The aims of the policy of the Electors' Union toward the African community can be summed up as follows:

(a) The recognition of the desirability as and when circumstances justify, of giving to the African reasonable representation on (i) Legislative Council, (ii) municipal and township councils.

That representation should be subject to gradual expansion in accord with the development of the African sense of civic responsibility with full recognition of the fact that for very many years to come, the African community will be unable to exercise the privilege of election of its representatives and that the power of selection must rest with the Government or the local authority concerned.

(b) The immediate adoption of a large scheme of agricultural improvement, covering soil erosion, conserva-

tion of water, agricultural training, expanded agricultural administration, settlement of a Native land tenure policy and control, stabilization of produce prices, marketing and co-operative boards.

(c) The formation of a Central Board of African Development and Welfare, the institution of a training college and the establishment of trading stores for practical commercial training; the protection of African trading enterprise in the reserves, particularly during its early stages.

(d) The development of channels of employment for the African labourer outside the reserves, his protection from migrant composition in certain lines of employment.

Bold imaginative work will be needed. Under the pressure of events the African is being forced to advance at a pace certainly uncommon, if not unique, in human history. Parallel with the material development that is being thrust upon him, there must be given him a basis of spiritual development, an understanding, as has already been stated, that progress brings duties as well as rights. This is why great stress must be laid upon education of the right kind.

Many millions of pounds will be needed over the next quarter of a century. It will have to be provided by means, by taxation not above all by the expansion of the industrial and commercial economy of the country. It is in that connexion that the African community, when developed, will play a great part.

The European community from a humanitarian aspect is privileged and has the duty to see that African development is sound and rapid commercially, industrially and socially but it recognizes also that, beside the humanitarian aspect, a prosperous African community possesses an enormously increased purchasing power which will provide the really sound foundations for a balanced progressive and profitable industrial economy.

Post-War Development in Nyasaland

Emphasis on Education and Health

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of Nyasaland's post-war development schemes is contained in the report of the Post-War Development Committee which summarizes their recommendations for a programme of social and economic development with the object of raising the standard of living and of increasing the general prosperity of all races in the Protectorate. Some of these recommendations have already been submitted in interim reports. The report states (*inter alia*):

"While we have endeavoured to make this report as comprehensive as possible, we wish to emphasize that it should be regarded as an outline only of the Protectorate's more important and immediate requirements and not as being in any way exhaustive or final. There are other spheres of development, particularly economic, which we have not yet considered, such as the introduction of new secondary industries, a hydro-electric scheme, municipal housing and sanitation, and we trust that it will be possible for *ad hoc* applications for grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to be made subsequently in respect of such schemes.

It has been suggested that a development centre staffed by specialist officers should be set up in each Province for the purpose of planning basic development, of training African staff and of carrying out investigation and experiment; and that the proposal to establish one central polytechnic should be dropped. We do not support this proposal. In our opinion, the establishment of these centres which would be of the nature of polytechnics, would be uneconomical in staff and would not provide the same standard of training as would be possible in the three specialist establish-

ments (polytechnic, medical training school and Jeanes training centre) which form part of our plans. We also consider that the necessary organization for planning and executing development schemes already exists and is well established and that any attempt to superimpose teams of units of specialists is unnecessary and would only lead to confusion and disharmony.

Under the Native Development and Welfare Ordinance, 1944, an advisory committee has been set up in each district consisting of the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman, the district commissioner, the chiefs and representatives of the various technical departments. Numerous development schemes of local application which have been prepared by these committees have already been approved and financed by grants from the Native Development and Welfare Fund and are being carried out.

To Co-Ordinate Development Plans

These local schemes are designed to fit in with the more comprehensive Protectorate schemes with which this report deals and it follows in our opinion, that the co-ordination and planning in detail of the Protectorate schemes should be a matter for the district advisory committees under the general guidance of the central Native development committee. In this connection, we suggest the appointment of an officer as the co-ordinator with administrative facilities of Assistant Chief Secretary who would be concerned entirely with the co-ordination and carrying out of sections of development schemes. We consider that much of his office's time should be spent in travelling around the Protectorate in order to maintain



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TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. marked. — South Africa is now with an experience of the bitter fruits of magnanimity. Major-General Jorson.

Since demobilization began on June 18, 1945, 3,468,020 men and 66,796 women have been released. — *News Chronicle*.

We are on the verge of advances in marine propulsion that will be even greater than the vast progress of the past half-century. — Sir Amos L. Ayr, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Conference.

It is now the third perhaps never before had upon a collection of baggy-kneed trousers appeared before the Monarch. — Mr. Willie Hingston, broadcasting on the Empire Scientific Conference.

What Greece needs now is to be left alone. There are several statesman now in power in countries near Greece, whose past would contrast unfavourably with any member of the Greek Government. — Sir Alexander Cadogan.

It is often forgotten that while it is simple for her united enemies to keep Germany incapable of waging a modern war it is still more simple for one or more of them to make her very capable indeed of doing so. — *Time and Tide*.

An enlightened friend of the head of a royal household may not only have the honor of reaching to his place of exhumation but the honour of a king's interment for his merit. — Miss Kathleen, in the *Municipal and General Workers Journal*.

The danger is that much less than complete withdrawal from any neutralism method from the United States or England or from Fascist remnants of it which may be found in Spain or Argentina. — Mr. Henry Wallace, American Secretary of Commerce.

It is much sympathy with the situation in which many squatters have found themselves but if I had myself advised people to go into some of the camps they have gone into, they would have asked me for giving sub-standard accommodation. — Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

It is time that public opinion throughout the world knew what we have had to tolerate from the Russian delegation from the beginning of this conference. I refuse to be bounced or bullied by anybody and that has been the Australian attitude throughout its history. — Mr. Beasley, Australian delegate to the Peace Conference.

The great British Empire always reminds me of *The Pillars of Herakles*—good-looking on the surface but rotten underneath. — Miss Geulah Cohen, recently awarded seven years' imprisonment in Jerusalem.

In the new technical film of Bonnie Prince Charlie, which Sir Alexander Korda is making to ensure that no fires of latent anger be kindled in English breasts, Sir Michael Bruce, the historical adviser, has stated that the atrocities committed after Culloden are to be attributed to the British troops which fought under Cumberland. — Angus.

Negotiations have broken down over Egypt because the Labour Government in Britain is *plus royaliste que le roi*, more cautiously conservative than Churchill (who is in fact a Whig), more *Bourgeois* than Nehru, and incapable of doing the big thing in a big way. With the exception of Bevin (a big man, but occasional and not fit), Dalton (a little what they call *sim* in South Africa), and Cripps (too good to be naughty, occasionally), we have a cabinet of Stride's little men running after the moving targets. — *National News Letter*.

Nothing Short. — I don't want to go back to Europe where the child is half-organized. — Ayrton, a well-known man reported by Mr. George Jackson, *Journalist*.

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PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. G. O'SHEA of Kisumu, Kenya.

The Kanakas of Buganda attended the Braemar Gathering in Scotland.

Mr. GEORGE A. M. BAIRD has been appointed to the Sudan Finance Department.

Mr. H. R. GIBSON of Kenya has arrived in England and brought with him a consignment of animals for the Dept. of Zoo.

Mr. A. S. J. HARKNEY, Provincial Native Commissioner, of Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, has retired after nearly 41 years' service.

Dr. J. T. WILKINSON, of Williamson's Diamond Mines, has sent a cheque for £500 to the Tanganyika British Legion of Askari Fund.

Bishop GWYNNE, after 47 years' service in the Sudan and Egypt, resigns his Bishopric in Egypt on November 1. He left for England on September 13.

CAPTAIN IAN MARTIN, Southern Rhodesian tobacco representative in London, will leave this week for Australia and New Zealand for a goodwill visit.

Dr. E. R. KEELERSBERGER, General Secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, and his wife, have arrived in England after an extensive tour of leper settlements in Eastern Africa.

Mr. FRANK MEESTER, who served during the war at Jessa, F.C. and later in the 3/6th Battalion K.A.R. and as a staff officer with 11th Division in Burma, was a recent collector of this office.

Mr. JOHN BARNETT JACOBS, who served during the war with 4th Battalion K.A.R. in Ethiopia, and later as a staff officer in Madagascar, is now demobilized and working again in London.

ARCHBISHOP MATHEW, Papal Apostolic Delegate to the East and West African-British territories, recently paid a flying visit to Dar es Salaam where he conferred with Sir William Battershill.

Mr. RICHARD LESLIE THOMPSON, youngest son of the late Mr. R. C. Thompson and of Mrs. Thompson of Nanyuki, and FLORENCE SOUTHWORTH of Nakuru, were married at Nanyuki on Monday.

MAJOR C. S. CLOVER, who served during the war with the Grenadier Regiment and latterly with the reformed 31st Battalion K.A.R. in S.E.A.C., has been appointed a development officer in Nigeria.

Mrs. M. A. W. SANDALL and her daughter are sailing for East Africa in the CARNARVON CASTLE, which leaves Southampton tomorrow. Her future address will be 85, North Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. GEORGE HALL, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was reported in the Press last week to have warned his constituents in Aberdeen to prepare for a by-election, has issued a statement denying the words attributed to him.

LIEUT. COMMANDER J. R. HOPKING has been appointed secretary of the Laisé Research Station in Shinyanga, Tanganyika, and sailed from England recently. His wife and family will follow when passages are available.

Mr. DONALD GEORGE BOMPAS, youngest son of the Rev. and Mrs. B. Austie Bompas, of Hendon, and Mrs. BRIDA SMITHYMAN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smithyman, of Zomba, have been married in Zomba, Nyasaland.

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Mr. E. T. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and Deputy Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Board, has been appointed to represent Tanganyika as a member of the Kenya Sisal Board.

The Rev. A. M. GELSTHORPE, Bishop of the Sudan, who is on leave in this country, will attend a Diocesan meeting at Livingstone Hall on October 10. He intends to visit universities with a view to recruiting missionaries for the Sudan.

The Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association has elected Mr. A. J. MITCHELL as President for the following year, and Messrs. W. H. JOHNSTON and J. G. GARDNER as Vice-Presidents. The honorary secretary is Mr. C. S. SAYE.

Mr. JUSTICE DOORKE, who has been appointed a Plaine Judge of the Supreme Court, was welcomed to the Bench in Nairobi by Mr. JUSTICE TRACKER. A speech of welcome was made by the President of the Law Society, Mr. E. K. FITZGIBBON.

Dr. N. CHILTON, of the Colonial Medical Service, Tanganyika, younger son of the Rev. Prebendary A. Chilton and Mrs. Chilton, and Miss Joan Allan Melvill Green, elder daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Melvill Green, have announced their engagement.

SIR CHARLES DOUGHTY, whose appointment as arbitrator in the dispute between the artisans and the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia was announced early this month, left England by air on September 16. It is unlikely that arbitration proceedings will start before October 1.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Chief Secretary of Kenya, who arrived in London on September 2 for discussions with the Colonial Office on the recommendations of the Kenya Development Report, will be returning to Kenya by air tomorrow, as is expected; the business can be finished this week. The development proposals will be debated in Kenya during the budget session.

Mrs. EILEEN DURLACHER, who is now in the British Civil Police in Germany after serving 20 years with the Uganda Police, broadcast on Saturday night in the "In Town To-night" programme of the B.B.C. Mrs. Durlacher, who is on her way to join her husband, spoke of the various stations in Uganda where she had made her home in the last 18 years, including Entebbe and Lira.

A tsetse fly conference arranged by the Portuguese authorities was held in Lorenzo Marques at the end of last month. The Rhodesian delegates were Mr. E. HUDSON BECK, Chief Native Commissioner, Dr. G. R. ROSS, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Mr. E. J. KELLY EDWARDS, Chief Forestry Officer, Captain D. P. HUSTON, and Mr. D. A. WRENCE, of the Veterinary Department, and Mr. J. K. CHORLEY, Chief Entomologist.

PROFESSOR J. L. SIMONSEN, Director of Colonial Products Research, and PROFESSOR SIR IAN WELIBRON, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and a member of the Colonial Products Research Council, left Great Britain by air on September 15 for East and Central Africa. Their visit is connected with the increased use of Colonial raw materials. They will also pay a short visit to the Union of South Africa at the invitation of the Union Government.

East African Office

Recent callers at the East African Office in London include: Mr. L. G. Bertall, Mr. M. P. Byers, Mr. J. A. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. M. Gauckshank, Mrs. D. Fraser, Mrs. Gudge, Lieut. Colonel A. L. George, Mr. W. S. Gherrie, Mr. C. E. H. Hingley, Miss J. Kinsey, Mr. L. T. Kingsford, Mr. F. B. Knowlden, Mr. G. Lockhart, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Mr. R. N. Parnett, Mr. R. Solt, Mr. J. Urquhart, Mr. A. H. Paget Wilkes, Commander P. L. G. Worsley.

Obituary

Dr. John Howard Cook

DR. JOHN HOWARD COOK, late of the Church Missionary Society medical department, died last week at St. Columba's Hospital, Swiss Cottage, London, at the age of 75. The funeral was at Hampstead, on Monday.

A nephew of Bishop E. A. B. Smith, Dr. Cook was educated at St. Paul's School and at the Royal College, London. He attained B.S. in 1896 and M.S. in 1897. He was made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He sailed for Uganda in 1897, to join his brother-in-law, now Sir Albert Cook, at a hospital which the latter had founded three years before at Entebbe. The two brothers, with notable skill and devotion, built up a mission hospital, the fame of which spread all over Eastern Africa. Dr. Cook returned to England in 1906 and remained until 1917, during which time he was employed at the War Office. He returned to Kenya, but three years later came back to London for family reasons. He was appointed secretary to the hospital committee of the C.M.S. and editor of the *Kenya Hospital*. In 1922 he also became physician to the Society. On three occasions Dr. Cook made extensive tours on behalf of the Society. In 1931 he visited New Zealand and Australia, and in 1934 he travelled from North to South India. Both these visits were made in company with Prebendary W. Wilson Cash, now Bishop of Worcester. His other tour was in the Middle East. Dr. Cook leaves a widow, Mrs. Cook was formerly Miss Susannah Eichel Maddox, sister of Mr. E. H. Maddox, who was also a missionary in Uganda. They were married in 1899. Their two sons both worked in the mission field. Dr. Norman Cook died in 1933, and he was succeeded in his work at Entebbe by his brother

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Kenyan Service Appointments

The following appointments to the Colonial Service include those in Kenya:

MR. F. A. ASTON, B.Sc., an education officer in Kenya, holds the diploma in the Training College of Hygiene and Physical Education. He has had a physical training instructor's certificate from the Royal College of Sport, London.

MR. S. J. J. BAKER, who has been appointed lecturer in Geography at Makerere College, took a first class honours degree at Liverpool University and was subsequently appointed first tutor and then lecturer in Geography at that University. From 1930 until 1940 he was a member of the British Association committee in the Human Geography of Inter-Tropical Africa.

MISS P. M. BAKER, appointed an assistant school mistress in the European Education Department of Northern Rhodesia, is a graduate. She studied at Bishop Otter College, Chichester, and has been teaching in London and Oxford.

MISS M. S. BERRY, appointed an assistant school mistress in the Northern Rhodesian European Education Department, was trained at Gipsy Hill Training College and holds a teachers' certificate of London University.

MISS E. E. BURNETT, appointed as Tanganyika nurse, was a nurse at Charing Cross Hospital, a midwife in London, and as a fever nurse at Hampstead Hospital.

MR. R. W. COOPER, of the Department of Applied Science, in the Survey Department of London, was educated at St. Albans and qualified as a colonel in 1937. He served in the Sudan and in the Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles.

MISS J. H. CANNOCK, a nursing sister posted to Zanzibar, qualified at Southampton Hospital, and as a midwife at Kingston County Hospital, and Bristol Maternity Hospital. Her husband is a surgeon.

MISS M. D. JONES, who came to London as a nursing officer, qualified in Leicester as a general nurse and in Berkshire as a midwife. She is a goldwifery expert at a local day nursery home.

MISS D. G. HARRIS, appointed an education officer in Kenya, comes from Lancashire and was trained at the Hill College, Liverpool. She has been teaching in London.

MR. H. G. LOYLUCK, of Liverpool, appointed an administrative officer in Kenya, was educated at Sherborne and Cambridge University. He was in the Royal Artillery during the war and won the D.C. at Dunkirk. When he arrived with African troops.

MISS F. N. H. MANNING, appointed administrative secretary in the Tanganyika Department of Kenya, has a London University first class honours appointment in Postal and Telegraph Administration, and later was W.R.N.S. Command Education Officer, Plymouth Command.

MR. T. F. NEWPORT, of Macclesfield, who goes to Tanganyika, qualified as a nurse in Southampton and as a midwife in Bristol.

MR. C. E. WESTON, appointed a medical officer at the African Training College, Kenya, is a native of Northampton. He studied at University College, Exeter, and qualified for Cambridge University as a teaching certificate. Mr. Weston has held several teaching appointments in England and has been acting warden of the Village College, Botolph Claydon, Cambridge.

The latest list of promotions and transfers includes—

MR. J. W. ASTON, veterinary officer, to be senior veterinary officer, Kenya; MR. H. A. FOOT, assistant commissioner of prisons, Kenya, to be commissioner of prisons, Kenya; MR. H. A. HAMMOND, veterinary officer, to be senior veterinary officer, Kenya; MR. C. W. A. EVANS, assistant traffic superintendent, Tanganyika Railway, to be district traffic superintendent, Palestine Railway; MR. W. C. MILLAR, assistant auditor, Nigeria, to be assistant auditor, Combe; MR. R. O. ROWLANDS, geologist, to be geologist and petrolifer, Uganda; and MR. R. A. TENNANT, executive engineer, Nigeria, to be executive engineer, Northern Rhodesia.

Book Review

In Kenya's Camel Country
Major Dutton's Lillibullero

READERS OF TRAVEL books fall into two classes. There are those who have visited the scenes described, enjoy the stimulation of their imaginations, and wish for as much of that breadth of mind which travel is said to impart, as can be acquired in an armchair. These will delight in Major E. A. Dutton's Lillibullero, "The Golden Road," published privately by Mr. Kenneth Cagle of Zanzibar, in which the author, distinguished member of the African Colonial Service, has collected a number of his writings on the little-known Northern Frontier Districts of Kenya and Southern Ethiopia. All it takes is one class, those who have known and become friends of that hard-bitten, arid country with its strange and fantastic people so lovingly depicted by the author, who will enjoy the full flavour of Major Dutton's country. It is, therefore, fortunate that during the past years thousands in the British forest will have augmented their handful of officials and big game hunters who, alone before 1939, would have qualified for this extra enjoyment. For the first marauders of 1940 were held in the area of Isiolo. Marsabit, Moyale and Megeetha were all the scenes of operations, and the main supply route for road convoys to the Somali lands of the north, Ethiopia, passed through Muduo, Isini, G. Was Wein and Wajir.

An Individualistic People

Major Dutton, who has to his credit the standard work on Kenya Mountain, now takes his readers across the drought-ridden, low-lying country below its rich and fertile slopes. As the character of the country changes, so does that of the people. These crafty, self-reliant nomads contrast sharply with the imitative Bantu with

their eagerness to adopt European clothes and habits. The attractive sound-bits to whom the author introduces us show no inclination to accept our ideas of civilization. This is, perhaps, not the best time to argue the point with them.

But it is not an African life which the personal interest lies. In a preface Major Dutton tells us how he was on the point of destroying his manuscript because he felt that his own knowledge of the country was inadequate, when, fortunately for the reader, he decided to publish it as a tribute to his two best friends, the "Tich" Miles and Vincent Grenday. These two well-known personalities dominate the most exciting passages of the book, and the character sketch of Miles is particularly vivid and affectionate.

There is much that will not be forgotten in the volume. The frenzied chase of a lion with the author's leather buckets bound to hand up the side of a 70-foot wall in order that their camels might be watered before the beautiful owners of the well arrived, the quiet camps under the moon, the lonely leadership of Gladys during the forest war of 1916 and Miles's eventual dominance over a racially Ethiopian Governor, Miles all impress themselves on the memory. Apart from its historical interest and novelty, it is a book which those who know the Northern Frontier will wish to keep close to their book-shelf as an anti-to-grey-days and conventional living.

G. H. M.

Resisting a Man-Eater

An unusual story of Native resistance to a man-eater is reported from Nyasaland in the monthly journal of the U.M.C.A. The writer states:

"The father and mother were awakened by the cries of the boys, including a younger son sleeping in a neighbouring hut, who shouted that the lion was tramping their door. Meshet got up with a heavy knife, made an unlit torch from the thatch, and opened the door, but the lion was only two yards from him. There was no time to draw, so he hurled his knife, but this he missed, and the lion hit him by his left hand. He reached for help, and the wolf, his son Selwyn and a young man, captured at another hut, who hastened to his rescue. Meshet and Meshel had stoutly resisted, caught the lion's leg with his right hand, and vigorously twisted it, whereupon the lion turned and seized his right shoulder, which is badly wounded. He had been forced to his knees, but managed to resist being completely overthrown."

"Then Selwyn arrived, but he had nothing but a stick with which it was a dark night, and he was just going to strike at the lion, when he realised that his father's hand was at the same time. As he moved to do so, the lion bit his right hand, and he dug his claws through it, thereby tearing his skin, trying to pull him over. Though Selwyn, his camp-father and son resisted stoutly, and tried to get him away, the lion suddenly left them. It turned round, saw his traces and roared menacingly, but they faced it boldly and went."

Expanding Native Education

Addressing the African Missionary Conference, of Bulawayo, Mr. G. Stack, Director of Education, said that £800 had been set aside by Government for bursaries and that some Natives from Southern Rhodesia were already in South Africa taking teachers' examinations. In 1934 some 101,000 scholars were attending 1,325 schools, while in 1944 about 140,000 were attending 1,689 schools, while in 1934 there were only 54 "Standard VI" scholars, the number had now risen to 3,000. The first Government Native secondary school in Goromonzi would be completed this year, and there would probably be another in Gwelo and a third in Bulawayo. Higher training for teachers was being planned at two stations, and an experiment in homecraft training for Native women was being conducted at three schools. Miss A. D. Nyemba proposed that lobolo (bride-price) should either be limited or abolished. It was decided that a committee of eight should be given two years to complete examination of the question.

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Britain Can Make It Thinking Opens Exhibition

THE KING OPENED THE BRITISH CAN MAKE IT EXHIBITION in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, on Tuesday.

Occupying 90,000 square feet of floor space, the exhibition covers the whole range of consumer goods. Each of the 7,000 exhibits has been selected by specialist committees, which included design experts, buyers, architects and representatives of public taste from a total of 20,000 submitted by British manufacturers.

The exhibition is not a trade fair, but rather is planned to demonstrate that British skill and workmanship has not deteriorated during the war years. The main purpose of the exhibits is not the least of the attractions of the exhibition. The names of the abstract and other modernist schools are noticeable in the décor for which some 70 to 80 designers representing the best British display talent are responsible. They worked under the supervision of Mr. James Gardner and Mr. Basil Spence. Home and overseas buyers have admirable facilities for establishing direct contact with manufacturers through the medium of the exhibition.

Lightweight Luggage

In view of the growing popularity of air travel visitors from East Africa and Rhodesia will be particularly interested in the new lightweight luggage. Some of which was evolved as a result of experience gained during the Burma campaign. Another exhibit which will attract much attention from overseas is the "Outspan" trailer. This modern streamlined portable home will be a great boon on safaris. A large-scale model of

the railway sleeping car is also shown. Comfortable and a whole bank cabin provides accommodation for 14 passengers.

Stylishly-wearied Britons have an opportunity for rest and their eyes on all manner of beautiful objects, ranging from domestic appliances to scientific instruments. The latest labour-saving devices, including air view furnishings and decorations, dress-making and personal wear, love jewellery, sports equipment, travel books, pens and stationery labelled "available for the first time" are a huge treat for the many thousands who are expected to pass through the turnstiles in the next six to seven weeks.

Demand and Supply

Of the goods shown in the exhibition, it is expected that for the first time since the war, underpinned by a demand for goods which is expected to reach a further 10 per cent by the end of the year, the export market for 44 per cent of the goods available now will be 20 per cent higher by the end of the year. There is no doubt that the exhibition will do much to increase the post-war prestige of British trade and industry. The Council of Industrial Design has announced that export orders have already been received by British firms on the strength of the inclusion of their goods in the exhibition. The exhibition will also do much to kill the legend that the British lack talent for showmanship.

Danger from Wild Pets

The Nairobi District Council are seeking powers to control or prohibit the keeping of animals which are of the class of dangerous or a nuisance. Animals, especially those which are likely to attract other wild animals from other lands, and are a menace to local residents.

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East African Airways Censured Joint Board Meeting

A meeting of the executive council of the Joint East African Board was held on Thursday. Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, the Chairman, proposed and Colonel Scovell seconded Capt. J. W. Snow, M.P. as an elected member of the executive council. The proposal was carried unanimously.

The meeting examined the proposal made at the meeting in July 1947, a small economic committee of five members should be appointed. It was suggested that the main functions of this committee would be: (a) to examine the economic and social development of the East African territories continuously, and in co-operation with others to initiate new lines of action; (b) to deal promptly with urgent local problems submitted by members overseas.

While approving the proposal in principle, the meeting considered that the terms of reference of such a committee should be more closely defined and be discussed at the next meeting.

The secretary read a copy of a resolution passed by the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce respecting the East African Airways, expressing dissatisfaction with the present service. The meeting agreed that the attention of the appropriate authority should be drawn to this resolution.

A letter was received from the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce regarding representations made on the subject of the nationality of Tanganyika Africans. The Chairman stated that this question had already been mentioned to the Colonial Office.

Present at the meeting were: Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Tucker (vice-Chairman), Mrs. D. C. Brock, Sir Theodore Chambers, Lord Chesham, Tom Cranworth, Mr. H. W. Fowler, Lieut.-Colonel E. Leslie O'Connell, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Scovell, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. A. Gibb, Hon. C. Falloway, Colonel P. Smith and Mr. R. K. Winter (secretary).

Changes in P.E.A. Administration

The Portuguese Government has decided to revive the post of Secretary-General in the Colony of Mozambique. The Secretary-General will be entrusted with duties similar to those of the Colonial Secretary of a British Crown Colony. He will act as Deputy Governor-General in matters pertaining to the whole Colony, and in the Governor-General's absence will be acting Governor-General. He will also assist the Governor-General in the administration of the newly created district of Lourenço Marques. The Colony of Mozambique will comprise the district of Lourenço Marques and the four provinces of Sul do Save, Manica e Sofala, Zambezia and Niassa. The district of Lourenço Marques will consist of the city and the present districts of Maputo and Matigoni, plus the administrative division of Inhacanga on the Swaziland border, west of Lourenço Marques, which is to be detached from the Sabia district and incorporated into that of Matigoni. The City Council will be the general administrative authority of the Colony's capital, which will come under the direct control of the Secretary-General.

The provinces of Sul do Save and Niassa will be separated from Lourenço Marques to be administered as part in the north-east of the province. The provinces of Manica e Sofala, Zambezia and Niassa will remain unchanged, with the towns of Beira, Inhacanga, and Namitanga as their respective capitals. One of the objects of these changes and particularly of the transfer of the provincial capital of Sul do Save and the creation of the district of Lourenço Marques, is to strengthen still further the powers of the Governor-General, and to avoid conflicts of authority between him and the Governor of Sul do Save.

Education in the Sudan Training of Teachers

Educational developments planned for the next 10 years in the Northern Sudan include raising the output of teachers to 60 per annum by four-year courses at Khartoum or Ruda. By this means the number of teachers for boys' primary education would be raised to 691 by 1957 and to 950 by 1958. For girls' schools, a second teacher training centre is to be built, probably at Kordofan, which will raise the number of school-mistresses to 300 by 1956.

Intermediate education, at present restricted to 560 boys, will be expanded to receive 200 in 1956, and accommodation requirements will be met by opening eight new schools, two in Kassala province, two in Darfur, three in Blue Nile and one in Kordofan. Two new schools for girls are being started this year, one specializing in domestic science at Wad Medani, the other for academic subjects at Omdurman. Academic secondary education for boys will be expanded and the intake increased from 135 to 220 in 1948. To augment the technical training of artisans now carried out at Atbara, a technical secondary school will be established, probably at Khartoum North, to provide courses of five or six years each, designed to be followed by periods of supervised apprenticeship. Attempts will also be made to develop self-help and initiative among rural populations by promoting knowledge of public health and new agricultural methods.

More Textiles for East Africa Inducement To Greater Output

MR. A. P. KELLY, commercial editor of the *Crown Colonist*, in the *Calling East Africa* programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday, said:

"I think I can say that East Africa has on her own days of textile shortage. Cotton fibre production is playing a notable part in the economics of foodstuffs of this country and the authorities are making available considerable extensions for checks which cloth can be used as an inducement to greater cotton output. The Cotton Board has recently announced East Africa in the connection, and the proportions in which the cotton fibre produced in the East Africa area will go to Kenya and Uganda are 10 per cent, 22 per cent to Nyasaland and 68 per cent to East Africa. It is felt that the allotment for East Africa is a fair one, and that the allocation of the fibre to the various countries is fair, but that an inducement to greater output is needed."

The discovery of a prehistoric site remains in the Sudan, near the Nile, during the final stages of the excavation of the site, was reported by the Sudanese authorities. The site, which was discovered by the Royal Sudanese Air Force, is situated in the Sudan, about 8,000 miles from Khartoum. The site is a prehistoric site, and it is believed that it is one of the oldest in the East African continent. The site is a prehistoric site, and it is believed that it is one of the oldest in the East African continent. The site is a prehistoric site, and it is believed that it is one of the oldest in the East African continent. The site is a prehistoric site, and it is believed that it is one of the oldest in the East African continent.

Advice to Young Administrators

A former official, referring to the duties of young men joining the service, writes: "Do not let your youthful zeal and independence obscure the requirements of your seniors, who will expect you to be a team player and even perhaps a leader. Do not let your enthusiasm for the work of the service be a source of disturbance."

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Northern Rhodesia Regiment New Commanding Officer

LIEUT. COLONEL J. W. E. MACKENZIE, former Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which was disbanded a few months ago, is returning from the United Kingdom to Northern Rhodesia in two or three weeks' time to take command of the 1st N.R.R. He has recently been awarded the D.S.O.

The citation reads: "During operations in the Arakan in March and later in Central Burma in July, 1945, Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie has repeatedly shown outstanding leadership and courageous devotion to duty. On two occasions in March, 1945, he successfully led his battalion through the trackless and precipitous country of the Arakan to cut the enemy's line of withdrawal on the Panne Changle. The achievement of these tasks was made possible by his leadership and physical courage in the face of enemy opposition and physical obstacles. By deep penetration into the Pegu Yomas in July he systematically destroyed all the enemy in the area, overcoming by sheer tenacity the difficulties imposed by disease and a country reduced to a morass by the monsoon. His devotion to duty and to the welfare of his men was outstanding and was reflected in the high morale and training of his Battalion."

Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, John Willie, by his numerous friends in Northern Rhodesia, well known and upheld a very high standard of leadership, assisted by his second in command, Major P. C. E. Watson, V.C., another officer whose first tour of duty he proudly gave in his Regiment. Major Watson, it is recalled, won the Victoria Cross in the 1914-15 Campaign.

Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, aged 47, was educated at Sandhurst, commissioned into the Northern Highlands, and spent some years with the King's African Rifles before going up to the Commission in 1938 to join the Territorial Police. He was posted to Ceylon shortly before the outbreak of war, then to the K.A.R. in the East Africa Command, and finally to the 3rd N.R.R. in South-East Africa in August, 1945.

Nairobi Municipal Canteen

Nairobi Municipal Council is to open a canteen for Africans employed in the town, and employers of labour have already promised to purchase 500 large meals and 500 small meals daily at a cost of 30 cents and 15 cents respectively.

Mr. F. G. Akwili, Municipal African Affairs Officer, told the Rotary Club recently that many Africans start the day with a cup of tea and work throughout with nothing to eat until evening, when, because of lack of refrigeration and cooking facilities, they might have a lunch of one of the location markets—perhaps a piece of meat and a bit of sheep's head with a fragment of meat on it.

One of the main reasons for African inefficiency was under-nourishment, and the canteen would be an attempt to break the vicious circle of low production resulting from under-nourishment. Few Africans spent the money allowed for that purpose in the municipalities, and an increase in wages would not solve the problem, especially in a town short of food-stuffs, which any increase would automatically bring about a corresponding rise in the cost of food.

The canteen was expected to use military buildings, once again to be used as utensils from the Army, and other military stores. Admitting that the canteen was a makeshift, it was suggested that the duty of the Council was to ensure that conditions which alone could improve and improve conditions. The efficiency of Nairobi had doubled during the war, but the canteen facilities were quite inadequate

Rhodesian-Union Trade Agreement Comment of Chambers of Commerce

AFTER recent informal talks with the South African Minister of Economic Welfare, with a view to finding a formula for a trade agreement between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Commerce, made a statement in which he pointed out that Rhodesia had a customs union with South Africa before 1935, after it had expired a trade agreement was entered into, which would probably end in March, 1947. A new trade agreement between the two countries could only be effective until the United Nations reached full agreement on its policy of trade tariffs, although a customs union similar to that existing before 1935 would fall outside the control of the United Nations. The talks which he had had with Mr. Watson were calculated to clear some of the ground towards achieving a formula for agreement between the two countries, always bearing in mind the provisos laid down by the United Nations Organization.

Commenting on the proposal, Mr. R. A. Ballantyne, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, said: "A customs union between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa would not be unpopular among Rhodesian commercial men if it contained a provision that our own secondary industries would not be swamped by South Africa's industries. The existing trade agreement between the two countries gave South Africa preferential treatment in practically all types of goods coming into the Colony, and was much in favour of South Africa by virtue of the embargo imposed on the free marketing of Rhodesian primary products in that country. The previous custom union was broken off in 1935 because South Africa imposed this embargo."

Tanganyika Development Commission

The Secretary of State has approved Tanganyika's plan for the formation of a small department of Government under a Development Commissioner aided by a standing committee, but the Minister asks that the title of the proposed committee should be altered to Development Commission in order to give it greater prestige and authority.

The first task is to prepare a programme of development schemes based on the reports of the Central Development Committee and the Post-War Planning Committee. That programme has passed the draft stage, and the Chairman will bring it to London within a week or two when he comes over for consultations with the Colonial Office.

The Commission will be constituted as follows: Chairman, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Sandridge; Deputy Chairman and executive officer, Mr. A. M. B. Hunt; other members, Brigadier W. E. H. Smeatham, Mr. M. A. Cassel, Mr. A. A. Adamee and Chief Petro Hesi Mureale.

Muslims and British Trusteeship

At a meeting in Dar es Salaam in celebration of the 10th of Muharram, which was attended by thousands of Muslims and several senior Government officials, including Mr. S. A. Z. Lushington, Financial Secretary who deputized for the Governor, the Levant of Dar es Salaam gave an address in which he presented the pleasure of the Ministry of the Colonies that Tanganyika would continue under British Trusteeship, the British Government, whose pattern of Trusteeship they so much admired. Among the guests present were the Acting Administrator, Mr. J. H. Maguire, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. O. A. Flynn and the District Commissioner, Mr. G. H. B. B. B. B. B.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The price of wheat in Southern Rhodesia for this season's crop will be 35s. plus a Government subsidy of 3s. per bag.

The weekly air service between Accra, Khartoum and Cairo has been suspended owing to shortage of meteorological officers.

A Junior Electors' Organization has been formed in Kenya. Membership is confined to those between the ages of 18 and 35 years.

The recommendations of the report on the 1945 survey by Sir Wilfrid Woods are being debated in the Kenya Legislative Council this week.

Since its inception a year and a half ago, the Land Board of Northern Rhodesia has dealt with 176 applications for land and has approved loans totalling £55,000 to new settlers.

African administrative assistants now form part of district administrative staffs in Kenya. A staff is to be made in the Narok Province, and extension to other provinces will be made according to experience gained.

Special performances of the film "Men of Two Worlds" have been given for Africans at the price of 1s. a seat in Nairobi. The film of the East African contingent in the Victoria Parade is being shown in the same programme.

Mr. C. E. Vison, Game Warden of Southern Rhodesia, has stated that more than 7,000 carnivorous animals, classed as vermin, were killed in the Colony during 1945. The total included lion and leopard, 100 hyenas, and 352 wild dogs.

Approval has been given for 10 Sudanese students to receive further education in the United Kingdom. Of these one has already been placed in Cambridge, five at Ekeles, one in St. Andrews, and one at the London School of Arts and Crafts.

Mr. Gordon Becher, one of the nominated members representing Native interests on the Kenya Legislative Council, voted in favour of the recent motion in favour of Colonial status for Tanganyika, while the other, Mr. Odede, deputizing for Mr. Mathu, voted against.

Charter airmail services are being operated for the Tanganyika Government by the Uganda Company and East African Airways resume internal services. All E.A.A.G. planes were "grounded" as from September 2 after the discovery of a defect in a component of the engine installed in one type of machine used by the Corporation.

The Kenya Government has accepted a proposal of the Labour Advisory Board that a sub-committee should be set up to examine any suggestions submitted to it for the revision of the present Native registration system and to make recommendations as to any modifications considered desirable. This decision received considerable correspondence in the local Press from Ab Eane who object to the present form of registration.

British Overseas Airways Corporation report that in the week ending September 7, 2,448 passengers left Kenya Terminal, London, by 315 services operated by B.O.A.C. and other British and foreign airlines. In the same period, 3,228 passengers arrived on 321 services.

Representatives of the Polish Provisional Government are visiting Southern Rhodesia to appeal to Polish subjects to come to their Colony to return to their mother country. The refugee camps are to be administered by the U.N.R.R.A. which will undertake the work of repatriation.

Pre-erected houses of 40 rooms, consisting of four rooms each, 125 square feet, made with reinforced concrete walls, cedar panels, aluminium floor, and essential services, are being considered by the Standard House and Board. The houses can be erected by two Africans in four hours.

An article headed "The Vanilla Censor" Ordinance, gives from the Commodity Board the power of final decision to select or reject permits for the showing of films, and empowers the Chief Censor to appoint a board of censors, of which he shall be a member. The ultimate decision will rest with them.

Getting an average price of 32.5s. over the whole crop, 27,356,345 lb. of fine cured tobacco was sold in the Southern Rhodesian auctions for £5,600,818. A total of 562,834 lb. of fire-cured tobacco fetched £39,811, with an average price of 16.95s. per lb. Respective deliveries last season were 46,271,904 lb. and 714,574 lb.

The total population of Dar es Salaam was estimated in January this year by the food rationing officer at 1,100, whereas at the last census, taken in 1931, it was 1,375. Within that period the Asian population had risen from 8,006 to 15,416 and the African population had increased from 37,000 in 1925 to 38,056 in 1946.

Stone Age Relics Unearthed

Excavations blasting in the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission's industrial area at Que-Que have unearthed an earth-filled fissure containing a large quantity of stone chips and stone implements made by the Stillbay men at the end of the Middle Stone Age. The Stillbay people, who were the earliest human occupants of the country, were probably responsible for the rock paintings found in the Matopos.

N. Rhodesian Census

The second census to be taken in Northern Rhodesia will start on October 15. The first was in 1931. Mr. J. Gordon Reid, retired Provincial Commissioner of the Barotsse Province, will supervise the census, which will include every European, Asiatic and coloured person in the territory and every employed African. It is probable that a full African census will be taken later, using the "sampling" method which has proved so successful in other territories.

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Statements

Injure your ear and you will lose your soul with love. — Ismail.

What a world we live in! I have written to request to the Government of the District of England? meant that Hobbs and I were out for ducks. — Mr. M. T. Hill in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

I have seen very little change on the part of Africans to adopt co-operative trading principles so far. Captain J. H. Clive, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kenya in an interview with the *East African Standard*.

Coast-wise management, fish could become a national asset of no mean importance to Southern Rhodesia. — Dr. D. Hey, Superintendent of Inland Fisheries in South Africa, who has just completed a survey.

Our Labour Legislation has become so involved by piecemeal legislation over the last 20 years as to be well nigh incomprehensible to any but an expert. — The Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory speaking in Council.

The Government will have to take over the importation of all materials again. At present the private companies are importing in drums and drums, and I feel that we will be able to do it a lot more efficiently. — Mr. G. A. Davenport, Rhodesian Minister for Mines.

I have been disappointed with the apathy of some chiefs when I have discussed with them the question of the re-employment of the askari. Chiefs should show more interest in these soldiers. The Resident of Buganda, addressing the Lukiko.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have made free gifts to the Imperial Government during the year totalling £663,000, less another £500,000 free of interest, and by reducing rates on military traffic made a further contribution of over £2,000,000. — Sir Reginald Robins, general manager of the K. U. R.

The addition of African members to the Tanganyika Legislative Council is entirely due to my predecessor, Sir Walter Jackson; it was his proposal — one with which I may say I am in the fullest accord. — Sir William Battershall, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, in welcoming Chiefs Abjeh and Kidana to the Council.

Kenya is the most romantic and most misunderstood bit of territory in the British Empire. Nowhere else have I heard Britons speak of the country they are living in with such unshamed readiness. They love Kenya, and such a love, from a Briton who puts his weight, is good for both white man and African. — Mr. Negley Farson.

The capital cost of a maize elevator or storage plant is in the neighbourhood of £1 a bag. The money paid by Southern Rhodesia to the Argentine for the retail parcel of maize would therefore have built a storage plant for half a million bags, and most of the money would have been spent in the country. — Captain J. M. Mounsey, Southern Rhodesia.

We Africans are in a difficult position, as we are torn between the new ideas and the old. The new ideas are not always acceptable by tribal custom and the old ideas are not always acceptable to the literate Africans, and without the support and advice of Government and its officers African progress will not advance as far as it could be developed. — Chief Abjeh, African M.P., Tanganyika.

There is a big need for a good news sheet, Press, for Young Africa if she is to hold her destiny steadily. There is a serious danger of the political education of the young being wrong owing to the influence of a cheap and sober Press. I believe the papers published by the British Council which were formerly owned by the Government, but with a change and some re-orientation, would be most useful. — The Rev. A. M. Gibson, Bishop in the Sudan.

The Church Missionary Society has sold to Africans in Kenya alone more than 1,500,000 books since the start of the war. Most were school books and textbooks. I am told by everyone that books on simple economics, business methods, and anything to do with making money are always at the head of the popularity list at Pumwani Library, which has an entirely native African clientele. — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley.

His Majesty's Government is pledged to quicken the social, economic and political progress of the Colonial peoples and to guide them towards the ultimate goal of self-government. The success of this policy will depend on the emergence in every Colonial territory, of increasing numbers of educated men and women with technical training, the ability and the desire to serve their communities as leaders in every sphere of public life in a sustained effort of partnership with us. — Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A review of the progress of the Zanzibar Protectorate during the past 12 months has been placed before you. With the growth in the volume of our affairs, and consequently in the length of this address, I have taken this step because I thought that honourable members would prefer to digest this meal of so many courses at their leisure. — Major E. A. T. Dutton, Acting Resident of Zanzibar, at the opening of the Legislative Council.

An urgent problem in Kenya today is to satisfy the demand of the people for leadership. There are numerous Indians in Kenya, as well as Africans and Europeans, and each nationality is anxious to secure leadership. The idea of future leadership by Africans in Kenya applies not only politically but in the Church. How are we to avoid a clash, and so develop the spirit of co-operation that harmony in Kenya could be assured in the future? I personally believe that the final solution can only be found in a readiness to see each other's point of view, and in the acceptance of the Christian Gospel. — The Rev. A. R. Pittway.

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Passengers from East Africa

We have received the list of passengers homeward bound from Mombasa by the British India S.S. MODASA, due in Southampton on Monday. The passengers are—

Mr. and Mrs. W. Barnes and Miss Barnes, Mrs. Beckford and two children, Mrs. E. A. Barnes, Rev. Fr. C. Hubick, Miss Bhanji, Mr. J. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. C. Basher, Sheikh Abdul Butt, Mr. R. Cadre, Mrs. J. S. Cameron, Mrs. A. Clark and three children, Mrs. L. R. Cleland, Mr. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. C. C. C. C.

Mr. W. B. E. Dalgaard and one child, Mr. D. H. J. Deakin, Mr. S. B. Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. R. Furse and two children, Mrs. C. A. Francis and Miss Francis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fernandes and one child, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilpin, Colonel G. H. Henderson, Bishop Hefferman, the Rev. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Housden.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jennings and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Knight and Miss K. Knight, Mrs. Knight, Miss Kanji and Master Kanji, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kelsey and Miss Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd-Jones, Mr. J. Leigh, Mr. R. Lochhead, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Notman and one child, Mrs. E. Pearcey, Mrs. Marie Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keave and one child, Mrs. J. Richmond, Miss Riddell, Mr. R. Y. A. Roberts, Miss B. Roberts, Major F. H. Seovill, Mr. J. Sandy, Miss Seacombe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sinclair and Master Sinclair, Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. A. Tate, Mr. R. Udall, Mr. and Mrs. Vellant and Master Vellant, the Misses Windley and Master Windley, Mr. G. M. Young and two children, Mr. A. M. Wilkie, Mrs. Weir and Mr. F. H. Wood.

Uganda Breweries

To operate a brewery in Uganda, a company has been formed with a capital of £7,500, consisting of 15,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each and 15,000 deferred shares of the same denomination. The ordinary shares have been offered to the public at par. The directors are Mr. D. N. Stanford, Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., Mr. S. L. Greberne, Mr. A. H. N. Holden, Mr. Knudsen, and Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.L.C. The secretary is Mr. K. Ker Tail, and the address of the registered office is Box 473, Kampala.

Standard Bank Trade Report

The latest report from the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. includes the following—

KENYA.—Bazaar-trade throughout the Colony continues dull. Piece-goods are still in short supply, but cotton blankets, woollen goods and rayon materials have arrived, mostly from Italy, in large quantities, and merchants are finding difficulty in disposing of them. We hear that some lines are being offered for sale under cost and on a 60-90-day credit basis. There is a strong demand from Tanganyika but, owing to inter-territorial restrictions, no Kenya importations can be sent there at present, but representations are being made for a lifting of the embargo.

Wet weather conditions prevailed generally in the farming areas with the exception of Nyeri district, where cutting back of coffee trees and disposing of stock continues. Elsewhere wheat, maize, etc. are in excellent condition, although the Kistumu rice crop is not expected to be up to standard. The latest planting date has been extended in view of the wet conditions, and the planting of sorghum will continue for longer than normal.

UGANDA.—The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in Dar es Salaam caused some idleness in Uganda bazaar trade. Sundry goods are appearing in large quantities and competition is becoming keener. The shortage of piece-goods still persists, and there appears a likelihood of the situation deteriorating.

Heavy rain in most districts has hampered the harvesting of Native produce, but has been most satisfactory for the planting and growth of cotton, and up to the end of July 716,949 acres were planted compared with 699,947 last year.

The marketing of the 1945-46 coffee crop has been completed and has exceeded all previous records.

TANGANYIKA.—Bazaar conditions generally remain quiet and there are still not enough goods on sale to absorb the surplus cash. In addition to piece-goods, hardware and machinery parts are reported to be in short supply.

Bukoba coffee exports seem likely to suffer a severe drop this season and it seems doubtful whether the figure will exceed 6,000 tons. The Director of Agricultural Production is reported to be likely to introduce a new system of marketing this Native crop. The Mwanza cotton crop appears to be well up to expectations, and the total estimate is for 31,000 bales.

Construction of the new railway line to the Uruwira Minerals concessions at Uganda is now under way.

ZANZIBAR.—More stocks of piece-goods are expected to arrive from India shortly, while imports of sundries from the United Kingdom are arriving regularly.

During the early part of the month local market prices of cloves rose to 53s. 6d. for new cloves, owing to heavy demands from overseas. The Glove Growers' Association's selling price remains at 52s. per 100 lb.

Large shipments were made during the month, but many orders remain outstanding and it appears doubtful if shipping will be able to cope with the overseas demand.

Some 12,224 bales of cloves, valued at approximately £56,910, were exported during July.

News of Our Advertisers

The British India Steam Navigation Company announce that they have put into service during and since the war 24 ships, whilst eight are now building or on order. Of eight passenger ships building, two are vessels of 10,000 gross tons for service between India and East and South Africa. To form a connecting service for the smaller ports in East Africa, there is to be built a motorship of about 1,000 tons dead weight, with 2,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space.

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In peace and in war sisal has remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds that position today, although exports of cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years, and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demands, cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes

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



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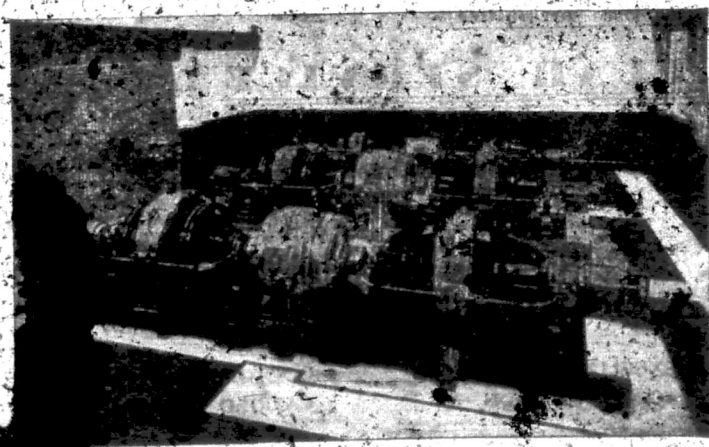


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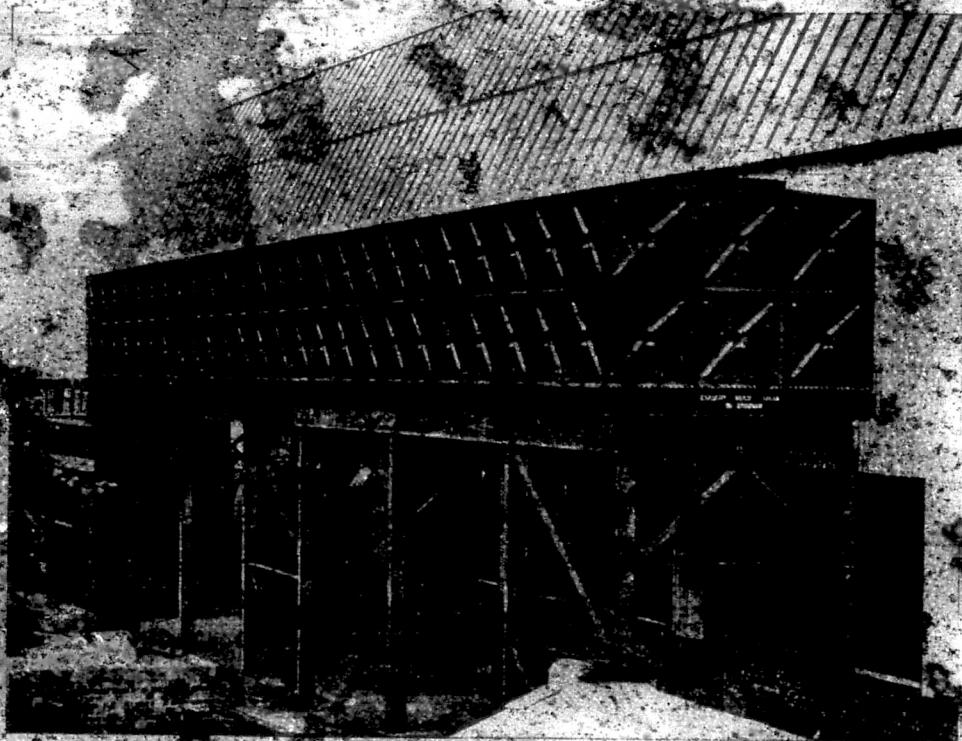
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R.A.F. in Ethiopian Campaign O.M.C.'s Despatch on First Phase

THE SUCCESSFUL 1940 OPERATIONS against Italian East Africa which resulted in the complete collapse of Italian resistance in that area were supported by air forces from the Sudan, Aden and Kenya.

The majority of our aircraft were obsolete or obsolescent types which accorded the cover of a few modern fighters to enable them to operate by day in face of the Italian C.V. 12 fighters which were still active until towards the close of the campaign.

The Red Sea shipping route still remained potentially a very vulnerable line of communication. Its security depended on the successful interception of the Italian merchant fleet by our aircraft.

From the beginning of 1941 the Royal Air Force in East Africa was supported by two squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force. These squadrons were usually used during the whole period to relieve the Italian Air Force and to support the advance of the Army into Ethiopia. Other squadrons which were not included in the defence of East Sudan, occasional special convoy escort work in the Red Sea, attacks on the harbour of Massawa and support of the increasing activities of the Ethiopian patriots in the south.

In the operations at Keren the R.A.F. played a prominent part in the closer support of the Army. Without doubt their heavy and continuous bombing combined with the effect of artillery fire seriously weakened Italian morale and contributed very largely to the capture of this formidable position. The Hurricane and Spitfire of the African squadron were especially prominent in these operations.

Five Italian Destroyers Sunk

After the occupation of Asmara the assistance continued of Massawa. As our first (the) objective developed, five Italian destroyers based in Massawa left harbour in the easterly direction. This force was located and attacked on April 13 by Swordfish of the F.A.A. (H.M.S. *Exocet*) by No. 14 Squadron (Blenheims) and No. 723 Squadron (Wellesleys). The Swordfish torpedoed two of the destroyers, sinking one of them and leaving the second in a sinking condition, the latter being subsequently bombed and sunk by a Blenheim. A further two destroyers were driven ashore on the Hedjaz coast 12 miles south of Jeddah, where they were bombed and destroyed by Blenheims and Wellesleys operating in conjunction with H.M.S. *Kubeston*. The surviving destroyer escaped and returned to Massawa where she started herself.

Great credit is due to the A.O.C. for his most efficient handling of the R.A.F. and for his excellent teamwork with the Army. No praise can be too high for the pilots and crews for their accomplishments. Many were flying in obsolescent single engine aircraft. The campaign was difficult and much of the flying had to be done at low altitudes over hostile positions. Great devotion to duty and a high standard of skill were needed to achieve success under these exacting conditions.

In Kenya under the command of Air Commodore W. Sowerby the Air Force consisted of six South African squadrons and one flight of Glenn Martins.

The South African Air Force air to be congratulated for their important and successful part they played in this campaign. They were operating over difficult country and under conditions which tested their initiative, stamina and technical efficiency to the utmost. They contributed largely to the complete defeat of the Italian Air Force in Italian East Africa and to the destruction of 800 aircraft which is the estimated total of enemy

aircraft destroyed by the ground force in the air in that theatre of war.

In Aden under the command of Air Vice Marshal C. R. M. Bennett there were two squadrons of light bombers and one in the direct support of the Army. The principal effort of these operations was in support of the campaign on the mainland although they also assisted in reconnaissance and convoy escort duties.

Future of Italian Colonies

African Colonial Conference Likely

THE decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers that the Donations which actually might be made against the Italians in East Africa should be considered in the disposal of the Italian Colonies has been communicated to General Smuts, who has expressed his satisfaction that at least South Africa is officially recognized by the Big Four as one of the states directly interested in the future ownership of the former enemy territories in Africa, particularly Libya and Italian Somaliland. A major African Colonial Conference is now likely between the Big Four and representatives of all countries like South Africa which contributed substantial forces to defeat the Italians in Africa.

Kaolin Deposits Inspected

THE kaolin deposits in Pugu, Tanganyika, have been inspected by Mr. W. O. Meade King, director of British Overseas Land, Cornwall, with a view to their peaceful exploitation.

The deposits are owned by the East African Mining and Development Company, Limited, of Dar es Salaam and during the war shipments were sent to Middle East and elsewhere, while considerable quantities were sent to Nairobi for the manufacture of chinaware and pottery. Kaolin can be used as a filler in the manufacture of soap and as a paper and cloth filler. Red kaolin, which also comes from the Pugu hills, is used in the manufacture of Mangalore tiles and other types of tiles for roofing. The company has placed orders in Great Britain for new machinery and expects within a year to supply all local requirements for roofing tiles.

Immigration Control

THE Masaiya Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has decided to support the immigration control bill proposal for Kenya, while stressing that in their opinion no immediate decision regarding details is necessary. It was reported at a recent meeting of the chamber that a sub-committee had conferred with Mr. Foster Taiton, the Attorney General and as a result they were satisfied that some such form of legislation should be introduced at once to prevent the flooding of East Africa with immigrants, not only from the East but also from eastern Europe where there were many hundreds of thousands of displaced persons.

New Cement Company

A new company has been formed in Southern Rhodesia to work the cement deposits adjoining those at present quarried by the Premier Portland Cement Works. The company will be named Rhodesian Cement, Limited. The Industrial Development Commission has signed an agreement with the Gwelo Land and Minerals Company, Limited, of Bulawayo, and the trustee of the new company, selling all its rights under an option agreement held by the Commission. By this agreement the new company secures the intrusive and valuable rights to land and other resources. The deposits are on the Golden Bays property, 10 miles from Gwelo on the railway line to West Nicholson. Development of the deposits will be no doubt a profitable production for at least in the near future, owing to difficulties in obtaining

Being extracts of the *Illustrated* by Air Vice Marshall Sir Arthur Sowerby, C. and A. F. C. Middle East, covering the period January 1 to May 31, 1941.



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ENGLAND

1946

BACKGROUND

...the new spirit or temper in the world on which we can safely build any assurance of world peace in a more distant future. The new kingdom has not yet come, and the fears that lead to war have not yet been finally routed. We must continue to stand on guard like soldiers at our posts and keep the passage to future peace secure in our days. In this connexion it is doubtful whether even the fear of new weapons will be a deterrent to future war. The furious competition in new weapons is in itself a cause of war, and it has already begun. The United States may not long continue to enjoy the sole secret of the atom bomb, and this and other no less deadly weapons will at no distant date be in the possession of other nations also. The flying bombs, now seen mostly in the west, are indications of what is going on behind the curtain. It is highly doubtful whether any new weapons, or indeed any mechanical inventions, could ever be relied on to remove the danger of war. A peaceful world order could only be safely based on a new spirit and outlook which spread and actively practised among the nations. Some people still speak of British imperialism as a baneful factor to be combated. The fact is, it is no more than a degenerated life more than a generation ago—such as it was at that time was in the nineteenth century, especially in the great days of the Victorian era. In the Boer War it probably played its last hand. That war and the peace which followed the crust of imperialism was broken, and the deeper forces of the real British spirit once more emerged to the surface. The story of that miracle of peace-making is writ large in the history of the new South Africa, and has become part of the history of the world. Wherever the British flag flies there is a new spirit of liberation, a new outlook which inspires the whole vast group of mankind. Among this widest human group scattered over all continents and embracing many races and creeds, peace is maintained. It is not a pointer for the whole human race? What the British Commonwealth has done, may we not hope that the whole human family may yet be able to achieve? On the paths of freedom and peace there is no more encouraging and inspiring example to follow in the whole range of human affairs to-day. General Smuts.

Challa Speaks.—I do not believe in a real danger of a new war. Those who are clamouring about a new war are chiefly military, political intelligence agents and their few supporters among civilian officials. They need this clamour if only for the purpose (a) Of scaring certain naive politicians from among their counter-panels with the spectre of war, and thus helping their governments to bring as many concessions as possible from counter-panels; (b) Of obstructing for a certain time reduction of military budgets in their countries; (c) Of gaining a brake on demobilization of troops and thus preventing a rapid growth of unemployment in their countries. One should strictly differentiate between the hue and cry about a new war which is taking place now and a real danger of a new war which does not exist at present. I do not think that the ruling circles of Great Britain and of the United States of America would create a capitalist encirclement of the Soviet Union. Even if they so desired, which I doubt, I cannot assert. Briefly speaking, the policy of the Soviet Union in the German problem reduces itself to the demilitarization and demilitarization of Germany. These are one of the most important guarantees of the establishment of a stable and lasting peace. I absolutely believe in the possibility of friendly and lasting co-operation between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies in spite of the existence of ideological differences, and in the friendly competition between the two systems which Wallace mentioned in his speech. I do not believe the atomic bomb to be as serious a force as certain politicians are inclined to regard it. Atomic bombs are intended for intimidating the weak-nerved, but they cannot decide the outcome of war since atomic bombs are by no means sufficient for this purpose. Certainly monopolist possession of the secret of the atomic bomb does create a threat, but at least two remedies exist against it: (a) Monopolist possession of the atomic bomb cannot last long. (b) Secret of the atomic bomb will be disclosed. I am really terrible of the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. — Marshal Stalin, in an interview with the newspaper correspondent Mr. Alexander Werth.

...in the English language has been so misused as the possibility of a National News

Anglo-American Trade.—Mr. Vinson and others have stated that British trade practices have injured the United States. Unless these stories are contradicted, some one somewhere will eventually believe them. The great majority of British industry was not protected at all until a very moderate protective and preferential policy was adopted in 1932. America always substantially protected, had introduced two years earlier the very severe Hawley-Smoot tariff. Before the adoption of this tariff Great Britain in five years bought from America goods to the value of £1,052,000,000 in return for which she was able to sell in America only £249,000,000—a large enough margin in America's favour. In the five years after the Hawley-Smoot act exports from Britain to America were reduced to £31,000,000. Despite this our imports from America totaled nearly five times the export figure. The proportion of total American exports to the Empire was on average between seven and eight per cent, higher than the proportion of their imports from the Empire. After 1932 when the gold standard was abandoned here, the Import Duties Act passed and the Ottawa agreements reached, American trade began a rapid and substantial recovery. By 1937 American imports had recovered to the level of 1930, and imports from the Empire exceeded the 1930 level and her exports, both total and to the Empire, were only slightly below it. For five years before 1930 American trade showed a favourable balance of exports over imports totalling 3,619 million dollars. In trade with the Empire the favourable balance was 2,348 million dollars. The comparable figures for the five-year period after 1930 were 1,610 million and 1,475 million dollars. In both periods the American favourable balance was almost wholly due to trade with the Empire. We are now asked to reverse the decision of 1932 and to tie ourselves still more tightly to American economy. If imperial preference is to be discarded and American goods allowed to take the place of ours in Empire markets, are the Americans prepared to take over our responsibilities? Will they import British and Canadian motor cars? Will they absorb East African tobacco, South African maize, Australian canned fruit, New Zealand dairy produce and Colony sugar? They have given no indication that they will, is it not true that we faced realities? — Empire Industries Association Bulletin.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—The Labour Party is not a doctrinaire party, Mr. Morrison.

The Battle of Britain is not finished yet. Perhaps it is now at its most decisive stage. It is no longer physical but spiritual—a battle for Britain in the nation's soul.—The Bishop of Southwell.

The British people do not know how free they still are, in spite of everything, they simply cannot visualize the state of servitude that exists in the free, democratic countries of Europe.—Mr. Charles Graham Hope.

Perhaps the worst feature of the Palestine question is that the Arabs, who have inhabited their country continuously from pre-Biblical times, should be obliged to justify their presence in their own land.—Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald.

We must build a kind of United States of Europe. The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be partnership between France and Germany. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany.—Mr. Churchill.

Never for one instant since the opening meeting of July 29, has the Paris Peace Conference become airborne. It has never left the ground.—Mr. Harold Nicolson.

A Conservative Government could not undertake to unscramble the eggs but we want to be free to try to do so where we think it will be in the national interest.—Mr. Anthony Eden.

The Federation of Atomic Scientists insists that it may be a very long time before power from slow chain reactions can be produced at low enough cost to compete with coal and oil.—Washington Correspondent of the *Observer*.

To-day the chief reason why we are not alarmed about the immediate prospect of a clash between the victors is that we hope and believe that the common men all over the world are too tired to pick up their weapons.—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

To prevent war and ensure our survival in a steady world it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes and not through the eyes of the British Foreign Office.—Mr. Henry Wallace, American Secretary of Commerce.

A measure of the artificial nature of the modern industrial view is to be found in the frequency that when the commons were first enclosed the cry of the people was on account of lost rights of grazing whereas now the cry is merely for restored rights of tramping.—Mr. L. Ellwood.

Britain has come out of this war poorer, so far as external investment is concerned, by £3,500,000,000. To ask her to forego further foreign investments would be a request that could not decently be made.—Mr. Gregory, British representative on the Economic Commission in Paris.

As realization among Englishmen of the nature of the Soviet Union grows, and an increasing detestation of its methods is becoming apparent, Members of Parliament appear to be busy copying these methods. Captain Noel Baker for reasons best known to himself has thought fit to sneak through Spain and hob-nob with fifth columnists there. At the same time Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, was enjoying a month's holiday in Ireland in a police car and guarded by a police escort. Somehow, neither of these journeys seem to us to be in the best English tradition.—*Weekly Review*.

Parliament.—The country is crying for workers and getting more and more shirkers.—Mr. James Dunn.

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Obituary

Major Hugh Murray Grant

Mr. Gerald Reece writes:

Hugh Grant was by nature a soldier, but he took a pride in the fact that for 17 generations his family, the landowners, had been administrators in Scotland. During the 1914-18 war he won two Military Crosses for brave and daring conduct, and he served with much distinction in France, Russia and Ireland. After that war he was in the King's African Rifles at Turkana, and subsequently farmed in partnership with Colonel Durham, at Linduru. In 1930 he joined the Kenya Administration, and most of his time was then spent on the Northern Frontier.

In 1940 he raised a unit of irregulars in the Northern Frontier district and went into action with them. Every other man could have collected a follow-up at that time, when most of the British people thought that we had already lost the war. On his conduct in the East General Godwin Auston was commended: "A man like that could save the continent from another Military Cross before he goes into action."

Before he went to Masai, Hugh Grant was Consul for Southern Ethiopia. The Consul Greve at Addis Ababa heard of his murder, and wrote to Grant at once to Narek to avenge it. He will never be remembered by his friends as a man with a bad reputation of enemies. The high-spirited fighter became a peace-lover, a very gentle, and latterly a very religious person with a great sense of fun, who thoroughly enjoyed hunting and fishing and all the good things of life. With the fine Scots zeal for learning, he collected history, navigation and many other facts.

Children will long think of him as a good friend who was very clever, with bows and arrows, knives, booby-guns, saddles and other things. Africans in the Northern Frontier district will for many years talk of him with much respect as "Buntul," the chamber of hills.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who was also a lover of the romantic and the practical, had in mind such a type when he wrote "Aes Triplex," for though Hugh Grant died at the early age of 49, he has certainly battered the tradition of mankind.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh

Mr. W. R. McGeagh writes: "Having served in East Africa with Geoffrey Walsh for 10 years and for the last eight with him in Palestine, I feel that his East African friends would like to know that during his service here, starting with the Arab rebellion, then during the war and latterly during the Jewish terrorist régime, he was personally respected and liked by all communities."

Mr. J. W. Stirling

Mr. J. W. STIRLING, who first went to Kenya in 1910 to manage Lord Cranworth's estate at Londiani, has died in Nairobi. Mr. Stirling, who served on the Nairobi municipal council from 1921 until a few months ago, when he was compelled to retire owing to ill-health, spent his first three years in the colony in the employ of Lord Cranworth. In 1914 he left Kenya and took a lease of a farm in Roxburghshire where he farmed successfully until 1916. In 1921 he took over the management of the Mission farm at the Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu, and on the death of his brother, William Stirling, in 1925, moved to Nairobi. Two years later he founded the firm of Stirling and Scott, of which he was principal and sole closure at the outbreak of war. He was a member of St. Andrew's Church and twice deputy Mayor of Nairobi.

Public Health Plans

The first meeting of the Tanganyika advisory committee on public health was held at Medical headquarters, Dar-es-Salaam. The Director of Medical Services, Mr. R. A. de Maguire, presided and read a message from the Governor wishing the newly formed committee success in their deliberations. Others who attended were Dr. J. W. Hammett, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Dr. A. G. Mackenzie, Mr. E. F. Mwisela, Mr. B. R. Singh, Mr. H. S. Trinder and Dr. W. A. Young. The committee agreed to submit as their guiding principle an extract from Professor H. E. Sigerist's book "Medicine and Human Welfare" which stated that no plan for public health, however well devised, would succeed if it was imposed on people. The war against disease could not be fought by physicians alone; it was a people's war in which the entire population should be mobilized.

Commissioner of Customs Retires

Mr. W. Northrop, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, left Mombasa recently for his home in retirement. His first connexion with Africa was in 1922, when he joined the Tanganyika Service, where he served until 1929. When he became Deputy Head of the Customs Department in Northern Rhodesia in 1937, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Mombasa, becoming head of the Department in 1938. In addition to the administration of his department, Mr. Northrop has also been Chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board, and in 1942, Imports Controller, and has served as a member of the Supply Board since its formation. He also held the post of Marshal of the Air Force in Kenya. Mr. Northrop will stay in South Africa for three or four years, but intends later to return to Kenya Highlands to settle.

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Kanya and Uganda Railways Report for 1945

TRAFFIC OF THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND PORTS for the year ended December 31, 1945, amounted to £502,354 as compared with £412,832 in 1944. Working expenditure also increased from £2,840,003 to £3,127,633 so that the gross surplus declined by £28,121. The revenue from the railways was £4,116,381 (£4,004,772) and from harbours £635,973 (£748,063). The percentage of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 76.38% as compared with 1944 and 75.7% as compared with 1943.

Average rates on the railways for total freight ton-mile, including the contribution to overheads fund but exclusive of local expenses, were 1.03 cents per ton-mile as compared with 1.02 cents per ton-mile during the year immediately preceding.

Revenue from the railways for tonnage of goods transported was £1,675,210 (£1,597,311) and for passenger fares and other charges £2,441,171 (£2,407,461). Road transport services provided a revenue of £15,172 (£17,329), earnings from the harbours £635,973 and a total income of £4,867,356 (£4,622,101).

Exports and imports valued at £249,814 (£259,187) of foreign goods were carried (£685,973 (£748,063)). At a landing rate of 19.7% tons of imports and 82.7% of exports were handled during the year. A total of 1,000,000 passengers, 25,594 lb. mail and 22,200 lb. cargo were carried for outward traffic, respectively 1,000,000 and 15,250.

The General Manager reports little change in the positions of funds and replacement of equipment. A modest increase in the locomotive power position, the increase being again offset by the failure of the wheels of one engine obtained from the United States during the year, which resulted in 166 bogie wagons being out of service at the end of the year.

On the whole, the year has gone well with the constant pressure on the administration, since the outbreak of the war with the hardships there created. It is not remarkable that a British unit of labour which developed in the African colonies, particularly in Mombasa, has been able for so long to make such calls on the staff without any serious labour troubles. While steps were being taken to ameliorate the conditions of the lower paid employees, it was evident that no further increase in wages could be made, if the existing rates and charges were to be maintained. A 10% increase was just a very considerable increase in the output of the workers. The administration had under consideration the employment of a small team of experts charged with the task of finding suitable incentives to increase output.

Sovereignty of the Sudan

The United Party of the Sudan have sent a telegram to the Egyptian and British Governments to the Egyptian treaty conference that they will not admit the peace negotiations to be concluded without admission being made of the full right of the Sudanese to sovereignty over their own country. They will demand the right to enter into direct negotiations with representatives of the two Governments of the condominium to discuss steps towards the establishment of a free, united Sudanese Government bearing allegiance to any country or crown. The telegram ends by warning the condominium Governments that they would be responsible for any results that may ensue from ignoring the wishes of the Sudanese Nation.

Trade Goodwill Mission

Colonel Campbell-Ross, South African Commissioner in Nairobi, and his commercial assistant, Mr. J. H. Brand, accompanied the South African trade goodwill mission on their recent tour of the East African territories. Mr. Louis Marks, the leader of the mission, is the permanent chairman of Messrs. Lowie and Marks, Ltd., of Johannesburg, and has also mining, steel and cement interests. South Africa is anxious to procure palm oil, coffee, gum copal, hides and skins, groundnuts, cotton, cotton seed, sesame seed, lumber, rice, rubber, groundnuts, castor oil, kaka, sunn hemp and oil, and to build up a market in East Africa for the export of South African canned and fresh fruits and vegetables and lacquers, furniture, and trawlers, electrical, rubber tyres and tubes, fish, crown caps, machinery, semi-ratary pumps, valves, presses and tools. The mission intends to see its influence with the Union Government, said Mr. Marks, "for obtaining all possible facilities for free trade between the Union and these territories."

Scholarships for Settlers' Sons

MR. J. R. LESLIE, who has been in Tanganyika for 20 years, has proposed to the Director of Education in that territory to establish scholarships which will assist British settlers to send their sons to boarding schools. Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, the Director of Education, has accepted the proposal. Ten scholarships will be offered, worth £100 a year for four years, one to be available each year from 1947 to 1956. The scholarships will be available at any approved public school in Great Britain and candidates will be selected from sons of settlers of British descent (excluding civil servants) who have been resident in Tanganyika for five years or more.

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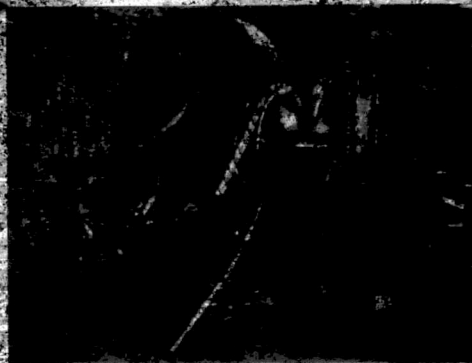
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Cattle Dipping in Native Areas Difficulties in Applying Modern Methods

The necessity of dipping the natives in Kenya against contagious dipping of their cattle in which they had previously agreed, may be a little thing in itself, but it is a question of the attitude to be expected in applying modern science to African peasant farming. Critics in this country, with neither knowledge of the intricacies of the question nor experience in dealing with the natives of the present day, will doubtless blame local education for not explaining the matter fully beforehand. But the issue is, by no means a simple one.

The function of dipping is to kill ticks, and the ticks merely collect ticks and convey them to their death. Ticks are small insects six sharp legs and bodies not unlike lice. They bite into the animal's skin and suck blood and often the blood to give a sick and ill appearance. Several diseases are conveyed from ticks to the beasts by means of ticks, the chief of these being East Fever usually known as East Coast Fever. The ticks have power to infect for a year or more, and the ticks are a real tick for nearly as long. The ticks will not kill more than 30%.

Causes of Blood in Cattle

East Coast Fever is caused by parasites in the blood easily seen under a microscope. And against the disease there is no vaccine available, either prophylactic or curative. All cattle are born susceptible to the disease and it is usually fatal to all European breeds, cattle with the blood of European breed. In their years all Native cattle from areas where E.C.F. is not endemic and all other Native cattle which have not contracted it as calves. Native cattle in endemic areas, however, have inherited a resistance which usually enables them to survive the disease if they contract it as calves. By doing so they achieve immunity as soon as they are mature. It is important to note that if all Native cattle were affected in the first few generations that immunity would be soon lost.

Dipping needs to be carried out in the first place, the dip has to be regularly used. The dipping (the treatment of those parts of the body which the dip does not reach with some insecticide emulsion) must be carried out at each dipping. It is also necessary to ensure that the ticks are not transferred from any which are not dipped. On European farms this is achieved by means of cow sheds, but in the most satisfactory method of dipping, which, however, is carried on to fence land by dipping, even on a large scale.

Loss of Immunity

The European dairy farmer almost invariably dips his cattle because he has high producing stock, pure bred or grades bred, of which E.C.F. would be fatal. It would not pay him to keep such stock, despite their superiorly owning to a high milk yield, if he knew that the European dairy farmer has refused to dip his dipping. The loss of the immunity of African cattle owners is quite a serious matter. The people who are the numbers under the microscope of this immunity are a most priceless asset.

To maintain all the immunity of an African in the same way as a European would be particularly difficult to maintain. It can be understood all the more so because the veterinary officers would not be able to force a native African who felt that dipping was not to his benefit, but if things went wrong and the disease was spreading, it would convince him that he had been deceived by a system which involved death to his herd.

It must also be noted that it is not a matter of

convincing individual educated Africans in private conversations, but of addressing the bulk of the people at Banzaba, leaving it to chiefs and members of Local Native Councils to convince their fellow Africans. It can be expected that full cooperation of such complicated issues as the dipping of cattle can be achieved in this way.

It will be noted that if there is any failure to carry out the necessary details of the system, if the vaccination of the dipped cattle is not complete, or if the dipping and hand-dressing is not carried out regularly and universally applied, it is the dipped cattle that will suffer and not those which have remained undipped.

Whether the necessary provisions of the Cattle Dipping Ordinance can be effectively established in native reserves remains to be seen, and the failure of such an experiment is bound to do great harm, since it will delay progress in that part of the sphere and will also make the Africans sceptical of the subsequent recommendation from the same source. The ideal method is demonstrating the advantages of the system would be to collectivist farms which, once the land was cleared, purchased or high-grade bulls could be introduced and high milk yielding cattle bred. Then the African will begin to appreciate the potential value, in terms of milk and butter, of the grazing in the reserves.

Mob Storms Goad

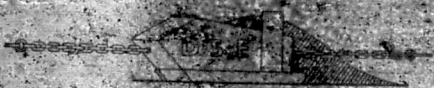
Demonstrations took place in the town of Khartoum in the Sudan, last week, when a mob of 5000 was convicted of a charge of unlawful imprisonment of a female. The mob was attacked and a police officer was charged of rioting. Crowds again gathered in an attempt to release the woman. When the police would not disperse the police fired on the mob. One man was wounded and the crowd retreated. The bodies of police were dragged to the town and a detachment of the Sudan Defence Force stood by.

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Rations for African Labour Recommendations for Balanced Diet

Attention is drawn to the gravity of the shortage of meal in the East African territories in a circular issued by the Kenya Information Office. The immediate cause is the failure of crops in Tanganyika, but there is a more important and far-reaching aspect. It is estimated that the production of maize in Kenya in the future is unlikely to exceed 1,000,000 bags for consumption on farms, and requirements are expected to be 1,500,000 bags, including a reserve for the cereals pool. The reasons for the shortfall are that in Native agriculture part of the arable land is being rested, and in European farms there is little likelihood of the present acreage being increased.

In these circumstances, the circular continues, one of the main steps that could be taken to reduce the demand for maize would be to alter the ration scale. The benefits of a balanced ration scale as exemplified by the Army are stressed, as are those of communal feeding, and it is suggested that the feeding on the scales recommended would be economic in view of increased output of work and improved health. Though with world food conditions as they are it is thought impossible to legalize minimum feeding standards at present, Labour Officers are being instructed to prevail upon all employers of labour to adopt the following scales which will, in due course, be made the subject of regulations.

GROUP 1. CARBOHYDRATE AND VEGETABLE PROTEIN	
Maize meal or other cereal flour, e.g., wheat, maize, mwele	14 lb. per day
or Maize meal or other cereal flour plus mwele flour	14 lb.
or Maize meal or other cereal flour plus potatoes	14 lb.
or Wheatmeal plus beans plus sugar	6 oz. up to 8 oz. per week
GROUP 2. ANIMAL PROTEIN	
Meal without bone or Separated milk or Dried fish or Bilongo	1 lb. per week 6 lbs. 6 oz.
GROUP 3. FATS	
Fat or edible oil or Groundnuts	6 oz. 14 lb.
GROUP 4. VITAMINS	
Green leafy vegetables	2 lb.
GROUP 5. SALT	
	3 oz.

Britain Must Pay Fair Prices For Southern Rhodesia Produce

"Southern Rhodesia is the best to supply food for Britain," said Sir Godfrey Hodgins in a speech to the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. "If Britain will pay the necessary price for it, but I cannot recommend that food for Britain should be subsidized by the Treasury."

The Colony, he said, could sell 3,000,000 lb. of bacon at 1s. 3d. per lb. to Britain this year if the use of bacon in the Colony were restricted. The United Kingdom had offered 6d. per lb. for the G.A.O. hinds, 10s. Cape Town, and 6d. for the best beef sides. This was the Colman's standard for the world market and in South Africa the Colony would get 6d. per lb. and 6s. for 100 lb. respectively. Rhodesia would not accept Britain's offer of 5s. for the best beef sides.

False Fire Alarm in Mid-Atlantic East African Commissioner in Plane

MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, was in the American-bound aircraft which, when halfway across the Atlantic, turned round and flew back to Shannon, Ireland, because of a false fire alarm.

The plane, a B.O.A.C. Constellation, left Shannon for New York on Sunday with 27 passengers including 12 women and a baby. After flying for several hours the pilot saw a warning flash on one of his instruments which meant "Outer port engine on fire." He switched off the engine and turned back. Fire tender and crash landing equipment were standing by as the plane landed safely at 3 p.m. It was then discovered that there had been no fire and that the alarm had been set off by a fault in the wiring. The plane was prepared for a fresh take-off, but a further fault was found and she did not leave until Monday.

Mr. Norton has gone to America to join Mr. W. F. B. McClellan, Chairman of the Kenya Settlement Board, and Mr. R. H. O. Loper, of the Kenya Farmers' Association, in settlement negotiations. He expects to return after two weeks.

Reveille Rodeo

A buffalo which had made its way from the mainland to Mombasa, during the night, surprised Mr. and Mrs. George Arkell by entering their bedroom soon after sunrise and while they were drinking their morning tea. Hearing the cries of a Native servant, Mrs. Arkell opened the bedroom door, only to be confronted by the buffalo. In the ensuing panic Mrs. Arkell escaped through the door and the animal charged at her husband, who leaped from his bed (presumably after putting his tea-cup on the bedside table) and wrenched open the door leading to the verandah, where he did not follow, so Mrs. Arkell decided to hasten its departure and grabbing it by the horns, pulled it out on to the verandah where it made its escape. Later, the buffalo was killed in the grounds of the White Sisters' Convent.

Occupation Day Ceremony

About 30 members of the Federated Pioneers of Rhodesia drawn from the Pioneer Corps, the 1893 B.S.A. Police Society, the Pioneers and Early Settlers Society, the 1893 Columns Society, and the Rhodesia 1896-1897 Society, attended the Occupation Day ceremony in Salisbury. In his address the Prime Minister said that the hoisting of the flag on this spot 56 years ago was not just another ceremonial parade. It was something more than that; it represented the attainment of an important step in Rhodes' scheme of "painting the map red" and bringing another piece of Africa under the beneficial rule of Britain and saving it from German control. Rhodes conceived the scheme, Frank Johnson contracted to carry it out, and the Pioneers achieved it," said the Prime Minister.

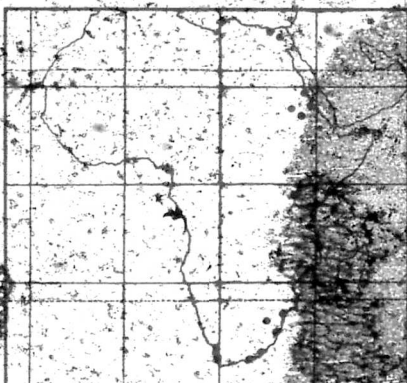
Joint East African Board Dinner

Mr. A. Creach Jones, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. W. B. Cohen and Mr. J. D. Robertson (Colonial Office), who recently returned from a visit to East Africa, were entertained last week by members of the Joint East African Board. They were sent to the dinner by Colonel Charles Ponsbury (Chairman), Colonel W. K. Tucker, Sir Theodora Chambers, Mrs. Wigglesworth, Mr. R. Norton, Sir John Shuter, Colonel A. B. Gibb, Lord Chesham, Colonel G. J. Scovell, Mr. J. C. Chandler, Colonel P. Han, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the Hon. L. Palmer, and Mr. R. K. Winter (Secretary).

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Some hundreds of tons of vegetable fats are being shipped to this country from Kenya.

A vaccine which produces immunity to dengue fever is stated to have been discovered in the United States.

Food yeast tablets have been issued to undernourished Africans in South Africa with marked success.

The South Kavirondo Local Native Council has surplus balances of £30,000, a sum equal to a year's normal working costs.

Boys of the Kisumu Government African School, Kenya, last year planted 2,000 trees, and completed excavations for a swimming-bath 40 feet by 150 feet.

Officers and men of H.M.S. Diluvius, the Indian naval training ship, were entertained during their recent visit to Dar es Salaam by the Indian Association.

Sir Ernest Guest, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence, has announced the decision of Government to re-form the Colonies two pre-war territorial battalions.

Salisbury hopes to lay its plans for the new City Hall far enough advanced for the foundation stone to be laid by His Majesty the King when he visits Southern Rhodesia next year.

Officers and men who have served with the King's African Rifles are to present a lecture to the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, for the two volume Bible presented by the King and Queen.

Merchants in Kenya are being asked to raise £1,000 as half the cost of the World Conference on Pre-History to be held in Kenya next year. The Government has already given £1,000. Leading scientists from all over the world will attend the conference.

An official of the Dublin Zoo is going to Kungahika soon on behalf of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland to collect wild animals and birds. He is looking for a rhinoceros and, among other species, specimens of cheetah, leopard, baboon, chimpanzee, vultures and python.

The ratio of British immigrants to aliens admitted to Southern Rhodesia during the War was 18:1. Of the 304 alien immigrants admitted within that period 239 were males, 79 of them missionaries. The Colony's last census (of 1941) revealed that the total foreign population was 4,910 and the British population, 63,986.

The Belgian Minister for the Colonies has decided to appoint a commission to study representations from the farming, commercial, and industrial communities of the Belgian Congo and to make recommendations for the best practical means of increasing Belgian settlement in that Colony. The commission will contain four members and must represent local public bodies, three for Colonial agriculture (one being from the Kivu (Kivu) area), one for commerce, and one for other industries.

The largest single seizure of opium ever effected in the Sudan was made last month. A merchant, employed by the Sudan Medical Service, was arrested in the act of conveying a tin of prepared opium weighing 1,250 ounces, which he had stolen from the laboratory.

The election of a European councillor as deputy mayor of the Nairobi Municipal Council has been discussed by an Indian councillor on the grounds that it is invalid owing to the absence in England of the European councillor at the time of the election. The matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Local Government for his opinion.

Suits made in Italy are in sale in Kenya. At a time when Britain is engaged in an all-out export drive, this apparent anomaly is explained by the East African Imports Control authorities. — Permits are given for the import of goods from almost anywhere in an effort to soak up the enormous surplus purchasing power in the Colony, especially among Africans.

A total of 29 members under the presidency of the Secretary for Native Affairs, will form the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia. Members will be elected from among, and by the delegates of African Provincial Councils. The Northern Province will elect 6 members, the Eastern Province 4, Kaonde-Lunda Province 3, Barotsi Province 4, Central Province 4, Western Province 3, and Southern Province 3.

Sir Reginald Robins, the acting Chairman of East African Airways Corporation, has written to a Kenya newspaper which criticized the Corporation for cancelling all internal services without previous warning. Sir Reginald stated that nothing but the regard for the safety of passengers would have justified the Corporation in taking such action and ends his letter thus: "Finally, only two members of the Corporation are Government servants, so that there is little fear of the lumbering influence of bureaucracy."

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Statements Worth Noting

"If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small." Proverbs XXIX, 10.

The yoke of subjugation of the people of any land to alien rulers is more and more intolerable to those called 'subject races' and is regarded as repugnant to the conscience of the world. The Rev. H. Carter, President of the Synod of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia.

The impulse to overcome the tribal social structure of tribal societies is being given by providing their members with homes in which they can take pride. There is a minimum standard of domestic comfort below which all desire for betterment fades out, and it is standard not easily attained in tropical countries. *The Times*.

As an attempt to establish a common language of labour negotiations, trade unionism in non-self-governing territories may be more important to administrators and employers than to the workers themselves. — From the International Labour Office report on "Proposed International Labour Obligations in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories."

"I am left with little doubt that the withdrawal of European inspiration and encouragement — and especially European supervision — would be followed everywhere between Kenya and the Cape 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 benefit which he should from his contact with European civilization." — Mr. Gerald Hopkins writing in the *Mombasa Times*, after a journey of 18 months from Kenya to Cape Town.

"If farmers in Kenya have not the time to carry out works essential to good husbandry, then they have too much law. Legislation will never be effective until it includes the legal penalty for continued disregard of good farming methods — the removal of the farmer from the land." Major H. Shaw.

Witchcraft in K.A.F.

In a letter to the *Daily Sketch*, Mr. M. Eagle, of Liverpool writes —

"I served with the King's Veterans Rifle from 1940-45, and can assure your readers that witchcraft does exist to-day among Africans. I remember one case in particular. I was inspecting sentries and found one *askari* missing. We discovered him standing barefoot in a stream pouring water over his head. When he was brought before the C.O. he told the following story: In 1942 he quarrelled with his father and left his village home to join the army. When the father died, he felt a curse on his son.

"The village Witch Doctor told him to wear a bracelet of elephant hair on his left wrist until the second anniversary of his father's death. On that day he was to go to the nearest stream and pour water over his head, reciting certain words which he refused to reveal at his trial. He was then to cut off the bracelet and return home."

The C.O., being an experienced East African soldier, gave him a high sentence, and granted permission for him to carry out the witch-doctor's instructions. One day he heard from his mother that the curse had been removed, he became a good soldier, and when I left he smiled at me as if he were a sane man."

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Passengers from East Africa

have received the list of passengers homeward bound from Mombasa in the British India S.S. "Afrasia" due in Southampton to-morrow. The passengers are:

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Mining

World's Largest Diamond Pipe

British Press on Tanganyika Discovery

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—The world's largest diamond mine was discovered with the discovery of the diamond pipe on the Shinyanga property of Williamson Diamonds Ltd. was the latest discovery in the world, that the present annual output of the mine is between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 carats and that they are in process of delivery would soon raise the average of treatment from 800 to 2,000 tons annually.

During the past week or so many stories of discovery have been published from various sources in South Africa and the property the latest discovery is a telegram from Johannesburg dated 28th August in the "Sunday Express". A few days before the "Daily Mail" had given almost as much prominence to a claim upon the diamond of Tanganyika.

According to the "Sunday Express" correspondent, the 40-year-old Canadian, Ernest De Beers, Williamson is "potentially the richest man in the world" and owns 100 of the 400 shares in the mine, a brother-in-law, Colinda, owning a further 100. He is said to have rejected an offer of £500,000 for his Diamonds Trading Company, but great diamond selling companies owned by De Beers, according to our information, are as large as it is considerably understating the value.

De Beers has been at work in Tanganyika since 1934 and is believed to be employing some 500 Africans at present.

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Candidates who have applied for transfer include—*to members*—Mr. J. H. DUNN, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. B. H. FROST, Northern Rhodesia, *and associates*—Mr. A. MANN, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. E. H. COLEMAN, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. B. CLARKE, Southern Rhodesia. Applications for admission to the following have been transferred by the Institute: Mr. W. LEDE, Uganda, *to associate*—Mr. J. H. DUNN, Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. B. A. TERRY, both of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. J. H. DUNN, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a member.

News of Our Advertisers

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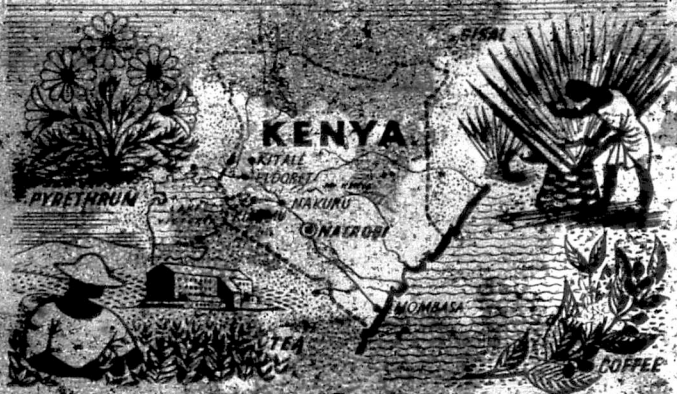
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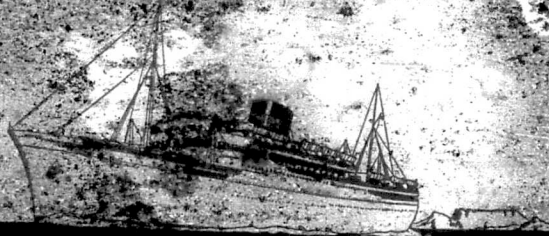
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CONTENTS

MATTERS OF MOMENT	PAGE	THE MINISTERS OF THE COLONIES	PAGE
Mr. Creech Jones's Appointment	151	Mr. Leakey's Resignation	158
Imperial Preference	152	Background to the	162
Sir Harold Wood	153	Letter to the Editor	165
		Editorial News	175

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, who was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies last year when Mr. Attlee formed his Government, has now become Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Creech Jones now occupies the position of Secretary of State, a member of the Cabinet and a Privy Counsellor. That is a great and exceptional political promotion for it is most unusual for an Under-Secretary to receive direct promotion to the control of the same department. There is a general agreement that the Prime Minister could not have made a better choice, which will certainly have had the support of Mr. Hall, who often went out of his way to emphasize his confidence in his junior colleague. Mr. Creech Jones has long been the Labour Party's leading spokesman on Colonial affairs—first as a critical individualist, then as the Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, and latterly at the Colonial Office. In each capacity his public statements have been candid and sincere, and in the third they have in some respects differed notably from those in the two earlier periods, that is a tribute to his widening knowledge and undiminished sincerity. His recent visit to East Africa gave many of our readers the occasion

of meeting him and of seeing the Minister with opportunity to ask himself of the ministerial responsibilities imposed by the non-official Labour Party in the advisory capacity. He has obviously had spent several years in East Africa as a member of the Colonial Commission, so that his decisions at the Colonial Office will be informed by a long and varied experience. It will be remembered that he was the first to be appointed as part of his department's staff since to which he has

been appointed to face, immediately, the problems of the West Indies, Malaya, and the West Indies, a troublesome enough to demand his time but all his days would not be spent in giving to the African Peoples' Democracies alone. In East Africa, the problems are far more complex, delay in grasping with the serious economic, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and in controlling immigration, development in all ranges involving every aspect of economic and welfare and many other fields must be fostered and encouraged, and the evolution, then it is a matter of time to be continued and new territories have to be found to Africa, the benefit of the latest scientific discoveries and methods. Not is that all. When

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA first declared that circumstances would constrain the Imperial Government to establish permanent military, naval and air bases in East Africa, we suggested that at least one division of white troops would be stationed in the Kenya Highlands. Now the indications are that two divisions, if not three, will be sent to East Africa, with appropriate air support and the retention of a naval base. Such a re-formation in the defence arrangements would send its message through every corner of East African life and revolutionise the economy by providing immense employment and demand for a wide range of raw materials and commodities. Mr. George Hall has wisely concurred in such a policy, and has with Government Ministers, and the House of Commons, preferred to accept the heavy burden which will be cast on the shoulders of the Colonies of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. George Hall, who has become First Lord of the Admiralty and as such has made many friends during his year at the Colonial Office, has written (including those in his own country) did not do so. Mr. Ivor Thomas, the Secretary for the Colonies, has thought it necessary, but in accelerating changes (most of which were commonly agreed to be desirable) he avoided the "Northern Rhodesians" pleased with the acceptance of their representations for constitutional and administrative reform, and the plan for inter-territorial co-ordination in East Africa might well have gone through without bitterness if it had not contained an unfortunate reference to the equality of non-official African, European and Indian members of the proposed East African Council. The Minister must bear the responsibility for that provision, but it was included on the advice of the three Governments. So far as Eastern Africa was concerned, Mr. Hall's term of office will be remembered as a period of activity for which the territories are grateful. Mr. Ivor Thomas, the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary, has taken over in a similar post at the Ministry of Defence, where he proved that he has brains and will not be stampeded. A journalist by profession, he is progressively minded, with a humanitarian but not a sentimental outlook, and a keen interest in economic matters. He has made a special study of Colonial affairs for a number of years, and is therefore bringing upon duties which will make a strong appeal to him.

SARFARAZ CHAKRABARTY is a leading opinion-maker in the Government. Characteristic of the report by Sir Wilfrid Woods on the fiscal survey of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is the statement that the "penalty of Past Recklessness" is one of real importance in the sentence of his report emphasizes that his estimates and judgments cannot rest upon any firm foundation because uncoordinated statistical information does not exist. This does not mean that the Government is reckless in the present and the future. The newspaper pleaded in vain for the retention of the nucleus of an East African statistical service when it was first proposed to sacrifice it on the altar of retrenchment during the World depression of the mid-thirties, stressing the continuing dangers which must follow its disappearance. Officialdom was impressed and adamant, with the consequence that the financial expert whom the East African Governments invited to examine their financial position has had to record that it is impossible to obtain any idea of the total national income or spending power of any of the three territories. That is a sorry state of affairs in an important group of territories, for it means that their planning in an era of planning has an unnecessarily large element of guesswork and therefore an unknown and undue factor of additional risk. Sir Wilfrid Woods is naturally shaken among the doctrinaire economists who have persuaded themselves and seek ceaselessly to persuade other people that prodigal expenditure by the State will quickly produce transformation in the face and circumstances of the dependencies. Again and again he warns the Governments that borrowing should be avoided until the future is more clearly discernible than it is at present, and that development and welfare schemes for which the British taxpayer is willing to contribute many millions of pounds may in a few years leave the individual territories face resolute and their expenditure well beyond their resources. These are serious challenges to the Colonial Office, the local Governments, and informed Eastern African opinion.

Non-official fears of the danger of runaway expenditure involve the possibility of increasing taxation and a heavy burden. writes Sir Wilfrid Woods, in all three territories the combined effect of the present and proposed schemes is a most complete scheme of an economic character which alone requires vast resources and capital expenditure by

the State on services and materials, together with the cost of complete schemes of school education for all children, education for adults, technical and technical education for a selected minority, university and professional education for a smaller minority, and technical services up to a moderate standard of efficiency for a general and increasing population would involve an annual expenditure quite beyond the resources which any of the territories can reasonably expect to have at its disposal in the near or even somewhat distant future. The financial expert, referring to chamberlain's proposals, is an extremist, but to what many men in positions of authority have publicly declared to be the minimum requirements of the immediate future. His words, therefore, are not likely to have been written without a realization that they would be unwelcome in high circles. They spring, we believe, from a sense of obligation to state unpleasant truths without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation, and for that candour and courage Sir Wilfrid Woods is to be thanked. The ultra-ardent advocates of wholesale "mass education" will be especially disappointed with his policy of caution in these matters—which is not to be confused with a policy of inaction or procrastination. He favours progress along the line, but he sets great store on consolidating every advance. For instance, we read: "None of the territories possesses a taxable capacity which could provide sufficient funds for providing approaching universal elementary education, even up to the first three or four standards, for the African majorities without drastic curtailment of what must for the time being be deemed to be the prior claims of economic development. Very slow progress with mass education is all that will be possible for many years unless assistance is given on a substantial scale from external resources for this purpose. It would not be surprising if such progress were much more rapid than even the most optimistic expectations of economic development would justify." Yet there has been a great deal of expenditure on education in Kenya in the next five years, and it is doubtful if the present annual expenditure of £500,000 is such that all that could be provided by the same amount of expenditure in the territories of Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. Any such expenditure in the territories would be a very small percentage of what it would be in Kenya, and it is all the more doubtful if it could be maintained at a similar level. The territories have a total population of approximately 10,000,000, and their respective annual

revenues of approximately £6,000,000, £3,000,000 and £3,500,000.

With so much to be done for the benefit of the peoples of all races in East Africa, it has been obvious that the revenues of the Governments—which have since the war doubled in Kenya and approximately doubled in Uganda and Tanganyika—since the outbreak of war must be maintained by the introduction of taxation on something very like the present basis. There has been reluctance, especially in Kenya, to accept this inevitable corollary, and on each occasion on which East Africa has been in the public attention, to this matter, we have received from that Colony, usually in the course of private letters, a number of expressions of regret and of "fallen victims to official propaganda." In fact, the impossibility of making those substantial reductions in taxation for which some non-official leaders were campaigning, was, if our recollection is correct, noted in these columns before it was affirmed by any Government spokesman. Now Sir Wilfrid Woods expresses the opinion that the burden on income-tax payers as a whole is not excessive and can be maintained at substantially its present weight "subject to certain intended changes in the matter of depreciation allowances and proposals for amendment of the personal allowances. The same as it is now, including the war time change made in it, is a fair and reasonable measure." In the next quinquennium income tax is expected to yield about £1,000,000 annually in Kenya, £300,000 in Uganda, and £400,000 in Tanganyika. It is remarks the inquirer, of "vital importance" that strenuous efforts should be made to deal with evasion of liability by certain elements, and he is of the opinion that the problem could be solved in two or three years by an adequately-trained staff. Customs duties are not regarded as oppressive, or the excise duties as excessive; indeed there are suggestions for immediate increases in the excise duties on locally produced tea, sugar and beer.

Nothing in this report is more emphatic than the tribute to the European population of the territories. African development of any kind is of little or no concern to the population of the territories, and it is scarcely to be expected that the territories should be able to do more than to assist and watch the European population of the territories. The territories have a total population of approximately 10,000,000, and their respective annual

example of the way in which the non-Native producer can add enormously to the total income of the Territory and solutions for local agricultural problems which others can adopt and contribute through taxation to the revenue of the State. Nothing must be done which will destroy the essential function of the non-Native element of the populations of East Africa. This means that the Assessor must leave to him the responsibility of securing of his profits to satisfy the demand of his interest without which his investment to effort would lack reality. It would be a fatal error to suppose that economic success comes easily to an individual producer. Non-Native in East Africa in that sense has established a foothold by the use of a "white man's effort." The European and Non-Native in East Africa in particular is sometimes thought of as leading the easy life of a fat-cater. Any such idea can be dismissed as pure fantasy. The average non-Native, whether he be a producer or an entrepreneur or a professional worker or an employee, experiences in East Africa most of the rigours of the economic struggle found elsewhere and his reward is really large in a few cases only. There are other references to the non-Native as a vital factor, both as a tax-payer and as an economic influence in the development of the Dependencies. We trust that these passages will be given prominence in the many Native newspapers now published in Eastern Africa, for most of them have in recent months featured extravagant criticisms of European settlements which many of the educated and semi-educated African leaders evidently fail to appreciate at any time like its true value from the standpoint of their people and their country.

Declining to make a further interpretation of his duty as adviser on fiscal affairs, Sir Wilfrid Woods, more than once focuses attention upon the "diminishing fertility of the soil throughout East Africa and Rhodesia." This is, he says, "a serious menace to the more distant future. If it should turn out to be not possible to check this process of exhaustion in both European and African agriculture, and importation of food on a large scale should become unavoidable, serious dislocation of the mechanism of exchange might well be in itself involving a drastic curtailment of our imports, thus establishing a vicious circle of reduced productive capacity and increased need for imports." For this and other reasons "caution without timidity" is recommended as the right Government policy.

follows the blunt assertion that "the position is sufficiently insecure to require very careful and cautious handling by Government with the object of husbanding all its sterling resources as much as possible consistently with the forwarding of its development policy." It is particularly essential that Government in the immediate post-war period, when prices of both capital and consumer goods are likely to remain high, expenditure policy should concentrate on expenditure which makes demands on local resources rather than sterling resources. The purchase abroad of expensive capital equipment should be delayed as long as possible. If loans are to be raised for development purposes, and there is insistence that any borrowing should be postponed to the latest possible date, Sir Wilfrid strongly recommends that they should be raised locally.

There is trenchant criticism of the way in which mining royalties are levied in Tanganyika and the forthright expression of the conviction that "Tanganyika cannot attain real financial stability until its economic structure can be given a broader base than that on which it now rests. Not only is African agriculture an inadequate base, but European agriculture and industry are too restricted in their scope to be capable of absorbing the economic risks and stresses to which the Territory is liable. The goal to which the prosperity of Tanganyika depends upon the steel industry, for example, is a disturbing thought. There is no real hope so far as I can see of achieving a broader base, even by the adoption of active and extensive development measures by the Territory Government. It would be quite unrealistic to embark upon a ten-year programme of development on the expectation that on its completion a visible broadening of the base of the Territory's economic structure would manifest itself. Disregarding wholly exceptional turns of the wheel of fortune such as discoveries of valuable and extensive mineral deposits, I should put at twenty-five years the *minimum* period within which the Territory can expect to find itself." From these references to the major findings of an inquiry lasting seven months, it is clear that the document is of a challenging character. It will assuredly kill the most important single objection of taxation, and will be ready to constrain the Colonial Office and the local Governments to examine and to continuously their plans for development of all kinds.

Mr. Creech Jones New Secretary of State

With Mr. Ivor Thomas as Under-Secretary for the Colonies

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies and a member of His Majesty's Privy Council on the transfer of the Admiralty as First Lord of the Rt. Hon. George Hall and Mr. Ivor Thomas, who was previously Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, is now Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones, who now joins the Cabinet, returned not long ago from a visit to East Africa. He has been Labour M.P. for Slough since 1933 and in recent years a number of his party has spoken more frequently in the House on Colonial matters, especially those of East and Central Africa. Until he was given Ministerial office he was once he was Chairman of the British Colonial Bureau.

He held the post of Parliamentary Secretary of the Cambridge Trades Council until 1931, then Labour M.P. from 1933 to 1935, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union from 1939 to 1942, and the organising secretary of the Workers' Travel Association until he entered the Government last year. He has been Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Minister of Labour and National Service, and on August of last year was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

He is a graduate of Jesus College, Oxford, a past Vice-Chancellor of the British Institute of Adult Education, former President of the International Federation of Commercial Employees, and has at various times been a member of the Metropolitan Water Board, of the Admiralty, the Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Labour Party, Imperial College, the Labour Education League, and the National Congress of Organisations of the Colonies.

Mr. Ivor Thomas

Mr. Ivor Thomas, of Aberystwyth, who has been Secretary of the Labour Party in South Wales since 1935 and educated at the London University, where he won distinction in sports, representing the University in various sports, at cross-country, running, and football, for three successive years. In 1926 he was elected to the Welsh International cross-country team.

From 1927 to 1932 he was in the editorial staff of the *Free Press*, then for two years chief leader writer of the news *Glancote*, and is the author of "Ways by Words," "Gladstone at Lawdards," "Cecil in the New Era," and other works. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the Royal Fusiliers and served from 1940 to 1942 with the Royal Norfolk Regiment, becoming a Captain in 1941.

As Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation he pushed the Civil Aviation Bill through the Commons earlier this year with marked success. He has been deeply interested in Colonial affairs for a number of years.

Mr. George Hall, who surrenders his seat in the House of Commons as First Lord of the Admiralty, is to be made a Viscount, thus becoming the first Viscount of the House, where he is expected to be the Secretary of the new Defence Ministry.

Mr. George Hall, who was born in 1881, he started his working life in 1906 at 12 years of age, became a check-weigher in 1913, and was elected to Parliament in 1922 for the Aberystwyth division, which he has since represented. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1929 to 1931, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1940-42; Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, 1942-43; then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for

Foreign Affairs, and since August, 1945, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Both he and Mr. Creech Jones have shown themselves readily accessible, willing to listen to all sides of a case, and prepared to take a firm stand against pressure from members of their own party whose views are not in accordance with their Colonial knowledge.

When his constituents in the Aberdare division recently subscribed about £2,000 as a gift for Mr. Hall in recognition of his long and devoted service to that district, he used the whole of the money to establish a fund for compensating for children from that part of the district.

Mrs. Hall's first husband, whose elder son was killed in the war while serving in the Royal Navy and the younger son a Boston ship liberty officer.

Editorial comment on the Ministerial change appears under "Matters of Moment."

New Ministry of Finance

Richard A. S. Wright

Mr. T. A. Wilson has just been sworn in as Minister of Finance, a member of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, by Sir Robert Hudson, Governor-General of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wilson, who is a member of the Labour Party, is unable to accept a seat in the Labour Party Government except as a private Member of Parliament, has offered to resign his seat in the House of Commons, which has been accepted.

Mr. Wilson's resignation will follow, which Mr. Whitehead will contest with the full support of Mr. Wilson.

In 1930 Mr. Wilson was returned for Llanelli North as a Labour Party member with a majority of 239 votes, during his absence on active service in the war. Mr. P. F. Wilson, former vice-chairman of the constituency and retained the seat for the United Party. Mr. Wilson was again returned in the last election in April, 1945, but was again unsuccessful, retaining Llanelli South against Mr. J. B. Preece, former Rhondda Labour Party who was returned with a majority of 94 votes.

Born in 1905 in the British colony of Zanzibar, where his father, Sir Beilham Wilson, held a diplomatic appointment, Mr. Wilson was educated at Strewsbury College and at Cambridge University in Rhodesia, in 1928 and entered the Civil Service in 1930. At one time a leading figure in the Zanzibar Association and the Eastern Zanzibar Corporation, Mr. Wilson gave useful service as a member of the committee of inquiry into costs of distribution of oil by the Government in 1935.

After the outbreak of war Mr. Wilson went to England and joined the Royal Army Service Corps. Later he was posted to West Africa, where he held immediate staff positions, receiving the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1939 he returned to England and was selected for Staff College training in America under the exchange scheme between the British and the American Armies.

In March, 1945, Mr. Wilson was released from the Army and for four months during the absence of Mr. J. L. Langan, O.K. Keefe, acted in the capacity of Chief Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. During his period of absence Mr. Wilson had taken an active part in the launching of the Fairbridge Memorial College farm scheme and on his return to Rhodesia he has assisted in stimulating the opinion on the question of immigration.

Maintenance of Imperial Preference

Unanimous Resolution of Conservative Conference

THAT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE must be maintained in the interests of the unity of the Empire was unanimously resolved on Friday last by the Conservative Party Conference meeting in Blackpool, presided over by LORD ASHLEIGH, V.C., who moved the resolution, said that a powerful assault upon the principle of Imperial Preference was again being made from across the Atlantic. It might almost seem that there were powerful men in the United States who still thought that George the Third reigned in this country and that Lord North was the Prime Minister.

It may seem surprising that a great nation, which has ceased to have any doubts of its security and freedom from fear to the extent and conduct of the British Empire, should seek to create opportunities of harassing and humiliating its ancient Empire.

Relations with America

It was more calculated to embitter our relations with the United States than any interference by them in our relations with the Dominions and the Colonial Empire, and the Conservative Party should resolve its determination to fight for the maintenance of Imperial Preference.

THE REV. HON. L. S. AMERY, former Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies, who was given a great welcome, said *inter alia*:

"The issue of Imperial Preference—to which I have since most of my life, and in which I believe ever since, been more firm to-day than when I began more than 40 years ago—touches all of life at home and our relations with the world."

"We are keeping our head just above water, and are comfortably off luxuriously, in part by an American surplus which must run out very soon, and in part by a balance of trade in what to-day is a sphere of market."

"What is the position of our country in the world when other countries have recovered markets and can hold their own markets, when the competition of the American surplus may be even more formidable than it is to-day, and when we shall have to face the competition of those whose standards of life are lower than our own?"

"Can we afford to cast aside the great shelter of our trade, which takes more than half our production? It would be madness to take our chance in such a catch-up world competition for everybody."

Good Bye to Standard of Living

"In that case, I would say good-bye to our standard of living here, good-bye to the sources of revenue which support our social services, good-bye to the peace with which we had accustomed us to the peace of the world."

"What the United States wants is a new system of economic cooperation, whether through preference bids, or in any other way. This means that the British Empire should be broken up, with the Dominions and Colonies becoming economic tributaries of the U.S.A."

"The present demand and ought to be rejected, even if it has not been rejected. It has been humiliated and put as the price of a mess of pottage by the Americans."

"There is danger of a head-on conflict between two irreconcilable economic policies—the totalitarianism of Russia, and the free-trade laissez faire economic anarchy advocated by the United States. The only way to prevent that danger coming to a head is in between those two extremes we can build up stable groups of nations, each with its own economic, political, and defensive organizations. We provide a group of that

sort, and in that sense our Commonwealth is a model for the future of the world."

In Zurich, Mr. Churchill made a speech which I believe history may reckon as the greatest speech in his life (cheers), in which he said that the rebuilding of a united Europe was the best hope for European recovery and for world peace. "But if we sell the pass here for Imperial Preference we also sell the pass for the future of Europe." (Loud cheers.)

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, the President of the Party, M.P. for Bristol West, and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the nation had a right to criticize the course of the members of the British Commonwealth and to make arrangements between themselves. "Imperial Preference they had adopted had never been a disadvantage to the world as a whole. Few of its critics across the Atlantic realized the fact."

"Why was it that salt-water-made men, a difference to the local system? Why was it that Americans, with their own boundaries could have a right to enter and sell almost entirely the rest of the world? Why was it that the British Empire, because it was separated by the ocean, might not have a similar arrangement?"

"The present position was dangerous. The vote of confidence given in the House in favour of the Washington Agreement and the loan were given on a firm statement by the Government that acceptance did not commit any course of definite reduction or less, or abolition of Imperial Preference, but proposed only to continue the discussion on the possibility of some reduction of the preference margins to permit of a more level trade competition by the United States and other countries. I believe would break the same system, and what came with the change was a question of how far it could be carried out. It would be a question of the extent of the Empire agreement."

Policy of Empire Preference

Imperial Preference was not a United Kingdom policy, but a British Empire policy, not imposed on the Dominions, but shared with it. Any reduction of preference margins to permit of a more level trade competition would be a question of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the United Kingdom. This country and the Dominions would find one of its chief hopes in the Colonial Empire, with its 60,000,000 people, whose standards of life was low and capable of great improvement. "If that market we should find an outlet for a great proportion of those manufactures which we had to sell in order to live."

"I cannot believe," Mr. Stanley concluded, "that there is any agreement which could compensate, even materially, for the abolition of Imperial Preference. There is no material advantage which could compensate us for the weakening of the bonds of Empire and the gradual destruction of our power and prosperity."

The Conference adopted a resolution proposed by SIR PETER MACDONALD, M.P., pledging the Conservative Party to the political, social and economic development of the Colonial Empire.

Trade Talks in London

Empire preference, and the effect of its abolition or substantial modification on various parts of the British Commonwealth if brought about in the supposed interests of world trade was the main subject discussed at the Empire Trade talks which were opened in London on Thursday by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade. United Kingdom delegates included Mr. J. Meade (Cabinet Office, Economic Section) and Sir Gerald Clauson, of the Colonial Office. Southern Rhodesia was represented by the High Commissioner,

(Continued on page 172)

The Need for Non-Native Element in Africa

Sir Wilfrid Woods' Fiscal Survey of East Africa

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION can only be measured by establishing the relationship between individual incomes and taxes at different income levels in terms of money and when staff becomes available material for the necessary statistics should be collected with this object in view. Attempts to estimate the collective burden of taxation on a racial basis are not likely to serve any useful purpose.

The importance to African development of the non-Native element in East Africa can scarcely be exaggerated. Wilfrid is the duty of the State to exact contribution to revenue according to the individual's ability to pay, the danger of over-taxing must not be lost sight of and if possible, once the rates of taxation have been fixed, they should not be changed for say five years.

The taxable capacity of East Africa is dependent on the solution of many purely local problems, perhaps the most important of which is the agrarian problem which cannot be solved without positive and drastic measures on the part of the East African Governments.

Increase in Taxable Capacity

Serious attempts to implement modern ideas on Colonial development will require vast surpluses of money, and the danger of over-estimating the rate of expansion of revenue as a result of expenditure on development is very real. An increase of taxable capacity as a result of schemes of economic development is unlikely to be appreciable within the next 10 years.

None of the East African territories has, nor is likely for a long period to have, sufficient taxable capacity to provide more than a fraction of the funds required for universal African education even up to a relatively low standard. Only slow progress in this direction will be possible.

Primary production is likely to be largely dependent on local capital and the accumulation of capital by the producer is necessary for the growth of productive capacity. The need for state activities involving heavy expenditure is cogent in East Africa, however, as it is elsewhere, and although direct taxation must tend to retard the growth of private capital, it is essential in the interests both of revenue and of equity.

The Native poll tax is regressive in character but the substitution in the near future of some form of African income tax would present considerable practical difficulty. Nor do I believe it would be practicable to increase direct taxation sufficiently to replace loss of revenue which would result from the abolition of the poll tax. Even in the interests of a more equitable distribution of the burden of Native taxation, it would be a mistake to do anything to discourage the Native from taxing himself.

If a poll tax is not the method of carrying on the work, money determines the level of taxation, but efforts to achieve economy in administrative methods are always worth while. I recommend that office systems and cost-accounting methods be studied, possibly by the statistical service of the Government's Comptroller, with the object of advising the Governments in regard to improvements in administrative methods.

Customs and Excise Duties

On a review of the development of customs policy and practice, the question of expediency from a fiscal point of view, of a single customs department for all three territories presented itself. Complete amalgamation would have some obvious administrative advantages, but there would not be of great fiscal importance. I am content to concentrate on the possible effects of such a change, rather than on the

Under present conditions the imports tariff achieved its object as a revenue tax and is reasonably just in its incidence. The present balance of the customs tariff has not been unduly disturbed by the war-time surcharges, except in relation to cotton piece goods and textiles, which commodities in the budgets of the poorer classes in regard to which I have recommended that the surcharges should not be perpetuated.

The excess of the customs duty over excise duty regarded as a measure of protection afforded to any taxable commodity is negligible. The excise duties tend to be a whole, social, racial, distribution and cannot be said to be oppressive.

Where prices are considerably more stable than they are at present, a reduction might be made to extending the list of dutiable goods to include alcohol. There is no sufficient reason for this.

The surcharges on the customs duties on the following items 25 to 28, 31(c), 36 and 39(b) should be incorporated in the basic tariff for the purchase of the raw materials on any commodity included in the other items should be suppressed and when a considerable surplus of that commodity becomes available. If these changes had been operative during 1946, the estimates of customs revenue for that year would probably have been reduced by the following sums:—Kenya, £95,000; Uganda, £35,000; Tanganyika, £22,000.

Assuming that for the raw materials the purchasing prices of the East African territories are not deteriorating, I estimate that the annual revenue from customs duties in that period will be Kenya, £2,042,000; Uganda, £1,040,000; Tanganyika, £1,161,000.

These duties, including the war-time increases, are not excessive and allow room for an immediate increase of some of them. The excise duty on spirits should be increased (from 16 to 4s. 4d.) as per hundred weight on 40 to 20 cwt. a pound, and for 1946 on every 100 gallons of wort produced. In the case of spirits, the surcharges on beer to be simultaneously suppressed. In the case of tobacco and other manufactures the present surcharges should be incorporated in the basic tariff.

No Reduction in Consumption

These increases will not result in any appreciable reduction in consumption. Had they been introduced at the beginning of 1946 the estimates of excise revenue for that year might have been increased as follows:—Kenya by 284,000; Uganda by 145,000 and Tanganyika by 227,300.

I estimate that the average annual revenue from excise duties during the period 1947-1951 will be as follows:—Kenya, £307,300; Uganda, £144,600; Tanganyika, £137,600.

The average annual revenue from customs and excise duties combined over the next five years may be expected to be as follows:—If my recommendations are adopted:—Kenya, £2,875,000; Uganda, £1,525,000; Tanganyika, £1,598,000.

Subject to the possibility of rapid changes in existing economic circumstances, the measure of protection afforded to both established and potential industries will continue to be adequate if the present customs and excise duties are modified in accordance with my recommendations and subject to effective price control arrangements. It will not seriously disturb the cost structure of East African territories. Changing economic circumstances may at any time require the reconsideration of all the customs and excise duties.

Complete withdrawal of the income tax is neither practicable nor desirable and there is very little demand for such a step. There is a need of capital for both industrial development and expansion of primary production, but this does not compel acceptance of suggestions made to me that profits, which the primary producer has put back into development or expansion, or have earmarked for those purposes, should be specially exempt from taxation.

It would be equitable to deduct from taxable profits an annual allowance representing diminishing capacity of land attributable to particularly inspired over-production, if it was practical to distinguish between such over-production and over-production otherwise inspired, but it is impracticable to distinguish the one from the other or to measure the consequences of either in terms of capital or annual output of money.

The recently published proposals of the Commissioner of Income Tax for extended depreciation and other allowances in respect of capital expenditure should be adopted.

Reasons are given for not supporting suggestions made to me for such changes in existing methods of calculating tax payable that the consequences of variability of prices to the recipients of such incomes would be mitigated.

The method now in force of spreading capital expenditure on the production of coffee for purposes of calculating a more or less comparable method could lawfully and equitably be

Being extracts from an original report by Sir Wilfrid Woods into the taxation systems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

applied to other permanent crops, but not to ordinary farming operations.

Suggestions for the extension of the period of six years during which losses may be carried forward and for special allowances in respect of old standing debts were made to me but were not supported by what in my opinion are sufficient reasons.

Suggestions were made to me involving special allowances to reduce the tax consequences of "forced" sales of live stock, where the owner has elected to pay tax on gross receipts, but stock owners wishing to protect themselves from such consequences should adopt the "balance sheet" method of calculating chargeable income.

It is not practicable at present to say confidently when income tax evasion takes place, or to estimate its fiscal consequences, but with adequate additions to the trained staff of the income tax department it should be quite practicable to do both and to contain successful evasion within normal limits. A local training scheme is an urgent necessity and some of the candidates selected for training should have a knowledge of the languages in which the majority of Asian traders keep their books.

Maintenance of substantially identical income tax laws in the three territories is in the interest of all of them, and it is possible even the existing minor differences should be removed.

Income Tax Not Excessive

The weight of the burden of income tax payable in Kenya is not excessive and, in combination with a scheme of allowances, the existing rate can be made a reasonable and equitable contribution of the burden. Financial considerations should not be an adoption of suggestions that would increase the tax rates or reduce them.

The existing scheme of personal allowances should be retained but with modifications noted below.

The present allowance in respect of children should be designated "children's maintenance allowance" and a similar allowance to be described as "children's education allowances" should be given. The latter should be limited to the school tuition fees actually paid, but should not exceed £50 for each child or £200 in all.

A further improvement suggested by the Commission is to adopt the British Kingdom system of relief in respect of annuities and similar premiums, under which such relief is given in the form of a deduction from tax. If so done, the present method of deducting the allowance from "chargeable income" arriving at "chargeable income" is anomalous in comparison with certain income points. The United Kingdom method should

be applied to East Africa in such a way as to give some increase of assistance to taxpayers at the lower and middle income tax levels without giving excessive tax remission to those at the higher levels.

Assuming the adoption of my recommendations, I estimate that during the next five years income tax should produce an annual average cash yield of £1,000,000 in Kenya, £300,000 in Uganda, and £400,000 in Tanganyika.

The present complicated arrangements under which African Post Office finance is distributed between three territorial budgets should be replaced by one Post Office budget for the three territories with a corresponding system of accounts. The abolition of existing Post Office telegraph and telephone assets is an essential prerequisite of the change proposed and arrangements should be made for such a valuation.

The territorial postal administration, which will have to be set up to operate postal services on the basis of a single budget should have the opportunity of the merged commercial enterprise to meet its own operating costs, providing its own funds for investments and accumulating adequate general reserves for development funds.

Provision should be made to regulate interest rates so as to discover interest rates which would permit a sound capital structure, and on any new capital raised in the territory. It should be assumed that the interest would be supplied by the taxpayer. The time of the transfer to the new organization should be the value of the initial capital share, but the method of calculating interest, but replacement value should be used in contributions for replacement funds.

The organization should conduct its operations on a cost basis, but may exceed the extent to which the three territories undertake to subsidize from their national sources non-profitable operations required in the national interest.

Surplus revenue left after meeting operating, depreciation and debt charges and after making normal provision for a reserve should be used either for supplementing the betterment fund or stabilization of rates, but should not be used as a substitute for taxation.

The three Governments should pay for services rendered to them by the organization, such payments being calculated on a statistical basis.

Pending reorganization of the department and a more realistic view of existing rates and policies postal, telegraph and telephone charges should be left unaltered unless any other reason for an immediate alteration should present itself.

[A formal comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

East Africa the Centre of Man's Evolution

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's Assessment of his Discoveries in Kenya

THE EARLIEST KNOWN well-defined members of the great family to which men, monkeys and apes belong were found in Egypt in deposits which belong to that chapter of the earth's history which the geologists call Oligocene. Members of this stock have been found in various parts of Europe, and in India, these fossils belonging to the second half of the long chapter of the earth's history called the Miocene and to the next chapter in the sequence—the Pliocene.

But there was a big gap. We did not know the story of the early part of the Miocene chapter was concerned. It is that very important gap that we have begun to fill in our work in East Africa. It is important because that was about the time when the main stems which gave rise to men, monkeys and apes had come into existence as separate entities.

In 1931 Dr. A. C. Hopwood, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, was in Kenya Colony with me and found some very interesting but fragmentary fossilized remains of apes at a place called Koru. By studying the other fossil remains of better-known extinct animals found in the same deposits, the geologists and Paleontologists were able to establish that these new fossils of the ape group did in fact belong to that time. In 1942 and again in 1946 I and some of my colleagues found deposits of the same period on the island of Rusinga in Lake Victoria and in several other places not far from Koru.

The most recent of these discoveries, and of an unusually well-preserved jaw of an ape-like creature which Dr. Hopwood had named Proconsul, and a large part of another jaw belonging to the genus of fossil apes which we had named Xenopithecus.

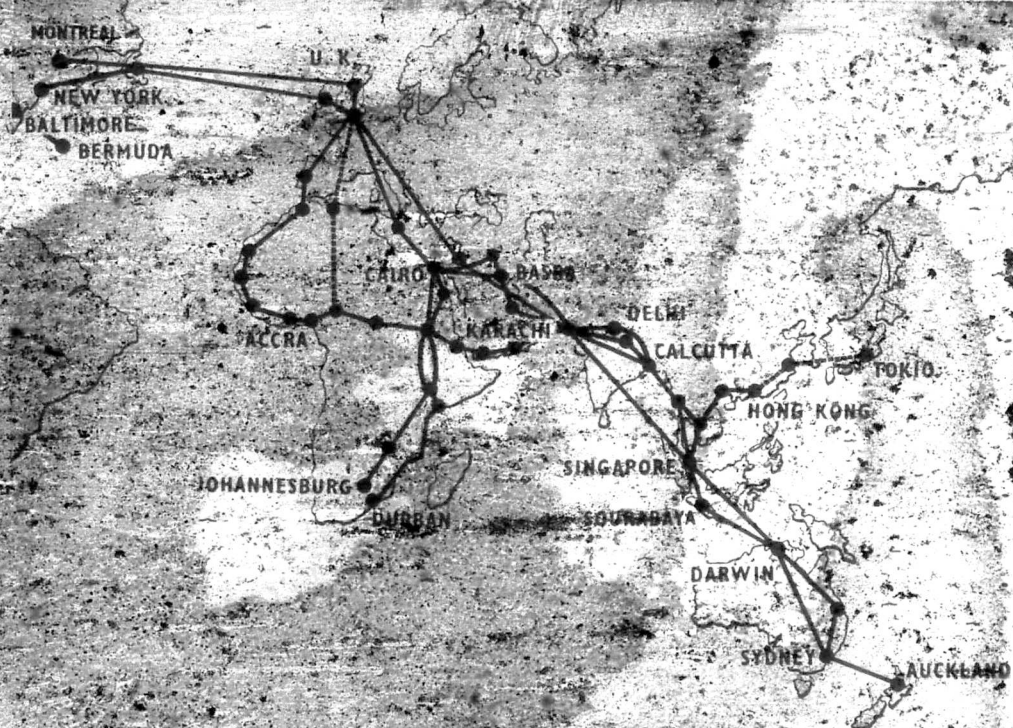
Dr. Hopwood, basing his view on the fragmentary material of 1931, believed the Proconsul was very closely related with the chimpanzees, possibly even an ancestor of theirs. But the new jaw of Proconsul—which remember, is about six and a half years old—exhibits a number of characteristics which tend to suggest that, instead of being an ancestral chimpanzee, it belongs to a creature not very far removed from the ancestral stock from which man himself has been derived.

Birthplace of Man

But there is something more interesting still about the fossils from these lower Miocene deposits in Kenya. For years geologists have speculated as to the place where the evolution of man and man-like apes took place. To do this, the representatives of the great apes, the gorilla and the chimpanzee, are found only in Africa, while the other two kinds of great ape, the gibbon and the orang-utan are found in the Far East, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo and Java. This strange distribution of the living apes coupled with the fact that much fossil ape material had been found in northern India, led many scientists to believe that perhaps the Central Asian region lying midway between Africa and the Far East might prove to be the centre of ancient

Being extracts from a talk in the African Service of the B.P.C.

(Continued on page 160)



Across the world

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Dr. Leakey's Broadbill—continued

human evolution. Dr. E. G. Simpson, of New York, in a recent new classification of the mammals of the world, places the fossil ape which Hopwood calls *Xenopithecus* as belonging probably to the same stock as the orang-utans. We have also a lot of fossil jaw fragments of a little ape called *Linnopithecus* which is almost certainly closely related to the gibbons.

The finding in Kenya of very early members of the stock of the great apes which are now confined to the Far East shifts the whole focus back to Africa. When you consider, too, that the new jaw of *Proconsul* has so many characters linking it with man, exciting new possibilities are opened up and it becomes probable that we may have the real centre of evolution of the great ape and of man in East and Central Africa. A great deal more work remains to be done before we can claim this positively, but the next few years may well see discoveries which throw great light on the obscure chapters of the story of man's evolution.

South Africa too has in recent years contributed evidence which points in the same direction. There have been found in South Africa several important fossil remains of life-like creatures (recently described in detail by Professor Beaton, of Pretoria), and although these belong to a much later chapter of the earth's history than the one I have been talking about, they strongly suggest that Africa holds many of the clues to the problem of man's origin.

Period of the Stone Age

Now I turn to a much later period in the story of man's past—the last complete chapter of the earth's history, called by geologists the Pleistocene, which starts about a million years ago. By this time true man had come into existence. This is the period of the Stone Age.

A great deal is known from many parts of the world about Stone Age man, but in 1942 my wife and I had the good fortune to make a discovery which has thrown fresh light on one particular part of it—the period of the men of the great hand-axe culture. This culture, first recognized in France and dated in France dates back 250,000 years, and is certainly the most widespread of all Stone Age cultures. Up until recently no true living sites of the makers of this culture had been unearthed. Now in Kenya we have found a whole series of camp sites of these ancient hunters. The new discoveries were made at a site called *Olorgesailie*, only 4 miles from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. The area is now completely waterless, but it was on the shores of a great lake when Stone Age man was there. When the lake level rose he had to abandon his camps, hurriedly leaving hundreds of weapons strewn about. These abandoned camp sites were then covered over and sealed in by clays and silts deposited by the rising waters. After a time the lake level would drop again and man would return to camp on the new shore line, and eventually the same process was repeated several times. We have found and partially excavated a number of these old sites.

The Hand-Axe Culture

It has always been a puzzle how hand-axe man hunted the animals which formed a large part of his food. The commonest type of Stone Age tool was the hand-axe, after which the culture is named. But many of us felt certain that that was only a domestic tool, not a hunting weapon. In 1929 it was suggested that hand-axe man may have used a weapon known as the bola, but there was no positive evidence in support of this idea. The bola—a weapon still used in hunting by the Batagians and certain groups of Eskimos—consists of a combination of three or more round balls of stone fastened in little leather bags to long leather strings which are joined together. This construction is shown by the hunter at the top of a round animal, and the stone weights cause the thongs to wind round and en-

tangle the legs of the hunted beast and bring it helpless to the ground.

At *Olorgesailie* we found a number of groups of round stone balls so arranged that they strongly suggest that they were used as a bolas, and it becomes highly probable that this was indeed the hunting weapon used by the hand-axe man at this site in East Africa.

We have found fossilized bones of a good many of the animals he hunted. There were a variety about the size of the present-day rhinoceros, giant baboons nearly as big as a hippo, a large member of the giraffe family more heavily built than the giraffe of today, and with strange antlers growing from his head, birds, three-toed horses, a variety of extinct antelopes, and a very large member of the horse family.

It has always been a matter of speculation as to whether Stone Age man of the hand-axe period used fire. The bones scattered over the camp sites had always been broken open to get at the marrow, and the skulls smashed to get at the brain, but not one of the bones shows any signs of burning, nor have we found any hearths or signs or traces of ash on these sites. These facts suggest that hand-axe man ate his meat raw and had no knowledge of cooking by fire.

We have not yet found any remains of the men who made this hand-axe culture, but relatively little work has so far been possible. I think that there is every prospect that when we continue our work on a bigger scale, as we hope to do next year, we shall find fossilized remains of the men themselves.

Museums of East Africa

In the annual report for 1945 of the Stoneham Museum, Kenya, Colonel H. F. Stoneham, the founder and director, visualizes a chain of museums throughout East Africa. The historical fact Jesus in Mombasa should be suggested, be the main museum of the littoral, devoted to marine biology and coastal history, the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, should serve that part of the Highlands lying east of the Rift Valley, the Stoneham, the area west of the Rift Valley as far as Lake Victoria and the Uganda border, and the Uganda Museum in Kampala the focus of Uganda. Colonel Stoneham also argues that the future University of East Africa should be in the Trans-Nzoia or on the slopes of Mount Elgon, and not in Kampala.

Getting Ready for Tudor II

East Africa's importance as a link in the air communications of the Empire is emphasized by the recent visit to Nairobi of a party of experts detailed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to survey the route from London to Johannesburg for suitable airfields and emergency landing grounds, in readiness for the introduction of the Tudor II aircraft on this service in 1947. The party spent a considerable time inspecting East African aerodromes and among other places they visited the Mbagathi area. The party consisted of Squadron-leaders G. J. Wardrop and C. D. Waldrew and Mr. V. J. Cook (Ministry of Civil Aviation), Mr. E. R. Morgan (B.O.A.C.) and Captain Keck and Mr. J. Adam (South African Airways).

Would Be Tourists Delayed

The Kenya Association has received information from a specialist in New York, with whom the Association has maintained contact for many years, that states that there are so many people in America waiting to visit the West and East Africa that they are not being allowed from going unless their business is important as to warrant a visit. If they are not they are told to postpone all hope until 1947. The American-South Africa shipping line have 800 on their waiting list for passages to South and East Africa, and the Rubin line have 600.

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—I am looking forward to the day when intelligent education and the development of understanding will put people of my profession out of a job. —General Eisenhower.

"The only thing to be said for our system of local government is that it works." —Mr. Chuter Ede.

"Most of the evils of the world come about through the lust for power." —Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

"The British Empire is one of the greatest enslavers of human beings in the world." —Mr. Paul Robeson.

"The Germans must be re-integrated into our western system. A light must be left in the window for the progress of truth." —General Smuts.

"Firm justice is admitted; harsh justice is endured; careless justice and injustice are almost equally hated." —Mr. Lev Page, in "The Problem of Punishment."

"Our Air Force is an essential part of the nation. It is an expression of the physical and moral strength of the nation." —Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder.

"It is wonderful to open the pages of the *New Statesman* or the *Tribune*, nowadays and see them pleading for the country." —Mr. A. L. ...

An attempt to destroy the principal Russian cities and heavy industries would call forth the prompt occupation of all continental Europe by the Red Army. —Mr. Henry Wallace.

Facts are like the pieces of glass in an old-fashioned kaleidoscope: each nation, each century, each person twists the kaleidoscope differently and sees a different picture at the end of it. —Mr. E. Wedgwood.

"The Government have not moved and are not likely to be moved one inch from their declared intention to nationalize the transport services as soon as possible." —Mr. G. R. Strauss, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

Sherlock Holmes and Watson have been found out by the proletarian puritans, who are carrying out the new artistic and intellectual purges in Moscow, to be just a couple of capitalist desperadoes who devote all their time and talents to the protection of private property. —Mr. Ian Mackay.

The theory that it is necessary to get tough with the Russians has not had the result of making the Russians get tough with everybody. —*News Review*.

General MacArthur seems to be respected by the Japanese who have transferred to him much of the veneration and worship previously concentrated on the Emperor. —*National News Letter*.

Immortal lines are put into the mouths of the men who watch cricket; they cease to be ordinary bus-catching mortals and seem to acquire the memories of elephants and the inspiration and vocabulary of Old Testament prophets. —Mr. Michael Meyer.

One of your poets once suggested—quite libellously, I think—that the rolling English drunkard made the rolling English road; but the winding and twisting come actually from two things; following the contours of the land, which is always the line of least resistance, and respecting historical landmarks, even if to an outsider they seem accidental and foolish. —Mr. Lewis Mumford, in a broadcast talk on the British character.

Parling shot.—Protected houses are awfully draughty. —Mr. T. Groom, speaking at the Conservative Party Conference.



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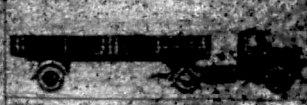
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PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN F. W. FISHER has been appointed Inspector of Agriculture in the Sudan.

A son has been born to LIEUT. GENERAL SIR L. HEATH and MRS. HEATH, of Nairobi.

MR. W. H. GUNSON, of Eldama Ravine, Kenya, has arrived in this country and is staying near Penzance.

MISS C. STROUD has been appointed a member of the Native Filias Consensus Board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. H. W. PACKHAM, District Officer, Pemba, has been appointed Senior District Officer in charge Pemba.

MR. G. N. HOUAY, a well-known advocate in Tanganyika, and Greek Consul for the Territory, is staying in Broadstairs, Kent.

A son has been born to MR. and MRS. IAN BAMFORD, of Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Bamford was formerly Miss Buhay-Walton.

MR. A. H. THOMSON, MR. H. J. MILLAR and MR. T. E. JAGER have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born to MR. and MRS. K. BLOOMER, of Kenya. Mrs. Bloomer was formerly Miss Louise Bilyard-Leake.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN has confirmed that he will tour East Africa next spring on his way to Australia and New Zealand.

MR. E. MARVILLE, of the Colonial Office, is a member of the British delegation to the International Law Conference which opened on Tuesday in London.

COLONEL ALFRED HENSON, on his release from the Army, has become a partner in the banking firm of Ullmann and Co., who have East African interests.

MR. S. M. SOWERBY and MISS DAPHNE DENNER, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. S. Butler, of Kiambu, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

THE VENERABLE PAUL O'BRIEN, C.M.S., Archdeacon of the Southern Sudan, recently addressed a meeting of the St. Albans Deapery branch of the Church Missionary Society.

MR. K. M. GDOBENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will address the Royal African Society in London on October 29 on "Rhodesia: Boldly Ahead."

MR. CHARLES ENLOW, U.S. Agricultural Attaché in the Union of South Africa, is visiting Southern Rhodesia to study soil conservation and agricultural methods generally.

HAILE SELASSIE, the Emperor of Ethiopia, has ordered two Dove aircraft from the De Havilland aircraft works at Hatfield. The Dove, fitted as an 8 or 11-seater, costs £13,000.

MR. A. F. BOYTON has retired from the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service. He joined the Mines Department in 1911, transferred to the Law Department a year later, and served as a magistrate in most of the towns in the Colony.

MR. HUMBERT SAVAGE, a well-known Baptist lay preacher in the Wells district, has been appointed inspector of works in East Africa. He is a son of the Rev. F. G. Savage, a Baptist pastor at Crewkerne and previously at Cheddar.

CANON S. J. CHRISTLOW, who has been helping in the parish of St. Paul, Swindon, in the Diocese of Bristol, since his return from Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed incumbent of the combined parishes of Christon and Loxton, in the Mendip Hills.

MR. S. ROUTER, divisional roads engineer in the Gwelo district of Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 20 years' service. He played a prominent part in the initiation and development of the strip road system, and did remarkable work on the construction of Gumbetown R.F. station.

MR. R. ASHTON-HARTLEY, the well-known City accountant, who is an alternate member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is the new Chairman of Petroleum Ltd., recently formed to develop the Cataract process for the production of hydrocarbons from sea oil. The Finance Corporation for Industry is subscribing for shares to the value of £100,000, and a similar sum is being placed privately by two leading City houses.

DR. JOAN LAMBLEIGH, until recently a medical officer of the International Red Locust Control, in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, is at present on leave in this country. When she returns she will be medical officer at the Mpanda lead mine, where her husband, Mr. Joseph Pett, is compound manager.

THEY COMMANDEER (A) D. J. WHEATLEY, R.N., only son of the late Ernest Frederick Wheatley, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and elder son of Mrs. Ernest Hartley, and MISS AUDREY MARGARET THOMAS, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald B. Thomas, have announced their engagement.

MR. KENNETH BAKER, Lecturer in Geography at Liverpool University, has been appointed resident tutor in geography at Makerere College, Uganda. He is the founder of the Liverpool Association for the Education of Coloured People, which has now closed after 18 years' work having been taken over by another House.

AD. CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROWN, a Polish soldier and aviator, when he fell from a ladder at his home, Cottingham House, Brackley, Northamptonshire, last week. The Oxfordshire aviator, who is 65 years of age, is receiving treatment for six broken ribs and a broken shoulder blade, but has stated that his condition is satisfactory.

DR. RICHARD M. MORRIS, for the past 12 years senior medical officer in Bulawayo of the Southern Rhodesian Government, and medical superintendent of Bulawayo Hospital, has left to take up a new appointment in Salisbury. He was presented with a gold wrist watch by the hospital staff and a silver cigarette case by local medical practitioners.

PROFESSOR PATRICK ABERCROMBY, Professor of Town Planning, London University, who visited Addis Ababa earlier in the year to advise the Emperor of Ethiopia on the replanning of his capital, has been appointed President of the International Relations of Architects, subject to review when the new International Union of Architects is formed.

MR. W. E. ARNOLD, Public Relations Officer at Rhodesia House, London, attended the International Conference of National Tourist Organizations in London last week as delegate for Southern Rhodesia. MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner, who was to have represented East Africa, was unable to attend as he flew to America at short notice. East Africa was therefore not represented.

MR. A. J. DON-SMALL, a director and general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has been elected Deputy Chairman of the board. He is this year's President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and was President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce last year. MR. G. M. WALLER, deputy general manager of the company, has been appointed to a seat on the board of two of its subsidiaries, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

East African Office

Recent callers at the East African Office in London include: Mr. and Mrs. Broomeham, Mr. J. J. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Davis, Mr. H. G. Dean, Mr. A. S. Folkes, Mr. J. H. Harrold, Mr. R. J. Harrold, Mr. John Leigh, Mr. R. Lochry, Mr. A. Morrison, Major H. Stüss, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sumnerfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Walker, and Mr. J. Waller.

Obituary

The Rev. F. W. Crawford

THE REV. F. W. CRAWFORD, D.D., an old resident of Kenya, died on September 27. After four years of work in Canada he went to Kenya in 1902 as a U.M.A. missionary and remained in 1934. His principal centres of work were in Mombasa and the Kilimanjaro region. He had many European and African friends and was, on his passing, a few years ago he married the only daughter of the first Bishop of Mombasa, the Rev. Canon W. O. Peel, who had been for many years a friend of himself and his first wife. Until recently Mr. Crawford was Rector of Wilcombe with Benthara, but had to resign after two very serious operations, which in view of his courage and cheerfulness, there can be widespread sympathy with his widow, son and daughter.

Captain W. Morton Betts

CAPTAIN W. MORTON BETTS, a former Commodore of the Elton Castle Line, who retired in January, 1936, has died at the age of 74. He joined the Company in 1895 and received his first command in 1913 when he was appointed to the *GRAND CASTLE*. After serving in various cargo and intermediate vessels, he was promoted to the sea service. Among others he commanded the *REINDEER*, *CASTLE ARNHEM*, *CASTLE CAROLINE*, *CASTLE WINCHESTER*, *CASTLE NORWICH* and *CASTLE*.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD JAMES CAMPBELL THOMPSON of the Royal Army Medical Corps, died last week at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, aged 66. He was commissioned in 1905 and seconded to the Egyptian Army from 1910 to 1913 for work with the Sudan Sleeping Sickness Commission.

MRS. ANNE MAE CROSFORD, widow of F. J. Croxford of Eldoret, has died in Nairobi at the age of 83.

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Pre-History Congress in Nairobi
Many Well-Known Scientists to Attend

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE in the Colonial Office last week, Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who is organising the Pan-African Congress on Pre-History to be held in Nairobi in January next, announced further details in connexion with plans for the Congress.

Dr. Leakey defined the period of pre-history as starting from the time when true hominids were evolved into a tool-making creature to the time when he first started using metal. This period is usually estimated to stretch from 4,000,000 years ago to 3,000 B.C. and is sometimes known as the Stone Age.

The formal opening of the Congress will take place on Tuesday, January 14, when Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, will welcome the delegates and open the proceedings, which will be held in the Town Hall, Nairobi.

Before the opening session the delegates, who number 70 and come from all parts of the world, will spend three days touring Kenya. They will visit some of the more important archaeological and geological sites in a 900-mile tour by car. On Sunday, January 19, a visit will be made to the Olorosailie prehistoric site on the floor of the Rift Valley, about 43 miles from Nairobi. This is one of the richest sites of the great hand-axe culture ever found.

After their discussions the delegates will spend a week visiting various sites of interest in Tanganyika including the Ngongoro Crater, Oldway Gorge and the rock paintings in the Misese-Cheke area. Research at Oldway Gorge has yielded the complete sequence of the evolutionary stages of the hand-axe culture. The delegates will be the first scientists to examine some very important rock and cave paintings in Tanganyika.

One session has been set aside for discussion of the "Prehistoric" jaw and the fossil ape remains discovered on Rusinga Island, off the shore of Lake Victoria. On this small island there have been found in the last 14 years more fossil ape remains than in the whole of the rest of the world put together.

Distinguished Delegates

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the Congress are Professor Le Gros Clarke, Professor of Human Anatomy at Oxford University; Professor Dorothy Garrod, the first woman to hold a chair at Liverpool University and joint director of the archaeological expedition to Mount Carmel in 1929-1934; Professor King and Dr. Kenneth Oakley, of the Natural History Museum.

France will send Professor L. Abbe Breuil, known as "the father of pre-history"; Professor Arambourg, who has done much research in northern Ethiopia; Professor Vallois, a leading authority on fossil man; Professor Simeon, prominent in the French Colonial scientific world; and Professor R. Vauflroy, an expert on pre-history in North Africa.

Professor C. Van Riet Lowe, Director of Archaeological Survey in South Africa, Dr. Du Toit, Director of Geological Survey and one of the foremost geologists in the world, Dr. R. Broome of Pretoria, and other South African scientists will attend. The Union is able to send such a large delegation because of the great personal interest shown in the Congress by General Smuts. From the Sudan will come Mr. A. J. Arkell, the Commissioner of Archaeology and Geology, and Dr. Andrews and Faybi has nominated two delegates. Spain will send three and Italy two.

Dr. Nilsson, who will head the delegation from Sweden, has done original work of Pleistocene geology in East Africa, including Ethiopia. Five delegates are expected from the United States, including Dr. Henry Field, of the Field Museum, Chicago, and Dr. Movius, of Harvard University.

Cost of Famine Relief Questions by Kenya M.L.C.

Sir Alfred Vincent, leader of the non-official members in Kenya Legislative Council, was recently asked by the Executive Council of the Kenya Electors' Union to press Government for a reply to the following questions:

(a) What is the approximate cost each year to the taxpayer involved in the sale of foodstuffs at a special price in Native areas as famine relief?

(b) Is any famine relief given without payment in any area?

(c) Is there any obligation on the part of the recipients of relief to undertake work, either for the community or in the ordinary course of employment, in return for such relief?

A reply has been received from Government stating that the cost of subsidized foodstuffs for famine relief for the last three years was: 1943, £17,108; 1944, £139,182; 1945, £89,210. The only area where food is now supplied below the normal controlled price is in Machakos district which for the last few years has not been self-supporting. The issues amount to about 3½ lb. per head per week, or one-third of a normal full ration.

Food for famine relief is issued in Turkana, where emergency provision is made for certain aged women and children when local supplies of fish are not available. During 1945, 100 bags were issued.

In the Machakos district large bush-clearing schemes are being undertaken and labour is paid partly in cash and partly with food.

The British S.S. *MOBASA* will dock at Newcastle tomorrow to discharge a cargo of sisal from East Africa. A sister ship, S.S. *MANTOLA*, is expected to dock at Sunderland on October 26.

Nile Floods and Sennar Dam Sudan Corrects False Reports

Exaggerated reports having appeared in some sections of the Egyptian Press concerning the recent Nile floods, the Sudan Government have found it necessary to issue a bulletin stating the facts.

They point out that communication was maintained at all times between Khartoum and Omdurman, and deny reports that the distress caused by the floods resulted in considerable black-market activity, and that the Sennar dam sustained damage or that the floods revealed weak spots and bad design.

The dam was designed to pass a flood 25% heavier than this year's, and the sluices in fact passed 17% more water than they were designed for, the result being the deepening of the river bed at the base of the dam. The ill-effects of such deepening are offset by heavy granite and concrete aprons, which are inspected by divers after every flood.

Air Tour for Sisal Labour

Travelling in an Auster aircraft, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, is making an extensive tour of the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa to investigate the possibilities of extending the present system of importing labour for the sisal industry. The Tanganyika sisal industry pays higher wages than on the Katanga copper belt and more than double those paid in the Congo and Portuguese East Africa. Before the war Africans came many hundreds of miles from other territories to obtain work on the estates and Mr. Hitchcock aims to encourage this migrant labour still more by providing a proper organization with rest camps and transport. Recently about 250 families have been brought from Kibanda Urundi and the arrival of more is hoped for.

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Letters to the Editor

Ruins of a Civilization Italian Destruction in Ethiopia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—The article which was published in your issue of September 12 under the title "The Ruins of a Civilization" is a typical example of criticism of the Government and people of Ethiopia by visitors who compare it with a well-ordered British Colony which has not been devastated by six years of war. It is always easy to lay down any Government by describing its failings and pointing to mention its progressive achievements and successes.

The campaign of aggression in 1935-36 was followed by five years of continual guerrilla warfare during which Italian punitive expeditions burned many villages and monasteries. The official claim for war damages filed by the Ethiopian Government against Italy at the Paris Conference gives a list of war damages which include 42,000 houses and huts and 2,000 churches, monasteries, schools, etc. destroyed, besides some 13,000,000 cattle and some live stock. The number of persons killed in action and executed by the Italians is given as 700,000.

During the campaign of liberation in 1941 the retreating Italians destroyed, not only many bridges, but their own buildings. Others were looted and destroyed during the period of disorder which followed the campaign of liberation, while the country was under British Military Administration.

Like all non-industrialized countries, Ethiopia is dependent on foreign technicians for all specialized services and especially for the economic development which is being undertaken now that the cessation of the war will stop import of supplies being imported. There are many highly educated Ethiopians in administrative and diplomatic posts, but the young Ethiopians, trained as engineers and doctors, died during the Italian occupation, most of them deliberately murdered by the Italians.

Finally, may I refer to a sentence in your leader, in which you say: "This report seems melancholy, testy, moody and we are witnessing yet another plunge into barbarism and apathy." A very different impression is conveyed by the book by Mrs. Christine Safford, "Ethiopia under Haile Selassie," which is reviewed in the same issue of your journal. Your readers might remember the present state of disorder and insecurity in Greece and Burma and other countries swept by war. Nearly all British observers agree that Ethiopia, with British aid, has made a surprising recovery.

EDMUND A. BRUNDELL,
Hon. Secretary

INTERNATIONAL ETHIOPIAN ASSOCIATION

Pathern Magazine, 6/11

Conditions in Ethiopia Miss Sylvia Panthurst Replies

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, You have been made the victim of a hoax. The war of liberation in Ethiopia is but less than six months old. The Press of the world was present in the campaign. Your own pages of the period, as well as those of other newspapers, have recorded the proclamation of the Emperor of Ethiopia to his people to act with mercy towards the enemy, to give good treatment to all Italians who surrendered, and especially to cherish children, women and aged persons, not to plunder even one penny, property, nor to attack the enemy with the feeble cruelties perpetrated against the Ethiopian people but to show themselves honorable soldiers with human hearts. This noble proclamation how well it was obeyed, recorded by the Press of the world, is within recollection.

Many of those fought with the Emperor and Wengate and in other Italian campaigns as well as the Press correspondents have recorded their testimony in books and articles. Your correspondent Mr. R. N. Edmondson after five years is the first to charge the Ethiopian army with "mutilating prisoners to death." The manner and practice was common throughout the campaign, as a gross libel, not only against Ethiopian soldiers and officers, but also against British officers who took an active and leading part throughout the campaign.

Your correspondent is singularly ill-informed about affairs in Ethiopia if he is unaware that the vestiges of feudal conditions have been abolished by legal enactment. Modern legislation has abolished all charges in cash kind or kindred service upon the peasant except a single moderate land tax graduated in respect of fertile soil, fertile and poor land, while the peasant in respect of his land is never taxed. There is no compulsory tithing and no mutilation of prisoners. This is the most progressive measure.

Your correspondent's further assertion that the Amhara wants nothing to do with water, electricity and guards jealously any deposits of gold, is only a fear civilization might rush in, is easily refuted by reference to the recent Press accounts of the concession granted by the Ethiopian Government to an American firm to prospect for oil. It will be generally recollected that the contract stipulated the firm should build hospitals and schools in Ethiopia and should technical training to Ethiopians.

Your correspondent's statement that not a single article appeared in the Press about the disorders which took place in the Tigré some years ago is not correct, the matter received not a little publicity. The persons responsible secured some following, not of important personalities, because of a long period of war and enemy occupation the people were subjected to a long economic hardship, owing to the scarcity of food, cloth and the profiteering in this matter by a class of speculators by Bombay merchants.

The Italian roads, though good in appearance, were not too well surfaced. Your, sir, have published some use also passages from the *Addis Ababa* which were seized under Occupied Enemy Territory Administration auspices, reproducing the report of Arore Wido Bonaccorsi, the Fascist Inspector sent out from Rome to Ethiopia, who complained very adversely on the work of the Italian contractors.

The Ethiopian Government, according to a ruined people and an empty treasury, was compelled to reconstruct many roads and to rebuild many bridges blown up by the retreating Italians. One of these bridges was at Jimma.

In reply to your unnamed correspondent, may I point out that the British, Tsaftai Memorial Ulcer Clinic and Convalescent rest home is operating successfully there and a Swedish medical unit has recently gone out there. Jimma will grow and flourish. It is true that throughout the country Italian buildings are wearing badly. They were constructed with poor material and with inadequate foundations. As Sir Patrick Abercrombie has said, whereas the buildings erected by the British in the early 19th century are as strong as ever.

I assert that so far from "situated in the ruins of a civilization created by the Italians," the Ethiopian Government is succeeding where the Italian dictators failed. Ethiopian manufactures and agricultural products are steadily increasing while trade and revenue are steadily increasing. Some 20,000 young people are at school, within a year there will be 50,000; within two years, 75,000; within three years, 100,000; within 10 years, 800,000. There are seven secondary schools in Addis Ababa, a commercial school, a teacher training school, technical schools, etc.

Your correspondent is mistaken in believing the

Italians introduced the telephone... the reign of Menelik II in the 19th century... office school in Addis Ababa and in the army school officered by the British Military Mission to Ethiopia. Ethiopian boys are learning Morse and radio.

That the Emperor Haile Selassie seized power by a coup d'etat is false, and I would urge you to publish a suitable apology and withdrawal in the interests of good journalism. His Imperial Majesty was called by the National Council of State to serve his country at a time of great difficulty, as regent and then to the throne. His reign is due to him as a sovereign who has ever ruled his people with devotion, and has proved a loyal and a statesman of outstanding wisdom.

Yours faithfully,
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

Paris.

[EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA] far from being the victim of a hoax, as Miss Pankhurst asserts, published the independent testimony not of "a singularly ill-informed correspondent," but of one who has had exceptional opportunities of arriving at what he considers a just judgment of the state of affairs in Ethiopia to-day. It has always been our policy to allow complete freedom of expression to those who have a claim to state their views on any East of Central African matter of public interest, and Miss Blundell's remark that one statement was contradicted by another at the same issue merely indicates once more that both sides of a case may be stated in our pages. We have published dozens of similar tributes to the courage and enlightenment of leaders of the Emperor of Ethiopia, but that is not to say that we have always believed that all his actions have been wise, for he is not exempt from human fallibility, or that we regard him as typical of those whom he leads. His greatest difficulty is to find subordinates to whom he can delegate responsibility. Because he is so much better than his ministers and other senior officials, he has to do

much of the work which would otherwise be left to them, and one of the inevitable consequences of this heavy burden upon the head of the State is a time delay in the discharge of public business. The Emperor is assuredly aware of most, and perhaps all, of the shortcomings in his administration to which our correspondent directed attention, and is not likely to follow Miss Pankhurst's example in assuming that good intentions and humane proclamations automatically issue in acts which leave no room for criticism or improvement.—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

Gratitude in Africans A Missionary's Views

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, I cannot allow to pass two implications in G. S. A. S. review of "African Soldier Speaks" in your September 1946 publication.

The first is that Mr. Kakembo and his wife are ungrateful and do not show their gratitude, or what has been done for them by bringing to them own children what their parents could not do. There are, of course, selfish Africans, the not infrequent occurrence of Africans as a race is that they are not the most generous race and compare very badly with most European races. Has Your reviewer any objection to prove that Mr. Kakembo in particular is not like is not striving to help his own people?

The second implication is that the educated African has no right in demanding the white man and taking his money and property for his own personal benefit. This is a gross insult to Africans are not only for their own benefit, but some are British officials, and some are in the very small minority. I do not think the African who is young Africans desire to suppress the responsibility is sufficiently obvious to any one who has any knowledge of African affairs.

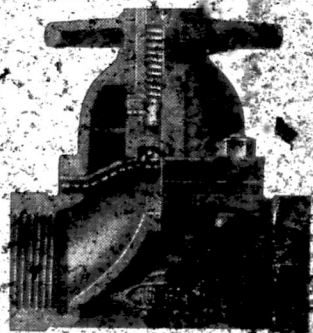
Yours faithfully,

H. M. GRACE

Mr. Grace's authority for the view that contented Africans should be expected from the immature. But however, since the point that educated Africans could not repay the debt they owe to their European mentors by helping to extend the influence of education. This does not mean seeing that their own children are well educated but actually going out into the bush and working as teachers themselves. There is ample evidence that many highly placed and educated Africans are not staying to help their own people, not the least being the 1945 Report of the Uganda Labour Commission referring to the strikes in January, the report states that the organizers, some of them highly placed, started the strikes to suit their own ends and as a part of a conspiracy to obtain office for themselves or their nominees. "There was little or no evidence," states the report, "to show that the organizers had any real interest in the wages of the workers."—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

Inter-Territorial Development

"I very much like the proposal of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the White Paper plan for the reorganization of services in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory should be amended in two major particulars at least—the substitution of nomination of non-official members of the Central Assembly in place of the election of Europeans and Indians, and a trial period of five years or so in order to avoid dangerous rigidity and the creation of undesirable precedents, especially at a time when so many vital factors are in a state of flux. I would add that in that trial period there should be concentration upon development by regions. What Eastern Africa needs above all things to-day are central and regional planning and co-ordination, with the maximum use of scientific personnel."



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Labour for Maize Farmers Shortage in Southern Rhodesia

Speaking at the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union Congress in Bulawayo, Mr. P. G. Rushford, Chairman of the National Maize Committee, said that unless an adequate labour supply was made available to food producers the Colony was likely to experience, not just a famine or starvation, but the most rigid rationing of maize. Labour was a dominating factor. No matter what maize price was fixed, he said, the maize grower could never compete with the wages paid for labour with tobacco at its present high level.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, said that to increase the price of maize now would be contrary to the principle behind the appointment of the Price Advisory Committee. With regard to labour, the Government had licence to import 5,000 Natives from Nyasaland. It was hoped that this quota would tide the Colony over until the new Bill concerning Native labour recruiting had been introduced. Tobacco farmers, the Minister said, had been urged to grow their own food requirements, and he was sure the majority of them would comply with this appeal.

Among the resolutions passed by the congress was one supporting the plea that the Colony should have an outlet to the sea, which ran as follows: "That the Government be urged to make immediate representations through the appropriate channels to the Imperial Government as to Rhodesia's claims for the northern portion of Bechuanaland from 23 degrees northward, and also to make representations to the United Nations Organization for a belt from that area of Bechuanaland across South-West Africa to the coast."

Details of the Colony's groundnut growing campaign were given to Congress. So far 1,500 tons have been received from various sources in the country. Of this, 500 tons had been sent to Britain, 300 treated locally to extract edible oils and 200 had been used for Native rations. It was found that the Southern Rhodesian nut was of a high standard and those sent to England had been allocated to the confectionery trade.

Delegates from seven professional engineering institutions in the British Commonwealth attended a 14-day conference in London to seek new ways by which scientific engineering as a whole could best be applied through maximum co-operation to directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man.

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By Cycle to Rhodesia Transport Problem Solved

A British ex-Serviceman, who was stranded in Southern Rhodesia, has solved the problem of transport to and from Bulawayo and other parts of the Colony, not by the passage of a ship or by air, but by cycle.

Demetrius Clark, who is 27 years old and lives at Worthing, was stranded in Rhodesia during the war and was offered a job by a gold mining company. He sought a passage to South Africa and was placed on a long waiting list. In the meantime, he bought his old bicycle from the man to whom he had sold it at the outbreak of war. The bicycle was aboard the cross-country steamer, which he boarded. He pedalled through the bush, and at Bulawayo there took ship for Bechuanaland. The next day he followed the Nile southwards.

If Mr. Clark had not been so fortunate he would by now have called his countrymen "Boches." He arrived at his home, telling him that he could have a berth on a vessel which sailed for Bulawayo on Tuesday. But perhaps he will regret the decision taken at the start of the journey.

Rhodes Livingstone Museum

A number of new exhibits of historical and ethnological importance have been received for the Rhodes Livingstone Museum in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia. They include the following:

Two manuscript diaries of the late Major G. G. Mack, who served in the 1894 campaign in Matshelaland, the rebellion of 1896, and in the revolt of Murekwa. In 1900 he joined Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and led a prospecting expedition in the Copperbelt.

A replica of the oval ark which marks the site of the historic meeting between Shaka and Lobengula at Ujiji, carved from a piece of the same tree which originally grew on the spot. A valuable collection of early Barotsi ceremonial iron work comprising a bow and arrow stand, a ceremonial battle axe, three chiefs' belts, and a number of other idols and weapons.

"Pre-Fabs." in Rhodesia

Prefabrication houses, costing £1,000 each, are to be built by the Salisbury City Council to relieve the acute housing shortage. A second scheme has been proposed to build 129 brick cottages similar to those used for housing Tanganyika German internees during the war. These will be only for temporary occupation by Europeans and will later be converted to house two Native families each. The estimated cost of the cottages is £250,000. A further 58 houses are to be built in the married quarters area at Cranborne where buildings are being converted into flats to house 50 or 60 married couples or 200 single men with communal messing.

Cost of a University

The report of the Friends of the University of Rhodesia Society has been published. It states that a sum of not less than £200,000 is required for the buildings and equipment, with an annual income of not less than £21,200. This would provide for 240 students. The ineducable basic expenditure is estimated at £1,000 which includes instructional expenditure of £15,500 allowing for an instructional staff of 23. Other essential expenditure would amount to £5,700.

Rhodesian Turkish Tobacco

At the first day's sales of Rhodesian Turkish tobacco by auction in Salisbury a total weight of 64,895 lb. was sold at an average price of 22.42d. per lb. The total value of the leaf sold amounted to 1,453,500. Bales varied in quality, the best dozen being sold for 34d. per lb. while a few bales of poor quality fetched only 1d. a lb. The general quality of leaf on sale was on the low side, being made up of primings and first pickings.

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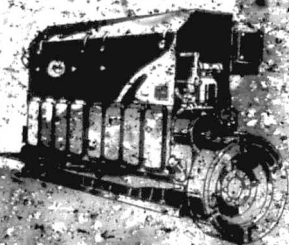
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Illegal Immigration Solution Work on Farms or Go Home

Immigrants from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland illegally securing the Union of South Africa in order to work and find a new welcome. At the time the State was their "get back to the depot." Now however it is to exercise a tight control over African immigrants and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland immigrants and at the same time to have the immigrants who are in the Union of South Africa and the West Indies and elsewhere sent to special depots where they will be given the option of engaging in farm work or returning home.

In the past the aim of the illegal immigrant has been to obtain well-paid jobs in domestic employment in the cities and displace Africans who live in South Africa and causing urban overcrowding. On arrival at the depots the first of which will be in Johannesburg and in Louis Trichardt, the immigrants will be medically examined, housed and fed. They will be able to obtain blankets and other necessities at a "cost price" plus 50%.

The cost of the transport from the depot to the farms will be paid by the employer, who can later deduct the amount from the labourer's wages, together with any advances for clothes or blankets. The immigrant will pay 5s. for a temporary permit which will enable him to remain in the Union for six months. The contract will be for a minimum of 180 working days. When expired he may renew the contract, enter into another contract with the same farmer or another, or return home.

Strict precautions are being taken to see that conditions of labour are favourable and Native Affairs Department officials will have power to inspect farms. Native Commissioners and district committees will decide which farmers would be allowed to employ immigrant labour.

Imperial Preference

(Continued from page 156)

Mr. K. M. Jauch and Mr. F. Ward. It is a mistake not to aim at maintaining the level of exports that we had in 1938 and Mr. Jauch says: "It can only be upon the basis of an expanded world economy. We can only increase our exports by 75% to 100% in volume, which is what is needed to get at the total volume of world trade expansion. This expansion will not be automatic and it is essential for a period of stable prosperity for the world as a whole. Individual countries fall back into the stagnation of the inter-war years when restrictions of export and diminished the total volume of world trade and the share of each individual country."

It is on a basis of self-defence that tariff, trade and financial restrictions of every kind have to spring up again; we shall all be the losers. However much we try by economic and financial devices to protect our own people: The cumulative impact of restrictionism has proved itself the worst friend of the masses throughout the world and has been a powerful factor in bringing about the crisis of war. We must do something better, more courageous and more imaginative, after this war than was done after the last.

It is an obvious and sensible course for us to pursue, to endeavour to extend and consolidate our inter-Commonwealth trade. Together we can join by building a pattern of expanding international trade within our own confines in the hope that it will extend throughout the whole world. But that trade alone cannot fully meet any of our needs and it would defeat our object of full employment and prosperity for our own people if we were to concentrate upon Commonwealth trade alone and neglect those wider fields of world trade which we must cultivate.

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Secretary to Royal African Society

A well-known East African has been appointed secretary of the Royal African Society. He is Mr. Edward Ogilby Boyle. He will take over from Mr. Fosterwaite at the end of October. Resident in East Africa since 1922, Mr. Ogilby Boyle was secretary at the late Lord Delamere at the Durban Conference in 1925 and later engaged in trading and business in Nairobi and Tanganyika. During the last war he served with the Intelligence Corps in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and in the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia. After a spell of service with the East African Pioneer Corps in the Middle East he became liaison officer for the Director of Education and Welfare East Africa Command with the Governments of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. After demobilization in July, 1945, he became liaison officer in Cairo for the East African Governors' Conference in connexion with the movement of civilians.

East African Garrison

Lieut. General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, stated in Nairobi on Monday that the future garrison of East Africa was likely to be about 8,000 African infantry under War Office control, instead of that of the Colonial Office, as formerly. Officers will continue to be seconded from the British Regular Army. The reference is, of course, to the regular force only, not to any general staff or reserve which may be decided to station in East Africa.

Rhodesian Housing Bill

Brigadier H. G. Scott, Director of Public Buildings in Southern Rhodesia, will be appointed Chairman of the Housing Controller and Chairman of the Housing Buildings and Housing Board when the new Housing Bill is adopted by Parliament later this month. The Bill is expected to have a far-reaching significance in the effort to overcome the serious housing shortage in the Colony.

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Of Commercial Concern

British Overseas Stores has announced a dividend of 7% for the year as compared with 5% last year. Messrs Goode, Durran & Murray, Ltd. have announced a dividend of 7% on their ordinary shares. Imports into Nyasaland for the first six months of the present year amounted to £960,512 and exports to £940,058.

Aluminium sheets are being sold as alternatives to corrugated iron in Kenya. It is non-corrosive and is said to be heat resisting to a greater extent than iron.

The Chairman of Gaiocoma Textiles, Ltd. has stated that the production of cotton piece goods in Southern Rhodesia only awaits the arrival of the necessary machinery, most of which is already on the way.

East African Oil Plantations, Ltd. announce that the production of mineral oils in the region will commence during September. It is expected that the output will be sufficient for the first three months of the year. Enquiries from Southern Rhodesia have been received from Selam Oil Co. Ltd. regarding the possibility of establishing a mineral oil refinery in Dar es Salaam for the production of the heavy oil. Large finished petrol pumps are also in the works.

East African Lunds and Development Co. Ltd. announce a profit of £1,350 for the year ended December 31. A final dividend of 10% payable for the year ends, recommended. The balance carried forward was £1946. For the corresponding period a dividend of 10% has been declared.

The Industrial Development Commission for Southern Rhodesia is inviting tenders for the purchase of Industrial Alcohol Works at Lumbale, Victoria West. The pilot plant at this district is capable of producing for over six months and the possibility of expansion of the industry is proved. It is intended to be operated by private enterprise.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Sudan Government has chartered one of the new Bristol "Wayfarer" aircraft to take officials to and from Khartoum in the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia's sugar ration has been cut by 25% from September 27, and householders receive three quarters of a pound per person per week instead of one pound a week.

The British India S.S. Co. leaves the in London about October 14 with a cargo of peacocks, birds and reptiles from East Africa for the Zoological Society. The cargo includes three giraffe, cheetahs, leopards and a rhinoceros.

A new dam project estimated to cost £1,000,000 is to be built on the banks of the White Nile, four miles south of the outfalls of Gondwanan. The suggested name is "Gardens of Gondwanan". Mr. Winston Churchill's dam in the Nile was.

In a report of a committee of the Tanganyika advisory committee on public health it was stated that Mr. E. A. Ross was Director of Medical Services. Mr. J. T. Smith is of course the Director and Mr. Maguire is secretary in the secretariat.

General Sir Arthur Percival, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has expressed his disapproval of the African ex-servicemen and said he would inform the Secretary of State that the King might hear of the plans of the ex-servicemen of the men who had worn his uniform.

Sir Massey Spence, who has been touring in Africa, including Indian country on his private mission, has commended measures of the Indian Association of East Africa, but they should form part of a policy of "orderly" development from social service. He said that "it is a good thing" he said, "and go to the Government to give to their homes, they are very important."

South African Rhodesian State Lotteries Trustees have issued a new fund of £100,000 raised from £60,000 of the previous fund. The new fund is to be used for the benefit of the community and for the relief of the poor. The fund will operate from the beginning of next year. A sum of £1,000 will be given by the Trustees to open the fund. The fund may be increased to a maximum of £100,000 per annum. The fund will be administered by two trustees from the Department of Education and a nominee of the State Lottery Trustees.

Latest Dates for Christmas Mail

The latest dates for posting parcels in London for delivery by Christmas are: *East Africa* by air, December 12; *South Africa* by air, December 7; *The Rhodesias and South Africa* by air, December 13; *surface*, November 11; *India and Ceylon* by air, December 10; *surface*, November 1.

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Mining

Williamson Diamond Mine Raises Big Problem for Government

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT of the *News Chronicle* has emphasized in an article to which great prominence was given by that newspaper that under the trusteeship system to be established by the United Nations "a system would have to be devised whereby the greatest gains from the exploitation of the diamond fields would be the Native population of Tanganyika, and not the private interests of any of the United Nations."

If the main wealth from Tanganyika diamonds is to be put into the schools, colleges, hospitals and clinics, and into ports, harbours, farms and ranches in the Territory, the future will take on a new aspect for the Natives, so long as the production and sale of the diamonds is carefully controlled.

Effect on Markets

The raw field worked without controls would swiftly wreck the world diamond market, and if that happened Tanganyika's chance of profiting from it would disappear. On the other hand, there will be an argument for using the Tanganyika find to reduce the prices of, particularly, diamonds used in industrial processes.

Mr. Robert Wraithman added that Dr. J. T. Williamson, the Canadian geologist whose knowledge and pertinacity resulted in the discovery of the mine in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika, "is a man with a sense of social responsibility. He has built houses, a school and a hospital for the Natives who are working for him. But it is not clear where he will want to go, or be allowed to go, from here."

There have been affirmations from responsible geologists that the main diamond pipe on the property of

Williamson's Diamonds, Ltd., is unquestionably the largest in the world, and, to quote one statement, "his concession makes the Kimberley diamond mines look sparse" and in the last 60 years the diamond output from Kimberley has aggregated £350,000,000.

This Newspaper's History

First news of the immensity of the Williamson property, of the present state of its development, and of the prospects of an early trebling of the output was given in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of August 3 last. That exclusive was prominently reproduced in the *Tanganyika Standard* of September 21, and it is since that date that many newspapers in this country have published telegrams on the subject from Dar es Salaam.

In our last issue a further note stated that plans in process of delivery should soon raise the capacity of treatment from 800 to 2,000 tons monthly. The last word should, of course, have been "daily," not "monthly." We then gave the present annual production at something like £1,600,000. From a well-informed quarter we are now assured that it is probably nearly double that conservative estimate.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., have applied for a large concession for diamond prospecting in Tanganyika—over 40,000 square miles, it is said, and Alamas, Ltd., whose property adjoining that of the Williamson mine has ordered new plant.

Progress Reports for September

Reveny.—9,600 tons of ore were treated for a loss of £1,891.15.

Bushtick.—12,600 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,470.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales were 124,448 tons, and coke sales 7,458 tons.

Kentun.—At the Geiffa mine, 7,533 tons of ore were treated for 1,349 oz. gold.

Cam and Motor.—23,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,919.

Wanderer Consolidated.—24,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,800.

Thistle Mines.—6,108 tons of ore were treated for 850 oz. gold and an operating profit of £2,640.



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The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
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Leonora Corporation, Ltd.

LEONORA CORPORATION, LTD., reports that in the year ended December 31, 1945, there was a profit on the sale of shares of £4,149 and a revenue from dividends and interest of £458, leaving a profit of £3,459 (against a loss of £718 in the previous year) after meeting London charges and directors' fees. The issued capital is £85,000 in shares of 6d. each. Investments appearing in the balance sheet at £30,356 had a market value for the quoted securities of £42,801; bonds total £7,052, sundry debtors £11,644, and cash £5,006. The Corporation, in conjunction with other parties, is making an active part in the development of the Busia property of the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., Uganda. The directors are Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick (Chairman), Captain A. H. Moring, and Mr. E. A. Loring; and the consulting engineers Messrs. Bewick, Moring & Co.

Rosterman Dividends

At a meeting last Wednesday of the directors of the Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., it was decided to pay a final dividend for the year ended December, 1945, of 1.7% (1d. per share), payable on November 22, less income tax at 9% in the £. This brings the total dividends paid for 1945 to 4.2%, against 5% in 1944. Profits in 1945 amounted to £12,250—£3,500 less than in 1944. An interim dividend of 1.7% was also declared for 1946, against 2.4% in 1945.

U.K. Copper Consumption

Consumption of virgin copper in the United Kingdom in August amounted to 25,030 tons, as against 26,099 tons in July, according to the British non-Ferrous Metals Federation. The amount of scrap used fell from 16,696 tons to 12,254 tons, so that the total consumption of 37,284 tons (47,384 tons) of primary products accounted for 21,633 tons (23,798 tons) while sulphate 696 tons (1,228 tons).

Bushtick Mines

BUSHTICK MINES, LTD., have announced a dividend of 7% payable on December 18.

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Port Elizabeth: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (I.S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 506. Cables: Confa.

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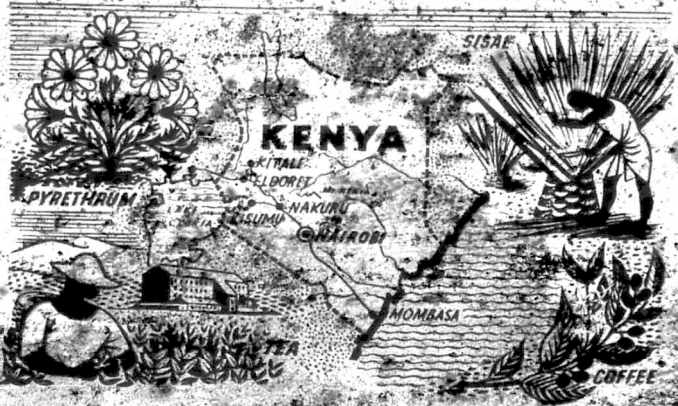
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If pre-war days Kenya coffee, together with gold and tea, headed the exports table. During the last few years, however, and as a result of war-time demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and sisal greatly expanded. In 1944 the combined export of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined totals of coffee, tea and gold.

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



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