

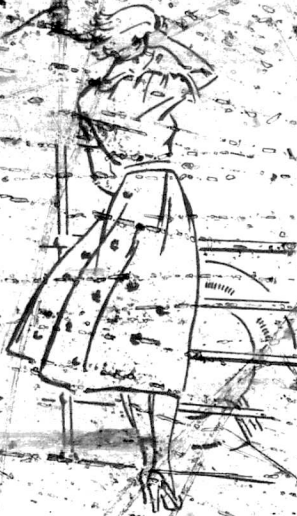
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 12, 1950

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1357

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

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



Eastern Travel

New countries and peoples—
colourful scenes and tropic
seas—all are yours from the
deck of a B.I. ship.
For eastern travel at its best
try a B.I. voyage.

B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3 • 14 COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1
9 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

AGENTS: GRAY, DAWES & CO.
122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.
Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVE 660)

Race Relations in Colonial Africa

The Gateway to India

Businessmen need go no further than London to find the key to the gate, for the National Bank of India can provide all commercial banking facilities needed for trade with the subcontinent of India. Moreover, the Bank's specialized knowledge of this area and of East Africa can be of great value to those interested in developing trade with these territories. Enquiries are welcome at Head Office and branches.



A comprehensive banking service is available at the Bank's branches in
INDIA; PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, ZANZIBAR,
UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ADEN

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on
Mondays and Fridays, and east-
bound trains leave Blantyre on
Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are
available for three months for the
price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LEASURE LONDON"
Telephone: "WHITSELL 200" Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
9-13, Fenchurch Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1863

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:
EDM. SCHLUTER & Co.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARBINGER STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET P.O. Box 56
UGANDA	KAMPALA " " 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA " " 36
	TANGA " " 117

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings.

Associated Company:

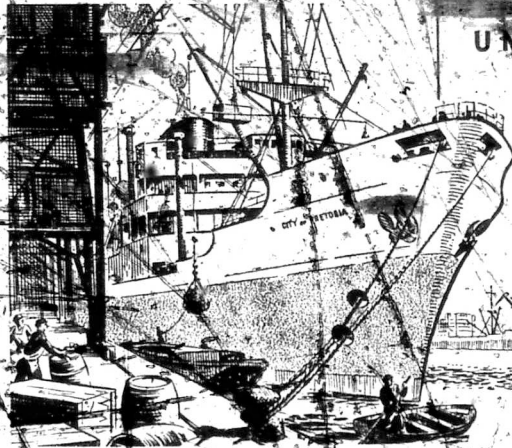
J. W. HILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA ELDORET KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MANSION House 7471

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL LINE



UNITED KINGDOM
and U.S.A.

to
**SOUTH
and
EAST
AFRICA**

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED
104-7 LEADENHALL STREET LONDON, E.C.3.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

Between

★ *Excellent Passenger Accommodation*

★ *Doctor & Stewardess Carried*

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS

T.S.M.V. "ISIPINGO" AND "INCHANGA"



Passenger Agents:
THOS. COOK & SON, LIMITED.

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to:
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.



It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is today the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 7,930 miles of metre gauge rail-roads, 1,716 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es-Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent. heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record, and alive to its present responsibilities, is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government, Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spandauer Weg

Branches in

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

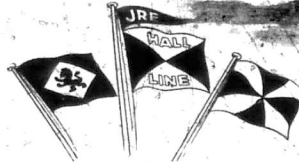
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

CLAN HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN, *MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA.

*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY LTD

A world-wide trading organisation



MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER
CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING AIRWAYS, INSURANCE &
GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Tel: London Wall 6000

United Kingdom
United States of America
Canada
Italy
Levant States
Malta
North Africa
Egypt
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Saudi Arabia
Yemen
Aden
Somalia
Ethiopia
Eritrea
East Africa
Belgium Congo
The Rhodesias
South Africa
Far East

UNION-CASTLE LINE

South and East African Services

FAST WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE

from SOUTHAMPTON
taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON
and DURBAN Via Madeira

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Winchester Castle"	20,001	Oct. 19
"Stirling Castle"	25,554	Oct. 26
"Capetown Castle"	27,002	Nov. 2
"Pretoria Castle"	28,705	Nov. 9
"Arundel Castle"	32,216	Nov. 16

(NOT for East London or Durban.)

INTERMEDIATE & FREIGHT SERVICES

from LONDON
taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,
DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARCHES and BEIRA.

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Llandoverly Castle"	10,639	Oct. 27
"Bloemfontein Castle"	16,400	Nov. 30

* Via Ascension and St. Helena.
† Via Walvis Bay

to PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN and ADEN.
"Dunrobar Castle" 15,092 - Nov. 1

Cargo for B.E. Africa, must be registered with the Conference.



Head Office:
5 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Tel: MAN. 250 Passenger Dept. MAN. 9104

West End Passenger Agency:
125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, W.H.I. 1911
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester and Glasgow



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Criticisms of Groundnut Scheme	97	Rhodesia's Trade Records	103
Mr. Creech-Jones on Race Relations	99	Welfare Work in Kenya	106
Concepts of Justice in Africa	100	E. African Coffee Report	108

Founder and Editor:
F. S. London

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1956

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1357

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Moderator Criticisms of Groundnut Scheme Comments on Incompetence, Stupidity, and Irresponsibility

THE GROUNDNUT PROJECT was the result of the imagination, and many people came to Tanganyika with high motives to put their brains, their expert knowledge, their heart and soul into it, believing that the scheme was worth serving.

These men have been betrayed by others, many of them in high places, who have been guilty of stupidity or cupidity or both, and who were apparently more concerned with raising political or financial profits for themselves and their friends from the scheme than with helping groundnuts to meet the world's need. A few extraordinary things that so many of them succeeded in doing the first while failing lamentably to do the second.

Over £24 million pounds have been spent. Some £15 millions remain. The scheme, as planned, was a very big enterprise. At Kongwa there is room for 15 units of 49 square miles each—a total area rather larger than the London metropolitan area. Three of these units have been cleared—a fifth of the area. In one of these there is land scheduled for eight similar sized units. Only one has been cleared. As far back as 1924 Tanganyika produced 18,684 tons of groundnuts of a value of £1,000,000, produced by Africans with their own methods and implements. It should be shown to learn that the units with their bulldozers, combine harvesters, and millions of capital, have produced and exported anything approaching that amount.

Wastefulness of Public Money

When all allowances are made for difficulties of terrain and climate, for the blunders of ignorance, the cost of finding out what would and what would not work, the problems which had to be tackled by means of trial and error, there remains much of loss that must be put down to a disastrous combination of incompetence, stupidity, inexperience, and confidence, or sheer irresponsible squandering of public money.

The drought in one area caused sinus trouble and sore throats. Mechanically driven water sprinklers were sent out to lay the dust. In ignorance apparently of the fact that the area was desperately short of water even for cooking and washing, the sprinklers were never used. The sunflower crop, tried as an alternative to groundnuts, has been a failure. In one unit it could have been successful. Although their own research people warned them that the flowers were not self-fertilizing, and must have been bees were not introduced. Yet there are millions of bees in Africa, and bees scattered about the

fields which could have accommodated the African type of hive.

The extent of the blundering and squandering can partly be estimated by the fact that £8 millions of surplus stores from the scheme are now for sale from which it is hoped to get a return of £250,000.

Much more serious is the waste of man-power. Good men have been frustrated. The high motives and idealism which prompted many to give themselves to this endeavour have been wasted and disregarded. Many have returned, bitterly disappointed. The turnover in man-power must be colossal.

The Church has the duty to expose and the right to condemn lack of stewardship of God's material gifts, especially when these gifts are State moneys entrusted to a State company as public trustee. The corporation is responsible to the Government and answerable to the public. They have behaved irresponsibly, and when apparently this irresponsibility is covered over by the Government, it is the Church's plain duty to protest, and when, as in this case, the irresponsibility has vast social effects on human lives, African and European, the Church must speak and must not be silent.

Disregard of Spiritual Disruption

Bishop Stephen Neill has been taken to task for his adverse comments on the conduct of the scheme, and particularly of its disregard of the spiritual disruption which it has effected and the lack of provision to try to offset that disruption. I gather that his impression was much the same as my own—that if this scheme has blundered materially, it has blundered much more spiritually, and if those in charge have lacked a sense of responsibility in their stewardship of material resources, they have scarcely begun to have any comprehension of spiritual responsibility.

No one can be unaware of the spiritual effects upon the African of a gigantic scheme like this, which attracts Africans from as far away as Uganda and Nyasaland. Remarkably little has been done by the Overseas Food

Owing to disputes in the London printing industry, the size of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must again be drastically reduced. No type has been set for nearly a fortnight, and late reports and editorial comments can, therefore, not be included.

We apologize for these deficiencies to our readers and advertisers, on whose behalf we shall do whatever circumstances permit in the immediate future.

Being a study in abridgement, a report of a sermon on the East African groundnut scheme preached in St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, by the Rev. David Steek, Moderator of the Church of Scotland in East Africa, and a mission to Tanganyika and Uganda.

Corporation to help the Church to offset the destruction of spiritual values and replace with another more excellent way the old ethics which rapidly lose their sanctions in the new conditions.

My particular concern was with the spiritual provision for Europeans engaged in the scheme. Here the scheme has certainly been parsimonious: the O.F.C. has provided half the stipend of one chaplain! For a similar number of people in His Majesty's Forces the State would provide about 10 chaplains. In this scheme, for those who may be physically well but exposed to all kinds of spiritual disease, the State has neglected its duties.

Tribute to Private Enterprise

A most unfavourable comparison may be drawn with the sense of responsibility shown by private bodies in their Colonial enterprises. The great East India Company made provision for a chaplaincy service more than 100 years ago, and to this day the tea companies in India do the same. The Imperial British East Africa Company at the beginning of this century had its own mission here in Africa. These private companies thought it worth while to spend money on the spiritual care of their people and to enlist the help of the Church.

But not so the O.F.C., a corporation of a Christian State, with its larger resources and larger expenditure. At Urambo and Kongwa the keen Christians have had to see to the building of a small place of worship for themselves, without the help of the O.F.C. They have had to buy the materials from the O.F.C. and have even had to pay for the lorries bringing the stones. They built the little church literally with their own hands. The cost was about £600. When I was at Kongwa they were wondering if they could instal electric light at a cost of about £50 which they would have to find themselves.

I could not help contrasting the attitude of the O.F.C. in this matter with the attitude of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., a private concern, who are installing the electric light in our new St. Andrew's Church in Nairobi free of cost, to a value of about £500. The E.A.P.L. is possibly one-hundredth part of our constituency. The Church in Kongwa serves only O.F.C. personnel. Yet the good will and helpfulness of the one are in sharp contrast to the indifference of the other.

Churches Not Exempt from Criticism

None of the Churches be exempt from the charge of neglect. The two great national Churches have both been dilatory in recognizing that here was a clear call to go with their people into these areas and place their long experience at the service of the thousands of Africans who have poured into these areas from all parts. The Churches have done this with success, satisfaction, and in a combined operation in other parts of Africa, mainly in the Department of Northern Rhodesia, where they are working with the co-operation and support, not of the State, but of private enterprise.

In the grandiose scheme, the Church of Scotland is not fulfilling its mission to its own people or to Africans. The Church of England has received little financial support and less encouragement from the O.F.C., and has been unduly grateful for the little it has received—and has not accepted responsibility for disclosing the waste of men and of money so recklessly squandered; a responsibility all the greater as they are almost the only independent observers on the spot.

The British Cabinet are implicated in the failures of the Minister responsible, and must take their share of the blame for the conduct or misconduct of this scheme. There have been times that mismanagement of public funds on this scale would have meant the resignation of a Minister, and even the fall of a Government. These are not times when Governments—and this is true of any party—have such a high sense of public responsibility as to discharge Ministers who have failed in their trust. There has been culpable failure. Yet many still maintain that the scheme need not fail, even yet if only it were not so deplorably mismanaged.

Here on a large scale you have had brought to bear on one of the problems of our lives—that of the world's food supply—the best brains, the latest machinery, the scientific knowledge of men's searching minds, the marvels of modern engineering,

the wealth of a nation; for it is much too facile to say that they didn't have enough brains, enough machines, or enough money. They have changed all the brains and the machines and thrown good money after bad, and the results have been inconsiderable compared with the efforts expended.

The lesson is that, if the spiritual factors are neglected, the operation will fail. They have been neglected. Personal relationships have been bad, and have, if anything, got worse as the scheme proceeded. In a scheme which above all demanded co-operation between board and management and men, co-operation is in notably short supply. A sense of fellowship together in a great matter, if it ever existed, has certainly not been fostered, but has been dissipated.

Houses, clubs, and drinks (cheaper, I was told, than anywhere else in the world) have been provided. An excellent medical service, on which half a million pounds has been spent, has been organized. But you can care for men's material needs, and you neglect the things of the spirit, the qualities that make for fellowship, it will achieve nothing. You may make something out of the wilderness, but you will not add to the happiness of men or to the sum of the world's good. The note of caring for men has been absent; hence the notable lack of harmony that exists in the groundnut areas.

Failure to Co-operate with Nature

Here men are working with nature. That means working with God, but those responsible for the scheme have regarded God as irrelevant to the problem—in which they have merely reflected the attitude of their time. Having failed to co-operate with nature, they are puzzled and surprised when nature does not co-operate with them.

The lesson that we have to learn in humility is that all our human enterprises fail to satisfy our hopes and dreams and frustrate our best plans, even when we achieve our plans, unless we work with God. This scheme is an object lesson for modern man. This is God's world. It is not our oyster, to be opened up to yield its riches by the force of man's power alone. Here the blessing of God has not been sought and it has not been found.

United Party Majority Down

AS REPORTED BRIEFLY in our last issue, the United Party in Southern Rhodesia retained the Bulawayo North seat in the by-election necessitated by the appointment to the Bench of Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, formerly Minister.

whereas the total poll was up by nearly 200, the United Party's majority shrank from 466 to 36, the figures being as follows: C. J. Hatty (United Party), 507; J. S. McNeillie (Rhodesia Labour Party), 471; E. A. Smart (Liberal), 354. The figures in the 1948 general election were: T. H. W. Beadle (U.P.), 905; Mrs. E. J. Davies (Labour), 239. There was then no Liberal candidate.

Twenty houses of Southern Rhodesia's first housing scheme for Coloureds have been built in Salisbury by the National Housing Board. Bulawayo and Umtali are undertaking similar schemes for Coloured people.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
Winchester House,
Old Broad Street,
London - E.C.2.

General Merchants :: & Engineers ::

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNY
MIKINDANI

Race Relations in Colonial Africa

Mr. Creech Jones Summarizes His Views

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS have no less a task than re-ordering the whole of the natural environment in order to create the conditions of reasonable living.

The existence of an emotional nationalism will make their work (however broadly based) very difficult. In constitutional arrangements the big stages in our own long political development have to be telescoped into short periods. Many people think genuine responsibility cannot be realized at so great a pace, and that experience alone can create the kind of tradition on which democracy for its proper functioning depends.

We have been told that policy in Africa is ambiguous, that race relations are being bled through fear and lack of confidence, and that a more forthright lead should come from the Government because, the old sense of direction seems to be lost and everywhere corrosive suspicion is at work.

The Colonial problem for Socialists is the building up of the life of the people of a Colony so that they may be free, self-reliant, independent, and able to take their place among the free nations of the world. Disintegration of the Commonwealth is not a means to that end.

In many respects political and economic tutelage is disagreeable, particularly to the educated minorities emerging in all Colonies. Nevertheless Britain has a moral responsibility which the Colonial peoples require and expect her to discharge. This, at bottom, is the justification of our Colonial policy.

Inducing Colonial Co-operation

Dependencies cannot remain museum-pieces in the modern world; their people now want the blessings associated with Western civilization. Their progress fundamentally depends on respect for their dignity, their confidence in our disinterested service, and the full co-operation of the people with Britain in the tasks which have to be done.

The past can show no achievement in orderly life, amenities, works, and services, but what has been done is slight compared with the need. The Labour Government naturally built on some of the foundations laid by our predecessors, but our initiative was demonstrated over a very wide field in which there was little to build on.

The response of the Colonial Services and the enterprise inspired in so many directions have made these years memorable; and the evidence of this period is seen in the better relations with the Colonial people, the central services built up in London to assist development, the economic services provided, the expansion of research, the provision of universities, the increase in production, the extension of trade unionism and co-operation, the provision of preventive medicine, the increase of political responsibility, the steps in local government, and a thousand and one things of a political, social, and economic character.

Yet great intractable problems have to be handled and answered before any of us can feel any complacency about the future. Brooding over Africa is the heavy

scepticism that the problem of race relations can ever be solved.

The struggle for European supremacy and domination of government is before our eyes in Central Africa.

There is the amelioration of the colour bar in industry. Multi-coloured and multi-racial territories have not found the political and economic adjustments necessary for stability and progress. There is latent conflict between race groups of equal size in a number of territories. The answer in political arrangements to meet communal life has to be found.

Challenge to Statesmanship

Millions of Colonial people are illiterate and still tribal, but there is a broadening stream of educated youth who clamour to learn the work of government from their own experience. It will tax all our statesmanship to adjust the methods and machinery of government to the growing demand, to balance political responsibility with social and economic growth, to win co-operation in government as development proceeds, to train technicians and administrators fast enough, and to tolerate mistakes and inefficiency in the process of creating effective local, central, and sometimes regional government.

Some difficulties we have made for ourselves by past policies. The encouragement of European settlement, the introduction of indentured labour, and the intrusion of some big plan of economic development are among the factors which break homogeneity and confuse political organization and sometimes charge public life with racial feeling to the disadvantage of a territory as a whole.

In Kenya a political formula has to be found that is adequate for Arab, Indian, European, and African. In Central Africa the issue of European domination and the rights of protected Africans have to be squarely settled already.

In areas of multi-racial character, in countries where distinct races live either side by side or in close proximity, in Colonies where the indigenous people have been displaced, or where there are wide cultural gaps and experience, short-term or long-term political machinery is not easy to shape.

Finding a Formula for Democracy

Is there a point within sight where communal representation can be abandoned or the idea of common citizenship universally accepted or a formula for democracy found which recognizes both community and numbers and yet does not rest entirely on exact mathematical calculations.

It is no easy thing to work out and apply a policy which concedes political and social equality to all civilized men. The issues are intensified in the conditions where millions of men are still ignorant or tribal, alongside men of higher social development.

While adhering to the principles well established in British Colonial policy relating to basic political rights, we have tended to deal with these matters hitherto in piecemeal fashion. We have respected the rights of the majority and restrained highly socially developed minorities from exercising unlimited authority over the less developed.

But it makes for a great deal of stress and strain in the territories concerned, and it is no easy matter to initiate the kind of political device which will give confidence to all races and be made to work.

A difficult experiment is going on in Northern Rhodesia, new, while in Kenya, where there are big minorities of Indians and Europeans, the problem is being tackled in a different way. Britain must not let go her trust in either.

(Continued on page 104)

*The Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 until he lost his seat at the recent general election, has written for "Fribune" a most interesting series of articles on Colonial policy from the Labour Party standpoint. By the courtesy of the editor of that weekly review EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to publish these extensive extracts.

Concepts of Justice in Native Administration

Conflict of Legal and Sociological Approaches

THE ANTI-THESIS between institutionalized and social justice is examined in an interesting article by Mr. Roger Howman in the current issue of the *Rhodes-Livingstone Journal*.

Institutionalism, he points out, "is built around a concept which is nothing more than an abstraction"; that concept "sheds its vital roots in concrete human life and needs, then institutionalism continues to live in an imaginary world of its own." Even in the medical profession lack of success may come from seeing diseases described in treatises on medicine rather than patients.

"Within the sphere of the law a parallel development has been growing, and from the formal approach which defined law and deemed all phenomena falling outside the definition as irrelevant or incidental, there is increasing concern with the sociological approach, which studies law in its social context.

"This stress shifts from considering law as such to individual needs, just as the stress is being shifted from disease to individuals. Recently the Lord Chief Justice of England said, 'It is not enough that you should do justice; you must, if you can, be manifestly observed to be doing justice.' Here is a most subtle allusion to the distinction between institutionalized justice and social justice, between the abstraction and the concrete reality."

"In an analysis of bureaucratic thought Dr. Mannheim has pointed out that:—

"The sphere of activity of the official exists only within the limits of laws already formulated. He takes it for granted that the specific order prescribed by the concrete law is equivalent to order in general. He does not understand that every rationalized order is only one of many forms in which socially conflicting rational forces are reconciled. When faced with the play of hitherto unharmed forces, as, for example, the irruption of collective energies in a revolution; it can conceive of them only as momentary disturbances. It tries to find a remedy by means of arbitrary decrees rather than meet the political situation on its own grounds. It regards revolution as an unward event within an otherwise ordered system and not as the living expression of fundamental social forces on which the existence, preservation, and development of society depend."

Tendency to Generalize

"In this extract we find set out a clear enunciation of the tendency to generalize for the whole society from the partial perspective of thought developed by some specific situation within the social process. The same phenomenon operates in the legalistic style of thought which identifies institutionalized justice with social justice.

"However, in a world whose very contradictions are impelling more and more people to reflect on the social and to pass judgment on what was formerly taken for granted, there is ample evidence of the emergence of new trends of thought and action that may soon achieve a measure of the stability, perfection of technique, and social valuation or prestige that is at present associated with established institutions. Such a development in the sphere of justice is our theme.

"A most clarifying statement of this new judicial perspective is to be found in a lecture given by Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, former metropolitan magistrate of North London on 'The Social Services and the Court' in 1935. He strikes directly at the very designation 'administration of justice,' which in itself is responsible for much of the confusion of thought about justice, and is a laconic example of institutionalism. He said: *inter alia*:—

"Sometimes our courts are referred to as courts of justice. That is precisely what they are not. They are courts of law. What justice is one does not know. It is one of those indispensable ends the human mind is always questing, but a man can, with reasonable diligence, know what the law is. Therefore they are courts of law."

"Courts of law are not in any sense ethical, nor are they concerned in any way with obtaining the good of society, putting the proposition in its extreme form. A court of law can only perform a lawful or unlawful act. The distinction is fundamental, and if you blur the boundary line... you have destroyed the function of the court. It cannot perform it properly."

"This does not mean that the law has no regard for moral issues. Moral issues came in when the law is framed, framed in accordance with what is viewed as morally sound and just, but once it has received the Royal assent it ceases to be ethical, and magistrates in applying it fall outside the pale of the good."

"Such a forceful assertion of the implication of institutionalized justice that makes of it nothing more or less than the law must have shocked institutionalized attitudes that conceived of their functions on the level of being the custodians of public welfare and justice; but that it goes to the heart of the antithesis between law and individual, between institutionalized justice and social justice, is strikingly apparent.

"To meet this antithesis the demands of the law are to be confined to its exponents, and the claims of the community in the United Kingdom are vested in the probation service.

Adjusting Irreconcilable Elements

"The Lord Chief Justice's dictum about 'doing justice' and the manifest observation of justice being done is seen to involve irreconcilable elements that can be adjusted only by a highly superficial view of the social context of the law: we discern the fundamental force that lies behind the emergence of the probation movement and the social services of the courts.

"The implications for Native administration in Africa of the underlying social forces or tendencies we have sought to unravel are immense. If in the homogeneous social process that is England, with its organically founded institutions, the extent of this cultural lag is such as to impede development and perspective we have outlined in this paper, how are we to comprehend the nature, let alone the extent, of the lag between institutionalized and social justice in African communities if and where the legal perspective dominates Native administration?

"One feature of this lag is the conflict and sequence of change that determined the adoption of the assessor system in Southern Rhodesia.

Powers of Magistrates

So far back as 1899 a select committee appointed to consider the system of Native Administration recommended that: 'the powers exercised by Native commissioners should be vested in the magistrates; that the magistrates should be assisted in Native administration by officers who would act as interpreters and collectors.'

"In 1910 a board of inquiry into the Civil Service called forth the following comment from the Chief Native Commissioner. 'The board made some drastic suggestions as to the reorganization of the work of this department. I will content myself with reiterating the opinion that the day has not yet come when it would be wise to put the chief power of the district in the hands of a man chosen for his legal attainments rather than for his proficiency in Native work.'

"In the Legislative Assembly of 1925 the Minister for Native Affairs felt urged to say that: 'If you turn Native commissioners into magistrates, to a large extent they may lose that intimate and close and personal relationship which they have with the Natives to-day and a matter of very great importance in the immediate future when dealing with the Native question.'

"These are simply the more articulate arguments against a cumulative trend towards more and more emphasis on legal attainments, outlook, and principles in Southern Rhodesia. The same trend, operating in the sphere of Colonial Office administration in Africa, was responsible for the Bushie Report of 1934 on the Administration of Justice in East Africa; but it aroused such a weight of powerful opposition that the British Government shelved its proposals.

"A survey of the Bushie Report and the controversy, it stimulated reveals the same fundamental antithesis between the institutional and the social perspective. If the concept of the law as announced by Hopkin Morris is retained in mind this controversy is made explicable; further, the influence of the *mores* penetrates and influences the controversy, in much the same manner as it did in the social career of the jury system of Southern Rhodesia.

Bushie Report

The main thesis of the Bushie Report was directed towards restricting and circumscribing the functions of the administrative officials while enlarging the scope of the trained legal mind in the interests of a more perfect administration of justice (institutionalized). The report stated that:—

"It is argued that an administrative officer's unfamiliarity with the 'technicalities of law and legal procedure' is more than compensated for by his knowledge of the Native law and custom of the tribe among whom he is working, of their language, mentality, outlook on life, and environment. Such arguments are in our opinion fundamentally unsound. A district officer is an administrative officer first and foremost. Law and order in his district must be maintained. It is of equal importance that judicial work should be performed by persons with adequate experience, who are trained in the weighing of evidence and the requirements of legal proof.

"Such arguments are, of course, unsound within the framework of thought that identifies institutionalized justice with justice. Much of the controversy and its arguments would disappear if the word 'justice' could be banished from it. Comments must also be made on the bureaucratic and legalistic styles of thought that would restrict administration to law and order; if there is law and order; then all the rest of life is in order too. This mentality is reminiscent of the joke about the specialist in the medical world, who is reputed to have said: 'The operation was a splendid success. Unfortunately, the patient died.'

African Trade Unions

THE AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS in Southern Rhodesia should be recognized by the Government was urged in a recent address to the Bulawayo National Affairs Association by Mr. W. L. Makabalo, of the African Welfare Society.

A large audience heard him affirm that "if we are to increase our industrial activity we should open the doors for the entry of Africans into semi-skilled and skilled trades. If we do not, the African will not be able to contribute much to the national income. Some apprenticeship for trades should be introduced."

Aiding Economic Expansion

Recognition of the African trade unions would, he said, not undermine the living standards of Europeans, for if Africans could contribute more, the resultant expansion would create more jobs and more money.

A sincere effort was being made by municipalities and other bodies to improve the position of urbanized Africans, but the time had come when those in authority should provide areas in the towns where Africans who were completely urbanized could settle down with their families.

The speaker advocated some form of unemployment insurance for Africans in industry, greater recreation, and better cultural facilities for after-work hours.

Marshal Graziani's Release War Crimes in Ethiopia

MARSHAL GRAZIANI'S RELEASE from prison under the Italian amnesty will arouse great anger in Ethiopia, for his administration as Viceroy during the Fascist occupation was so harsh that his name was put at the head of the Ethiopian list of war criminals. At his trial in Italy the sole charge against him was of continued participation in the war on the side of Germany after the Italian Government had surrendered and agreed to facilitate the operations of the Allies; but Ethiopia has on several occasions protested to the United Nations at the failure to bring Graziani to trial.

Bombing of Undefended Villages

Two of the gravest accusations are that he ordered (1) the systematic extermination of Ethiopian notables and (2) the bombing and gassing of undefended villages after Mussolini had officially declared his war of aggression to be at an end; and the Ethiopian authorities are said to hold damning documents bearing his signature in regard to both actions. After an attempt had been made on his life in February, 1937, Italian troops were turned loose in Addis Ababa to wreak whatever measure of vengeance they could exact, and some accounts alleged that about 30,000 men, women, and children were killed within three days.

S. Rhodesian Trade

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S EXPORTS in the first half of this year reached the record value of £19,581,000, compared with £13,928,316 in the corresponding period last year. Exports to the Union increased from £1,048,000 to £2,853,000, mainly in clothing, enamelware, timber and cotton piece goods. Imports valued at £27,111,553 were up only 2.7%.

PERSONALIA

MR. C. D. POLKINGHORNE, Director of the Trust Travel Bureau, Johannesburg, intends to conduct a "Visit East Africa" campaign.

MR. F. W. SPENCER, of Liverpool, who served in the R.A.F. in Kenya during the war, has been appointed an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department of Malaya.

MISS EDNA WILSON, B.N., who has been appointed a nursing sister in Kenya, was born in Normanton, Yorkshire, and has been matron at Moorhaven Hospital, Ivybridge, South Devon, for the past three years.

DR. STANFORD MICHAEL ADYE CURRAN, who has been appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika, was born in Dublin. After graduating at the Royal College of Surgeons in that city, he served until last year in the R.A.M.C.

DR. IAN EASTON DAWSON, of Lasswade, Midlothian, who has been appointed a medical officer in Kenya, obtained his M.B. and Ch.B. at Glasgow University in 1939. He was at one time a reserve in the Scottish Rugby XV.

MR. FRANCIS GERRARD FINCH, newly appointed a D.O. in Tanganyika, joined the Army in 1943, served in France with the 61st Reconnaissance Regiment and was wounded. He then spent three years in East Africa with the Somalia Gendarmier.

MR. RAYMOND JAMES HILDESLEY, who has been appointed a district officer in Tanganyika, was born in London, educated at Sherborne and Sandhurst, and commissioned in the Regular Army in July, 1939. He served with the Suffolk Regiment in India and Burma during the war.

DR. E. G. NAYLOR, who has been appointed a medical officer in Uganda, was born in Halifax, and educated at Hipperholme School and St. Andrew's University, where he qualified M.B., Ch.B. After serving with the R.A.M.C. in the 6th Airborne Division during the war, he became house surgeon at Bradford Royal Infirmary, and later medical officer at Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

PROFESSOR C. VAN RIET, director of the archaeological survey of South Africa, who is examining prehistoric paintings, and implements discovered within 50 miles of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has protested against the disfigurement of valuable paintings in Domboshawa and Mekumbe by initials and other matter scraped on them by the public. He said there was also evidence the paintings had been fired at with rifles.

LIEUT. COLONEL J. D. GIDDINGS, who has been appointed superintendent of the Ndola municipal location, served with the Northern Rhodesia Police and Northern Rhodesia Regiment from 1924 until 1947. From 1939 until 1941 he was on active service in British Somaliland, and was commander of an East African Garrison Group in the Middle East from 1943 to 1947. Recently Colonel Giddings has been a labour officer with the groundnut scheme in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

MR. D. E. MCLOUGHLIN, who is on leave pending retirement from the post of Chief Agriculturist in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, was born in the Cape Province, served during the 1914-18 war in South-West Africa and as a machine-gunner in East Africa, and joined the B.S.A. Company in 1921. Since 1932, when he became Chief Agriculturist, he has been responsible for the development of many experimental farms and stations, from virgin land; he initiated the commercial production of certified double hybrid seed maize, and was Southern Rhodesia's senior maize judge.

Obituary

MR. ERNEST OTTO FODISCH, a well-known Bulawayo business man, who discovered the first evidence of the rich coalfield known to exist in Bechuanaland, has died in the Colony. He lived in Serowe from 1914 to 1938, was a renowned rifle shot, and was the youngest serving member of the civilian force during the siege of Mafeking.

MR. EVELYN CHARLES (TEEK) ARNOLD, who played cricket for Rhodesia in 1924 against Lionel Tennyson's XI, has died in Bulawayo. He was born in the Colony in 1905, and served for nearly 30 years in the catering department of Rhodesia Railways.

MR. F. C. BROOK, who died recently in Bindura, aged 64, joined the police in Rhodesia in 1910 after serving for five years with the French Foreign Legion. He became one of the Colony's best-known poultry breeders.

DR. A. J. MACKENZIE, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75, was formerly Government medical officer for Gatooma and Hartley.

FATHER DAVID BRAND, of the Roman Catholic Church, Gwelo, has died in Southern Rhodesia, where he had lived for nearly 40 years.

MR. JANMOHAMMED, who had served three terms of office on the Mombasa Municipal Board, has died in that town at the age of 45.

MRS. "EDIE" CHRISTIE, who has died at the age of 82 in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, had lived in the district since 1915.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL L. P. BARKER, late The Buffs, has died in Umfali, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN BASH FRANKLIN-ADAMS has died in Turbo, Kenya, in his 71st year.

Kettles, Boys & Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

Head Office: NAIROBI

Kenya Colony

Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory

Importers, Exporters

and

Specialists in

Mechanical and Electrical
Engineering

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

Colonial Students in Great Britain No Likelihood of Increase

THE DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL STUDENTS has informed Colonial Governments that there is no likelihood that the number of overseas students admitted to universities in the United Kingdom will be increased in 1951-52, and in medicine and science the difficulties of finding places may become more acute.

There may be vacancies for a few well-qualified candidates up to the end of March next, and applications must reach the Director of Colonial Students in London not later than January 31. Candidates for training courses under the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes should apply before November 30.

The statement emphasizes that "it is most undesirable that would-be candidates for admission should go to the U.K. unannounced and unassisted—the hope of obtaining admission to universities and colleges, tutorial institutions as well as universities, are overburdened with long waiting lists of non-priority candidates, and it is almost impossible to gain admission without the notice. Students should therefore be dissuaded by every means from going to Britain for higher education until they are assured that a place is available for them."

New Garden Township

THE FIRST HOMES in the proposed garden township of Mabelreign near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, should be ready for occupation this month. Some 1,500 concrete houses are planned, and Brigadier E. G. Cook, Controller of the National Housing Board, has described the scheme as "the biggest housing development plan in Rhodesia, possibly in Africa." Shops, schools, recreational facilities, and other social services will be part of the township, and most of the houses will consist of three bedrooms, lounge, veranda, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, with Native quarters and half an acre of garden. The houses take only six weeks to complete, and the building target, to be achieved later in the year, is 10 a week.

Rhodesia's Trade Records Fourfold Increase in Five Years

NEW TRADE RECORDS have been established by Northern Rhodesia this year, imports and exports both showing marked increases.

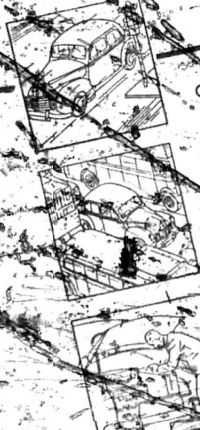
Exports for the first half of 1950 totalled £21,750,000, compared with £17,500,000 and £14,300,000 in the comparable periods of 1949 and 1948 respectively. Imports at nearly £12,500,000 were over £2,500,000 greater than in the first six months of 1949, and £5,250,000 above the 1948 figure. In five years the territory's volume of trade has been multiplied by four.

Figures for mineral production also reveal new records. Between January and June 190,451 tons of blister copper, valued at £14,392,301, were produced, the corresponding figures for 1949 being 100,097 tons (£12,914,235). Output of electrolytic copper was 32,659 tons (£4,733,467), compared with 31,686 tons (£4,229,724) in the first half of last year.

Imports from Commonwealth

Northern Rhodesia's trade with Britain is growing both relatively and absolutely, and 84.9% of all the territory's imports came during the first half of this year from Commonwealth countries, compared with 79.3% in the corresponding period of 1949. Supplies from foreign sources declined in value from 29.7% to 15.1%.

More than a quarter of the imports were from South Africa, the principal items being mining machinery, foodstuffs, blasting compounds, slaughter cattle, and motor vehicles. One-eighth of the imports were from Southern Rhodesia, the principal commodities being cigarettes (£240,000) and coal (£160,000), followed by sugar, clothing, beer and spirits, asbestos cement sheets, machinery, groundnut oil, and boots and shoes.



On the traffic. On top on hills. This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when backed by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.

Companion models are the 4-cylinder Moyern, the value-for-money car of the year. Like the Velox, a four-seater of modern design.

BRUCE
LIMITED - P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart Branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Inanga.

VAUXHALL

Mr. Archibald Jones on Race Relations

(Continued from page 12)

the world draws together in physical unity, assumptions of racial dominance or superiority only create friction. This is not to deny the values of tradition and maturity in a people, the fact that Britain has much to offer in the way of leadership and technical and material assistance to people without our knowledge and experience of that in many respects our values and ways of civilized living are superior.

Maybe the reality of equality cannot be worked out to its completion for some time ahead, but our steps to it must be unflinching. Labour must base its policy on this bedrock—the right of all men to civilization and citizenship. Security and peace are defeated in this world unless we co-operate irrespective of creed, race, or colour.

We cannot afford to talk of partnership and practise race superiority. Indeed, at this phase of world development the distinctions based on race are irrelevant, science and economics have changed the world, and the cultural legacy to which all people have contributed is the common heritage of all men.

Discrimination

Of course a degree of discrimination is sometimes necessary to safeguard the weak against the knowledge and strength of races of superior social and cultural advantage. But its exercise should not be limited in this way. Some of our difficulties today are due to such things as colour-bars, land alienation in some Colonies, and political supremacy are problems which embitter relations and give Colonial Governments great uneasiness.

If Africa the ingredient of race is tending to become a fire which may have disastrous consequences. Colonial Governments have given a great deal of thought to their legislation and administration to eliminate the laws and practices which offend the dignity and self-respect of the African. This has in these fields and much more in social conventions that the trouble lies. Legislation will not prevent the colour-bar in the Cape Colony.

But Governments can help, as they have been doing, in controlling land alienation, improving labour arrangements and welfare, i.e., contracts of labour, abolishing forced labour and penal sanctions, modifying colour-bars, helping migratory labour, etc., conserving civil liberties and Native rights, basing registrations and identity on non-racial lines, and taking significant steps in regard to the political status of non-Europeans.

Of course there are differences between the various people, we call a group as Africans. But they will not consent to remain here as heifers of wood. In West Africa, under European guidance in her mining industries, they are training for technical supervisory and responsible work. Technical and trade schools have been established, skills are being taught, and European enterprise has prospered from African labour.

Industrial Colour-Bar

But in Northern Rhodesia there is a colour-bar. Its existence is due more to the European workers than to the mining managements. Discrimination in the use of skill, in reward in status, is enforced by the white trade unionists. It is an intractable problem which the efforts of commissions, British trade unionists, Government officials and Ministers have failed to solve. Any solution must carry the good will of the European technicians and others, but the refusal to offer that good will will inevitably stimulate the African workers to hostility and trouble.

There is also the danger of European claims in respect of both industrial and agricultural enterprise being driven forward to the prejudice of African development and African rights.

Striking the fair balance between European settlement and enterprise on the one hand and a slower and less spectacular advance of Africans on the other is no easy matter when development is of primary importance to meet the need of the increasing population and to provide the health, education, and welfare services which are essential for the African population. These difficulties are increasing in urgency and importance in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika to-day, and occur throughout East and Central Africa.

Kenya's Experience Cannot Be Repeated

In Kenya, where we are more familiar with the problems, the long-term answer still eludes us. But in no other territory can our experience in Kenya be repeated. The days of land alienation and segregation have gone, and the problems of development, of improved farming of agricultural and industrial enterprise must be thought out anew.

Nor is there any hope of African acceptance in segregation in Southern Rhodesia. It will be hard enough to maintain in Kenya, though I believe that the Colony has probably reached the limit of the land already held by Africans, and in any great extension of African lands. But already the Government recognizes the possibility of extension.

I do not think we can avoid in Africa to-day the expediency of representation on the basis of race. We should hamper political progress if we established communal representation. We need, we think, that democracy is merely the counting of heads, or that Western political machinery is the most suitable for African territories. What we have to be certain about is that African moves to better and more civilized living and that he is able to advance to full citizenship, and that no more difficulties than are imposed on other men.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Alwaye has now a room in the Merwe, with eight single and five double rooms.

A serious outbreak of rabies has occurred in the Kapapet district of Kenya.

At a recent traffic check on lorries and buses in Nairobi, 80 out of 100 inspected were found to be unservicable.

A Jubilee Hall to seat between 500 and 600 people on the ground floor and a further 120 in a gallery is to be built in Gatoomba, Southern Rhodesia.

Expenditure on the Public Works department of Northern Rhodesia last year was £2,611,000, compared with £1,809,491 in 1948. The European staff was increased from 153 to 367.

An African was being sentenced to four years imprisonment who had laboured for untrapped murder, the means of a poisoned arrow by a native. The constable who had been sent to arrest him in Sabuk, Kenya.

Postal arrangements in Rhodesia are considering a proposal to establish a direct radio-telephone link with London next year. Telephonic communication with overseas countries is now made through transmitting stations in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

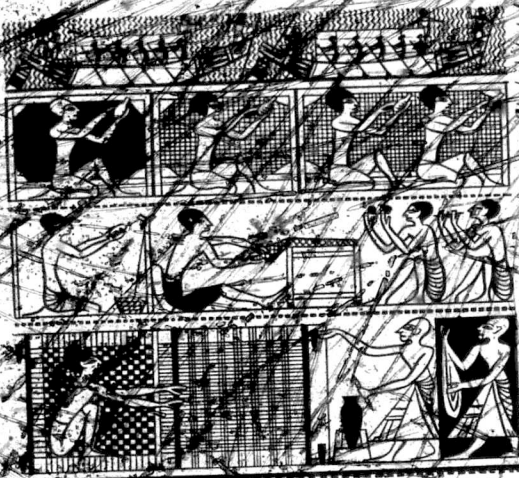
Land is said to have been bought in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of increasing Afrikaner migration from South Africa to the Colony under the auspices of a company the directors of which will be prominent members of the National Party in the Union.

Helping New Settlers

£250,000 of the Kenya European Agricultural Settlement Board, which are now fully committed, have assisted 181 tenant farmers and 29 persons under the assisted-ownership scheme. It is hoped that limited assistance will be able to be given to further settlers by the end of 1952.

Seven boys were admitted to hospital recently after being injured by an explosion in the hostel at Lamson School, Gatoomba. C.I.D. officers believe that the explosion was caused by stones being thrown at an old Indian anti-personnel bomb found by one of the boys and taken to school to show his friends. Two of the boys and several were injured.

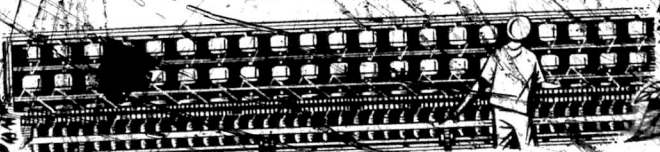
Garage works authorized but not yet begun in Salisbury, a Southern Rhodesia's capital, will cost over £5,500,000, said Controller R. M. Cleveland when he was installed as mayor for the second successive year. Building plans covering about 600 homes and 100 new and industrial buildings, and valued at over £2,500,000, were approved during the past year.



COTTON: The association between Egypt and cotton dates from the earliest days of that ancient country and woven cotton has clothed its inhabitants ever since the time of the Pharaohs. Later, in the first century A.D., Pliny the Elder wrote that the upper part of Egypt produces a shrub which bears a fruit like that of the bearded nut; from the interior of this is taken a wool for weaving and none is comparable to it in softness and strength. In spite of this long association, it was not until 1820 that Egypt set out to produce cotton in the quantities required by European manufacturers, whose potential output had been enormously increased by the inventions of the spinning mule, the power loom and the cotton gin. The year 1821 saw the first shipment of Egyptian cotton to England. The shipment was only 100 bales — but from this small beginning the export of cotton has become the mainstay of the Egyptian economy.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Egypt on market conditions and industrial trends in the country is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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



Welfare Work in Kenya Vital Need for Leaders

WELFARE WORK IN KENYA, in which persons of all races, officials and non-officials participate, are reviewed in the annual report for 1949 of the Colony's Welfare Organization.

"The majority of the work," says the report, "still falls upon the willing horse, and he is almost always a European." This work must be shared. Never have we stood in greater need of leaders of youth—African leaders. Many Africans do appreciate the need for directing the interest of the African youth into healthy channels, and give enthusiastic support to the first suggestions as to how they could help, but enthusiasms tend to wane when it is found that this type of work so often means the giving of regular, unpaid service and advice, which very often at first appears to be unappreciated, at hours which are somewhat inconvenient, and performing work which is itself humble and slow to show results.

The scout and guide movements provide opportunities of improving racial relations. Scouting has been resumed at the Prince of Wales School and St. Mary's School, while new packs and troops have been formed at the Duke of York's, Parklands, and Nakuru schools and at Kenton College. This is important, as the Scouts look to Europeans for many of their leaders and scoutmasters.

European scouts of all ranks number 561, Asian 981, and African 3,104. One European scout qualified for the King's Badge, the highest honour attainable in the movement. Five Africans qualified for the King's Scout Badge and Royal certificate, the first Kenya African scouts to be so honoured, and they were only 15 years of age, against the normal age of 18 in Great Britain. Four new cub packs were formed during the year at the Indian Government school in Nairobi.

Guides increased by two European and six African companies and two Asian packs.

Farmers' Clubs in African Schools

"Several African schools," the report continues, "are attempting to establish young farmers' clubs, and two such clubs for European youths are very active. The Y.M.C.A. recently started a boys' club in Nairobi with a membership of 40, but its existence is entirely dependent on the great enthusiasm of the European officers. Despite numerous approaches little effective help has come from the African community."

A conference of 200 Africans elected at their local barazas, including 40 women, was held in Nyeri, where during a day and a half addresses were given by European and African speakers and a roll of "true men and women of good will" was started.

In Nakuru encouragement has been given to numerous societies and clubs for Africans, the most popular being dancing clubs. Africans still prefer to keep membership on a tribal basis, which accounts for the maintenance of 10 African social clubs in the town. An African debating society, supported by the municipality holds regular meetings.

Described as an experiment in youth welfare is the appointment of a district officer to be in charge of the *morani* in the Meso reserve. His object is to win the confidence of the tribe and seek to interest these young men in activities which are of value to their community.

At the end of the year there were 69 community centres, of which 63 were supported by local Native councils and 6 by missions. Nine others were being built. There are also four established in European areas by members of the district councils or by groups of farmers making a joint effort. Land was given and a hall, canteen, shops, and a market were built. The shops and stalls are rented to Africans and an African supervisor is in charge.

As to charitable associations, the British Legion assists ex-Service men and women of all races and their dependants financially and with accommodations. Its other activities include an employment agency and the publication of a bulletin.

The East African Women's League, a non-political body with a membership of 3,000 European women, has 43 branches in the Colony and three in the United Kingdom. Details of its

The League of Women assist European women and children, and disposes of considerable sums every year in the relief of distress.

The Salvation Army cares for destitute persons of all races and for the blind.

Teacher training centres in the Nyanza and Central Provinces are designed to instruct good village women who will make good teachers. During a two-year course the girls do their own housework, laundry, and gardening, and are taught domestic subjects. There is also a health centre where the girls act as assistants to the nursing sister in charge.

The spinning and weaving centre in Kericho trains African girls to be teachers in the many similar centres throughout the Nyanza Province. This venture has attracted many pupils from the European farms in the neighbourhood, and is encouraged by the farmers' wives, who give both financial support and personal supervision. There are other such centres in Kisumu and Nairobi, the latter run by the municipality.

The ex-Service men's Training Centre at the Jeanes School had 182 students at the beginning of the year, and 76 joined during 1949. Nine left at their own request, 15 were dismissed, and 12 left before completing their course to take employment. Of the 219 students who left during the year on completion of instruction, 63 were clerks, 43 lower primary teachers, 24 cooperative inspectors, 20 elementary teachers, 19 social welfare workers, and 14 bakers. None were general traders, agricultural instructors, or health and hygiene assistants.

Case against a Commission

DR. RITA HINDIN has written in *The Times*:—"Surely the time is past when 'impartial commissions' or Select Committees of the Houses of Parliament (as your correspondents suggest) can settle the very delicate problems of racial tension in East Africa. The only way the separate racial communities in these countries can live together is through compromise and the removal of mutual fears and suspicions—the fear of Africans that they will be dominated by the Europeans and their land taken from them; the fear of the Europeans that by sheer force of numbers the Africans will swamp their white civilization; the suspicion of the Indians that they will be forced out of existence."

"No committee or commission, however brilliant and wise, can unravel a situation like this. Whatever it proposes will suit some and not suit others; it will have no power to bend men's minds into a readiness to compromise; the chief effect will undoubtedly be to exacerbate the already sharp differences, as the whole sorry history of commissions of inquiry into the race tension in this country so clearly remind us."

The Case for a Conference

"The only hope of success, in my mind, is to bring the representatives of the different communities together face to face, and under conditions of equality round the conference table. Let them bargain with each other, and find their own compromise—as is now being done successfully in Nigeria."

"It will be a ticklish job to get effective representation for the Africans, but because things are difficult that does not mean that they are impossible; it was difficult in Nigeria too, and the Africans of that country—black, brown, or white—have in the end managed to understand and respect each other, the better. No outside commission can be a substitute for the political education of direct negotiations across a conference table."

New Settlement Scheme

ALLOCATION TO EUROPEANS OF 60,000 acres of land near Songea for Virginia tobacco growing is being considered by the Tanganyika Government. These would probably be 20 farms of 500 acres each, with further possible extensions of 500 acres to each, while larger concerns would be given the opportunity of examining the remaining 40,000 acres from the point of view of creating plantations. The area is now being surveyed with a view to demarcating the small plots by the end of this year.

A deadlock over the payment of claims under the Southern Rhodesian maternity scheme has been ended following a meeting between the Minister of Health, Mr. W. A. H. Winterton, and the federal council of the Colony's Medical Association. As an alternative to declarations by doctors, copies of birth certificates will be accepted in support of benefit claims.

An
Invitation

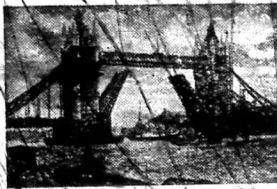
to inspect
the
V-8 Pilot



The Pilot combines impressive lines with high performance. It was the first of the standard production models at the Monte Carlo Rally, and its V-8 engine powered the cars that won the team award. Interior fittings are luxurious, provide utmost comfort for five people on any road. Yet the Pilot is reasonable in purchase price and economical on fuel. May we arrange a trial run for you?

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON—13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)
EAST AFRICA—Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 301) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel. #353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 15)



W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND.
Telephone: BARNET 7314-7-8.

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

We buy for many Overseas Clients, welcome offers, and pay on shipment.
Our catalogue distribution dept. will, without charge, co-operate with Manufacturers who say: "Orders through your U.K. home."

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Haife, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar. Hodeidah (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW



IMPORTS

Tanganyika

Kenya

EXPORTS

Uganda

DECORATORS
BALING PRESSES
DRYING PLANT
LOCOMOTIVES
RAILS
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
etc., etc.

SISAL
FLUME FIBRE
COIR
KAPOK
BEESWAX
GUMS
etc., etc.

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates

WIGGLESWORTH & CO.

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Coffee's Place in Africa's Economy Prices Rise 30% in Three Months

THE CURRENT MARKET LETTER of Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co. states:—

"Weather reports from most coffee-producing countries except Brazil, where there is disturbing news of drought, continue encouraging. Crop prospects in Africa are still generally very good indeed."

"From a trading point of view the inter-crop season has been normal. Belgian Congos have been actively bought at prices which have increased in value by some 30% inside three months. Uganda robustas which sold at 250s. per cwt. f.o.b. at the beginning of June are now 360s., and other Africa robustas have advanced similarly. In 1949 coffee constituted 30% by value of Angola's exports. The relative figure in Uganda during 1948, when exports were about 30,000 tons, was 22%. Prices were then round about one-quarter of those ruling now, and this year they hope for 40,000 tons from Uganda. Before the war coffee accounted for 7% of Uganda's exports. The increasing value of coffee to the African Colonial economy is not yet fully appreciated."

Sales in Kenya

"Weather reports from most of the fine arabica districts in British East Africa continue favourable, particularly from Kenya, where sales start early in October. We do not expect that the market will open at prices in line for America and Canada, though the situation may change as arrivals increase. We hope for a minimum of 80,000 bags of Kenyas and 25,000 bags of Uganda Bugishus to be available to the trade during this crop year. There is a possibility that an additional quantity from the Ministry's long-term contract purchases may be made available for export to

North America, as last year, but so far no announcement has been made in this regard."

The United Kingdom is in the fortunate position of having long-term contracts with African producers at prices which are now only about three-fifths of current world values. Regular supplies here are therefore assured. Even with the most recent price increase to the consumer to 4s. per lb., it is believed that consumption will decline, thus reducing the need of purchases outside the long-term contracts. Everyone here is more impressed with the rising cost of living, of which coffee is a very small and unimportant illustration, than with the fact that elsewhere it is a great deal worse. In the U.S.A., where distribution costs are the lowest in the world, vacuum-packed coffee costs 85 cents per lb. (5s. 7d.), which is below replacement cost."

Mining

Mining Personalities

MR. W. J. NIXON, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has resigned from Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., to join Messrs. H. H. Fraser and Associates (Rhodesia), Ltd., industrial consultants.

MR. A. FINN, ASSOC. M. INST. M.M., has transferred from Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., to the post of concentrator superintendent at Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

MESSRS. CHARLES L. DE BEER, J. L. REID, and S. F. WARE have applied for transfer to associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London.

MR. JOHN VORD HEPWORTH, a former student at Manchester and Bristol Universities, has been appointed a Government geologist in Uganda.

MR. B. G. SKELTON, ASSOC. M. INST. M.M., has been appointed to the Bulawayo staff of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

MR. B. W. HESTER, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the Colonial Development Corporation in Tanganyika.

MR. R. E. LAWRENCE, STUD. INST. M.M., has arrived in Kenya

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Darasco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICES:

66 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2044
Tel. add.: RUOFLAB, EONDON.

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi **COST-OF-LIVING** index rose by **83%**.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in **ELECTRICITY TARIFFS** throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH

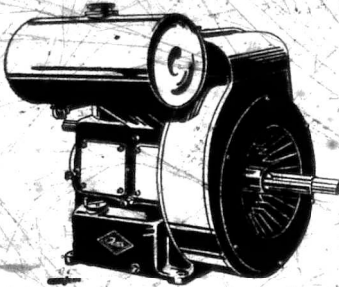
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CO. LIMITED



BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

Sole Concessionaires for the use of:

PETTER ^{Petrol and} Petrol/Paraffin **AIR - COOLED ENGINES**



THE IDEAL PORTABLE UNIT FOR EVERY DUTY

No water to splash away or evaporate. Danger of cracked heads is eliminated.

POWERS

Single Cylinder Units.

Twin Cylinder Units.

1½ BHP.

5 & 10 BHP.

Tanganyika Representatives:

LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MWANZA

AND

TANGA

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE

African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Branches at:

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBELE, BUKOBA,
MIRINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlements,
Travel and General Conditions
apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 6701/2/3

Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cables: E

SPECIALLY DESIGNED
SHIPS and LAUNCHES
IN WOOD, ALLOY, OR STEEL

Succeeds best
ALDOUS

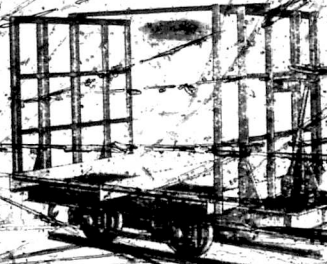
THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGES
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tele: Brightlinges

Grams: Shipway, Brightlinges

Hudson

THE STATE CAR BUILDERS
WITH
THE MOST EXPERIENCE



3-TON SISAL CAR

- CANE CARS
- TIP TRUCKS
- MINE CARS
- TURNTABLES
- CROSSINGS
- POINTS & TRACK

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

ROBERT HUDSON LTD, RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
Telephone: 23004. Telegrams: Raletrux, Leeds. London Office: 21, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1
KENNEDY & CO., 100, Broad Street, London, W. 1. B.O. Box 143, Durban, Natal, S. Africa. KENYON & GILLOP & CO.,
10, St. James Street, London, W. 1.



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 19, 1950

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 135

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

ESTABLISHED

SM & CO
LTD.

— 1877 —

DEPARTMENTS

- FREIGHT • PASSAGES
- AIR TRAVEL • IMPORTING
- EXPORTING • INSURANCE
- BUNKERING
- SHIPPING — CLEARING
AND FORWARDING

BRANCHES

MOBILBA • NAIROBI • DAR-ESS-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA
LAMPUNGA • MATWARA • MUKINDANI



SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

London Correspondents: GRAYS, DAWES & CO., 112 BEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 4687)
General Managers: African & Indian Co., Ltd., and Ocean Marine & General Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay. Agents for British India
South Navigation Co., Ltd.

Fast Regular Service

ROBIN LINE

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also **MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS** (if inducement)

OUTWARD SAILINGS **HOMeward SAILINGS**

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for St. John, N.B. (Winter Season).

Ship	More	Phil.	N. York	E. Africa	S. Africa
ROBIN DONCASTER	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Nov. 3		Ear. Nov.
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.					
ROBIN TUXFORD	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 17		Ear. Nov.
Calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM, MATATJE and MAJUNGA.					
ROBIN WENTLEY	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Dec. 1		Ear. Nov.
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.					

ROBIN LOCKSLEY Ear. Nov.
ROBIN MOWBRAY Ear. Nov.
ROBIN KETTERING Mid Nov.
ROBIN SHERWOOD Ear./Late Nov. Late Nov.
ROBIN DONCASTER Ear./Late Dec. Late Dec.

For Particulars apply **Principal Agents**
LONDON
MITCHELL COTTS & CO LIMITED
 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
 Telephone: TRIDERS
 LONDON Wall 6999 Margaret, Stock, LONDON

MOMBASA - NAIROBI
MITCHELL COTTS & CO (E.A.) LIMITED
 CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
 DURBAN
Wm. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED
 69, CANTLANDY STREET
 NEW YORK, 7

HEAD OFFICE SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland.

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Mwanzye on Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
 London Office: 3, Thames House,
 Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" LONDON
 Telephone: "WHITEHALL" 2005. Cable: "NORHODCOM" LONDON



W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND.
 Telephone: BARNET 7318/70

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Our bank for many Overseas Clients, welcome letters, and pay on shipment. Our shipping and forwarding agents will, without charge, cooperate with you in all matters relating to the sale of goods.

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1882

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., Ltd.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3.



Tygan

mosquito gauze

BRITISH MADE

non-inflammable
and durable

LASTS LONGER

DOES NOT RUST
ROT OR CORRODE

FULLY EFFICIENT

Full details from

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. Box 416 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 90 TANGA P.O. Box 1778 NAIROBI
Private Bag MOMBASA Sole Distributors for British East Africa



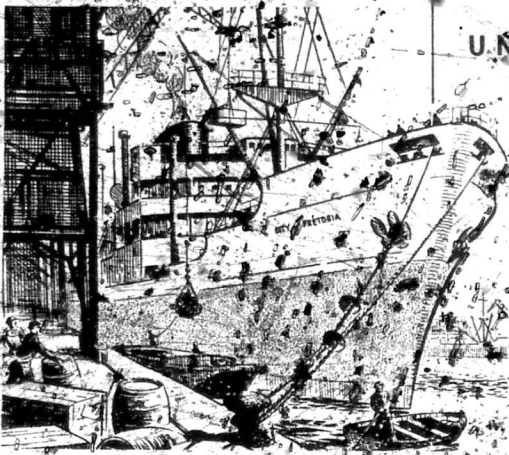
It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid on the railway which is today the East African Railway and Harbours Administration, covering 2,930 route miles of motor-gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

Another part is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazing rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent. heavier than in 1940, whereas previously the passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record, and alive to its present responsibilities, is doing its utmost to help speed the development of Africa.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL LINE



UNITED KINGDOM
and U.S.A.

to
**SOUTH
and
EAST
AFRICA**

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED
104-7 LEADENHALL STREET LONDON, E.C.3.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of
Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spieserstr. 69

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTHWEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

MACHINERY BELTING

*It is the SERVICE given by a Belt that counts, not its first cost.
You will be satisfied with both when you buy Belting made by—*

James Dawson & Son, Ltd.

Makers of:

Balata, Friction surface rubber (flat and Vee types), Leather,
Cotton and Hair Belting.

also

Conveyor Belting and many types of Hydraulic Leathers.

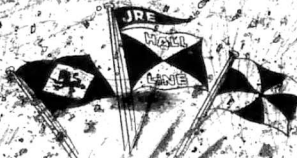
Stocks carried by:

LEHMANN'S (East Africa) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM,
MWANZA TANGA

CLAN HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN, *MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI,
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.

MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY LTD

A world-wide trading organisation



MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER
CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, AIRWAYS, INSURANCE &
GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE,
102 BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Tele. London, Walf 6008

United Kingdom
United States of America
Canada
Italy
Levant States
Malta
North Africa
Egypt
Anglo Egyptian Sudan
Saudi Arabia
Yemen
Aden
Somalia
Ethiopia
Eritrea
East Africa
Belgian Congo
The Rhodesias
South Africa
Far East

UNION-CASTLE LINE

South and East African Services

EAST WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE

from SOUTHAMPTON

taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON
and DURBAN Via Madeira

Kessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Shirling Castle"	25,554	Oct. 26
"Capetown Castle"	27,602	Nov. 2
"Pretoria Castle"	28,705	Nov. 9
"Arundel Castle"	19,216	Nov. 16
"Athlone Castle"	25,567	Nov. 23

NOT for East London or Durban.

INTERMEDIATE & FREIGHT SERVICES

from LONDON

taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,
DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES and BEIRA.

Kessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Llandovery Castle"	10,639	Oct. 27
"Bloufontein Castle"	18,400	Nov. 30

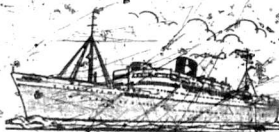
Via Ascension and St. Helena,
Via Walvis Bay

to PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN and ADEN
"Dunnottar Castle" 15,002 Nov. 1

Cargo for B.E. Africa must be registered with the Conference.



Head Office:
3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Tel.: MAN, 2560 Passenger Dept. MAN, 9104
West End Passenger Agency:
125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WRI: 1911
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester and Glasgow



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page	Page	
Matters of Moment	113	News Items in Brief	420
Notes of the Week	116	Investment in Southern Rhodesia	122
Uganda Game Warden's Report	118	Compulsory Schooling for Africans	123

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1950

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1358

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE CANNOT AFFORD to talk of partnership and practise race superiority, said Mr. Creech Jones, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a most interesting survey which, by the courtesy of *The Practice of Partnership*, *Tribune*, we epitomized recently. No spokesman for the Socialist Party has anything like Mr. Creech Jones's knowledge and experience of Colonial affairs, and consequently there is a marked difference between his assessment of the facts and the theorizings of the uninitiated, unpractical, unimbued extremists. The man who was in control of the Colonial Office for four years knows that there are serious obstacles in the path of progress, and that it is folly to assume, as too many of the *diagnosticians* do, that modern machinery is all that is needed to remove them. Bulldozing politicians have already done serious harm to the Colonies (in some cases perhaps because the *diagnostician* in politics nowadays often gets quick preference, and, because of his irresponsibility, is retained in office even when his administrative incompetence has been revealed). But Mr. Creech Jones, who was conscientious in all things, will not dilute the truth even for the Labour Left Wing—which, when an electoral mischance removed him from the House of Commons, rejoiced at his departure from the Colonial Office precisely because he made his decisions in the light of the facts, not of assumptions enunciated by the party over its years in opposition.

He now reminds the Socialist extremists that it is no easy thing to evolve and apply a policy of political and social equality for all civilized men, that the reality of equality cannot be worked out to its completion for some time, and that it is expedient to

bedrock of policy must be the right of all men to civilization and citizenship, and that the laws and practices which offend the dignity and self-respect of Africans need to be eliminated. No wise European leader, official or non-official, in Eastern Africa will quarrel with those statements. Diehards will dislike them, no doubt; but it is the diehards who, bankrupt of practical proposals themselves, revolt against the policies formulated in their own territories by settlers, business men, officials, and others who are ready to face the facts of to-day and to-morrow. The diehards are alike in at least one particular—that they insist on sailing by charts which are anything from *weather* to *years* out of date. The realists recognize that the days of sail are over; that the set of the tides has changed; that rocks which were once submerged are now a real danger to the ship of State; and that its steering requires the concentrated attention of experienced pilots.

The great mass of Africans are still at a stage at which it would be meaningless to talk to them of political and social equality, or of civilization and citizenship. Indeed—

Character And Capacity

and this truth is persistently disregarded by the facile theorists—the ideals behind those words have been enunciated by Europeans, not Africans, in the great majority of cases by Europeans domiciled in Africa, not at a distance, but by Euro-

The London printing dispute continues, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must consequently be drastically reduced in size again this week. Indeed, this issue and that of last week have appeared only because, foreseeing the probability of a resumption of the stoppage of work, we had as much text matter as possible set in type in advance. We again apologise to our readers and advertisers for the deficiencies of this issue, and thank the many from whom sympathetic messages have been

peans who from their own intimate experience knew the dangers of unduly rapid change. This is recognized as all sensible men must do, that character and capacity are the only foundation upon which responsibility can be safely placed. That not colour is the crucial matter. When enough Africans of proved character gain the knowledge and experience which would enable them to share the public duties which tax the ability of even the best Europeans, they will not lack their opportunities. The position to-day in all the territories within the sphere of this newspaper is not that manifestly capable Africans are denied fair scope for the exercise of their talents, but that, because of the inadequate supply of suitable Africans as yet, men of unmistakably limited capacity are entrusted with tasks beyond their powers.

The assumption made by almost all emergent Africans that possession of a diploma or a degree proves fitness for responsibility and, in particular, equality of capacity with Europeans holding the same professional qualification, is, of course, untenable; and it is urgently necessary to get that fact really understood by Africans.

Unreliable Assumptions.

Because A and B, of whatever race, take a university course together and pass the same final examination on the same day, they cannot be regarded as equal in qualities and potentialities. A may be sound, solid, hard-working, and reliable in all things, while B may be sharp, shallow, an able shirker. While the one would be likely to bear responsibility with credit, the other would soon reveal his weaknesses. The argument applies whether A and B are Europeans or Africans. Whereas Europeans generally recognize this fact, Africans seldom do, with the consequence that they attribute to unjust racial discrimination what is no more than a prudent estimate of the deficiencies of an individual. They forget that thousands of European graduates fail to obtain high paid posts and that a rapidly growing number of them want nothing better than to devote the rest of their lives to farming.

Allowing for all these difficulties, it is nevertheless true that the worst risk to the Colonial Empire would be the growth of a conviction among millions of African (and other) loyal subjects of The King that "we talk of partnership and practise race superiority" — unless Africans

to go the way of Asia — which God forbid! — the practice of partnership must expand with

in West Africa, in which some of the best friends of the Africans hold that too much is being done too quickly, and we know men of very liberal outlook who after many years of service in the Sudan feel similarly about developments in that country. In other regions, however, too little is being done, with unhappy consequences not only in the territory itself but in those on its borders, in which African agitators exploit and exaggerate this procrustean bed for their own self-seeking purposes. Interracial partnership being inevitable, it should be given every prospect of success, and that implies an absolute determination on the part of those responsible that so far as can be humanly arranged, the most active partners in the enterprise, whether political, social, or commercial and of whatever race, shall be trustworthy in the widest sense of the word.

Europeans and Africans are active partners in Church work in many parts of Africa, and there is abundant testimony to the valuable contributions which are often made by the Africans (the success of this partnership being primarily due to the character of the men concerned). Many leaders have had experience of happy partnerships with Africans in war. Many are working in harmony with Africans (and sometimes with Asians also) in educational, cultural, or other social movements. Finally, some of the most experienced European political leaders in Eastern Africa already speak in terms of admiration of some of the African members of the Legislative Councils (though honesty demands the admission that the number of African misfits is high enough to cause anxiety in many friendly quarters). Man being a political animal, the sincerity of the policy of partnership will be tested by Africans largely in the political field, whether the rest of the community likes it or not; and that is the strongest argument which can be advanced by those who advocate political progress in Africa at a speed which the great majority of local residents consider to be so high as to be dangerous.

Sincerity Tested In Politics.

Europeans in Africa have, quite rightly, insisted on being taken into partnership by the Governments, and in recent years they have increasingly demanded that that partnership should be recognized by transfer from the hands of the control groups of Government departments. Thus

Changes inevitable in the Executive.

of groups of Government departments. Thus

former elected European non-official members of the Legislature hold portfolios and sit on the Government side of the House. In both territories a further step in that direction is expected at an early date, and similar action in Tanganyika Territory would not be surprising. In short, executive responsibility has become the test of genuine political partnership. That having been recognized in practice by Kenya (the racial problems of which are as difficult as those of any dependency anywhere), it is clear that the time must come and probably fairly soon at which the Executive will cease to remain wholly European. The ideal might well be to postpone such action for some years, but the pressure of political development throughout the world is so swift that what is barely justifiable on severely practical grounds may be very wise from the standpoint of the wider considerations on which the destiny of Africa may rest.

Africa has ceased to be a series of separate compartments, each of which could live very much as it wished. What happens in Nigeria, the Sudan, or Somalia is now eagerly studied by African leaders in East Africa (some of them irreconcilable adherents of the British way of life) whose influence appears to be growing rapidly. Similarly, the very different policies of the Rhodesias affect Kenya and Tanganyika, in particular. Any major decision in Kenya could therefore not be taken without due regard for its repercussions elsewhere. Indeed, it could not be justified in Kenya itself unless it could be upheld in the whole East African setting, for East Africa's overriding need is a greater measure of inter-territorial harmony, co-operation, and cohesion. The High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly have made no more than a fair beginning with that work, but the inter-racial contacts in that Assembly are acknowledged on all sides to have been friendly, helpful, and hopeful.

Some Africans and some Asians will at some time participate in the public affairs of East Africa on the executive level. The population structure makes that inevitable, and the problem will be to select the right time for such an act of political generosity and wisdom. The timing will be important, and one thing only can be usefully said about it now—that so great, grave, but ultimately inevi-

Non-Europeans of High Calibre

—that so great, grave, but ultimately inevi-

who are of such a calibre that their appointment to office would command the confidence of their European and other colleagues. That condition is best fulfilled more quickly than many people think: there are African bishops, judges, doctors and others (including some Christians and some educated young men in public life) of whom everyone thinks highly, and the number of such men of good will and ability will increase rapidly. For the experiment to be made with the wrong man or men would be tragic, for that would inflame racial feelings without the prospect of any proof that the action had been justified.

E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

ENTRÉES WANTED for the *East African and Rhodesian Who's Who* which is being prepared under the auspices of this newspaper are being returned to large numbers daily, complete but many people in East and Central Africa to whom they were posted have not yet sent them back.

If this badly needed reference volume is to reach its maximum usefulness, it can be only as a result of the co-operation of all whose names ought to appear. Their prompt help is therefore invoked. Will any reader who has received an entry form and not dealt with it be good enough to complete and return it immediately?

While great care has been taken in assembling the lists which form the basis of the work, the compilers recognize that many names must be missing as a result of omissions, as a result of human error, and those who are in question have been resident in East or Central Africa for only a short period as yet (though in many cases after a career elsewhere which demands the inclusion of their record). The names and addresses of people to whom, in the opinion of any reader an entry form ought to be sent, will be welcomed.

The aim is to make this *Who's Who's* as valuable as possible to the territories and all connected with them. The idea would be to include everyone who has done or is doing work of real value to the territories between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive, whether in the official services, in public life, in one of the professions, in agriculture, commerce, industry, mining, or in cultural or other movements, and some people who may not be prominent from any of the above standpoints have a real record which ought to be chronicled or should be included on account of their prominence in sport.

The co-operation of East African and Rhodesian newspapers is requested.

Tanganyika Fisheries

FISHERY CONCESSIONS ON Lake Rukwa, Tanganyika, have been reduced from three to one, the sole remaining concessionaire being under an obligation to provide adequate facilities for the processing of all fish produced by him and to buy all fish offered for sale. The Government is also to consider fishing concessions for Lake Tanganyika, a scheme which will be subject to the necessary fish culture and

Notes By The Way

Worse Than Drink

A FRIEND reminds me of the arguments made by General Smuts, and suggests that they should be added to those quoted in this paper recently. The first runs thus: "Ignorant men in a hurry in which all have almost bought the African to believe that politics are the white man's magic, in fact, politics are worse than drink to the primitive African." The second epitomized his faith in the Colonial mission of Great Britain, for he said: "British Colonialism was one of the most glorious and beneficent developments in the history of mankind. Nothing can take its place. Its disappearance would leave a large vacuum in the world to be filled by the press men of the Kremlin."

Episcopal Prescription

"AFRICANS should beware of pan-Africanism and Europeans of intolerance," said the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia when he recently addressed the synod of his diocese (about one-third of those present being Africans). His Bishop might not offend to both races in those few words, prescriptions which would assure their continuing welfare? Africans eschew pan-Africanism, they must make common cause with the Europeans in their quest for the good of the country as a whole, and the Europeans set themselves to be tolerant. They will encourage that trust and co-operation of Africans which are essential to the present and future health of any African territory. The Bishop drove home his point in one sentence: "The doors of our churches are open to all, regardless of race or colour, and I commend the growing recognition of this principle by the people generally."

Is The Price Too High?

THE MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES of all coffee and coffee mixtures have just been increased in Great Britain from 6d. to 1s. a pound, in consequence of the exceptionally high level of world coffee quotations. Higher charges for the beverage are certain to be made by restaurants and cafes, and I for one shall be surprised if consumption does not fall. Already the public has to pay in many establishments twice as much for a cup of coffee as it did before the war, and in many cases the present price is 50% above that obtained in the same establishment for a pot of tea.

Coffee or Tea?

FOR THE MOMENT, of course, coffee growers in East Africa and elsewhere are in a remarkably favourable position, but they would assuredly be well advised to do everything in their power to work towards lower, not higher, prices for the commodity. The real cause of hard work and the advocacy of lower prices is the small number of American and Continental coffee growers to raise substantially the sales of coffee in the United Kingdom, and if high prices are continued for long, they will almost inevitably lead to a sharp contraction in demand, and if large numbers of people turn back from coffee to tea, it is doubtful whether they will resume the habit of drinking coffee at least until the beverage can again be sold at about the same price as tea.

Bearing the Palm Alone

THE REPRESENTATIVE in Kenya of the British Council writes in the annual report: "A leading African farmer... is a great loss growing crops in the wet weather which to feed his livestock in the dry weather, and he now keeps his animals in pens to prevent their eroding the parched soil. He is doing this as a direct result of a film lecture which I gave in Machakos two years ago, and many Africans are being asked to see his garden and learn from his example. Would it be indelicate to suggest that the local agricultural officers (who have been advocating such methods since well before the last war) may have done something to prepare the way for this spectacular achievement?"

Kippers

A MOST ATTRACTIVE BROCHURE about Uganda for visitors and tourists has been produced by the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department. Well illustrated with a varied selection of photographs, it provides as much useful information as could well be concentrated into fewer than 100 pages. It might serve as a model to other territories. Only one statement in its pages has raised a query in my mind. Page 60 affirms that "the monkeys' elephant tines so styled from their comical long tubular tusks are extremely ill-favoured." But is not that the fish from which the long-heralded "Uganda kipper" is to be made?

Golden Groundnuts

AN UNEXPECTED HARVEST was secured by the great Africans in Northern Rhodesia. Golden groundnut crop in a vast plot near Bulawayo were harvested a number of Queen Victoria's silver jubilees, dated from 1837 to 1895. Payment at the rate of 2s. 9d. for each cwt. was made when the

**Swift and Sure
by Sabena**

Expressed in every aspect of air-travel, Sabena's line with Europe continues with their luxurious equipped Convair DC-2 air-trips. East, East Africa, and efficient stage on long trips. Curious, funny, and first-class cabin are found wherever you travel Sabena, of your choice. Sabena is the concrete of air-travel and the experienced staff.

FLY TOURIST AND FLY-FREIGHT

SABENA

Booths: through Travel Agents
 Sabena, 11, D'Amico, 21, Long
 (Tel. Air 8272)
 SABENA, 21, D'Amico, 21, Long
 (Tel. Air 8272)

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market — The artifice of Ministers is becoming intolerable. — Lord Hailsham

Russia's war potential is far greater than Hitler's in 1939. — Mr. Selby Bradford

Trade with the Commonwealth has been the backbone of our recovery programme. — Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade

America was probably discovered by Duamo in 1487, five years before it was reached by Columbus. — Professor A. Davies, Oxford University

If you do not pay for education you have to pay for the results of it. — Mrs. W. A. Russell, President of the National Council of Women in South Africa

Communism, the Christless code, stands not only in armed might, but is heard in poisoned argument and evil deception, quick to betray. — Daily Mail

A man in charge of higher reasoning in any branch of science would enormously increase his efficiency as a teacher by undertaking research. — Dr. A. G. Lowndes

The conduct of this country's foreign relations has for a long time been lacking in balance, clear direction, and moral fibre. — National and English Review

Mr. Britain's Labour Government the United States can hardly have a partner more adequate in stature and more bankrupt in real statesmanship. — Wall Street Journal

Planning will succeed only if we stop being picknickety about things that do not much matter. — Mr. Eihderon, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Town and Country Planning

You, English, are now given to excessive and unnecessary self-scrutiny. You are not in a European federation because you are not yet cosmopolitan. — Professor G. J. Renfrew

One gentleman has made more than £2,000 a year from the tinplate industry put it on record in his trade journal that no one is worth more than £1,000. But as he has his fair share of self-esteem, no doubt he thinks himself the equal of seven men. — Financial Times

Teachery and sabotage being carried out in this country by men who were rescued from oppression have found refuge in Britain, and are now active Communists. — Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary, Trades Union Congress

The socialists must now put into the political attic all their favourite nonsense. — "Left talking to Left" of Socialists being thrown into ploughshares, of war and oppression being the practice and requisite of capitalism. — Mr. George Walker, Smith M.P.

Before the war there were about 50 outbreaks of food poisoning a year in this country. There are nearly 1,000 now. — "Food is potentially dangerous because bacteria multiplication can occur and them very rapidly in a favourable temperature." — Professor G. S. Wilson

"We have a duty to teach the moral lesson of history — to stress that man has a conscience which can be stirred and a will which can be persuaded to act — and to set before pupils what is great and inspiring. The supreme betrayal in the book or lesson which has no ideals, no contact with the noble." — Mr. Robert Birley, headmaster of Eton



Low first cost . . . Low running cost . . . Better engineering

BRUCE
Limited, P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI
Sole and service through branches at
Mombasa, Malindi, Kisumu, Kampala, Arua,
Nairobi, Eldoret, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha,
Solomon Islands.

That's why you see them everywhere

BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

Uganda Game Warden's Report

Mr. C. R. S. Pitman's Swan Song

AMONG ANNUAL REPORTS of Colonial Governments those of Game Departments make a widespread appeal to the general public than any others. It is not merely that everyone is interested in wild animals, but that game wardens may and do enrich their records with anecdotes and amusing incidents without fear of charges of irrelevance.

The Uganda report for the past year, an excellent example, is the last to be written by Mr. C. R. S. Pitman, who writes of his impending retirement.

After 23 years of big game to leave all that one has striven for is still a lot left. It behoves us to ensure that what is left is safeguarded for posterity, for what has once gone is irreplaceable.

We live in a protein period, and the original Game Department of 1925, which was to a great extent an elephant control organization, has expanded into a Game and Elephants Department, which is destined to play an important part in the welfare of the Protectorate. It will come when the small holding fish, some of supreme importance as a source of valuable protein.

In the second dealing with reserves and sanctuaries, we read that big game in the Murchison Falls region of the Nile have shown an astonishing increase owing to the decrease of leopards, now eagerly hunted for their valuable skins, and that elephants in that area are apt to be a nuisance by refusing to give way to the traveller by the car.

HEAD OFFICE, BARKAVURS
 11-10A, AMSTERDAM
 BRANCH OFFICE IN AFRICA AT
 MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN,
 JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
 AND CAPE TOWN

PASSENGER
 AND CARGO
 SERVICE

POSTAL
 SERVICES
 IN
 BRITISH AND
 PORTUGUESE
 EAST AFRICA

At Lake George it is quite ridiculous to see groups of buffaloes, those villains of ill-reputed ferocity, peacefully grazing at the very roadside or lying down contentedly chewing the cud, not deigning to pay the slightest attention to passing vehicles.

Elephant tusks procured by licence-holders totalled 758, seven of which weighed more than 100 lb. The average of elephants during the year was estimated at 1,400 (1,700 in 1948), these figures allowing for deaths from natural causes and poaching. In the course of organized hunting activities 774 were killed.

The total of 124 leopard skins exported during the year is not considered excessive, but the price is still high, the best skins realizing £715.

Popular Vocation

The post of game guard is so popular with Africans that more than 100 applications were received for four vacancies. Several of the Native staff are sons of former game guards.

Much hunger leads the Natives to send for a game guard if an elephant is reported in the vicinity. After walking for many miles to an allegedly threatened garden, he frequently finds that an elephant had been heard of five miles away the week before.

Some herds appear to be well behaved and willing to take a hint.

There was the customary movement of small herds out of the uninhabited regions of north Busimizi and north-west Singo and various areas of settlement. One guard without the necessary equipment was able to deal with the situation, as soon as the herders heard a gun they quickly moved off whence they came.

There is the other side of the picture:

The elephants in the Bidongo Forest were noted for their unprovoked serious damage to crops, in some instances areas. The elephants do not seem to eat the young mahogany trees, but just nip off the top.

Although in most cases this does not kill the sapling, it produces a stunted tree.

During July large numbers of elephants from the north-seeking Pate National Albert raided Kavonza. They were dealt with effectively by one of the game guards who shot six of them, thereby driving the rest back across the border.

A number of elephants entered Uganda from the Sudan. A solitary bull carrying tusks of 116 lb and 114 lb, crossed the Nile near Pakwach and then walked into the township. The local county chief was able to buy the animal on his doorstep.

Game Elephant

The game report in Holma caught a juvenile elephant about six months old, which after it had been in captivity a short while started browsing on its own, so it had possibly been partially tamed prior to capture. It was a young bull, which almost immediately became remarkably tame and was very friendly to everyone. Within four hours of capture he climbed in and out of the truck by himself.

He became greatly attached to his African keeper, and it was interesting to see how the young animal was prevented from straying as by day he was kept closely by a tree in a small fenced garden, to wander aside and then introduced to bring his coal on a steady pace and then introduced the elephant to the coat. The young animal smelt it and agreed that it was his keeper, and stayed contentedly there until the African returned to take over his charge. No doubt in the wild state a cow elephant when browsing makes her offspring stay but by holding herself against a tree making the youngster smell and filling it. This is her mother, and don't you dare to move from there!

It is fed on double-strength dried milk and it certainly does milk when available. It drank very much frequently consuming in bottles a gallon. It also has a frequent cough, a cough which is cured by

of generally, particularly deadly malaria among very young wild animals taken in captivity, and due principally to over-crowding in some enclosures.

Interesting facts on the reproductive cycle of the African elephant are given:

"The main points about the reproductive cycle are that breeding begins at a very early age, probably 10 to 12 years, and goes on until extreme old age. Not only is the elephant's total reproductive life of great length, but during it there is little evidence of the reproductive organs getting any rest. Kidding periods probably do intervene in normal cases, but none showed in our material, and in general it may be said that the female elephant from the age of about 12 years, 7 feet 6 inches at the withers) is very likely to be pregnant or lactating."

"The general rule as to gestation and lactation is that a pregnancy of about 18 months is followed by parturition, lactation and, after something just over a year, another conception. The suckling calf will not be weaned, for perhaps another year. It would appear that the same cow may become pregnant as many as 20 times in a lifetime."

Mr. Perry, who has been engaged on these investigations, has presented to the British Museum 25 elephant skulls and 100 lower jaws, a collection constituting the finest series of its kind in any museum in the world.

Four-Tucker

The game warden received a photograph of a remarkable four-tusked elephant shot in the Belgian Congo. Each tusk weighed 52 lb. The peculiarity is thought to be due to a split germ.

Two consecutive paragraphs describe how (a) an African landowner, who had the courage to tackle a garden-raiding elephant with a spear and killed it, was suitably rewarded, and (b) an application by an African in Ankole to be permitted to take out special licences for elephants to be hunted with bow and arrow was refused.

No fatalities among the staff occurred during the year, though a recruit guard had a close shave when

a cow elephant, which he had wounded, charged and pinned him under a tree. But the guard managed to fire again and kill the beast.

Satisfaction is expressed at a 10% increase in gorilla during the past 30 years. On the other hand, much attention is given to the destruction of baboons, which Africans are being taught to poison with considerable success.

Threats By Leopards

A party including two ladies which climbed the Ruwenzori Range had a number of articles stolen by leopards, which apparently paid at least five visits to the tents while the party were having supper.

The reputedly cowardly hyena seems to be gaining courage, and has attacked persons in poorly built huts: in some areas hyenas are responsible for most of the domestic animals killed.

Buffalo are on the increase, in spite of 3,000 having been killed in control measures. The Lugbara tribesmen usually hunt them in parties of three, each man carrying two spears. If the first hunter fails to make a clean kill, he throws his second spear, and if this is unsuccessful, throws himself on the ground to make way for the second hunter, and so on. Moyo hospital was at one time full of the human casualties caused by this method. A buffalo head with a span of 45 inches was obtained in south Masaya.

Bush pig are listed as public enemy No. 1. White rhinos are thriving under strict protection.

The report, which contains a wealth of information about the bird life and fisheries in the Protectorate, must be one of the best pieces of propaganda for the tourist trade which has yet appeared in the country. It is printed by the Government Printer, Entebbe, and published at 5s.

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock of on hand.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA
NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96
 Nakuru P.O. Box 11
 Mombasa P.O. Box 20

TANGANYIKA
 Dar-es-Salaam P.O. Box 572
 Tanga P.O. Box 89

UGANDA
 Kampala — Bomba Road

HEAD OFFICE
10, BERNARD STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone 3
 LONDON
 eto. and mes. throughout
 AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office
ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET
 (P.O. Box 1051) **NAIROBI, KENYA**

Branches:
KENYA EL DORET P.O. Box 36
UGANDA KAMPALA " 60
TANGANYIKA TERRITORIES ARUSHA " 36
 TANGA " 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Accounts, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Contractors
NAIROBI, KENYA
 Associated Companies
LONDON Correspondents
R. E. TREAT & CO., LIMITED
 Electrical Engineers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.
 Telephone 2000, 2001, 2002
 7, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There were five escapes from prisons in Zanzibar last year.

The Rhodesian ridgeback dog, having emigrated to North America, is now being trained to hunt the cougar, or Canadian mountain lion.

The Northern Rhodesian depot in Livingstone of the Central African Archives has been closed. All records of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are to be centralized in Salisbury.

The Kenya Game Department points out that it is illegal to buy or sell game trophies, including the skins of leopards and blue and colobus monkeys, without the written permission of the department. Several cases have occurred recently in which export permits have been requested for trophies bought from Africans, leading to the confiscation of the trophies.

Municipal traffic police are needed in Southern Rhodesia in order to raise the standard of driving, said the president of the Colony's Automobile Association, Lieut. Colonel V. H. Buxton, at the recent annual general meeting. The membership of 15,445 represents 53% of the estimated total of 26,527 motor vehicles registered in the Colony. The association has asked the Government to establish a Road Safety Council because the percentage of accidents is abnormally high.

Correspondence Courses

More than 725 European children in the six-to-14-years age group are receiving tuition through the Southern Rhodesian Government's correspondence school. Children from as far away as Nigeria, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Angola are making use of it. Tuition is free to all children living in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Tati Concession; £3 is charged to pupils living outside those territories. There is a special department for backward children.

An area of 3,840 acres of Crown land at Mtwapa, about 10 miles south of Mombasa, has been reserved for a scheme to be established by the Indian and Arab Settlement Boards. In the northern section 2,100 acres suitable for annual crops, vegetables, pawpaws, bananas, etc., will be divided into approximately 150-acre holdings at £2 per acre payable in 10 equal annual payments. The average plot in the southern section, which is suitable only for tree crops, is 300 acres, and the price will be 10s. per acre. Government has undertaken some basic development in the area at a cost of £6,000. There will be a machinery pool, with a tractor and heavy implements, and loans for development will be arranged.

Statements Worth Noting

"Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the overbearing God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is he weary? There is no searching of his understanding."—Isaiah xl, 28.

"Timber is so scarce in Uganda that people are paying almost double the fixed price."—Mr. C. K. Paul, M.L.C., Uganda.

"At Monagil in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan a man said he ought to be allowed to throw stones at the prophet Mohammed."—*London Record*.

"Not a single man in the party is proud of its field of candidacies."—Mr. J. M. G. G. G. G., chairman of the United Party in Southern Rhodesia.

"The written work of the Ethiopian Government is still carried out in long-hand, without carbon copies."—Mr. Patrick O'Donovan, in the *Observer*.

"The ruins of 20 walled towns can be seen on the islands of the Lamu Archipelago and along the coast of Kenya from Somaliland to Mombasa."—Mr. J. S. Kirkman.

"Northern Rhodesia cannot be run without both Africans and Europeans, and I know full well that every sensible African feels the same."—Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, M.L.C.

"The number of wild animals killed annually by sportsmen in Tanganyika pales into insignificance when compared with the numbers destroyed by licensed Africans and Government departments."—Messrs. J. H. Baker and Mr. C. Thompson, two directors of Canadian Exploration (Tanganyika), Ltd., in a letter to the *Tanganyika Standard*.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE TO OSLO

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION AND
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT AND CO.,
9-13, Fenchurch Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Registered Office
Address
AIF Office, 1st East Africa
INCREASE

Registered Office
Whitcomb House,
10, Upper Becho Street,
Dar-es-Salaam

General Merchants
& Engineers

MOBASA

RAIROA DAR ES SALAAM

Hubson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUBSON LTD.

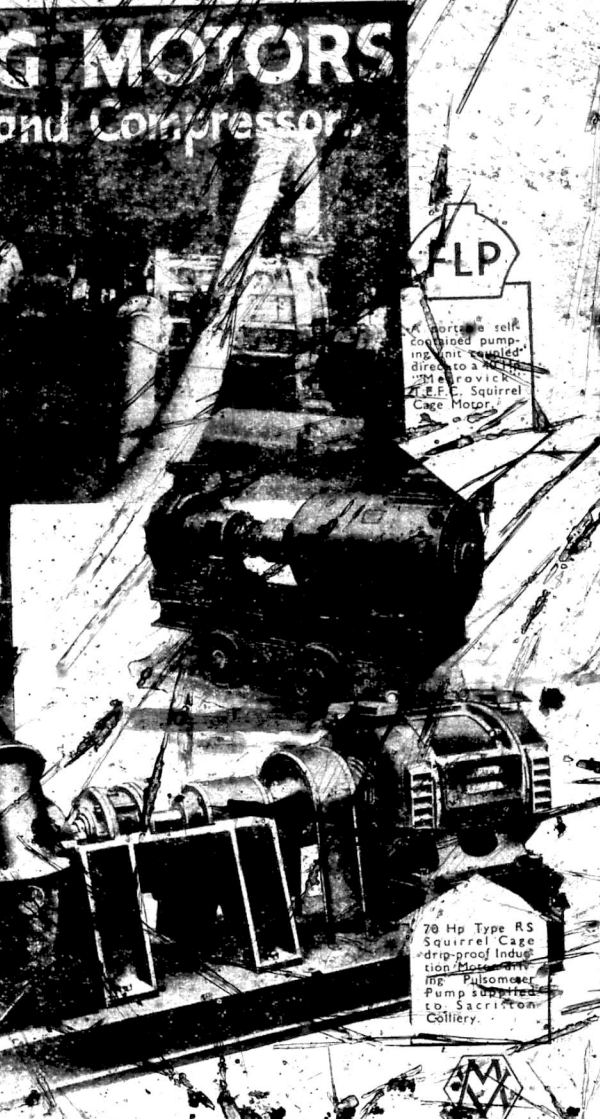
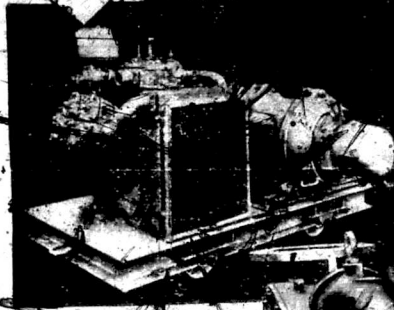
RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 21, Tottenham Street, E.C.2

MINING MOTORS For Pumps and Compressor.

Shaft Pump illustrated is driven by "Metrock" motor installed underground at Ellerton Colliery.

FLP
70 Hp T.F.C. Flameproof Induction Motor (with gear driven) for portable compressor.

FLP
A portable self-contained pump unit supplied direct to a No. 10 "Metrock" T.F.C. Squirrel Cage Motor.



For all modern mining purposes, specify "Metrock" Flameproof Motors, designed to meet all the requirements of service in an explosive atmosphere.

70 Hp Type RS Squirrel Cage drip-proof Induction Motor driving Pump supplied to Sacriston Colliery.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Kenya: British East Africa Corp., Ltd., P.O. Box 162, Nairobi. P.O. Box 12, Mombasa.

Malaya: J. Clark & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 25, Ipoh.

Rhodesia: Messrs. C. R. Deane & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 466, Salisbury. P.O. Box No. 438, Bulawayo.

Tanganyika: British East Africa Corp., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 936, Dar-es-Salaam. P.O. Box No. 25, Tanga.

UGANDA: British East Africa Corp., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 190, Kampala. ZIBARA, No. 315.

Attracting Overseas Investors Southern Rhodesia's New Booklet

SOUTHERN RHODESIA HAS PLEADED FOR INVESTMENT. It is the title of a new booklet issued by the Colony's Public Relations Department.

One edition has been specially designed to interest private investors in the United States and Canada, and its publication coincides with the visits which Sir Gordon Munro, Financial Adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government, is paying to London, New York and Washington.

Of handy pocket size, the 64-page booklet is not only an advance in layout and presentation on past official publications produced in the Colonies, but is also more concisely and attractively the statistics and data which prospective investors will naturally seek.

The growth of population and the rapid rise in exports, imports and the national income are shown in simple diagram form, a few full-page photographs are included, and a useful folded map has been added.

Preliminary chapters deal with the Colony's history and racial development, emphasizing that the 1939-45 war taught Rhodesians and the world at large that Southern Rhodesia could develop a much more diversified economy.

In metal manufacturing and engineering, the spinning of wool from home-grown cotton, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the food processing of many kinds, the making of building materials from asbestos, cement, and all these industries noteworthy progress has been made.

By the end of the war the scene was changing. Heavy industries, many of types which would not have been thought feasible in 1939, began to spring up all over the country, particularly at Salisbury and Bulawayo.

New Industries

Among those which have been opened in the last four or five years are confectionery factories, a malt industry, breweries, paint works, insecticide producers, clothing manufacture, textile mills, food processing, engineering works, furniture factories, manufacture of building materials, and plastics manufacturing.

The shift from the colonial economy pattern, though by no means complete, is well under way in Southern Rhodesia as many expanding whole possible production of raw materials for export. But it attaches the greatest importance to building up those industries which can economically meet the demand of the home market and of neighbouring territories. This is particularly apparent in the case of industries based on locally produced raw materials.

A diagram showing the composition of imports reveals striking increases, e.g., total value of imports: 1939, £9,000,000; 1946, £20,300,000; 1949, £54,500,000; proportion of consumer goods: 1939, 45%; 1946, 44%; 1949, 35%; proportion of non-durable producers' goods: 1939, 21%; 1946, 28%; 1949, 27%; proportion of durable producers' goods: 1939, 34%; 1946, 28%; 1949, 41%.

Exports have risen from £10,000,000 in 1939 (plus re-exports £1,600,000) to £18,600,000 in 1947 (plus re-exports £2,700,000), and £29,600,000 in 1949 (plus re-exports £4,900,000).

The Colony's national income, which in 1946 was £49,000,000, had reached £72,000,000 in 1949.

A chapter which will doubtless receive much attention is headed "Manufacture Opportunities". It deals with prospects in the following industries: coal, chemical industries, processing of minerals, iron and steel, engineering, mica, vermiculite, asbestos, copper, textiles, food production, water engineering, food processing, tea, sugar, brooms, furniture-making, cigarettes, mals, confectionery, leather, antimony and tin, tourist trade.

It is believed that Southern Rhodesia is well placed to attract investment, likely to approach American standards.

between Southern Rhodesia and some parts of the United States. Many of the development problems are similar to those which have already been met in the American problems (hereafter in a situation of great distances, of difficult communications, and of vast resources) to which all the achievements of modern transport science should be brought to bear on their economic exploitation.

Southern Rhodesia can be very aptly compared at its present state of development with the mid- and south-western United States or Western Canada 50 or 60 years ago. In many ways it is now what they were then, at a somewhat later stage. They were necessary importers of foreign capital for their full development. In the same way Southern Rhodesia must rely on the overseas investor to-day.

Glimpse into the Future

The position of the Colony in 19 or 15 years is thus envisaged.

It is far from fanciful to forecast a white population of 250,000 and an African population of 1,000,000, manufacturing a considerable proportion of their own requirements of consumer goods, growing most of the food they need, and supplying the northern neighbours with a great deal of their imports of textiles, processed foodstuffs, building materials, and engineering equipment.

A community of this size, though small in world standards, would have a most significant part to play in Africa. It would be in the van of African progress and would be a key point in any scheme of African defence.

Reproduced in another chapter is the Southern Rhodesian Government's reply to a questionnaire drafted recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The state of comparative under-development which exists in Southern Rhodesia, the booklet affirms, makes a fertile field for capital investment, and a reasonable amount of private United States dollar investment would be welcome, provided this was devoted to long-term production enterprises.

Kettles, Roy and Tysons
Nairobi
Branches: Mombasa, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar

(MOMBASA) LTD.

Importers and Exporters
Mechanical Engineers
Electrical Engineers
Forwarding Agents

London Correspondents: Messrs. Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

Branches: London, Glasgow, Liverpool

The development of these products and of secondary products based on the natural resources of the country would be particularly desirable.

It will be realized that a settlement which aims at a maximum short-term return cannot regard the long-range plan for economic development of the country as a matter of regard. The Government is actively interested in agricultural investment. It is, of course, does not imply that investment guarantees of profits of the soundness of the proposed enterprise, nor would it involve any obligation on the Government to grant facilities in shipping space or monopolies in trading.

S. Investment

United States capital invested in approved investments in Southern Rhodesia is regarded as being removable to the United States, in any time subsequent to the initial investment of the dollar capital. Approved investment is a term implying Government recognition that such investment will add to the economic development of the colony. Investment in speculative purposes would not be regarded as an approved investment, and would be subject to a five-year restriction before repatriation.

Profits, dividends, and interest derived from all types of dollar investment are automatically removable, and are not subject to any limit provided they are *bona fide* earnings.

Basic facts concerning temperature, altitudes, rainfall, birth and mortality rates, population, immigration, taxation, death duties, etc., are given in handy tabular form, and there are sections dealing with the facilities and industrial potential of the main towns of the Colony.

OBITUARY

On October 10th, 1950, at 69, Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1, Stephen Salisbury Bagge, C.M.G., son of the late Reverend Philip Salisbury Bagge, Rector of Walspole St. Peter's, Norfolk, aged 91, the last of Captain Bagard's expedition to Uganda in 1890.



ONE pleasure linger in the memory of an old man. It is the quality of his education that was good. He was the Virginia model of a student in the University of Cambridge.

Compulsory schooling for Africans
Accession scheme in N. Rhodesia

AN EXPERIMENT in compulsory rural education in Northern Rhodesia is the subject of an interesting article in the *Rhodesia Livingstone Journal* by Mr. A. Winterbottom, Acting Deputy Director of African Education in the territory.

The Ila tribe of the Yamwala district, described as the only truly pastoral community in Northern Rhodesia, were chosen for the experiment. Referred to in "King Solomon's Mines" as "Musnabumbwe"—a nickname given them by the Barotse—they inhabit the country surrounding the Kafue flats, west of the railway line.

Independents

They may be briefly characterized as cattle-owners with agriculture and fishing as subsidiary pursuits, writes Mr. Winterbottom. They bear the reputation of being courageous, quarrelsome, jealous, conservative and able. They make perhaps the best soldiers of any African tribe in the territory, and are also very well-liked in the police force. One further character of the Ila must be mentioned—their independence of mind; they are quite capable of calling a senior officer to his face that he is talking nonsense, if that is their opinion of what he says.

Like most pastoral tribes, the Ila were not enthusiastic about education. Educational work in their area was until 1945 mostly in the hands of the Methodist Mission, with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa running a number of schools in the eastern part of the area, and the Brethren of Christ in the south. The enrollments in those schools were small and the average attendances appalling.

Government officials and missionaries pleaded and threatened in vain. At one local education committee after another the chiefs were exhorted to use their influence to persuade the people to send their children to school. They flatly refused. They agreed that education was a good thing, but they declined to take any positive steps towards enrollment and attendance without legal backing. "Let us," they said, "pass a law that all children must go and we will enforce it."

Obstinacy Won

However, the Government officials concerned were extremely doubtful about the enforcement part, and perhaps a little frightened by so drastic a proposal as compulsory education in a backward African tribe. Attempts were made to get the chiefs to agree to a law of this type already in operation in neighbouring tribes. "If they voluntarily enrolled pupils would be compelled to attend, but, rightly, I think, the chiefs would have none of it, insisting that the only result could be that none would allow their children to enrol at all.

This impasse continued for four or five years, the European officials demanding some evidence that the Ila were interested in education before they would agree to a law to compel the parents to send their children to school, and the chiefs refusing to budge until they got their law.

Finally, the Ila obstinacy, and they won their contest. With considerable misgivings, the district commissioner and the education officer recommended Government approval of a law that all children within reach of a school be compelled to attend for four years. School attendance officers were appointed, and in January, 1945, the law came into operation.

Almost simultaneously with the new law there was an important change in the agencies controlling the school system in the district, partly to war-time difficulties, partly to the high rate of inflation, and partly to the fall into the toils of the

Methodist Mission found itself so short of African staff that it was compelled to restrict its educational work.

According to the Native authority, a direct result of the inability for all schools north of the Kapete River. At the time of writing there are eight such schools, three of which were taken over from the mission as being "in excess."

The effects of the law may be made clear by a few figures. In 1942 the total number of pupils enrolled in 210 schools in the Nyanzaga District was 10,000. In 1944 this had risen to 98,271. In 1945 the roll was up to 309,349 and in 1946 to 415,700. Even more significant was the average attendance which in 1944 had been 67.69%, but had jumped to 1,154 (82%) in 1946.

In individual schools where the African staff have been especially bad, the average attendance has jumped by from five to seven times its 1944 figure in 1945 (these are figures, not percentages). Furthermore, the imposition of compulsion stimulated an interest in education amongst the people as a whole.

Incentive to Enthusiasm

In a number of cases, especially at the Native authority schools, children from villages many miles from the nearest school have come to weekly boarders, bringing their own food from home every week.

At the Nyanzaga Native Authority School this sudden enthusiasm for attending school created something of a problem, since the plans, estimates, and layout of a new school building had been made and work had actually started before the district commissioner and education officer discovered that over 70 of the 120 pupils proposed to become boarders, and hurried arrangements had to be made to increase the number of boarding huts.

"This is, as far as I know, the first attempt to apply fully compulsory education to a rural area in Africa; and its success suggests several quite important lines of thought. Perhaps the most important of these is that the Europeans have been at times over-tender to what we have imagined to be African feelings, and that African in reality appreciate being told firmly that a certain thing must be done.

When compulsory education was introduced in Livingstone township in 1944, I was somewhat surprised at the smugness with which it was met, but I attributed this to the fact that the majority of the inhabitants were Basutos, who have a high appreciation of the value of education and were used to a modified form of compulsory education in their home country.

Following a Strong Lead

The final result suggests, however, that this was the chief reason and that the African will appreciate and follow a strong lead even under less favourable circumstances than prevailed at Livingstone; and that interest in education can be stimulated by acts of local authorities even where such interest was invisible before.

"One is reminded of the story of the little girl who was moved to one of the modern free schools and on the third morning asked her teacher: 'Must I just do what I like again to-day?'"

Mining Personalities

Mr. P. GILSON has been appointed general manager of the Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. T. BAKER, M.B.E., M.C., is manager of the tinfields in the District of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. BAKER, SUDAN, INST. M.M., has arrived in Lusitania, Northern Rhodesia, to join the staff of Roan Antelope Copet Mines, Ltd.

Mr. P. M. MITCHELL, SUDAN, INST. M.M., has left England to join the exploration department of Selection Trust, Ltd. in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. J. STRATFORD, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is on leave to this country from Southern Rhodesia. He expects to return to the Colony in mid-December.

Mr. L. A. E. ALLUM, STUD. INST. M.M., has left this country for Kenya, where he has been appointed a geologist with the Colonial Development Corporation.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. (Electricity) 17, Hardinge Street, Nairobi. A.C. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric".
Branches: Mombasa; Nakuru; Soret; Kisumu; Kitale; Manyika. System: A.C. 415/240 Volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 2555. Telegrams "Tanesco".
Branches: Tanga; Mchinge; Mchinge; Mchinge. System: A.C. 400/240 Volts 3 ph.

Darf es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 2555. Telegrams "Darexco".
Branches: Arusha; Moshi; Mwanza; Tabora; Dodoma; Kilimanjaro. System: A.C. 400/230 Volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICES
66 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2400.
Tel. add.: RUOFLAB, LONDON.

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, when the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled its soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard the part played by the Electrical Supply Industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these territories.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
DARF ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
LIMITED



UGANDA COMPANY LTD

PRODUCE MERCHANTS
COTTON GINNERS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
FOR RUBBER AND COFFEE PRODUCERS
ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:
WAKEFIELD OILS
DUNLOP TYRES
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.
LUBALDA TEA CHESTS
STERLING CABLES
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES



The Company, which has a long and experienced history in Uganda, is prepared to inaugurate itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this country.



LONDON - 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)
EAST AFRICA - Kampala, P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone: 201)
 Jinja, P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 353)
 Mbale, P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 13)

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service with Branches at

- NOMBAS** **TANGA** **ZANZIBAR**
- DADESHEAM** **NAIROBI** **KAMPALA**
- KISUMU** **SOLE** **MBALE**
- MUMUNDANI** **LINDI**

African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
BILBAG HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.
LONDON, E.C.2

EAST AFRICA

- **KENYA**
- **UGANDA**
- **TANGANYIKA**
- **ZANZIBAR**

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2
 Telephone: 901/77
 Telegrams: 1075, RANAF, London. Cable: 27 Egmaton

NO SIGN
OF STRAIN
HOWEVER LONG
THE RUN

GRIPOLY

PATENT BELTING

Sole Manufacturers
LEWIS & TYLOR, LTD.
POWER TRANSMISSION ENGINEERS
SHEPHERD & FRANKWORTH - Bristol & Agents

Represented by
GALLEY & ROBERTS, LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA
Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, UJINIJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI & DARUSSELAAM



Linking
United States
West Africa
South Africa
East Africa

FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

**General Agents
in East Africa**

**STEAMSHIP GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.**

P.O. Box 324 - Mombasa (Tel. 405)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED
(formerly American South Africa Line, Inc.)
26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. BARNES & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARKS PLACE, LONDON, E.C.3



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 26, 1950

Newspaper No. 1136

Sold weekly, 30s. yearly post free

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

Eastern Travel

There is an attraction about sea travel that will never fade. It is still the best way to see the world and if the East is your choice, then B.I. services will offer you a choice of route.



B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
12 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. • 14 COCKSPUR ST., E.W.1. • KINGSWAY, W.1.
AGENTS: GRAY, DAWES & CO., 112 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

Aldous

Successors Ltd.

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
TO 110 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1.
Telex: 2512 SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.



Schweppes

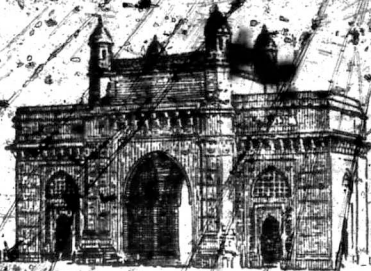
TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS
FOR EXPORT

Schweppes Ltd.

4 CONNAUGHT PLACE LONDON W2

The Gateway to India

Businessmen need go no further than London to find the key to the gate, for the National Bank of India can provide all commercial banking facilities needed for trade with the subcontinent of India. Moreover, the Bank's specialized knowledge of this area and of East Africa can be of great value to those interested in developing trade with these territories. Enquiries are welcome at Head Office and branches.



A comprehensive banking service is available at the Bank's branches in
INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, ZANZIBAR,
UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ADEN.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays and east-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN RHODESIA



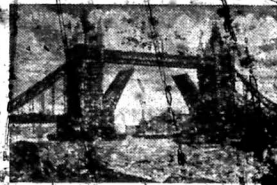
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"

Telephone: "NORHODCOM LONDON"



W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND

Telephone: 8491/2/3-7

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

We buy for many Overseas Clients, welcome offers,
and pay on shipments.

Our catalogue distribution dept. will, without charge, co-operate
with manufacturers who say: "Orders through Jones U.K. House."

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited

Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

**IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS**

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., Ltd.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3.

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELBORET P.O. Box 99
UGANDA	KAMPALA " " 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA " " 36
	TANGA " " 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI - ARUSHA - ELBORET - KAMPALA - TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREBATT & CO., LIMITED
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MANsion House 7471

A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI
KAMPALA
DAR ES SALAAM

(INDI)

MOMBASA
MASAKA
MIRINDANI

MERCHANTS - SHIPPERS

Exporters
Coffee, Oilseeds
Wheat, Pulses
Spices, Beeswax
Cloves, Gums
Tanning Bark
Peanut

Importers
Cement and other
Building Materials,
Elephant and
Engineering Equipment
Gunnies, Textiles,
Rice

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London); Ltd.
A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd.
STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.
(Ship Agents, Clearing and Forwarding)

WIGGLESWORTH

IMPORTS

Tanganyika

EXPORTS

Kenya

Uganda

DECORATORS
LINE PRESSES
DRYING PLANT
LOCOMOTIVES
RAILS
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
etc., etc.

SISAL
FLUME FIBRE
COIR
KAPOK
BEESWAX
GUMS
etc., etc.

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO., LIMITED
Port of London Building, London, E.C.3

Decorticators manufactured from
experience on the spot.

We have been the only British Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating Machines for more than forty years. Our knowledge of estate conditions together with a knowledge of machinery manufacture which enables us to cater for all equipment requirements for modern sisal production. Reliability, low running costs, and a moderate

installation price are other advantages too. Robey equipment includes Fully automatic Decorticators — Hand fed Decorticators (for small outputs) — Brushing and Spinning — Power Units comprising Steam Engines and Boilers, or Oil Engines. Adequate spare part service. We are always glad to hear from old and new customers. Enquiries invited.

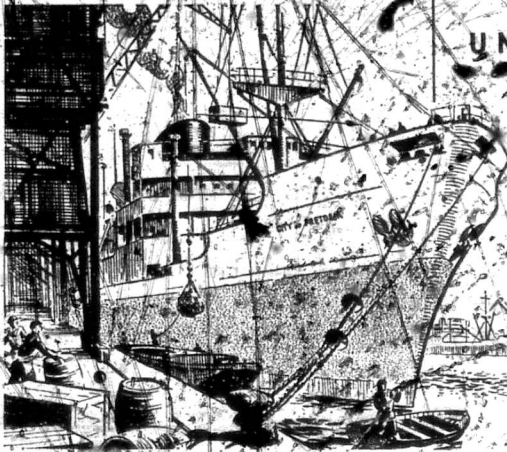


ROBEY & CO. LTD.
GLADSTONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN

Also makers of Road Rollers, Stone and Ore crushers, Air Compressors and Mining Equipment.

LONDON OFFICE: 27, PRINCES STREET, HEROVER SQUARE, W.1

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL LINE



UNITED KINGDOM
and U.S.A.

To
SOUTH
and
EAST
AFRICA

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED
10-17 LEADENHALL STREET LONDON, E.C.3

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of
Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 61 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6.

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

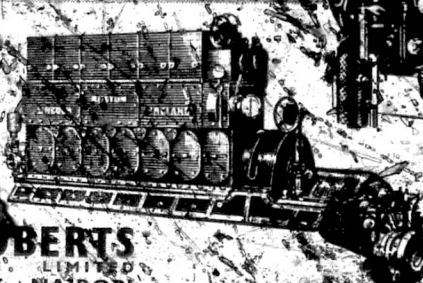
The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

for
Industrial · Marine ·
Irrigation · Loco Haulage ·
Electricity Generation

SOLE AGENTS IN
EAST AFRICA for

RUSTON
VERTICAL
OIL ENGINES
from 30 H.P.



RUSTON HORIZONTAL
OIL ENGINES FROM
22 B.H.P. UPWARDS

GALLEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
and Branches throughout East Africa
P.O. BOX 287. TELEGRAMS GARY. PHONE 2531
REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES

RUSTON
OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSBY LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Vessels

Between

★ *Excellent Passenger
Accommodation*

★ *Doctor & Stewards
Cabin*

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS



Passenger Agents
THOS. COOK &
SON, LIMITED.

For the particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to
ANDREW WEAVER SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.
27, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.

MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY LTD

A world-wide trading organisation



MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIP OWNERS,
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER
CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, AIRWAYS, INSURANCE &
GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Tel: London Walf 6000

- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Canada
- Italy
- France
- Netherlands
- South Africa
- Egypt
- Sudan
- Saudi Arabia
- Yemen
- Aden
- Somalia
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- East Africa
- Belgian Congo
- The Philippines
- South Africa
- Far East

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

BETWEEN London AND East Africa

Ask your local B.O.A.C. appointed Agent about regular Speedbird services between East Africa, Rhodesia and London. You fly without delay — with certainty, in decorated comfort. Complimentary meals, no tips or extras for

traditionally fine Speedbird service and experience. Ask, too, about regular Speedbird services to five other countries on the continent. B.O.A.C. Appointed Agent makes no charge for advice, information or bookings.

GET THERE SOONER, STAY THERE LONGER



FLY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page	Page
Training African Welfare Workers 131	Letters to the Editor 156
Industrial Revolution in East Africa 132	New Businesses in Rhodesia 146
Hate and Fears in Africa 133	Book Reviews 142
134	Charity Meeting Report 143

Editor and Editor:
Joelton

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1950

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1359

Published weekly, 30s. yearly (post free)

Training African Social Welfare Workers

Post-war Activities of the Jeanes School

WHEN THE FIRST SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS went into training at the Jeanes School in Kabeta, Kenya, in 1946, the main ideas of post-war planners centred round the ways and means of repeating in civilian contexts what had been done in the Army in the way of adult education, the spreading of information, and the stimulation of morale. In war-time, I had picked a band of about 400 Africans, recruited mainly from the secondary schools of the East African territories and Northern Rhodesia, were trained at the school as African education instructors.

Their work was to run information courses in reading, writing and English, and give talks on the war, discipline, the perils of V.D., etc. At the end of the war thousands of African soldiers before their demobilization were exposed to quick-fire talks on such subjects as what to do with their savings, how to build a better house, what happens to money collected in taxes, etc. illustrated by specially prepared film-strips and followed up by specially written pamphlets. Captain Dickson's mobile propaganda unit, touring the African reserves, had attracted over 1,000,000 civilians to their shows and stimulated the imaginations of their audiences about the world to which their sons and brothers had gone.

From Military to Civilian Aims

It should not be surprising, even in these days of community development, that in 1945 and 1946 plans for social welfare in East Africa followed similar lines. Replace the adult information rooms by community centres, one for every hamlet; staff them with specially trained, hand-picked men; supply them with wireless sets, strip-film projectors, posters, photographs, vegetable newspapers, and official hand-outs; maintain the morale of welfare workers by regular visits of a mobile information unit equipped with a cinema van; preserve at the same time some of the urgency of war-time and there you have a civilian mass education set-up.

Broadly this was the plan, with one difference: the cost of this extra social service for an initial grant for the building of social halls and community centres was to be a local government responsibility.

Where would the African staff be obtained? From the flow of returning soldiers. Over 250 Kenya Africans had enlisted in the Army Education Corps and one of the best of them it would easily be possible to find

Being extracted from an article in the "East African Education Bulletin" by Mr. H. Mason, principal of the Jeanes School at Kabeta.

suitable social welfare workers. Where could these men be trained? At the Jeanes School, an ex-Servicemen's training centre, where the training would be borne by the ex-Servicemen's fund.

Educational Requirements for Welfare Workers

The only remaining problem was that of the supervision of the welfare worker in the field. Some districts had ex-Army officers posted to them to assist in the resettlement of the returning soldiers, and these officers who attended short courses at the Jeanes School in 1946 and 1947, undertook the planning of social halls and the supervision of the welfare workers. In 1948 some of these officers took up permanent appointments as district welfare officers.

All the social welfare workers trained in the last four years, with one interesting exception, have been ex-Servicemen. Most of them were education instructors during the war. The minimum standard education before entry to the course was eight years schooling. We looked for—and in most cases got—men of character and personality, who could be expected to count for something in their community. Before they were admitted to the course they all had to be accepted by their district commissioner, and usually by himself.

The average age was 25 years, and most of the men had held N.C.O. rank, and had seen service outside Kenya. Married men were preferred, and were encouraged to bring their wives and families with them to the Jeanes schools. Every post could have been filled several times over with keen but not necessarily suitable men. Pioneer work among their own people made a great appeal to ex-Servicemen, many of whom had spent four or five years away from their homes.

When printing districts commenced in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the consequence was a great reduction in size of this issue. Instead of the issues of the last three years, we prepared only one. In the prospecting of work, we had a rough text which it was possible to set in type in advance. I must again apologise to our readers and contributors for the deficiencies of this issue, and thank the many men whom sympathetic managers have been

Growth of Hates and Fears in Africa — Hope for the Future Depends on Faith and Charity

ORD HEMINGFORD, who is the Hon. P. G. R. Herbert, the Headmaster of King's College, Kampala, Uganda, for some years and is now rector of the teacher-training college at Schimoga, the Gold Coast, wrote to the Observer before returning to West Africa after leave in England.

"The phrase 'hates and fears' fast overrunning Africa is terrible, but I am afraid that it is true.

"That it should be so in South-West Africa and of the Union of South Africa can hardly cause surprise, for the individual whom there are oppressed by so many wrongs, must be even more disturbing is the thought that Mr. Churchill Scott's phrase may also be true of advanced and so-called Colonies, where there are policies not of *apartheid*, but of development towards self-government.

"Having spent the last 17 years in Africa, some of them in Uganda and some in the Gold Coast, I know something of the recent growth of hates and fears in those lands.

Attitudes and Current Activities

"On the one hand, British administrators, missionaries, and merchants who believe in the education of Africans are disappointed by those educated Africans who for the sake of terrain from resisting. On the other hand, Africans who grew up with the notion that the white man possessed all knowledge and almost all virtues are equally disappointed at finding that this is far from the truth.

"Hope for Africa depends in large measure on faith and charity. If these attitudes could be strengthened and spread in our rapidly developing Colonies, as they can be and, in some places, are, the British would be less apt to confront the African as to-day with his uneducated grandfather, and Africans would not confuse the present-day Englishman with the savage, primitive great-grandfather. Above all these, we must realize that the members of the other race are to be treated as men.

"Here in Britain, where Africans are coming in increasing numbers, the lady of the Battersea youth rise to her high calling as a hostess of the Empire, and more of our best men and women would gladly go out to work in Africa, not as having dominion over the peoples, but as helpers of their joy in their growth to full nationhood.

Co-operation Impeded by Fear

MR. VERNON BARTLET has referred to race relations in several of his articles from East Africa to the *New Chronicle*. He wrote:

"Co-operation between the races is impossible here, as far as the Nairobi paper prints letters from the White Highlands demanding a 'fresh declaration' from London that Kenya will remain for all time under the white man's rule. This, by its implications of race superiority, so obviously plays into the hands of Asian and African nationalists, that fear, understandable fear, could alone explain the dispatch of such unwise letters.

"One has the impression that there will be a real and disquieting in Kenya through an African outburst as a sign can be seen in the terrace of the White Highlands, with no sense of the garden, caused by the different races of Africans.

—From Tanganyika Mr. Bartlett wrote a little later—

"There are British settlers in territory whose demands for a larger share in running the country are put forward in terms that provoke angry reactions among the Asians and Germans, but there are few events of them that in Kenya and they are not only in competition with the Africans, for the

"The Asians outnumber the Europeans here, and it is the white man's influence of them are the followers of the Khan, whose friendly feelings towards the Arabs are an unexpectedly valuable asset in which the relations in this part of the world.

"The African continent is socio-politically alive, than in Kenya, and here it is the only time to let the Africans most likely to lead to their development in harmony with the Europeans.

Tanganyika's Example

"Tanganyika is more than in any other African country, has visited, the Government is determined that African development shall be a natural and spontaneous. But Tanganyika's great contribution to Africa is its attempt to avoid the racial rivalry that oppresses the atmosphere in many of the continent's African, Indian, and European, each is making an essential contribution to the development of this country, Tanganyika. And, if the Government takes any one will pre-empt.

"It would be something so unchristian in Africa to find people who care more for their own country's welfare than in their colour prejudice, that the influence of this Cinderella Territory of Tanganyika, might spread to other countries where there is normal tolerance and good will are drifting for want of attention towards fear and hatred.

National Income of £170,000,000

OF EAST AFRICA'S NATIONAL INCOME OF ROUND £170,000,000 a year, half is attributable to agriculture production. Whereas the exports from East Africa in 1930, valued at about £110,000,000, last year they fetched £54,000,000. Total imports for East Africa in 1949 exceeded £80,000,000 and the Customs and Excise Department collected more than £11,000,000 in duties. —By J. C. Munday, Finance Member in the East Africa High Commission.

Memorial to Bishop Wynn Jones

SUGGESTIONS FOR A MEMORIAL to the late Rt. Rev. Wynn Jones, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, include the building of a travellers' hostel in Dodoma, a scholarship on the lines of a Rhodes scholarship for a boy or girl of any race from a secondary school in East Africa, a clock tower in Dodoma, a fund for training African women as domestic servants, and a fund for the education of the children of the late bishop. —By W. Stockley, Director of Geological Survey in East Africa. Chairman of the memorial fund committee, which the members are Archbishop of Canterbury and Rev. J. M. Swambo, D. R. Dye, G. A. Forbes, Sir John Hasbill, Dora F. Keeka, J. P. M. H. R. Ruggie, Brisbane and London.

Prices for Sisal

SISAL was lately sold at more than 160 a ton, the highest price at which the fibre had ever been marketed by anyone anywhere, said Mr. E. F. Winchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association at a meeting in Dar es Salaam, which approved proposals for monthly payments to producers on the basis of a standard percentage of the value of the previous month's output. Sales by the association (known as Tasma) have not yet reached an aggregate value of £12,000,000.

BIRTH	
DENT, a girl, born 16 at Devonshire Place, London, W.1. to Helen (née Dent) and Leslie Dent, a daughter.	

Notes by The Way

Secretary of State

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emerged from the Labour Party Conference at Margate with added power, for in the voting for the constituency system of the national executive he polled the second largest total of votes at 781,000 (compared with 845,000 for Mrs. Bevan, 670,000 for Mr. Herbert Morrison, 654,000 for Mr. Dalton, and 604,000 for Mr. Shinwell), and not one of the others increased his vote over that of the previous year by anything like Mr. Griffiths' gain of 175,000. Of his popularity with his party there can be no doubt. Few rumours at the conference were more persistent than that which holds that he will be the next Foreign Secretary. Labour is still in office when Mr. Bevin decides to retire. What well-known Socialist regarded him as a likely rival in the future.

Captain R. G. Arnot

CAPTAIN R. G. ARNOT, R.N. (Retd.), has been appointed general manager of Rhodesian S.V.S. Ltd. and will leave by boat the month for a visit of about five or six weeks to Southern Rhodesia. He will then return to London and expects to take up permanent residence in Gweru in the late summer or autumn of next year. Captain Arnot, who was born in Cheshire in 1908, was educated at the Conway and at Cadet College, Cambridge, entered the Royal Navy soon after the outbreak of war in 1914, and was mentioned in dispatches for his service at the Battle of Jutland.

Released after the war and entering business, she introduced calor gas to Scotland as managing director of Calor Gas (Scotland), Ltd. When Hitler invaded the Lowlands in 1942 he returned to the Royal Navy as lieutenant-commander and was aboard HMS Force when she was sunk at the end of 1942. As King Harbour Master of Crete at the time of the German attack, he was one of the last to escape from the island. He served in the Syrian and Lebanese campaigns and was naval officer in charge of Beirut from 1941 to 1942.

As Other See Us

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT has arranged a series of lunch-time lectures covering the months of October to January inclusive. Under the general title "The World To-day" members and their guests will hear well-known commercial authorities speak on British export possibilities in the countries which they represent. Altogether there are 13 of them, four covering the Dominions, only one dealing with a Colony (Malaya), and India, Pakistan, and eight foreign States. No part of British Africa except the Union will be considered. Is the Rhodesian market not at least as important to Great Britain as that of Israel, for which the third meeting is so devoted? Should the rapidly developing East African territories not have been given precedence over Denmark or Turkey? The questions, which exercises considerable influence among industrialists, should try to do better next time.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

South and East African Services

FAST WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE

from SOUTHAMPTON

taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON
and DURBAN Via Madag.

Destination	Tonnage	Days
Cape Town (East)	27,000	10
Port Elizabeth	26,750	10 1/2
Durban Castle	19,216	10 1/2
Armidale Castle	18,557	10 1/2
Carnegie Castle	20,118	10 1/2

NOT for London or Durban

INTERMEDIATE & FREIGHT SERVICES

from LONDON

taking Passengers and Cargo
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA

Destination	Tonnage	Days
Durban Castle	20,630	10 1/2
Bloemfontein Castle	18,400	10 1/2
Port Elizabeth	18,400	10 1/2
Port Sandringham	18,400	10 1/2
Port Aden	18,400	10 1/2

NOT for London or Durban

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

15, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

Investment in Kenya

The Director's Report published annually by the Government of Kenya, that of the 1962 Bank, includes contributions by non-officials. One of the most interesting and specific reports follows this interesting and specific report. The notes by the non-official representatives of the bank in the various farming localities make good reading for the writers are evidently well-informed. They provide between them a valuable summary of the state of agriculture in the Colony. Incidentally, they show how greatly conditions vary within so comparatively small an area as the highlands. For example, two districts as widely separated as Thika and Nyeri report that in 1961 they had the lowest rainfall on record, while in Limuru and Eldamaulawi the averages are in the 17-18 in. range. It was quite good. In the Mauyu area labour was "more plentiful than in the past. In Chuka, the number of persons seeking work remained plentiful in the early days before the war, but most districts complained of shortages, and nearly all of short tasks and inefficiency."

African Labour Developments

ON THE RUIRU coffee estates "female labour employed on monthly tickets has become a permanent institution" and many Sothi farmers now place contracts with Kisi headmen, who find their own gangs of labourers and are stated to carry out "very good work". This is surely a promising development, the solution of which elsewhere might make a notable contribution to the solution of farm labour problems, while doing little for Africans to solve their own. Interest in soil conservation has grown so much in the Transvaal that it will take four years to complete the present orders for treatment, the amount of land treated has increased. The Natal representative turns smaller and less expensive plant to reduce the cost of the work. East

year 1961 and that received more applications than ever before both in number and total amount, and as its capital proved inadequate, as was that guaranteed by Government was provided by the National Bank of India. Losses were only 1% of the loans issued.

Whisky a Gogo

IN THE GOGO country of Tanganyika much more whisky has been drunk in the past three years than in the previous half-century of German and British rule combined. It is not that the Gogo tribes has taken to such potent spirit, but that their initial and longwa the Overseas Food Corporation has been engaged in a vast groundnut scheme. European staff for which was not recruited solely of men mainly from colonial areas was indicated when some of thousands of pounds worth of liquor were offered for sale by the public as surplus stock when the staff was drastically reduced. But the weeding out of groundnuts did not mean whisky for the Gogos of course, since, for their own good, they are forbidden the white man's hard drinks. Whisky a Gogo is just the title given to the French version of the film "Whisky Galore".

Origin of Poisoned Bait

WHAT WAS THE ORIGIN of the poisoned bait against invading locusts? A well-known Rhodesian Pioneer, who, still hale and hearty, is far younger than his age, told me recently that when he was in Natal some 60 years ago he witnessed what he believes to have been the first experiment of the kind. Local farmers had noticed that locusts were attracted by the sweetness in the fibre, probably alligned on pieces of chewed sugarcane which Africans spit out; and so, in a primitive attempt to defeat the swarms of insects, they tried creating such material with poison. Can any one quote an earlier case in Africa?

on top **in top**

top in office
in important
top in gear
top in face

and plenty on top
than walking
merch. on the
75 m.p.h. on the
in gear
without effort
take hills
change
when changed
with gear
And with normal
driving will average
25-28 m.p.g.

Companion Model is the 4-cylinder
for money car of the year. Value
features of modern design.

earn the value
of a four

VAUXHALL

BUCCLE LIMITED

Sole Afr
ing

Letters to the Editor

Law and Order in the East

Adhering to British Practice

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, I am sure to attract sympathy for Mr. C. Handley Bruce's attacks on the administration of law (which, except for the lawyers, is not synonymous with justice) in Uganda, not least by the many Africans in that territory who for some time have been complaining in the vernacular Press and elsewhere of the failure of the Government to afford security to persons and property.

In countries which are only partly populated and only partly policed Natives who have been beaten up and robbed naturally feel (as do many other people of all races) that, in the comparatively rare cases of the criminals being brought to book, a short sentence to which no social stigma is attached is scarcely adequate, especially as the term of imprisonment will be spent in comfortable surroundings on the highest of scales and with no harder labour than most ordinary labourers are doing in their daily work.

The principle that it does not matter how many guilty persons escape so long as no innocent person is convicted has, I submit, nothing to do with justice, which is concerned with the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of virtue.

The principle which lawyers are so fond of quoting may be the foundation of British law, indeed it is, but that is another question altogether. Justice, in an abstract conception, does not take orders from the lawyers of any country. It would be as sensible to make witnesses swear to tell the "British" truth as it is to talk about "British" justice.

It would be a better and more just course to persuade the Africans, if in the Colonies at least, that the community could be persuaded to drop their claims to be concerned with "justice".

It is a question also to be asked, at some cost to their dignity, to dispense with the elaborate and expensive machinery in which, such arguments as have no basis in significance are decidedly common and case after case other considerations are introduced into the mix. What must an individual do to think of a man who would assault him and then grow a growing head of hair?

One gleam of the horizon is that the Department of Kenya is not making any more bills. Member for Law and Order. This is a step in the right direction.

When an assize who came to the country for the Victoria Parade was shown the statue of Justice on the Old Bailey, he asked very naturally how a blindfolded woman could possibly see if her scales were weighing fairly, and how she could have any idea of whether she was hitting the right person with her sword. But he did not complain that the figure was an inaccurate symbol of British law!

With the possibility that African fanatics may embark upon political persecutions among those of their own people who disagree with them, and this appears to have started already in such districts, the matter should be reviewed. If a peaceable African is accused by the member of some sect and told that he will be "bust down," and that he and his family may be seriously assaulted if they do not to the line, what is he to say? He knows that, except in a case of murder, no sentence will be done to his assailant; if indeed, they are ever caught, and then only if their case can be proved beyond all doubt and the European would add: "not necessarily even then." (or a person manifestly and self-consciously guilty may escape on a pure and absurd technicality.) The African in such circumstances has everything to lose and nothing to gain by complying with the orders of the fanatics, so long as he does not take an active part in any riot.

Surely it is a fundamental principle of justice that a man should have security of his person and property and be free from intimidation. Would it not be better if the legal system in Eastern Africa devoted a little more time to this important consideration and less to searching for precedents of country courts in this country?

It is only fair to add that a great deal of the harm is done by utterly unfounded criticism in Parliament and elsewhere in this country and the fact that Colonial Legal Departments are unduly sensitive to such criticisms.

Your faithfully,
FRED AT JUSTICE

For misty days and bags



MATINEE in the flat box, made to slip snugly into your handbag or pocket. Twenty-five cigarettes, filter tipped to give you the fragrance of fine Virginia in its purest form.

Association of Ambassadors

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMBASSADORS in Rhodesia are to establish an education fund, schools, when an African ambassador, because that the education authorities have no adequate representations, says Bhalwank Choo.

Mr. J. L. Smit, an African, Sir Godfrey Huggins's statement could be no official recognition of the African schools as a

"If it is the intention to press for bilingualism," continues the newspaper, "has already been given." As in this case, the Government speaks for the vast majority of the people of Rhodesia, cannot that be accepted and the question be considered as answered and closed?

Ethiopian Government's Statement Alleged Riot in Gojjam

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—With reference to the news in the Press of Sunday, August 27, of an alleged riot in the Province of Gojjam, this allegation represents nothing but malicious and distorted news of an incident arising from a dispute between two villages four months ago, limiting to a few days only, to which an end was put as a result of measures taken by the Administration. No other disturbance has taken place.

In view of the gross distortions as to time, place, degree, and unfounded nature of censorship, my Government considers these reports and their constant repetition to be calculated for foreign propaganda.

Yours faithfully,

PETROS SHALOU,

Chargé d'Affaires.

EMPEROR'S ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY,

16 Prince's Gate,
London, W.1.
[The report will not appear in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

The Use of Fertilizers Imposed into the Sudan

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Mr. A. W. M. Dingley has criticized a statement of mine which you had quoted that "the consumption of artificial fertilizers in tropical Africa is almost negligible." He stated that the import of fertilizers into the Sudan last year was nearly 13,000 tons, a tonnage which he regards as by no means negligible.

In the address to which he refers I was discussing the development of tropical Africa, comparing it with that of other large agricultural areas. Whether 12,000 tons is negligible or not is a matter of comparison, and compared with the 19m. tons used in the U.S.A. uses in a year the Sudan's consumption is surely almost negligible.

Several European countries use over 1m. tons a year each. Sudan's neighbour, Egypt, is using, if I remember rightly, about 700,000 tons, and quite small countries, which would be lost at a corner of the Sudan, use fertilizers by the hundreds of thousands of tons.

I had good grounds for stating that tropical Africa only a negligible amount of artificial fertilizers.

Yours faithfully,

London, 21/8/51

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. in a report issued a few days ago, write:

Kenya—Throughout most of the Highland farming area unexpected but nonetheless welcome rains were reported throughout August. So far the season has been satisfactory for coffee, grazing, and cereal crops in most areas.

The trading atmosphere continued cautious, with importers gauging the effects of the Far Eastern situation upon prices in the piece goods market. The overstocked position has been cleared, and prices have risen, in some instances rather sharply. It is the strong speculative element of this large market that bears its somewhat erratic course.

The building trade is slack and prices are easier, but costs are still high. Some increased activity is expected during the next few months. The new Nairobi tram contract has been awarded to a French engineering firm.

At the Mombasa coffee auctions of 28 bags of Uganda Native Robusta f.a.o. were sold for £14 8s to £15 4s; per cents, and 1,500 bags of Bukoba Native plantation for £24 to £25 10s per cent.

Uganda—Business continues quiet, but active preparations have been made for the coffee season which opens during the first week in September. The higher prices for an estimated crop of over 300,000 tons will circulate more than £15m amongst producers. Maize and groundnuts (cash) in most areas have been heavy.

A grain storage and conditioning plant under construction in Jinja will fulfil a very useful purpose, as the atmospheric conditions of east and central Uganda do not favour storage of cereals. Maize and maize products are now very important items in Uganda Native dietaries.

Tanganyika—Business conditions have been good to most bazaars, and general trade continues satisfactory. Building activity in most of the townships is high, with the demand for business and residential accommodation still insistent.

Large deliveries of Bukoba coffee have been made throughout the month. Supplies of verpoundnuts and soyab beans have also been coming forward. The final figure for the Mwanza cotton crop is expected to reach 3,000 bales.

Zanzibar—The first intimations of the clove crops are causing forward and there is evidence of a considerable fall in price. The local price ranges around 150s. per 100 lb. with the Clove Growers' Association buying price at 120s. Clove shipments during the month have been made almost entirely to India and Pakistan.

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST OR CHEMICAL ENGINEER, required as assistant to chief chemist for new cement factory in Uganda. Should have sound scientific training and industrial experience. Experience in cement manufacture advantageous. Salary: £800. to £1,000 per year according to qualifications. Three-year engagement in full time. Free accommodation and medical facilities. Home leave and passage. Health and life insurance. Income tax. Applications to Uganda Electricity Board, 129, Strand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

The Manica Trading Company Limited

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

BULAWAYO — LOBITO

P.O. Box 210

P.O. Box 111

FACETS OF THE ENTERPRISE



Hides & Skins

HIDES ON FRAMES FOR DRYING

The United Africa Company, Ltd., is the largest exporter of hides and skins from East Africa and Rhodesia. The quality of its products is maintained by its present high standards of production in this trade. The Company has several subsidiary collecting stations, to which all hides and skins are sent, and large quantities of hides and skins are processed for insects, each is individually inspected and packed to meet the particular requirements of the over-

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

15, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4



Book Reviews in Brief

"Birds of Tropical West Africa," by D. A. Boulenger (Vol. IV, 35s.). — Though this splendid volume, published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, refers, as the title denotes, particularly to the birds of West Africa, many of them are, of course, also to be found in East and Central Africa, and the book will therefore appeal to bird lovers in the territories covered by this newspaper. The 14 coloured plates are a real tribute to both artists and printers, and there are scores of fine drawings in the text. Five volumes in this series, published before the war, and there are still two more to come to complete this *magnus opus* of an author who pays generous tribute to the help received from other people. By strictly rationing the use of responsibilities, Dr. Boulenger has provided a book which any birdman can understand and appreciate. The volume has not had been published at anything like the price unless it had been financed from Government sources.

"The Times' Broadsheet" (Hodder & Stoughton, 2/5s.). — Many of our readers found pleasure in the broadsheets compiled by *The Times* during the war for distribution through the Army Educational Service, and they and others will welcome their republication in volume form. Hundreds of passages from English literature, grave and gay, instructive and entertaining, in prose and verse, and from ancient and modern sources, have been assembled to make an admirable anthology.

"Premier Atlas of the World," W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., (10s. 6d.). Post-war atlases have been few and far between, and all pre-war atlases are, of course, obsolete. This volume has 48 pages of coloured and up-to-date maps and a 48-page index. Ten pages in the map section are given to Africa, one double-page spread showing Egypt and the Sudan and another the territories between Uganda and Bechuanaland.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Out of a total of 100 boys at Plumtree School, in Southern Rhodesia, 25 were ill during a recent influenza outbreak.


The Belgian Congo is now the sixth most important coffee exporter in the world. Present annual shipments total about 35,000 tons.

Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently told the Legislature that, taking the long view, the need for supplementary port outlets for Central Africa was becoming increasingly apparent.

"About 3,000 men are liable for part-time training, but only 727 have registered," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent address. "This is the result of a certain irresponsibility and slackness. I hope that those who have not registered will do so at once as a matter of pride, and not enter their country's service under the stigma of the police court."

A local authorities' loan fund and a board to administer it have been established in Northern Rhodesia. Any money set aside by the Legislative Council in future for use by local authorities will be funded, and application for loans will be considered by the new board, which is composed of the Member for Health and Local Government (chairman), the Director of Development, the Deputy Financial Secretary, Mr. E. W. Sergeant, M.P., Mr. H. J. Millar, M.L.C., a representative of the Municipal Association, the Commissioner for Local Government, and Mr. J. R. Brown, of the Local Government Department (secretary).

The Bond Street Stamp Auctions
 Valuable Collections of
KENYA & RHODESIA
 Offered by order of M. J. H. Phillips, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, London, W. 3.
NOVEMBER 28th
 at 1.30 p.m.



Air Mail Editions of Catalogues, Price 6d. plus air mail postage.

H. R. HARMER LTD. International Stamp Auctioneers.
 22, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND.
 Tel.: MA 1110-0218. Cables: "Phiatamset, London."
 AND AT NEW YORK & SYDNEY.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE OF OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE.

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS.

KELLER, BRYANT and Co., 9-13, Leadenhall Building, London, E.C. 3.

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

BRITISH, EAST, AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.
 (Incorporated in East Africa)


London Office: 1, Whitehall, London, E.C. 4.
 Old Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Head Office: "INCREASE" All Offices in East Africa.

General Merchants & Engineers

MOMBASA, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, (Head Office) TANGANYIKA, BOX 182, MIKINDO.

SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
 * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
 * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
 * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
 LIGHT, RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
 RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
 London: 24, Tottenham Street, E.W. 1. WHI. 7127
 * Tanganyika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 161, Dar es Salaam.
 * Kenya: Coffey & Roberts Ltd., P.O. 100, Nairobi.
 * Rhodesia: Williams-Watson Ltd., Victoria Ave., Bulawayo.

Company Meeting**Booker Brothers, McConnell and Company, Limited****Points from Mr. A. F. V. McConnell's Statement**

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 21 at the registered office, 37-41 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. F. V. MCCONNELL, chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary (Mr. C. C. Batch, F.C.I.S.) read the minutes convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following are extracts from the chairman's statement which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, and was taken as read:

"This year we have dealt in the directors' report with the main features of the accounts, but you will be interested by a general review of the company's finances.

Problems of Inflation

"Our liquid position has been much improved by the recent issue of new capital, and unless the economic environment in which we operate is completely upset—as it well may be—we do not expect to be short of funds for our needs. A new bout of inflation is the form which an economic upheaval seems most likely to take, and inflation is full of financial problems for us.

"For instance, the price of sugar, which in practice virtually means the cost of producing sugar, is some four times what it was before 1939, therefore four times as much money must now be laid out to produce the same tonnage of sugar. We do not receive payment for our sugar until it arrives in this country or in Canada, and it is by no means unusual for the group to have more than 20,000 tons manufactured but not paid for. At the present price this means the use of over £600,000 merely to finance a normal quantity of unsold produce which before 1939 would only have needed about £150,000.

Heavy Cost of Financing Stocks

"We must finance not only produce but also the general stocks and stores for our sugar interests and the stocks of merchandise in our shops in Barbados, British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Trinidad. The consolidated balance sheet shows that in all £8,000,000 are required to finance these. Moreover, we are sure that in the light of the very large turnover achieved by our operating units we are not overstocked.

"Fifteen years ago it was possible to find money from within the business to finance our ordinary needs, supplemented at peak times by bank overdrafts. The high taxation now makes that impossible. Bankers are always most sympathetic to requests for additional short-term assistance, but even they cannot be expected to grant us four times the facilities they were prepared to grant 15 years ago.

"Like many other companies, we have turned to our shareholders to provide the additional finance required, and we shall do everything we can to ensure that they receive an adequate return on their money, never forgetting that the need for adaptability in these uncertain times dictates the husbanding of resources and a conservative financial policy.

"Last year I told you that your directors were considering the possibility of simplifying the internal structure of the group to make the handling of financial and administrative matters easier. A great deal of further thought has been given to this subject since then,

and we have now reached the final stages of preparing a comprehensive scheme for the internal reorganization of the business.

Evolution of the Business

"This scheme has been formulated not only with the most helpful advice of our auditors, but also in consultation with Sir Harold Hewitt (of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company), who has granted me the benefit of his wide knowledge. Our objective is to put the scheme into operation with Sir Harold's blessing on January 1, 1951.

"I wonder whether our shareholders realize the extent to which Bookers have evolved since 1939. Before the amalgamation in that year with the Curtis Campbell interests, Bookers were essentially West Indian interests such as store-keeping and ship-owning. To-day the widespread undertakings of Bookers fall distinctly into four main operational divisions—sugar, producing, shop-keeping, shipping, and rum distribution.

"It has now become urgently necessary to reorganize the administration and financing of the group to suit this change in the functional character of the business. Responsibility for the actual operation of each of these four main divisions of the group must be in the hands of men trained and experienced in their particular trade. Finance must likewise be allocated in a way which will facilitate control and make it possible accurately to assess the earning power of any part of the group.

Operational Efficiency

"In your directors' view only by the proper concentration of administrative ability and with the proper allocation of finance can maximum operational efficiency be achieved. For the parent board this implies a change of emphasis in their responsibilities, which will in future be concerned, not directly with operating, but with guiding the operations of others.

"Accordingly, this year and in future years I propose in my statement to deal with the operations of the group on a functional rather than a geographical basis."

The chairman, in his review of the group's Central African subsidiaries, said:—

Central African Subsidiaries

"Our Central African subsidiaries had another satisfactory trading year. During April and May, 1950, your vice-chairman—who is chairman of the Central African Bros. Carter group—visited Central Africa to study the undertakings there in which Bookers have invested money, the environments in which those undertakings operate, and to meet on the spot the men responsible for their operation.

"Mrs. Campbell covered very extensive ground during his trip, visiting all the main centres of operation of the company, and many of the long posts off the beaten track. He had full discussions not only with all levels of employees of the company, but also with Government officials, industrialists, and agriculturists—in fact, representatives of the whole community which the company serves in Central Africa. Generally speaking, he found our undertakings well established, held in high esteem by all sections of the community, and very efficient.

"The economic, social, and political environment in which they trade, justify, in your Board's view, reasonable optimism. It is true that the days of the

self's market and lack of competition are cited. It is true, too, that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are bound as they develop to run into phases of political and social unrest and difficulty, copper in Northern Rhodesia and tea and tobacco in Nyasaland, the mainstays of the territories' economy, cannot always expect the favourable conditions which they now enjoy, and indeed the preponderance of copper in the economy of Northern Rhodesia may lead to fundamental unbalance in that economy.

Warm Tribute to Staff

"As for the men—the directors and staff—responsible for the management and the operating of the company's undertakings in Central Africa, it is difficult to speak too highly of their competence, loyalty and energy. They are men properly trained for the work they have to do.

"To sum up, Mr. Campbell reported that he personally had no hesitation whatever in recommending that the board of directors, as stewards of the money invested by their shareholders in Campbell Bros., Carter and Co., (Central Africa), Limited, and its associated companies should continue to support these enterprises as far as it was practicable to do so with the resources at their disposal.

"Before leaving this trading section of the group's activities, I should tell you that, as part of the general reorganization scheme, it is intended that Campbell Bros., Carter and Company, Limited, London, shall become responsible for all our West Indian shop-keeping businesses—as they are already the parent of those in Africa. With this in view we have already amalgamated our West Indian buying departments in

London and Liverpool with Campbell Bros., Carter and Company, Limited, whose great knowledge and experience in the buying field should materially benefit our West Indian shops.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and a final ordinary dividend of 6% (tax free) (making a total of 9½% tax free for the year) was approved.

Kavirondo Gold Mines, Limited

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

*Member Voluntary Winding-Up
 Notice of Appointment of Liquidator, Pursuant to Section 305
 Name of Company: KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD.
 Nature of Business: Gold Mining.
 Address of registered office: 2 White Lion Court, London, E.C.3.
 Liquidator's name and address: BERNARD GEORGE RICHES, 2 White Lion Court, London, E.C.3.
 Date of Appointment: September 29, 1950.
 By whom appointed: Members in general meeting.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

(Company limited by shares)

Special Resolution
 Pursuant to Section 143
 of

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Passed September 29, 1950

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above-named company, duly convened and held at 2 White Lion Court in the County of London on the 29th day of September, 1950, the following special resolution was duly passed:—
 "That the company be wound up voluntarily."

B. G. RICHES,

Secretary.

October 21, 1950.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2557. Telegrams: "Electric." Branches: Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Ng'nyuki. System A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams: "Tangesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561. Telegrams: "Darasco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro. System A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICES:
 66 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2044
 Tel. add.: RUOFLAB LONDON.



According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING Index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MKINDANI
 INJIA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Incorporated in Kenya
 22, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3
 Sole Agents for East Africa and Rhodesia
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Ashford, Kent, England

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
WE GIVE IT

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown
 Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunnies,
 Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

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

Branches at:
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MALI, BUKOBA,
 MKINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2
 Telephone: Whitehall 6791/2/3
 Telegrams: Emattford, Road, London. Cable: Emattford, London



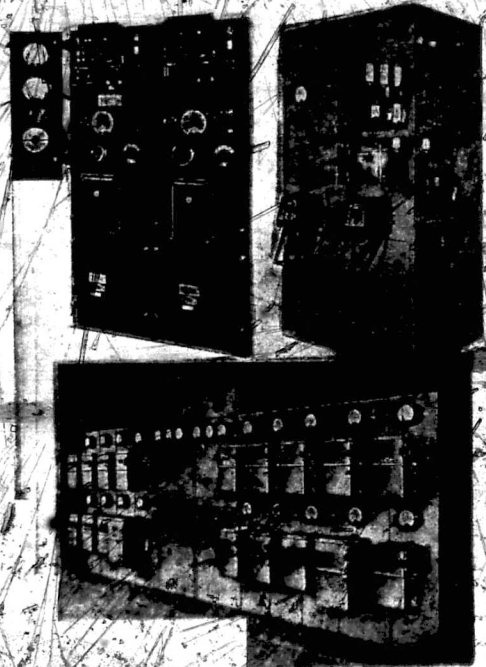
**One
toolbar**

**Many
implements**

THE UGANDA CO. LTD

LONDON—13 Bead Lane, E.C.2 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)
 EAST AFRICA—Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone: 381) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 45)

IN the Ford factory at Dagenham, England, they are continually designing new implements to fit the Fordson Tool Bar. Already there are seven—Cultivator, Ridge, Front Coverer, Storage Hoe, Seeder Units, Bar Chaffer and Spade, Earth Tine Cultivator. Wise farmers get one or two Tool Bar Implements complete, and then get the others in the form of Conversion Kits. You save quite a bit of money that way and you save storage space, too. Come and see the Fordson Tool Bar Implements Demonstrations, gladly arranged to suit you.



**BRUSH
SWITCHGEAR**

There is a wide range of Brush Switchgear and Switchboards to meet the requirements of high, medium and low voltage services.

Tanganyika Representatives
LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 P.O. Box 163
DAR ES SALAAM