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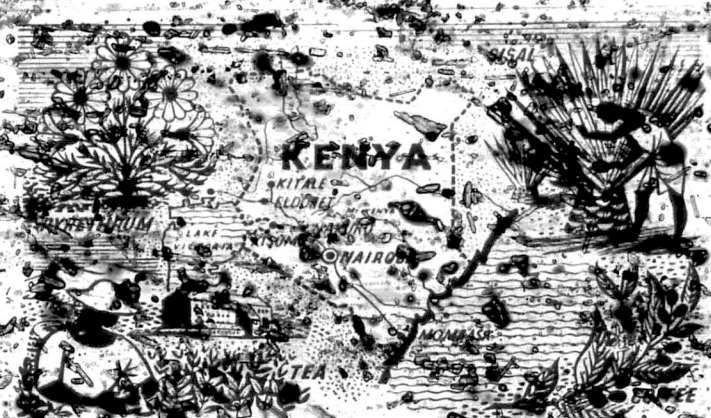
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Finance in Occupied Territory

Barclays Bank in the African Campaign

UNDER THE HEADLINE "Banking in Battlefield" *Barclays Bank Review* gives details of its varied operations in occupied territories and in the high altitude regions of Africa.

"To serve the needs of the Occupied enemy territory administration in the East a branch was opened in Asmara on June 2, 1941, within two months of the capture of the town. This branch handled the operation of experienced staff who had been with the bank since they had arrived from England and South Africa."

"Within nearly 600 miles of Asmara from Khartoum, the manager reached Asmara a few days after the surrender of the town. His first task was to establish relations with the Italian authorities who were in charge of the town. The Italian banks with £2,000 credits and deposits of 22,700,000 lire. These banks were so completely under British control. Later, on arrival of a Company of British Infantry, the manager was able to secure his connection with the Italian banks and attend to the opening of a branch."

"The Asmara branch had to discuss with O.E.A. Committee the financial policy and help on questions of banking and finance. The intricacy of the currency problems was exemplified by the fact that the legal tender consisted of the Italian shilling, the Indian rupee, the Egyptian pound, the Indian rupee and the Maria Theresa dollars with metropolitan lire notes for exchange. The establishment of a large American bank in the Middle East was a relief."

"The work of the branch was further complicated by the great quantity of lire notes that had to be handled. Frequently the administrator would lodge as much as a cubic yard of them at a time and several months each day requirements involved the counting of up to millions of notes. The branch was also faced with the complexities and pitfalls of the Italian civil code which governed relations with the public and in which an Italian official expressed his view that a British Embassy was safer to be a soldier than a banker."

"The manager in Addis Ababa Government... to provide... and assist the Occupied Territory Administration in their work of reconstruction. At the end of 1941 a senior British official... of operations and finance."

"The difficulties of a branch at such a time from Khartoum to Nairobi by air, to Asmara by rail, thence by a small ship to Berbera in the Indian Ocean, then 700 miles (700 miles) to Djibouti and finally 100 miles by a cattle trail to Addis Ababa would itself make a good advertisement for the manager's British assistant and three members of the staff who left in an armoured car with two tons of bank equipment and baggage left by air by ten and travelled via Asmara and Berbera. Heavy losses were incurred when they were attacked by the Italian forces."

"The branch was opened in Asmara in 1941 and the bank's business continued with a flourish. The Italian lire was circulated. The branch had no staff but business began and continued with a great flow of deposits. The Maria Theresa dollar the principal currency soon became the principal currency. The daily intake of deposits was often weighed over five tons and when large cheques were cashed the staff or the Ethiopian Government, six sets of accounts would be produced to be taken away the proceeds. By the end of the year the branch strong-rooms held about 10 tons of these cheques."

"While the main items of deposits were in boxes and trunks of a currency note, some 2,000 bags of cotton wool, the wool heads and a moist residue of over 1,000,000 dollars mixed with scraps of cloth had to be treated all over again."

Trade in Kenya and Uganda

TOTAL CUSTOMS receipts of Kenya and Uganda for the first seven months of the year were £2,835,752 which is £617,575 greater than for the first seven months of 1940. Kenya's exports for the same period amounted to £408,900. In January to May the total value of Kenya and Uganda's imports was £70,486. The goods of the value of £1248,400 came from the United States. Kenya's domestic exports during the first seven months of the year amounted to £3,871,066, an increase of 23% over the same period in 1940. Kenya and Uganda during the same period, exported produce to the United States to the value of £302,000.

Company Meeting

Thistle Ethna Gold Mines Ltd. Sir Godfrey Fell, Review

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THISTLE ETHNA GOLD MINES LIMITED was held in London on September 11.

Sir Godfrey Fell, K.C., G.S.I., B.E., the Chairman, who presided, had circulated a statement from which the following are extracts:—

"It has been found necessary to write off a reserve sum of £15,300 on a reserve of £1,000,000 under development and general expenditure and after charging the sum the balance of mine working account amounts to £16,267 as compared with £23,171. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 5% less tax. The results, while enabling last year's dividend to be repeated, are somewhat disappointing. The main features are slightly higher operating costs and a reduction in the value of bullion recovered."

"Last year I observed that your directors shared Mr. Prior's disappointment at the development results achieved in 1940. So far from there being a new improvement the results for the year under review are still more disappointing and indeed give cause for considerable anxiety for the future."

Tsesebe Mine Promising

"Unfortunately there are grounds for moderate optimism with regard to the Tsesebe mine. Your directors propose to press on with the development of the mine. Unfortunately the growing shortage of native labour is a grave handicap in the programme of development."

"The report and accounts were adopted and the Chairman announced that owing to delay in reaching the Tsesebe mine it would not be possible to pay the dividend on September 18."

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Maiden Voyage of the Kampala

THE BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has today sailed the *KAMPALA*, which sailed from Harlow on her maiden voyage to East Africa on September 13 and is due to reach Mombasa on October 3, in the hands of her commander, Captain William H. Croese, the company's finest vessel and best qualified to handle it.

Captain Croese has been with the company for 34 years and is its third senior captain. During the war he commanded H.M.S. *RAJULA* through the hazards of the Mediterranean. His chief officer, Mr. Hugh William Harwood, joined the company as a leader in 1935 and has since then been in the east for a number of years. During the war he was chief officer in the *EXUMA* troopship and later chief officer in another troopship, the *SOBALA*, on the Bombay East and South Africa run. For the last four and a half months he has been standing by at Stephen and Sons' shipyard at Linthouse, Glasgow, while the vessel was being fitted out.

Mr. E. W. Smith is the senior second officer and navigator, Mr. Williams is the second officer. The chief engineer is Mr. Shields.

The ship is named in Lady Currie, wife of Sir William Currie, Chairman of the company. The young wife of a Buganda, who was at the launching ceremony, presented the chief officer with a bottle to accompany the ship with two African drummers, Alady and Blackie, and "Ginger" McMillans, have been given to the ship's company by the Canton girls at Stephen and Sons' shipyard.

Colonial Employers' Federation

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Employers' Federation covering the period August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1946, which represents a year attended the International Labour Conferences held in Montreal and Geneva. The executive committee of the Federation consists of 10 members: Mr. G. S. Hunter, vice Mr. F. C. Ryburn and Mr. J. K. Winter represent East Africa and Mr. A. W. Durrant is the Northern Rhodesia nominee. The East African, Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, who is now in East Africa, is one of West Africa's two members. The East African member of Messrs. the Malawi Chamber of Agriculture, Mufuha Copper Mines, Ltd., Ndanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Zambesi Brown Hill Development Co., Ltd., Rhofani Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Zambesi Federation of Employers, appear to be the new members. The second annual general meeting will be held in London on September 24.

Twenty building trade artisans, forty members of several hundreds and the Government-sponsored immigration scheme, have arrived in Bulawayo.

Of Commercial Concern

More than 2,000,000 lb. of Rhodesian sun-dried tobacco was recently bought for Great Britain on the southern Rhodesian Auction floors.

The exports from Rhodesia for the 12 months ended March last totalled £1,250,328, compared with £1,224,125 for the preceding year.

Exports of sun-dried tobacco held in Port James for the 14 months ended March 31, 1946, totalled 2,226 lb. of leaf, which realized £5,904. The average price was 21,268 per lb.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. have declared a profit of £99,550, compared with £97,421 in the preceding year and declared a dividend of 10% (the same).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. produced 193 tons of sisal and tow during August making a total of 435 tons for the first two months of the financial year. Sisal exports have been stopped by the Government of Southern Rhodesia mainly affecting luxury goods, machinery, motor cars and piece goods from North and South America, Portugal and Switzerland.

Regulations in Northern Rhodesia requiring retailers to mark the prices of all goods exposed for sale and to give the prices to the customer have been revoked pending enquiries by the Price Control Advisory Committee.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for June were £569,518 and for the nine months ended June 30 last £4,978,485, compared with £549,592 and £4,600,382 for the same periods in 1945. Returns of the Beira Railway for the month and nine months were £99,433 and £828,277, compared with £76,908 and £676,166.

W. Boyd & Company, Nairobi

W. BOYD & COMPANY (PRINTERS) LTD. have been incorporated in Kenya with a nominal capital of £200,000 to acquire the printing and publishing business of W. Boyd & Co., Nairobi, and the Press, Ltd. The prospectus gives details of "net profit" for the two companies for the last three calendar years. After charging income tax at 45% in the £ the figures for 1945, 1945 and 1946 were £140, £347 and £6,107.

The purchase consideration payable to Boyd & Co. was £25,000 in cash and to Swift Press £20,000 in cash and £10,000 in redeemable 5% preference shares. The printing machinery plant has been sold to Swift Press Ltd. at a price which would not allow the printer of £2,000 is taken in reasonable by the promoters of the public £20,000 in 5% preference shares of £1 each. It is stated that the prospectus does not make clear the proportion of the issue is to be in preference shares which are redeemable within 10 years of issue, at the option of the company.

Messrs. W. B. Havelock and G. E. Harris, directors of East Africa News Review Ltd., the promoters, are the two first directors; four others are to be elected.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Maidenly Hostel for African women recently been opened in Kampala.

Maramalla has offered the Rhodesian University Association a site for the proposed university.

Well-patronized evening classes for Africans organized by European women have been established in Eldoret, Kenya.

A spell of continuous rain, supposed to be having resorted from the Umali district of Southern Rhodesia.

The discovery that the maganyika has a weight of 1.89 gnet may give Africa the title of the heaviest in the world.

More than 5000 acres of land have been bought by the municipality of Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia for extensions to the town.

A swimming grant made by the Beit Bequest Committee to provide a swimming coach for schools in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The facilities of a Christian Science sanatorium in Southern Rhodesia are provided for in the will of Mr. C. J. Mansford, of Durban, Natal, died in 1947.

A non-indigenous Native is reported to have the magistracy in the Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia in connection with the murder of the late R. W. Apetson.

A Northern Rhodesia Regiment Association is to be formed with headquarters at Ndola, following a suggestion made by Major General Danoline during his visit in May.

Recruiting Native labour in Uganda by or on behalf of employers resident outside the Protectorate is illegal and several cases have been taken up by the Uganda police against foreign residents.

The Maramalla War Memorial Committee has decided that the best form of memorial would be to join with the King George V Memorial Fund and the Nyasaland Agricultural Society in erecting useful buildings, the society a tank and clubhouse.

In this year's annual report of the Stoneham Museum, the Cherepani district of Central District Council, Stoneham, the founder and director of the museum, has included information as to the origin and the activities of the institution during its 21 years of existence.

There has been a strength of Southern Rhodesia's National Active Force of 1000 men, spread over 17 battalions, 10 main centres, 1000 and 2nd Battalion of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment will have 907 with 38 officers, nine warrant officers, 20 sergeants and 801 rank and file in Salisbury and the same number in Bulawayo. Detached companies in Owelo and Umali will have 130 and 150 respectively.

Nashur, which has been published in Khartoum for the last two years as the only newspaper, is now to appear as a daily. The editor, Mohammed Amer Beshir, was one of the five Sudanese journalists who visited the United Kingdom last year.

The reconstituted Dar es Salaam Golf Club has nearly 100 members and a membership of more than 100 persons. Visitors to Dar es Salaam interested in an outing are welcome at the club, the secretary of which is Mr. L. Dunkley, the Standard Bank of East Africa, Dar es Salaam.

An Indian from Kampala was sentenced in Nairobi to a fine of £50 in 1950 for being charged with possession of stolen motor spares, and to a fine of £200 in 1951 for possession of a .38 Smith & Wesson of an identical revolver. An Indian from Mbale, Uganda, has been fined £100 for illegally recruiting African labour.

The Agricultural Union of the Kivu District has asked the Government of Rwanda-Urundi to create communal councils consisting of representatives of colonists and African chiefs to the mutual benefit and advantage of both, to improve rural communications and to solve other problems involving public relations between Europeans and Africans.

Following an appeal of the Minister of Food to farmers in East Africa to grow wheat instead of a combination of sorghum and Canadian seed has been reported by the Rhodesia Government. The price of wheat imported into Rhodesia has been fixed, and it has been proposed to guarantee a minimum return of 10% per acre under the Income of Production of the Government.

A general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire will be held at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, W.1, on 6 p.m. to-day. The Duke of Devonshire will preside at the talk, illustrated by lantern slides, which will be given by Lady Evelyn C. H. Goswold on "The Wild Life of Lake Edward".

Without Sense of Direction

(Continued from page 2)

fully, puzzled as was brought by the women, dressed in by the Cross, a crown of gold, and a necklace by the young girls and placed by the best and fairest, and the life of a woman, scarlet blossoms on the chancel altar. If a woman's own gift of worship offered in a quietness, and their prayer, and a gift from four and praise and thanksgiving in her own music.

And there is the supreme need for adventures in friendship. The delicate and difficult problems of social relationships have to be solved. Boys' groups suspicious of each other have to be brought together for the common weal, as can be done, I have seen it done.

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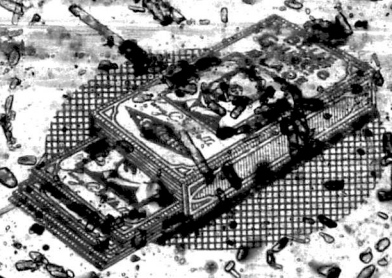
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Letter to the Editor

Native Administrations Compared Mr. Dauncey Tongue's Comments

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
Suggesting herewith an address to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Colonial Empire Societies, published in your issues of August 7 and 14. Mrs. Huxley expressed the opinion that the Native Administrations in Kenya were better than those of Uganda and Tanganyika in their present composition. With very great respect for Mrs. Huxley's wide knowledge of East African conditions I would venture to differ from this view as far as Uganda is concerned.

Although Mrs. Huxley's remarks may be applicable in respect of the Kingdom of Buganda and the three Agreement Districts of Busoga, Toro and Ankole, these comprise the smaller portion of the African population of the Protectorate. In the larger and populous Eastern Province a system of Native Councils, which contained a majority of popularly elected members, was introduced in 1940, while similar councils were established in the Acholi district and the Kigezi district of the Northern and Western Provinces respectively, between 1940 and 1945.

In Buganda elected members though in a minority were introduced into the various councils of *ukiko* in 1946 and the hereditary members of the three Agreement Districts were then busy working out similar schemes for their areas.

In the Eastern Province the people directly elected their own representatives on the lowest councils—those of the village groups or *miruka*. These councils in turn acted as electoral colleges for the next higher council, and so on up to the district Native council. In all these

cases the principle of a majority of elected over nominated and official members was maintained. The district councils have the planning committee for finance and appointments, agriculture and soil erosion, health and education. A considerable amount of responsibility is being entrusted to them, including the framing, debating and passing of their annual budgets. Very considerable work has been done in many districts. On the whole their progress has been genuinely satisfactory and has justified the introduction of elected majorities. In the Acholi and Kigezi districts similar principles have been adopted, with minor modifications necessary to suit different local and tribal conditions. By now the Lango district has probably followed suite.

Thus some two-thirds of Uganda's African population comes under Native Administrations which are based on a genuine popular franchise and have done so for some years at least. Is this the case in Kenya or Tanganyika?

Yours faithfully,
E. DAUNCEY TONGUE

B.M.A. Conference in Kampala

Sir JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, opened the meeting of the British African Branches of the British Medical Association in Kampala recently, saying *inter alia*: "The meeting is being held here in honour of the 50th Anniversary of the arrival of Sir Albert Cook in Uganda. The Uganda branch of the Association is rightly proud of its oldest and most distinguished member, and his colleagues have chosen to mark this jubilee by joining with him in a serious scientific discussion, a choice which I am sure has his fullest approbation." The delegates were later entertained by Sir Albert at a garden party at his house.

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The RED HAND COMPOSITIONS

Concentrate on Developing Africa—E. African Agricultural Research Limitless Resources Should Be Used—Anon. Institute—Annual Report

Mr. W. F. Brown, M.P., wrote recently in the *London Evening Standard*:

"The possibilities of Africa are limitless. If the abundant coal lies on the surface. We should get coal from Africa if its sources were developed at half the price it is now costing us to get in Britain. In agricultural possibilities, given adequate money and machinery, are immense. If we did with Africa what the Russians have done with the less promising Siberia, Great Britain could be richer and more prosperous than ever before."

"But what is really here is a continuing far bigger, more imaginative than an occasional Colonial Development Bill providing a few score million pounds. We need an Africa Development Corporation, financed not only by Government money but by private investment."

Scope for American Capital

"We should afford to invite the Americans to invest. This would absorb some of their surplus billions with the hope of a return on what they put in. It might even provide them with a partial solution of their coal and food problem. And it would make good our deficiencies in coal and food and many raw materials."

"We are in process of the dispossession of 500 million of our people from their homes. If we use that freedom which we have in our resources enough at home to support the Commonwealth and Empire to stand on our own feet, apart from Russia and America alike, the British people do not want to trade in the orbit either of America or of Russia. They want to stand on their own feet."

"If we have Dominion and Empire, we might even achieve the splendours of a new Elizabethan age. At that cost we might hope to stand in a position of wing not any more and of being able to speak our mind to our home and throughout the world about their failure to stand our unsatisfactory curricula."

Mr. A. G. Gordon Hill, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amami, writes in the *Standard*:

"The Institute was founded under German administration at Amami in 1907. After the First World War it fell into desuetude but was re-established under British administration in 1928 as one of the proposed chain of long-range agricultural research centres serving the British Empire, its status being that of an independent, self-financing department under the control of the Secretary of State and supported by funds provided by E.M. Government and the East and Central African territories."

"This decision in 1928 to establish an East African agricultural research station for long and wide-range agricultural research was a wise one but the decision to establish it in the remote Amami in the depths of mountain rain-forest was unfortunate and has proved a constant hindrance to progress. Despite the many disabilities from which it has suffered, the Institute has carried out valuable work during the 17 years of its existence, but it has been increasingly subsidized in recent years that a strong case exists for re-organizing the Institute."

Reorganization Proposals

"The proposals were first raised officially at the conference of the members of the Agriculture in Malaya when proposals were made by the Director of Agriculture in Uganda for the re-organization of East African agricultural research on a regional basis. In 1943 detailed proposals for the re-organization and re-structuring of the Institute were prepared and considered by the newly formed Standing Agricultural Research Committee as its first meeting."

"As a result of this committee's recommendations, modified proposals were drawn up and later approved by the East African Governments and the Secretary of State in 1945. These proposals since abandoned contemplated the acquisition of a new headquarters site for the Institute near Kisumu with substations in the lowlands and highlands mainly for the purpose of experiments."

"In February, 1949, Sir Frank Easton, and Professor L. J. Burro, representing the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee and Sir Harold Chapman, Central Adviser to the Secretary of State, arrived in East Africa. After making an extensive tour the members of the delegation prepared a series of memoranda which formed the basis for discussion at a research conference held in Nairobi."

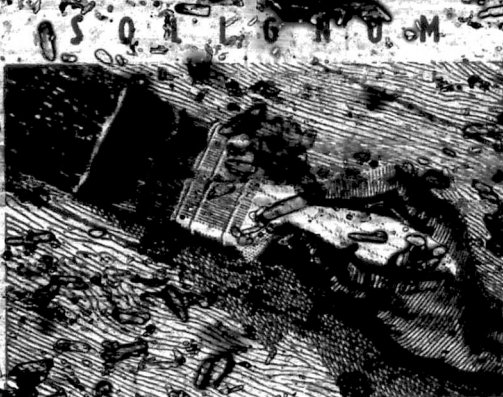
"The recommendations made at this conference included proposals for the creation of an East African Agricultural Research Organization with headquarters in Kenya embracing all agricultural and related research in East Africa. Under this scheme the Institute at Amami would be absorbed into the new organization and would continue to exist as an independent department."

Soil Chemistry Experiments

"The subject of soil chemistry has been one of the most important investigations with which the soil chemists have been concerned during the year. The field trials with Uganda sheep phosphates. Much attention has been given to these experiments, since unless the soil fertility on Native farms can be raised by some means, particularly in thickly populated areas, the time will come when the African cannot feed his own peoples."

"The soil chemist writes: 'I did find with phosphates. Food production in the Native farms is rapidly reaching a critical stage and it is clear that means must be found to increase the yields. There is a danger that part of the land can be put to temporary grass leys to restore soil structure. So far as the East African soils are deficient in phosphate, it is probable that the yield per acre could be raised by applying silicophosphate derived from Uganda rock phosphate by calcining it with soda ash at Lake Magadi in Kenya.'

"Mr. R. E. W. Nicholls, a soil plant pathologist, writing on the improvement of cassava, says: 'The amount of work done on this long-term project of hybridization and selection is increasing from year to year and I am now employed almost full-time on it. The impending re-organization of agricultural research in East Africa and the proposed siting of the new headquarters in the lowlands of Kenya raises the question of future needs in regard to cassava breeding. The elevation of the new site is about 500 ft. above sea-level, an altitude at which most varieties of cassava do not thrive, and it would be unwise therefore to attempt to carry out cassava breeding work there.'



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PERSONALS

has just been born at Kaituma to the late Mrs. JOHN S. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR HENRY STAMOND Marshall, the Royal Air Force is on a visit to East Africa.

W. WATLEY has been selected to visit Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia.

WILLOUGHBY has returned to Atbara, Sudan.

STEPHEN has been appointed to the superintendent, B.O.A.C., in Khartoum.

MRS. ARTHUR LEGAT are leaving the country for Kenya on September 27.

MR. ERIC MUMFORD and Miss JOSEPHINE JONES have been married recently at Mozambique, Tanganyika.

ANTHONY WILLIAM POKE and CAPTAIN DERRICK FITZGERALD have been appointed Directors of the Bank (D.C. and O.).

DR. F. HAWKING, Co-secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Council, is in East Africa studying tropical diseases and their treatment.

SIR PAUL CHARLES, British Ambassador in Rome, has been appointed British Deputy for the Italian Colonies to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, opened the East African Scout Jamboree at Kampala and presented the Medal of Merit to MR. JOHN CRABBE.

MR. J. D. REYNOLDS, adviser on Native Affairs to the Anglo-American Corporation, has returned to Johannesburg after a tour of the Copperbelt.

MR. K. M. COOKE, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. COOKE are spending a three-week holiday in North Wales.

MR. R. M. LEED has been elected Chairman of the N. HUNTER Club, and of the Northern Rhodesian Society in Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

MR. R. S. ABRAHAM has been granted a Leverhulme research fellowship in order to study the languages of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

MR. J. BROWN, of Uganda, Transport Co. Ltd., has accepted an appointment with the Uganda Government Department in Nairobi.

MR. MARTIN, Director of Studies at the East African College of Commerce, recently paid an official visit to the Es. Salaam.

MR. LES DUNN, postmaster of Kampala, has been transferred to Nairobi. MR. G. F. HARRISON, from Kampala, is the new postmaster.

MR. MICHAEL BLINDELL has been elected President, and MR. T. J. GIBLIN, Vice-President, of the East African Gnamsey Cattle Society.

LORD RILEY is to visit East Africa for one week in October in the course of his tour of British Dependencies in East, Central and West Africa.

MR. S. G. LAWS, of the Veterinary Research Laboratory, Entebbe, has been granted East Africa leave with Mrs. Laws to his first leave of 90 days.

BRIGADIER SIR FRANCIS FRISBURY, C.O.D. and LAWYER FETHERSTONE GODFREY, have arrived in East Africa. It is understood they intend to settle.

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA and the ARCHDEACON OF NAIROBI will institute the REV. W. J. WALTON of the West Aberdare Chaplaincy, Kenya, on September 21.

MR. ANTHONY ALLAN, Director of Fisheries, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS GLADYS FRANCES (JUN.) EDWARDS, of London, have been married in the Colony.

MR. E. M. R. GIBBACH, manager of the branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Beira, where he has spent 15 years, has been transferred to Lourenco Marques.

MR. W. J. JAARSMA, whose serious ill-health made it necessary for him to leave Tanganyika about three years ago, has made an excellent recovery. He is living in Randebosch, Cape Town.

MR. R. ARTHUR GRADY PEARSON, youngest son of the late Dr. A. Pearson, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss MURIEL SEYMOUR, of East Haddon, Vicarage, Northampton, were married recently at Holy Trinity Church, Northampton.

MRS. HILARY ANTON, who arrived in this country recently with a number of live animals from East Africa for the zoo in Manchester and Bristol, has appeared in the London television series. She intends to return to Kenya in November.

MR. ROGER BORTON, East African Commissioner in London, who has recently returned from a short holiday in Switzerland, left London on Tuesday for Kenya, where he will stay for a fortnight in connexion with the economic crisis.

MR. JOHN R. R. RIBBLE, who was the senior British officer in the joint U.S. Planning School of the United States and the United Kingdom, has been presented with the American Bronze Star Medal in Nairobi by the American Consul, Nairobi.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN MILLER, R.N.V.R., 9345, who received the rank of General of the Ministry of Education in Beira, has been appointed to the Education Department in Kenya and left in the KAMPALA on board ship. Those who are acquainted with his work in Ethiopia will be glad that he will be given the opportunity to play a part in that aspect of the work, particularly in the field of education, which must form a vital element in any economic development of the African Territories.

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market.—We recognize that the first essential in Britain's economic recovery, with which is associated the recovery of Europe and the whole world. We are prepared to cooperate to the utmost in the work of the British Trade and Finance Minister.

Britain's supreme tragedy is the flight from work. —*Sunday Express*

A nation in one word must suffer from spiritual malnutrition. —*Arthur Richards*

Now we are in a new battle with politicians and bureaucrats. —*The Times*

The medical profession at least cannot complain of unemployment through lack of raw material. —*Mr. Winston Churchill*

In proportion to the working population, Belgium has fewer Government officials than any other country in Europe. —*Mr. Paul Bureau*

Industry will languish and idleness will be encouraged if a man has nothing to fear and nothing to hope from himself. Everyone will indolently expect help from others, useless to himself and a burden on the State. —*Tacitus*

What is the main issue in the national debate in the U.S. and His purpose of the speech. —*Bishop of Southwell*

At the five-day week can be fully implemented. I believe that we can still save our coal bases. —*Lord Lyndley, Chairman of the Coal Board*

Americans will have to eat less meat, poultry and dairy products if the world is to have enough to eat this winter. —*Mr. David Acting Secretary of Agriculture*

The sooner we sack 75% of the Control Commission and give the German political leaders authority as well as responsibility the better for us and for Germany and hopes of democracy in Germany. It will have to happen in six months or later do it now. —*National News*

By bogging at the end of the Empire we weaken the effectiveness of the institution itself. It is the same sort of damage as is being done by those who make a habit of describing the United Nations organization as feeble and useless. —*Professor H. H. Harlow*

Physically, the most signs of recovery, and not necessarily the most vital, because they do not show whether they want of more American dollars. —*Mr. Callaghan, M.P.*

There will support any measure to protect sterling. We may have to sell off even our American imports because the dollar is running away. —*Mr. Sean Joseph, Deputy Prime Minister, Eire*

The dollar rate are fast running out. We must be prompt and resolute to secure our final opportunities. —*Mr. Hugh Dalton, addressing the second annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund*

Special preferences are to remain as the basis of inter-Commonwealth and inter-Empire trade. —*Mr. S. E. Watkin, South African Minister of Economic Development when asked about the Geneva trade and tariff talks*

The grim experiences of countries in Europe and Asia during the next winter and spring will shake the confidence of the world and convince governments that they must be prepared to give greater powers and create a World Food Board which will represent every country in the world. —*Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the F.A.O.*

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	JC 1 ton Van
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	MS 2 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
	ML 2 1/2 ton Long Drop-side Lorry
	OSA 3 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
	OLA 3 1/2 ton Long Drop-side Lorry
	SB 1 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
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BACKGROUND

Mr. Bevin's Confidence

are short of dollars, but we are not short of will; we may be short of what is called the balance of exchange, but we have character, we have tradition, we will win through, we will not let you down. We have a temporary embarrassment. We ask for no patronage. All we ask for is understanding. Britain is a great bastion in Europe. Western civilization cannot go unless Britain falls, and Britain will not fall. Standards of life may go back. We may have to say to our miners we may have to say to our steel workers: "I am sorry, we cannot give you all we hoped for, we cannot give you the houses we want you to live in, we cannot give the amenities we desire to give you," but we will not fail and we will not let you down. The United States have decided we are the junior partner; that we are a third-rate Power. I do not calculate power in terms of military force, money, or economic possibilities, but I feel that tradition has cast this little island for a role which is not finished yet. I like the obstinacy of our miners. I like all the resistance that comes against us. As long as a people will resist what they think is not the right, that is the best resistance in the world that can come in the world. You may get strikes. It never disturbs me. In the end we shall give the output required of us. We shall adapt economic systems to get over our difficulties." — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

British Agriculture. — The 1947 wheat average is just over 2,000,000 compared with over 3,275,000 at the end of the war. But this is not so important as our losses in livestock, which are the great dollar-savers. To get this in perspective we must compare our 10,000,000 sheep with the 38,000,000 we had before the war and our 4,147,000 pigs with the pre-war 35,000,000. Instead of 41,000,000 poultry we had 14,000,000 in 1939. Against this may be put an increase of 500,000 cattle. More disturbing is the increase in permanent grass, for this ought to be decreasing if we were making the most of modern knowledge and technique in grass management and aiming at maximum production per acre. When we talk therefore of increasing farm production by 100,000,000 it should be realized that the first thing is to arrest the tendency for output to decline. We can do this. We can get the extra 100,000,000 by 1951 if the profits are an more. But let one think that it is just going to drop into our lap. — Mr. L. P.

American Stability

whose price has risen to new peaks in a few weeks, and the Government index now stands at a record figure of 153.7 compared with 100 at the end of 1946. The cost of living has risen over the same period from 103.3 to 157.1. And the trend remains upward. There are already indications that exports and inventory accumulation are not being maintained at recent levels and it seems probable that construction and capital goods expenditures are at or near their peak. But it does not necessarily follow that the sequel will be a sharp setback in prices and business activity. A demand from one source flags, it may be replaced by demand from other sources. The result may be a continued inflationary pressure, rather than a sharper depression. — *Financial Times*.

The Need of Altruism

One aspect of our national affairs that is being neglected is the recognition of altruism in the attempts being made to solve our difficulties. Although Mr. Morrison in his broadcast approached it, he did not speak clearly, but a definite affirmation of unselfishness is an essential but missing element in our national life and economy is surely called for. This is not a plea for mere idealism but for an acknowledgment of the necessities of our grimous state. Our economy based on the division of labour, which is associative efforts of men at work for each other, cannot be carried successfully without altruism. We see this clearly in our industry. Mining is a basic need, but the miners will not produce it. They are taking advantage of their new contractual position in the industry. It is impossible to blame them for they have a long history of being themselves taken advantage of. We dare not blame them for altruism is not so evoked, it is only in spontaneous generosity and from the desire to do good to others. Unless the miners are inspired we shall not get the coal we need unless industry in general is so inspired our economy cannot now be made workable. The use of force by employers, while and the threat of nationalization and the Workers' Test, certainly do decide to do their best. The purely selfish policies of executives or managements or by any single industry will gain us all. The confidence of the nation must be aroused. Who will be bold enough to attempt it? — Mr. L. P.

Coal, Gas, Newcastle

Britain certainly cannot fall out in the world market unless she produces sufficient coal first to supply her own needs, while if she is to become an active partner in the European group she must recover the lost capacity to ship coal abroad. If Britain should increase coal production from the present rate of less than 200,000,000 tons this year to 245,000,000 tons, the post-war production, two important points would be affected. First, she would save dollars spent here for coal when she has a high ocean freight rate, now costs about 20 dollars a ton. Second, she could export from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons to European countries. This would increase their industrial production, provide her with Continental goods, and reduce the dollar requirement of European countries now being met from us. Wheat should be produced as equal in importance to coal so far as any recovery plans are concerned. Hunger and unselfishness must work efficiently. Anarchy and chaos may well ensue, but the kind of world to which we aspire will be impossible to attain. Our welfare is inseparably bound up with the welfare of Western Europe, and that area, in turn, for a time, at least, depends upon adequate shipments of American food. Famine conditions breed the political chaos on which dictatorships have always thrived. It is evident that the forces of Communism have planned to seize power at the opportune moment, to bring in chaos, and to retain power permanently with the establishment of a Police State. It is for the good of the people to decide now on what is to go to hungry people in Europe, or whether too much is to be consumed by another hungry in this country. — Mr. J. H. Harman, United States Secretary of Commerce.

Closer Co-Operation

We must have closer economic co-operation with the other Commonwealth countries. This means the development of our enormous untapped resources. The Colonial territories properly developed, these are capable in a distant time of restoring the economic balance of the Old World. We are now in face of great difficulties, but making of this a moment of national disunity is not a desirable course. We must do more than we have done. We must have a more complete sharing of our resources, but with a surplus of resources available and a more complete sharing of them, we can meet the needs of the world. — Mr. L. P.

Rhodesia's Occupation Day Creation of Colonial Armies High Commissioner's Reception Support from Unexpected Quarters

CREATION DAY was celebrated by a stock and party given by the High Commissioner for London, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. K. M. Gooding, the Royal Empire Society Assembly Hall.

During the reception, unidentified "Southern Rhodesia—Is This Your Country?" was shown. Gooding, in a brief speech, said she was in support of the film was to portray the country, its people, characteristics and way of life. Before the end of the film, Mr. Godfrey Huggins, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, appeared on the screen to say that Southern Rhodesia was a land of splendid opportunity for the right type of person. There was, he said, no place for the slacker. Provided immigrants possessed initiative, enterprise, energy, and a sense of responsibility, there were splendid opportunities and the colony would welcome them.

List of Guests

Among the guests were: Mrs. Huggins, the High Commissioner for Australia; Mrs. Rogers, an Army Brigade; and Mrs. Neville Charnier. Sir William Chase, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. S. Carter, Sir Edward and Lady Crane, Sir Charles and Lady Davis, Sir Howard and Lady Charles Dixon, Lord and Lady Gubbins, Mr. and Mrs. Sir Archibald Forbes, Sir Lancelot and Lady Gifford, Colonel Sir Thomas Galsey, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Air Chief Marshal Sir Roddie Hill, Lady Hill, Air General Leslie Hillis and Lady Hillis, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Sir Harold and Lady Hewitt, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Jordan, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Sir Jocelyn and Lady Jugs, Sir Eric Mackenzie, Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Mackenzie, the High Commissioner for India, the Hon. A. B. Money-Coutts, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Brigadier J. C. Paine, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Rendell, Sir John and Lady Rendell, the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Sir Charles and Lady Sillman, Sir John Stephenson, Mr. C. G. L. Syers, Lady Syers, Sir Miles Thomas, Sir Thomas and Lady Thomas, Viscount and Viscountess Beaumont, Sir Norman and Lady Vernon, Sir Edward and Lady Wishaw, and the Mayor of Witwatersrand.

African Scout Jamboree First of Its Kind in Uganda

A LITTLE 2,000 SCOUTS from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo, after a recent Scout Jamboree which was opened by Sir John Halket, Governor of Uganda. The European scouts included British, Belgian and Polish boys.

The jamboree was held at Kazi, 10 miles from Kampala on the shores of Lake Kyoga. The site is not only beautiful but also suitable for a Jamboree. The lake affords a unique view of the tropical forest, a lush, interspersed with open grassy areas provides first-class facilities for training as well as a swimming pool, quilled materials and plenty of firewood. Unfortunately the lake is mixed with crocodiles which studies are in quest of bathing.

Unlike British Scouts, the African Scout Cubes, his mother put on materials as hunt and escape the idea of a tent. The notion of building huts greatly impressed the Cub Scouts, the late Lord Baden Powell, who had some 300 Ugandan Scouts and Guides in 1933 at Buganda, traditional, Commanon place of the King of Buganda.

The Scout movement in Uganda, and indeed in the whole of East Africa, was begun at Kampala in the Asale district in 1915 when the first Uganda Scouts were enrolled by Canon J. M. G. The country has since a troop of Scouts and a Scoutmaster. The country has since a troop of Scouts and a Scoutmaster. The country has since a troop of Scouts and a Scoutmaster.

No longer can Britain bear the burden of defence on the old scale. The recruitment of colonial armies from the local people, therefore, is of vital importance. The need to self-government, to the proper training of these armies, to the proper training of these armies, to the proper training of these armies.

The above paragraph is a quotation from a source which every reader of this journal will guess. It is not from the pen of a typical "Evangelical Imperialist" but from the editor's notes in the September issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

The journal, which calls itself *Empire*, describes its views as "Socialist commentary on Colonial affairs." So Socialism has progressed to Socialism in regard to Colonial defence with which non-Socialists are likely to quarrel.

Mr. A. G. Bottomley Criticized

But perhaps to restore a balance of its Socialistic commentary, the journal proceeds to criticize Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia. We read:

"He appears to have acclimatized himself rather quickly, judging from the speeches he is reported to have made. We are not here concerned with Mr. Bottomley's remarks about the Fabian Society, though they were. What does worry us is the effect of his comments on Southern Rhodesian Native policy. Nobody wishes to desert any good work that has been done, nor did Mr. Bottomley hear African views expressed before praising the work of the Southern Rhodesian Government. What did he mean when he said that 'for the sake of Southern Rhodesia's future, power has to be left in the hands of those who had nothing to do with the Colony in the past and were continuing to develop it to-day'?"

And why did he identify Johannesburg as the need to uphold western civilization. The commentators of such remarks in South Africa are obvious. Does Mr. Bottomley not know that the majority of people in the British Commonwealth are not western? We know from our correspondence how deeply Africans and progressive Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are disturbed by these statements. We hope Mr. Bottomley will think again.

And Rhodesians, and probably also Mr. Bottomley, will hope that more Fabians will go to Africa to see things for themselves and that fewer stay-at-home Fabians will continue to come to Africa to see things. It got better to ask Mr. Bottomley to make a public apology for his impudence of Southern Rhodesia.

Clandestine Immigration

AT THE CONFERENCE which took place recently in Pretoria to discuss clandestine immigration of Native labour, the White Paper in our issue of August 28, General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, stressed various practical difficulties regarding the control of movement of migrant workers on the Union's northern boundary. Our assured the delegation that the Union was anxious to find a solution acceptable to the four Governments and beneficial to the migrants themselves.

It is understood that a considerable measure of agreement was reached. The members of the conference were General Smuts, Chairman, the Union Minister of Native Affairs, Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. F. L. Brown, Acting Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Stewart Gore-Brogue, non-official member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. W. L. Clark, Chief Secretary of the Central African Council, and Labour Commissioners of the three territories.

Education in the flood and swirl of the clothing about them.

For their education was edified from the prison-house of ignorance, but for the many it is a clue to the understanding of this new and strangely exciting world of things, to the mastery of this machine and into which they can be drawn. Education is a means of earning money, by which they can satisfy the new needs created by the new situation. Money, not human worth, is now their aim and power.

The old tribal life is disintegrating before their eyes. The old patterns of life, social, moral and spiritual, have broken up. Life tragedy is that as their old life breaks up there are no being presented with any new order. All we have to set before them is rapidly changing order, their own disorder, our disintegrating civilization. Their old stability has gone, and we have no new stability to set in its place. Africa is on the march without any serious reflection. We who should be showing the way have lost it ourselves.

Greedy Possessions

The people are becoming materialists. The glamour and excitement of things and the greater possessions are upon them. As we see them getting money before all other values, we are inclined to condemn them, but is it not a materialistic civilization which has made this continent? For what men would be kind if we considered the appalling poverty of the people and the attraction of things to those who have had nothing.

By education they are being made self-conscious, isolated individuals. They are the finer part of any primitive and recognizable culture. They are being broken free from the tribal mass, and this makes for loneliness, loneliness and a sense of defencelessness that drives them to many ill-intelligent, tribal and nationalistic groups.

On the surface these things seem to be leading to disaster, but if we are aware of the immeasurable forces moving within and behind our history, we shall see that today is not disaster, but a tremendous and urgent opportunity. From this wave of materialism will come a true carrying to men, a new welding together of the material and the spiritual, the redemption of the very earth and the rediscovery of its true joys and peace.

Seen for Sympathy

In this transition the African people need all the understanding, sympathy and friendship we can give. They are being put to an increasingly unbearable strain. Not unnaturally they are fearful of us. The wonder is that they still trust us at all.

There are grave defects from the life of the Church. She is losing that "first fire, careless, rapture" of her faith. A nominal Christianity is weakening her. In progress revival movements are up, sometimes heresy, teaching and dangerous in essence, but with a great wisdom, understanding and patience in those who would guide such movements.

In that long desert march led by the children of Israel from primitive beginnings to settlement in the land of Canaanhood, the primary need was the moving tabernacle rather than the settled temple worship. The African is on that same march, and it may be that some of our settled, traditional worship is irrelevant.

I have been present at a tribal festival when the tools used in the daily work of life were displayed and consecrated—the hoe, the axe, the fishing net, the paddle. I have also been at a Galla Friday service when the worth of the tools of the profession was called in. A rough full-size cross was carried in by the men who had made it, met in their prayer, and peacefully worn by the elderly. A smelter's furnace was brought in by the men of the Hon. Yandu, a hammer and four nails were brought in by the young men. A water pot of full metal was

(Continued on page 2)

Kenya: Electrical Supply Govt. Licence for Karatina

MINERAL BENEFIT has been caused in Kenya by the publication of a Government notice to the effect that the Postmaster-General, who is also Electrical Commissioner in the Colony, has granted himself a licence to generate and distribute electrical energy in Nyeri and Karatina for a period of 50 years. It would appear that the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. gave notice of its intention to apply for a similar licence on February 22, 1967. The Government made their notification on March 1, and chose the same day for making the application. The local press has not been slow to point out that this action had been taken without reference to the Legislative Council.

The company states that the hydro electric plant, comprising the whole station which will be used for this project, originally belonged to them, and that during the war the Government applied for use of the plant to generate current for the dried vegetable factory. The request was readily granted, although no definite promise was made. It was understood that if later the plant were to be used for the supply of electricity, the company would be able to buy it back. They hold that with their organization and experienced staff they could supply at least a government service as Government could provide.

Government's Reply

Mr. A. O. Geoprey, the Government electrical engineer, has denied that the grant of the licence means that the Kenya Government has entered upon a policy of nationalizing electric power. He claims that the plant in question was purchased outright from the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., and that when the dried vegetable factory was closed down there was no native opposition, not only to the sale of the factory to a private company, but also to the sale of the power station. Government decided that if the power station was to be operated at all it must as a Government concern. Instructions were therefore issued to the Postmaster-General to apply for the licence and the company were informed. All the necessary matters were on order and the supply would start in the near future. The staff would be the same as that employed in the past.

Game Protection

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT for the revival of the Wildlife Protection Society of Southern Rhodesia was made by Mrs. W. Barnard, who said that the society had these few days seen no game left in Rhodesia. Various areas had been thrown open for shooting, including enormous stretches of the Zambezi Valley and the Save Valley. The Wildlife Game Reserve, usually thought to be the best, is the subject of increasing complaints of indiscriminate killing, which become more and more wonderful in their brutality if properly cared for. Mr. Reed, the game warden, tribute to the Game Mr. Davidson, though the resources of the reserve were inadequate, that game wandering in search of water was being shot in Gwail and other places.

Tractors and "Boze" Dozers

Most of them are Kenyan, and recently in Dar es Salaam from Rhodesia and America. It is two "Boze" tractors, each weighing 20 tons, and are fitted with 100-hp engines that are capable of pulling trees two inches in girth. In addition to this equipment, some 1,500 tons of seed for the groundnut scheme are awaiting distribution, and 5,000 tons of fertilizer have been ordered.

luxuries, especially flower seeds, for instance, rather than raw cotton and other articles of native handicraft. The attitude of the Board of Trade in this matter is understood to be based on financial considerations, the view of the United Kingdom Government being that, in present circumstances, credit accruing in overseas markets is needed, for payment in respect of the purchase of essential commodities, such as fertilisers and raw materials for the use of industry. Britain's current scale of importation is possible only with the help of loans, some of which, it is thought, though we produce a heretofore high level of exports, in the post-war period, an even greater volume of exports must be achieved before restrictions on imports can be wholly removed.

As a concession to overseas suppliers whose goods have been sold in this country in pre-war days, authority has been given for the licensing of traders with a past performance, of whom imports of a range of less luxury commodities, so far as East Africa is concerned, are urgent representations have met with some success in that limit of appropriation of tortoise shell and of certain varieties of flower seeds was permitted for 1946.

Consultative Committee

The Commissioner accepted invitations to join certain of the consultative committees of the Imperial Institute, namely those dealing with insecticides, minerals, essential oils, hides and skins, vegetable fibres and silk. He also attended meetings of the Joint East African Board and of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. At the request of the Uganda Government he represented Uganda at meetings of

the Tobacco Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation and acted as the representative of the Coffee Board representative of the Coffee Section of the same organization. The East African Sugar Association appointed the Commissioner to be an ex-officio member of its committee to deal with their behalf on any matters arising in connection with the sugar industry.

Up-to-Date Information

It is important that the Office should be kept regularly supplied by mail with all the information and data issued in the East African territories. *Ad hoc* inquiries, particularly in regard to production, exports, imports and prices, are continually being received, and immediate answers can be given only if the required information has already been passed from East Africa. The inquirer cannot usually wait for a delayed reply.

If it would also be appreciated, and in the interest of the firms concerned, if particulars of any new undertaking which may be set up in the territories could be provided to the East African Office. While many of the territorial Government departments have been very helpful in providing information, it is felt that the importance of a regular supply of data is perhaps still not fully appreciated, and that there are probably production estimates, memoranda, statistical matter and so forth prepared not only by the territorial departments but also by controls or produce boards, which are at present not sent to London, but would be very useful in keeping the Office in close touch with the East African territories.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

**On the March Without Sense of Direction
Problems and Opportunities in East Africa**

OUT OF THE STIR AND CONFLUENCE of life in Africa today I see emerging three types of men who will help largely in the fashioning of the shape of things that are to be.

There is movement everywhere. Men and women in India, Burma and the Middle East have seen the ways of the world and learnt something of their thoughts and ambitions. He is now back among his own people with a mind full of new experiences, new ideas, new insights.

My second type is the student. A few come to this country for education, while appreciating the friendliness of some people, they are aware of the complete indifference of many British people to them and their country. In Africa all the students of our high schools and colleges are becoming increasingly conscious of their own place in the social and economic structure of their country. They are bewildered by the coming of new ideas and human contacts, and frustrated by what is to them a very slow rate of progress towards an attainment of a civilly developing nation. The frustration is finding expression in a new nationalism.

Then there is the great body of the employed, a more primitive type, fresh from the tribal lands, working in townships, mines and industrial areas and on Europeans' farms and plantations.

Strange New World

Each of these finds himself in a strange and confusing world of human contacts, a world of which he has little understanding, more alarming and bewildering to him is that this new world seems to hold things as of higher value than human relationships and social behaviour.

Change is taking place at a speed that is too fast for many. Children know little of the life that their parents lived. The rhythms of the great forests, plains and waterways and the deeper rhythms of tribal life are unknown to thousands upon thousands of children.

Briefly in a more detailed version of an address given at the Royal Albert Hall, London, by Miss Margaret Shaw, for many years a well-known missionary educationist in Northern Rhodesia, who recently undertook an examination of the 15 best schools in Northern Rhodesia.

and young people rising up in industrial centres and, indeed, in many of our schools.

There is movement everywhere, men and women coming from country to country, from village to town. There is the unseen movement of thoughts, new faiths, new ideas, new ambitions, new discoveries, and with all this, the deepening movement of the spirit away from the old moorings that once held the community together, away from the old moral laws, restraints and disciplines, moving away from what they know not where.

Urgent Demand for Education

Underlying all this movement and drift and the clamour of many voices, there is heard the urgent, insistent, almost passionate demand for education. It is a demand almost frightening in its urgency.

About a year ago at the request of the first group of women to enter Makerere College, which is to be the university of East Africa, I went to discuss with them the sphere of their activities in the future. After a time we entered into the common room. There were only six of them and they had the very finest flow of ideas of our schools in Uganda. It would be difficult for those eager young faces as they gazed me with questions, faces now grave with deep feeling, fearful with this living tense with the stress of thought, and now lit up with gaiety and laughter.

In reply to a word of mine, one leaned forward and in a very moving manner said: "But you cannot know what all this that we are now learning and reading means to us—history, literature, poetry, child psychology. These things have been yours all your life. You have never been without knowledge of them. We have been imprisoned in ignorance, knowing nothing, seeing nothing, and now the doors are opening for us and taking us into worlds of which we had not dreamed, of whose very existence we did not know."

We have been in prison, now the doors are opening, what lies before us? That was the question that stirred them most deeply, a question asked almost fearfully. They were afraid of being "swamped" in a "flow" of going out into the masses of people and losing their own found identity, or of a strange loneliness that would be theirs in the "openings." What was their place and

quicken. In the southern Sudan, where it had taken 25 years to persuade the primitive grey and black leaders from the north to accept the discipline of an organized administration and which the benefits of a cultivated rainfall zone will free the inhabitants from

an internal and all external markets, the first steps were taken along the road to self-sufficiency. Experiments were also made with a view to the establishment of a self-growth route.

(Further examples of work done in next week.)

East Africa's London Office in 1946

Nearly 5,000 Inquiries and Interviews

INTEREST IN SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS in East Africa is so high in the United Kingdom that the East African Office in London gave 1,946 interviews in 1946 to curious (and often) and dealt with 4,946 postal inquiries.

A settlement selection committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London, interviewed 187 candidates, of whom 89 were recommended without qualification.

In his annual report, which has just been issued, the Commissioner writes:

"In addition to inquiries about farming prospects, much interest has been shown in the possibilities of residential settlement. At present, when the incidence of taxation is high, domestic help is short and life in England generally austere, East Africa, whether for serious farming or residential purposes, has particular attractions, and there would have been a number of visitors to the territories to examine the possibilities on the spot if passages had been freely available."

Residential Settlement

It is reasonable to expect that, unless conditions become very much easier in England, interest in residential settlement from retired persons living on pensions or investments will be fully maintained, particularly if there are opportunities for augmenting income by some activity such as small-scale dairy or fruit farming, etc.

But one would expect some slackening in the inquiries about agricultural settlements as the large numbers of demobilized young men who during the past year have been finding it difficult to change over to civilian life in England become absorbed into employment. Furthermore, it should be appreciated that the capital required even under the Kenya Government assisted scheme is quite considerable, and in the case of many of the candidates accepted for this scheme, their capital was largely derived from their gratuities and savings effected during their service with the forces—financial sources which will not be available to the same extent to young men demobilized from later age groups.

Services to Employers and Employees

The East African Office, in addition to settlement received many applications for employment in East Africa, and some 150 interviews were given, besides a considerable number of inquiries which were dealt with by letter. Applicants varied from professional people and technicians of a variety of occupations to men and women who had joined the forces, leaving school and had therefore had no opportunity of specialized training.

Proposals for opening a registry of vacant situations in East Africa were submitted early in the year and were circulated to representative bodies. While the East African Office cannot act as a general employment bureau, it was suggested that if employers in East Africa cared to supply details of vacant situations and the name of some London representative who would interview applicants, the Office could perform a useful service by putting applicants in touch with possible openings. Some time little use was made of this facility by employers in the year, but lately there has been a limited demand for assistance in this nature.

In matters affecting the commerce of East Africa, the activities of the London Office have been concerned with efforts to find supplies of consumer goods for the East African trade, and to secure the execution of orders for goods of urgent demand.

The sponsoring for shipping priority consignments urgently required has also been undertaken.

The shortage of consumer goods in East Africa, in common with other markets, was (and still is to some extent) caused by anxiety. Lack of man-power in industry and in some cases shortage of raw material were the principal limiting factors, but goods suitable for the bazaars of the East were often in pre-war days from industrial and exporting countries other than Britain, and the search for available goods in the post-war period has not been confined to inquiries of United Kingdom sources of supply.

Encouragement of Export Trade

The encouragement of United Kingdom export trade, even though the home market is very short, has resulted in the position that some classes of goods can now be bought in East Africa which are virtually unobtainable by the resident at home, but there are still black spots in the textile and steel trade, a bottleneck in the spinning and in the cotton industry has slowed the production of certain types of goods, and the difficulty in the steel trade, arising from a short supply of semi-manufactured steel coupled with an exceptionally heavy home and export demand, is felt in various manufactured forms.

This shortage has been responsible for the difficulty of securing the release of raw material for the manufacture of baling hoods, an essential requirement in connection with the purchase of cotton, sisal and other East African produce, and although an allocation of steel to the manufacturer has finally been approved, the tonnage will fall short of requirements and will inevitably be late in arrival.

With the principal East African exports under contract to the Ministries of Food and Supply, there has been little opportunity for the diversification of sales through trade channels. Commercial inquiries have, however, been received from United Kingdom firms regarding the availability of a variety of minor products, including papain, pecan, tara beans, soy sauce, raffia, percupine quills, oil of castor, pyralis, cotton grass oil, fossilizer guns, beach fibre, piassava, rug tow, palm nuts, rabbit, sheep, chamois leather, etc. The demand for papain is considerably greater than the East African output and the price has risen substantially. Much interest has also been shown in essential oils.

Discussions with Ministries of Food and Supply

At the instructions of the East African Governors' Conference and of the individual East African Governments, the Office has taken part in discussions at various times with the Ministries of Food and Supply and the Colonial Office regarding most of the main East African products, including cotton, coffee, sugar, tea, flax, pyrethrum, butter, pigs, vegetable oils, and timber. These discussions have covered a variety of subjects, such as prices, quality claims, increase in the allocation for East African consumption, U.K. requirements, etc., and have led to the establishment of personal contacts with the officers of the Ministry of Food and Supply, the Board of Trade, and the Colonial Office. The value of these contacts and the advantages of round-table discussions, where points at issue can be explained and arguments elaborated to a far greater degree than is possible in written communications, hardly needs stressing.

The Commissioner was a member of the East African coffee producers' delegation which discussed prices and also proposals for a five-year coffee contract with the Ministry of Food and Supply.

Members of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and the Board of Trade who are also present in London, of the year to the growth of the Commission in company with Mr. W. F. B. McLeish, Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and Mr. A. J. D. Long, of the Kenya Agricultural Association, visited the United States to confer with the latter's claims for compensation on sub-standard shipments of pyrethrum.

The East African Office was represented officially and unofficially at the annual meeting of the appropriate authorities in London, which was held in the House of Commons, to discuss the East African trade and to consider the proposals of the East African producers and manufacturers for the kind of goods to be

Sudan: Half a Century of British Rule

Second of Progress in Economics and Trade

THE ECONOMY OF THE SUDAN of the future must be based, as it has been in the past, on increased exports of improved qualities of the primary products of land and animal husbandry, which are the natural endowments of the country. The failure of the Government or the people to increase their efforts of the past—the mere maintenance of their efforts—will be insufficient, can only result in the lowering of the standard of living which, by their combined energies over half a century, they have raised to the point at which it stands to-day.

The economic plight of the Sudanese in the days before the reconquest was desperate. With the frequent aid of a sparse and capricious rainfall and in the face of innumerable pests and predators and pastoral population which had been debilitated by long years of famine, disease and conflict, the country was engaged in an unequal contest against the natural poverty of the country. Living a primitive and precarious life in remote districts and hampered by the absence of any modern means of communication, the people were often beyond the reach of help from the rest of the country and always beyond that of the outside world. Good rains might ensure a year of temporary and illusive affluence, but in a country where a failure of the crops in one season brought hunger and two successive failures meant famine, the periods fall from comfort to poverty was steep and cruel.

Use of Natural Resources

Against this background of recurring dearth and poverty, lightened only by the philosophic outlook and high degree of patience of the people themselves, the Sudan Government set to work on its task. Garamisc, a permanent and fruitful asset, was the only product readily available for export and the paramount need was for the country and its inhabitants to be equipped with the means to prevent or minimize natural disasters and for foundations to be laid on which the best use could be made of all its natural resources.

For the reason the economic history of the Sudan for the first quarter of the 20th century is largely one of progressively increased acreage of crops put under cultivation, of efforts to improve agricultural methods (so difficult to make acceptable to a proud and conservative peasantry) and of the rapid growth of communications which, by the end of 1924, had put more than half the population within the orbit of foreign trade. First-class shipping facilities had been made available at Port Sudan and the extension of rail and road communications, accompanied by steady penetration by the commercial lorry, had so eased internal movement that produce and goods could reach markets in three or four days instead of as many weeks. There were still seasonal shortages of food from time to time, but the country was better armed for coping with them.

The material progress made by the people as a result of these policies could not be measured and cannot now be measured statistically on the basis of consumption per head of the population because conditions of life in the central and northern parts of the country differed so fundamentally from those which prevailed in the pegan and negro regions of the south and statistics of the number of inhabitants were largely guesswork. It was impossible, moreover, to assess the rate of increase in the population of the country which had emerged less than 20 years before from a state of barbarism of illiterate and

intermittent fighting into one of culture and peaceful conditions.

Nevertheless, the official figures of the 1907-1921 trade are sufficient to give an impression of the steady rising of the standard of living in the north of the central Sudan as shown by the trade figures of the period which show that between 1907 and 1924 the value of total imports had risen over three-fold and that of exports seven-fold. Compared with 1907 the Sudanese were consuming in 1924 three times as much sugar, nine times as much tea, and six times as much coffee. The value of cheaply imported cotton piece goods was also expanding. These were the outward signs of the improvement of material conditions which had been brought about by the gradual evolution of the country into a more homogeneous economic unit with common or mutual interests. The foundations were firm, it was clear for the development which had been long and carefully planned and the completion of the Gezira Dam and canalization of 200,000 acres of the Gezira plain heralded the second quarter of the century.

Irrigation Brings Stability

The waters of the Blue Nile, which, for the first time in 1925, were brought by gravitation to irrigate areas hitherto dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, swept away a formidable obstacle from the path of economic development. The Gezira scheme is described in its many aspects elsewhere in this memorandum—the favourable beginning, the permanent value of assured food crops, the disastrous cotton yields of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 coinciding with the effects of the worst economic crisis, the fears that what had been deemed to ensure the stability and growth of revenue return was to become instead a liability, the increasing and successful research for strains of cotton which would prove more resistant to certain conditions of climate and soil and the ultimate realization of the aims of those who had laid the first plans, and those who, through adversity, to make the Gezira plain what it is to-day, 200,000 acres of fertile land.

Food Supplies Assured

But from the first outset, the economic effects of the venture in the east and west over the whole of the central Sudan had it was the rains which kept the trade solvent during these years of drought and misfortune (1925-27) by providing food and employment and putting money into the home market. The hardships of previous seasons had rarely been repeated on anything like the same scale.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the central and southern Sudan, the Government accelerated its policy of assuring the food supply on a sure basis so that, once this was achieved, more attention could be paid to the growing and export of cash crops in addition to cotton. The fertile areas of Kassala Province, adjacent to the northern end of the Sudan-Ethiopian border, were connected by rail to the line which already joined Khartoum with Berber and the large gum-growing highlands, raising the cost of transport. There were also developments in water-aided water supplies in the highland states and irrigation schemes were opened along the river, and industries of mines or serviceable if some dry weather roads were available to carry the rapidly increasing number of motor vehicles which acted as feeder services to the main lines of communication.

Contham, the great Nubian city and trading centre, and one of the great ports at the confluence of the White Nile and Blue Nile, was linked with Khartoum by the White Nile bridge and the White Nile, the commercial life was

Being continued from the booklet, "The Sudan: A Record of Progress, 1898-1947," printed by authority of the Sudan Government, on sale on booksellers, price 1/6.

affair interests in the first two requirements), but every member brings its reminders that there is not on our side in these matters. Before the First World War, when the pace of the work was still the standard in Africa, the errors resulting from lack of knowledge or bad judgment were much less damaging and dangerous than they are to-day. Then British administrators, missionaries, settlers and traders, with few exceptions, the trusted fathers of the Africans with whom they were in close contact. Now life is hurried and crowded, that of those four groups, one only, the missionary, has anything like the intimate touch which he or his predecessor had thirty years ago.

It is not merely European leadership which has lost thereby; energetic Africans, attracted and excited by new and challenging possibilities for self-advancement, often surrender, to their own hurt, to the "Apartheid" and that of their fellows, because they have lost the habit of seeking the aid of white men whom they trusted. There was much about the Europeans in their midst that Africans did not understand, they almost always accepted British administration as beneficial. That can no longer be regarded as axiomatic. Many authorities, Governors included, testify that some African politicians, sometimes prompted by Indian malcontents, are constantly seeking talking points which they can exploit as grounds of quarrel with the European continent. Agitation is a ready-made career for a small but growing number of half-educated, inexperienced, unbalanced Africans.

It will not be easy to broaden their understanding or to wean them from their misconceptions. But the afterthought to be made and maintained ever in the face of discouragement. India, Incipient Egypt, West Africa and the West Indies afford tragic evidence of the results of un-instructed and impassioned demagoguery, which in its origins differs little, if at all, from the incipient nationalism now revealing itself in East Africa, sometimes in rather ugly manner. That Africans should develop a new consciousness of their racial affinity is natural and inevitable, but Africans will suffer far more than anyone else if an unbridled spirit of anti-Europeanism should be allowed to poison their relations with those to whom they owe already immense progress they have made in the past half-century or so. One of the great tasks of the Information Services throughout the Colonial Empire is to keep the crucial problem under the notice

of all sections of the community. It should never be absent from the thoughts of those responsible for the policy of the Information Offices—and there is, therefore, much to be said for the idea, with which Uganda is experimenting, of combining the duties of the public relations officer with those of the Director of Social Welfare.

We have recently discussed many matters with leaders of thought and action in the British East and Central African Dependencies who have been in England this summer, and it has been heartening to find that almost without exception, they

have considered the most urgent need of the territories to be the discovery of means of improving race relations. That answer has not come merely from administrators, missionaries and educationists, but, as quickly and firmly from farmers and professional men, leaders and miners. The same confidence is expressed by directors of large British companies at work in Eastern Africa. There is a very general sympathy with African aspirations, and an earnest hope that European leaders will act courageously and generously in their personal contacts with African spokesmen, even if they are difficult, partly through inexperience and partly by way of defence. One thing seems clear, that there must be better means of social contact with educated Africans. Though still in its early stages, the African Union Club is doing good work in Nairobi, where it has provided a meeting place for Africans, Indians and Europeans who wish to make their contribution to the common pool of good will, friendliness and harmony. Similar organizations might well be started in many other towns for a long way to Europe, no less than in less developed countries that social intercourse starts and breeds, and that contacts between men are most likely to weaken. Dwellers on the land better appreciate their mutual dependence, and have more chance to help one another in their neighbours.

Middle East Stores Depot Preparations in Kenya

KENYA is to become the main stores depot in the Middle East. Millions of pounds worth of military equipment will be stored at Mackinnon Road, 70 miles from Mombasa, where 1,200 British troops will be employed on construction and road work. A party of 300 Royal Engineers are on their way from Egypt to supervise the preparations which will include improved communications between Nairobi and Mombasa, and the laying of a water pipe-line. Recruitment of 20,000 Africans in the Lake Province is to begin at once, and will extend over two years. Other labour will be brought to the Colony from outside its borders.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE in London enjoys greater prestige to-day than at any time since it was established in 1924. It has now probably more callers in an average week than it has ever had in a month before the war, and its reputation in the City of Westminster and in Fleet Street is certainly far higher than at any previous period. Such comparisons with the past could be wisely made by the Commissioner in his annual report (from which we quote on other pages) but we have been in the closest touch with the Office throughout its existence, must state these facts in fairness to Mr. Norton and his colleagues. Working as a team, they have laid good foundations for the expansion of staff and services which will be needed as the territories develop in economic, political and strategic importance. As their attraction to the territories is better known,

Mr. Norton, for many years a settler in the area, and probably the ablest of the non-officials who have served the East African governments throughout the recent war, quickly proved an effective and energetic promoter of the organization as Commissioner. Putting first things first, he set out at the outset to improve the liaison

with East Africa, for he recognized that unless the Office received a constant flow of the right kind of up-to-date information it could not effectively answer many of the inquiries which reach it almost daily. Before the war, many complaints about the Office were made to us by people who had experience with it, but then, unfortunately, we do not recall a single adverse comment since the reorganization, and, as Mr. Norton records, Mr. Zisman and his skeleton wartime staff did all that they could to cope in very difficult circumstances. They kept on working under a machine which is now operating at a swifter and more profitable tempo. The London Office has become that effective and indispensable instrument into which we have always believed it could be developed.

THERE IS ABUNDANT CAUSE for confidence in the future of the British and Central African Dependencies, given the determination to put first things first, and that includes continuing to put first things first. Attention to the improvement of leadership in all communities at all levels, the fixed resolve to face problems on the broad East African basis, and the betterment of race relations (to which a great contribution could be made by the wise and tolerant attitude

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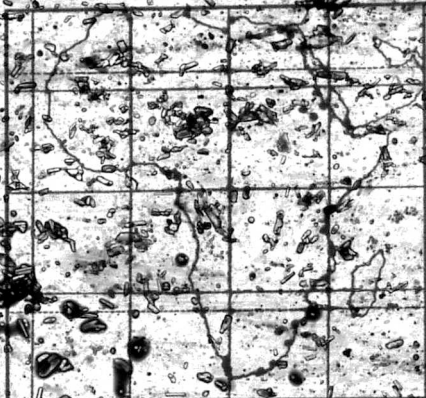
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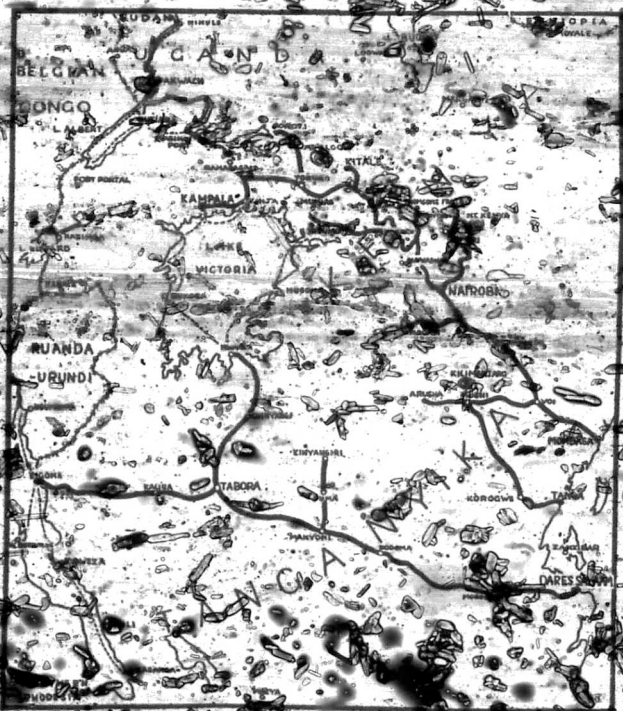
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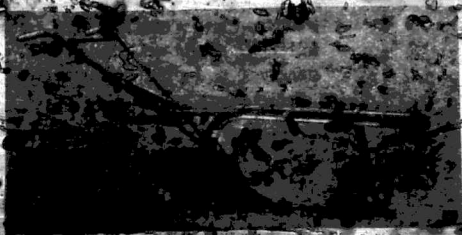
Electricity and calm weather. Small scratched hands stretching for blackberries, the soft thud of a wildfall in the matted, sweet-smelling grass. England in September. To look back is to look forward for the traveller in any country will always dream of a return to the things and places that he can never forget. And he keeps in touch with the life and thought of the land that he still can't leave through

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Volume 11, No. 31, 1947

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

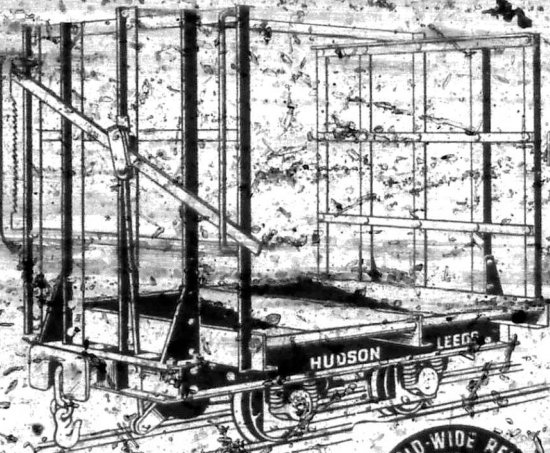
in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in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



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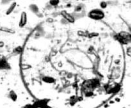
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Mining

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.

The Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., report that after working on 915,000 tons of ore and providing for all other charges, less sundry revenue, the profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, was £14,001, compared with £20,006 in the previous year. Provision for depreciation absorbs £1,700, leaving £12,301, and after dividend of 12.5% leaves £12,460 to be carried forward against £11,979 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 11,350,000 shares of 5s. each, general reserves amounting to £500,000, and tax on ore of £13,321. On the debit side of the balance sheet, fixed assets amounted to £6,652 for development and general expenditure, £44,752 and current assets, including British Government securities of £20,647 and £3,833 in cash, are £66,079.

The tonnage mined during the year was 72,460 tons yielding 178.0 oz. gold. Ore reserves are estimated at 239,030 tons of an average assay value of 2.97 dwt., compared with 261,280 tons of an average of 1.1 dwt. in 1946.

The directors are Sir G. H. Holt (Chairman), Mr. D. G. Nairn, Mr. A. W. Maunday and Mr. J. R. Mackilligan, the agent in Rhodesia is Cecil Colonel E. W. Donald and the managing director, Mr. C. R. Bunch.

Tan Goldfields

Owing to floor repairs obtained lately Tan Goldfields, Ltd., had to shut the plant for some time.

Murchison Copper Mines

Murchison Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that their smelter, which was shut down on July 2, resumed operations on September 1.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for June were valued at £48,600, against £27,467 for the same month in the previous year. Of the June total, gold accounted for £37,057 (£15,909), silver for £254 (£16,628), diamonds for £142,321 (£50,924), tin for £1,141 (£1,638), sulphur £1,984 (£2,628), mica for £4,157 (£5,149), and a total for £47 (total of the total value of mineral exports from the territory in the first six months of the current year was £579,478, compared with £695,065 for the same period of 1946.

Mining Share Prices

RHODESIAN AND EAST AFRICAN mining shares fell during the week, but there was a partial recovery on Monday. Share prices on September 6 were: Cam and Motou, 15-14; Chartered, 15s. 6d.; 12-10-1/2; Chibanga, 13s. 4d.; Falcon, 1-1; Globe and Phoenix, 19s. 6d.; 20s. 6d.; Gold Fields Rhodesia, 10s. 3d.-10-2-1/2; London and Rhodesian, 3s. 6d.-3s.; Mojarra, 3s. 6d.-3s.; Mt. Ambique, 2-1-1/2; Chibanga, 2-10-10; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 7-1/2-3s. 1-1/2; Rhodion Anglo American, 27s. 7-1/2-28s. 1-1/2; Rezende, 2-10-10; 5s.; Shokana, 9s. 10d.-10s.; Broken Hill, 14s. 6d.-15s.; Rhodesian Central, 6s. 6d.-7s.; Rhodesian Consolidated, 16s. 3d.-16s. 6d.; Easton, Antelope, 11s. 10s.; 10s.; 4s.; Selection Trust, 2-10-10; 10s.; 10s.; 7s.; surprise, 6d.-6s. 6d.; Tanganyika, 13s. 6d.-14s.; pref. 2s. 6d.; Wanderer, 6s. 7s.; Wankie Colliery, 15s. 6d.; Witloughby, 8s. 4s.; and Zambezia Exploring, 19s.-20s.

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Barr—Revenue for August was £96.

Wankie Colliery—In August sales of coal were 120,407 tons and of coke 3,811 tons.

Cam and Motou—A working profit of £3,144 was earned in August from the mining of 15,000 tons of ore. At Rezende, 21,000 tons of ore were treated in August for a working profit of £2,200. Revenue for August encountered a drop cut from main shaft on 3rd level at 369 ft. assaying 9.81 oz. to 6 in.

Rostenman—In the six months period ended June 30, 1947, ore mined amounted to 15,755 tons, from which 4,361 oz. gold was recovered, compared with 17,850 tons of ore and 5,592 oz. in the previous half year. The working deficit was £19,129 (£9,079). Development amounted to 2,002 ft. and diamond drilling to 1,338 ft. On 21 level, rise 381 ft. was started and extended 154 ft. to 120 ft. average 14 dwt. per 17 in.

Copper Consumption in U.K.

THERE WAS A REDUCTION in the July output of copper and copper alloy products in the United Kingdom, as compared with the previous month, from 61,646 long tons of copper with a copper content of 29,131 tons to 58,606 long tons of copper with a copper content of 26,979 tons, and of consumption of virgin copper and alloy scrap for the same period from 31,141 tons and 17,988 tons to 28,895 tons and 13,894 tons respectively. Monthly copper scrap obtained for 200 tons of the July total alloyed copper was 11,439 tons with a copper content of 20,730 tons, and other scrap, for 2,834 tons with a copper content of 2,289 tons.

Mining Personnel

MR. D. KERR-CROSS, M.I.N.T.M.M., has arrived in this country from Kenya.

MR. ALBION PENNINGTON HARMAN, A.R.S.M., has been appointed to the board of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd.

MR. J. H. BRADY, who has replaced the staff of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd. and Wankie Colliery has been appointed assistant to Mr. Tomlin, the mine manager.

MR. W. G. AITKEN, of Glasgow, appointed a geologist in Tanganyika, graduated B.Sc. at Glasgow University with first class honours, and during the war served as an officer in the Royal Corps of Signals.

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East African Power and Lighting

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., Ltd. reported a net revenue for the year ended December 31, 1946 of £195,738 (against £184,663 in 1945), which with £67,734 brought forward makes a total of £263,472 for distribution. Dividends amount to £5,350, while £42,928 has been set aside for depreciation account, £15,000 to general reserve, £5,000 to development reserve. Dividends of 7% on preference shares absorb £21,000 and of 7% on the ordinary shares £10,000. The issued capital consists of 20,000 7% preference shares of 20s. each and 1,113,333 ordinary shares of 1s. each. Depreciation account is £148,819; general reserve £140,000; development reserve £125,000; revenue brought forward £10,972; and current liabilities at £158,432. Fixed assets at £1,315,042; subsidiary companies' investments at £27,345; current assets at £273,832; British Government securities £25,000 and cash at £54,346.

Owing to delays in delivery of plant and materials, the development programme has been somewhat retarded. Although considerable extensions have been carried out, Government permission has not yet been received for the proposed capital issue mentioned last year. Consequently, the company's extensive development programme is being continuously amended. As the Government of Uganda has decided to postpone the company's leases and properties in that Protectorate, the Murchison hydro-electric scheme cannot now be proceeded with. Negotiations will be held into all matters of competition.

The directors are: C. M. Taylor (Chairman), Messrs. A. J. Donnell, W. C. Hunter, and R. C. Vasey, Majors H. E. Ward, a member of the board for 22 years and Chairman for 19 years, and J. H. Vasey, since October, 1946.

The 22nd Annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on September 22.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.

MESSRS. BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., the leading British East African company in East Africa, has appointed Mr. Bartlett as deputy managing director. Mr. Bartlett has had a long and successful business career in the territories since he first went to Tanganyika in 1910. Mr. F. A. Campbell has also joined the staff as assistant to the managing director and a member of the board. Mr. A. Connelley, for five years consultant to the Ministry of Works and now consulting architect to the company, will devote much of his attention to planning and arrangements on the estates and is negotiating construction and design in connexion with local materials. Mr. E. F. Hitchcock is Chairman and managing director of the company, which is associated with Sisal Estates Ltd., London, of which Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., is Chairman.

It has been reported that the current harvest in Tanganyika has been so good that the Territory will be self-sufficient in food at least until March, 1948, and a special measure will be unnecessary to subsidize the importation of foodstuffs.

Kenya Tea Estates, Ltd.

KENYA TEA ESTATES, Ltd., have been registered in Kenya with a nominal capital of £100,000 to acquire from Messrs. W. S. H. Morgan, W. C. Hunter, H. W. Gill and E. J. Vasey the business of tea growers and estate farmers situated on high land in the Kiambu districts of the trading area of the Kenya Syndicate.

The vendors began planting tea at the beginning of 1944 and have now 271 acres of varying ages under the crop. They own 1000 acres and have options on 254 acres. For the above buildings and a tea factory in the course of delivery and cost of which they are to receive £25,000 in cash and £30,000 in shares.

They have the right to nominate five directors to the company, not more than eight in all, for the next three years provided that each nominee holds the whole of the shares allotted to him. The estimate of a minimum of £55,000 of capital is required by the company, which has just offered that amount for public subscription. £25,000 will be subscribed by the vendors. During the past three years the syndicate suffered losses of £1,680, £2,340 and £3,145 owing to the closure of the coffee plantation, which has not been replaced.

The directors of the new company are Messrs. W. S. H. Morgan, W. C. Hunter, R. W. Gill, J. A. Vasey and C. Mitchell.

New Arusha Hotel, Ltd.

NEW ARUSHA HOTEL, LTD., has just been incorporated in Kenya to acquire the Arusha Hotel, Arusha, for £23,000 in cash, 10,000 shares paid up, and 10,000 shares cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

The public have been invited to subscribe at par for 15,000 ordinary and 8,000 preference shares, and the directors suggest that dividends of at least 7% should be available for the ordinary shareholders. East African Catering and General Developments, Ltd., who have arranged the flotation, have £5,000 in ordinary shares and a five-year agreement to act as managing agents, with powers to appoint two joint managing directors.

The directors are Messrs. E. J. Vasey, F. Livingston Diggins, J. A. R. King and E. J. Mitchell.

K.F.A. Expansion

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, which has 19 trading branches in Kenya and Tanganyika, has opened in Nakuru a new general store with a very wide range of goods, including kitchen utensils, domestic hardware, crockery, glassware, food, and farming implements, building materials, petrol, medicines and other requisites, cutlery and stationery, toys, fancy goods and imitation jewellery.

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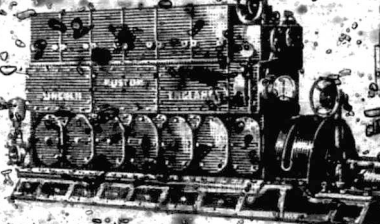
SEPTEMBER 11, 1947

ASIA, AFRICA AND RHODESIA

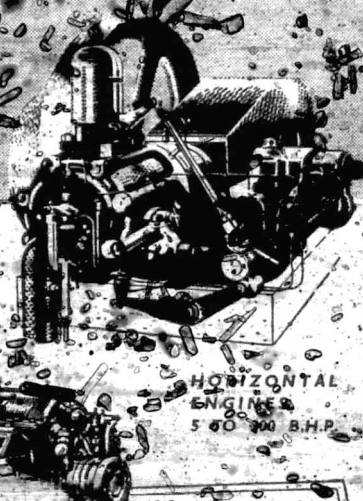
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THE TRIALS of the new 10,000-ton liner for the British India Line Company's service between Bombay and East and South Africa have taken place on the Clyde. The first of the passenger ships to run on the route will be named after the sister ship the "CANANIA," both of which were built for active service. The "KAMPALA" will sail from London to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

She has accommodation for 60 first, 182 second and 1,400 unberthed passengers. There are bridge, promenade and boat deck, the first class accommodation being at the forward end of the bridge and shelter decks; it includes a lounge and music room, smoking room and a large dining saloon. These rooms are usually panelled in veneered English oak.

Improved Passenger Accommodation

For second class passengers there are two, three and four berth cabins, just like those of the first class; they also enjoy comfortable accommodation in a lounge, smoke room and a dining saloon. There is ample deck space in both classes, and an enclosed dance floor, convertible for ballroom performances when required. Special attention has been devoted to ventilation, each cabin having temperature control adjustable by the occupants. Berthed passengers will have extra bedding, extra space, ventilation and cooking facilities than ever before on the Africa-India run.

The "KAMPALA" turbines have twin screws giving her a service speed of 16 knots. There are 125,000 cubic feet of cargo space, 100,500 cubic feet for refrigerated cargo. The ship is 206 feet overall in length, with a beam of 66 feet.

Replacement of war losses is proving a difficult task. The British India Company has made considerable progress in placing new ships into service. Before the war the company owned 104 vessels, and 10 fewer than that are left. They have put 205 ships back to sea during and since the war, and another 13 vessels are now building or on order.

Brighter Beira

AMBITIOUS PLANS for modernizing the lay-out, buildings and services of Beira are now taking shape. The water supply, hitherto dependent on rain water in tanks, will now be brought 40 miles from the Pungwe River and stored in reservoirs, where a pumping station can be established; and the 20-year-old electrical power installations to be replaced by a new Swiss plant with generators of 4,000 K.W.A. capacity. An industrial area will be built some six miles out, with an adjacent native city.

Debates on Colonial Policy Fabian Bureau's Experiment

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU has organized a series of four debates on Colonial subjects, the first of which was held on Monday at the Caxton Club. Under the chairmanship of Miss Marjorie Nicholson, who explained that no vote would be taken, these debates are an experiment to stimulate objective discussion of colonial problems.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who pressed the question in support of the Colonial Policy of the Labour Government, said he had not thought that the motion was a purely British one, but the question as to who was to get the credit. He recounted the Colonial achievements of the present Government in the political, economic, social and educational fields. He admitted that political advance must depend upon economic and educational progress and that Newfoundland as a warning against the grant of independence too soon. In regard to the more backward Colonies he said that they were a most precarious thing in the hands of uneducated people.

Labour Policy in the Air

MR. E. J. ERROLL, M.P. opposing, said that the Labour policies were entirely in the air and there was no proof that they could and would be carried out. Paying a tribute to the Colonial Service, he drew attention to the disgruntlement that existed in its ranks and to purely political appointments in the Colonial Empire. He deplored the lack of acknowledgement of the private enterprise that had done so much in Africa, and hoped that the Government's mining policy would not mean that all prospecting would pass into official hands. Otherwise, he said, the Tanganyika diamonds will be the last good thing we can hope to find.

During the debate the Government was criticized for insufficient knowledge of the people of the Colonies. Ministers made up their minds what the people wanted and made sure that they got it. In the replies there was little of note except that Mr. Thomas pointed out that when self-government was granted the Colonies would be free to choose what Government they wanted—democratic, Fascist, or any other form.

The next debate is on October 13 and the motion will be that non-African settlers in East Africa should be induced to emigrate, leaving the land to the native inhabitants. The proposer will be Mr. E. Barron, M.P., and the opposer Mr. Allan Greenway, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Exchange of Groundnuts

OWING to an inaccurate report received from South African sources it was stated in our issue of August 28 that 34,000 tons of groundnut seed had been sent from East Africa to the Union in exchange for a similar quantity of a quick-growing variety. We now learn that the quantity should be 34,000 bushels and that the exchange was between East and West Africa.

Central African Airways carried 2,138 passengers in June. This figure does not include other operators such as B.O.A.C. and the South African Airways.

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Summer School at Oxford

FOLLOWING THE SUMMER SCHOOL for members of the Colonial Service, which began last Sunday and will close on September 19, there will be a second course of training next month at the University of Cambridge. The London University course will be attended by some 80 officers of up to 30 years standing and representing 22 Colonial territories and eight different branches of the Service.

The Summer School will be held at Rhodes House, Oxford, where all the officers undergoing the second course will be there, as well as representatives from Canada, Australia, the United States, Belgium and the Sudan, and the lecturers who will conduct the second course. The Chairman will be Sir Frank Stoddale, Adviser on Development Planning at the Colonial Secretary, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation. Sir Reginald Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford and Miss Margery Ferhale, leader in Colonial administration, are Vice-Chairmen and the speakers will include Mr. Ivor Thomas, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Alan Burns, permanent United Kingdom representative designate on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; Professor Frankel, Professor of Colonial economic affairs, Oxford; Mr. G. G. Clark, rural land utilization officer, Dorset; the Rev. R. W. Stopford, former Principal of the Prince of Wales College, Shimoda; Sir Reginald Coupland; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Furse; Sir Ralph Burse, Director of Recruiting, Colonial Office; and Mr. R. E. Wrathall of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

The Uganda Police magazine will shortly resume publication.

Return of "Llanstephan Castle"

THE ROUND AFRICA Passenger Service, which was re-started this year by the Union-Castle Line, will be strengthened this month when the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE joins the LLANDEVERRY CASTLE and LLANGLYNN CASTLE.

The LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE is scheduled to sail on September 12, and will return to England via the East Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean, being the first passenger ship since the war to make the round voyage in that direction. Her accommodation, which provides for 231 first class and 198 tourist class passengers, has been completely reconditioned.

Commodore ship of the first convoy to Russia, she later made many voyages to Ceylon and East Africa. In January, 1945, the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE was present at the operations which resulted in the taking of Ramree Island, off the coast of Arakan, Burma. In March of that year she was taken over by the Royal Indian Navy, remaining under the White Ensign until June of last year.

Mr. Don Small's Appeal

(Report continued from page 9)

advice on trade, transport and transportation matters from non-official quarters for which provision was made in the original document.

It seems more than a pity that the Kenya elected members, in accepting Paper 240 conditionally, appear to have barred the way to very necessary additions, including commercial subjects, to the scope of the new organization for the initial life of the Assembly. The seems an unsatisfactory and short-sighted policy, and we all here trust that better counsels will prevail and that the individual legislatures will take an early opportunity of adding commercial subjects and connected matters such as industrial licensing to the very limited schedule of activities now permitted to the Central Assembly.

This year has seen many new developments. In Tanganyika the enormous boom in rubber has got away to a flying start and this scheme combined with the rich mineral developments, should assure the future of this Territory. Our only regret is that the popular development of the mineral scheme may not be given an undue priority, in view of the very limited resources of the East African territories in construction materials and what is even more important, in manpower.

Courageous Proposal

The Uganda Government has presented an interesting and courageous proposal for development in the form of the Worthington Report. It has also given an indication of its intention to establish a very large State-owned hydro-electric scheme on the Nile. There is no doubt that this enterprise is the way to the industrialization on a major scale of the Kampala area and the country. If less ambitious and more practical schemes are to have to provide adequate supplies of power elsewhere in the East African territories.

I much regret the apparent division which now exists between Indian and other commercial interests in the territories. This division is more apparent than real, in that on all major matters your Executive works in close touch with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. We always have the assistance of a representative of that Federation at our Executive meetings.

I must thank our Past President, Mr. J. H. Ginn, for all the good work he has done for East African Commerce. Mr. Bargman is now retiring to the United Kingdom for a well-earned rest. We have been a tower of strength to this Association for many years as President, treasurer and in particular as Chairman of the very necessary organization for the protection of our interests, the Commercial Executive on Price Control.

Mr. Ginn's resignation has found it necessary for reasons of health to discuss his appointment with the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. With this appointment is associated the secretaryship of the Association, and should like to contribute to the many years of personal effort (and in the early stages a very poor remuneration indeed) which Mr. Ginn has given to the building up of this Association. His retirement will be a serious loss, but I am glad to say that through the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce we have been able to secure the services of a gentleman with wide experience of commercial matters in East Africa in the person of Mr. Trevor Cole, whom we welcome here to-day.



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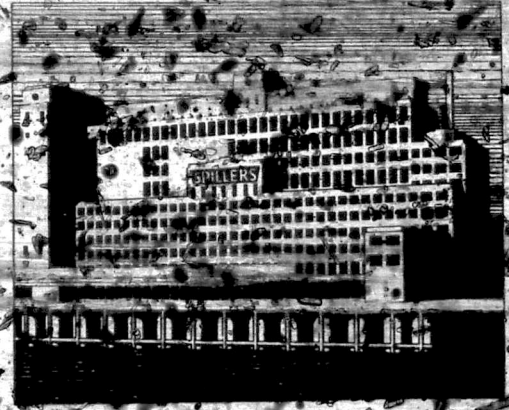
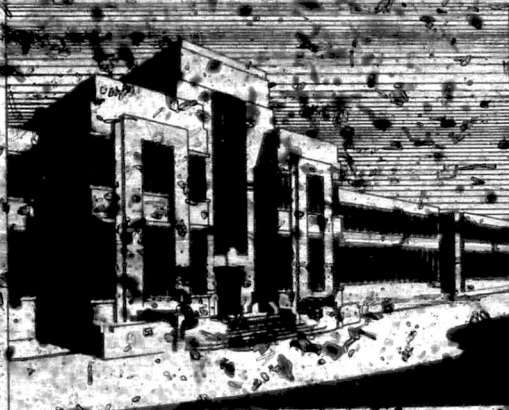
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Letters to the Editor

Hair Trigger of Bad Husbandry Hope in Sand River Development

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR: I was greatly pleased to read in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA this statement by Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, with regard to the progressive advance of desert conditions in and from Karamoja.

I am persuaded that the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The cause of desiccation, both in Karamoja and western Turkana is bad husbandry, and the only answer to the problem is not, as has been suggested, immediate vast expenditure and drastic reclamation on the American model, but a long-term policy of gradual regeneration.

While I am not actually prepared to agree that bad husbandry is the cause of the desiccation, I have no doubt at all that it is the hair trigger, so to say, that sets off the trouble. Moreover, many years of practical study of the subject have persuaded me that desiccation cannot spread beyond its conditions limits from which under a natural regime, it is withheld by the vital adaptive power of vegetation. Bad husbandry may for a long period ruin land but too often has ruined wide belts of fertile land; and there are limits to this devastation not only in time, but in space, and, as I have written elsewhere, "Man can no more make a desert than the sun can melt a polar ice cap."

I am free to confess that while I claim never to have been an extremist in this matter, I did at one time lean towards those theorists who placed too much stress on the possible spread of deserts, and was too much inclined to fall for the Bennett methods of prevention and cure. In Memoir No. 1 of the Geological Survey of Uganda (1938) I wrote with regard to anti-soil erosion measures: "But in a matter such as this it is easier to spend too little than to spend too much." I have since changed my viewpoint.

Sir John Hall is undoubtedly right in his long-term policy of gradual regeneration, but if the best possible success is to be obtained, the watchword of all those concerned must be "operation," and the spirit of that watchword must permeate all efforts to produce a better Karamoja.

John Hall associates the introduction of "primitive" methods of irrigation with those which are successfully employed in "Arabia." No doubt they would yield the vital irrigation water, as well as, more to the point, is the development of the sand rivers; for, in these Karamoja has a valuable potential asset. I have no doubt that these do not land themselves to development. I shall be surprised if this statement turns out to be true.

At the moment I am experimenting with sand river development in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and I

feel sure that any measure of success which may arise in these efforts will be similarly obtainable in Karamoja and elsewhere in the drier parts of Africa—and in the deserts beyond Africa as well.

Cable News,
Bechuanaland.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. CRANWORTH

F. C. Selous Was Killed in Action Lord Cranworth's Comment

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR: I have read your most interesting account of the career and exploits of the famous hunter. While no doubt the bulk of the history in the book you were reviewing is true, I do notice one curious error—the statement that "three times deputised to seek his place as guide were killed." One was the great Selous.

The great Selous was great indeed he was killed in action while serving with his regiment, the 25th Royal Fusiliers, or Legion of Frontiersmen, commanded by Colonel Driscoll. I was in the vicinity at the time and well remember with what grief and dismay every unit of the Command received the news.

Grindisburgh Hall,
Suffolk.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. CRANWORTH

Mr. A. G. Bottomley's Tour Tribute to Rhodesians

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, M.P., Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who left London for New York yesterday, made the most of his time during his 10-day tour to Southern Rhodesia. Accompanied by Sir B. B. Baines and Mr. J. B. Hunt, his private secretary, he saw amongst other things, the desocking saw in Moko, the area of the proposed irrigation scheme in the Sabi Valley, another irrigation scheme in Nyanadz, forestry and co-operative trading and indoor, cattle and grazing experiments at Matopos, and the "Bank of Gollery." He also visited several Native centres and institutions with Mr. Powys Jones, the Native Commissioner, and a number of the Colony's industries with Mr. E. Musgrave and Mr. H. D. H. Tobiasch.

Tribute to Rhodesians

In an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Mr. Bottomley paid tribute to the economic progress that had been made in Southern Rhodesia; he said that he had emphasized economic and social development in his political, which was a significant step forward for a country which had been done for Native welfare, especially in large undertakings like Wankie, but that it still remained to be seen. He thought the Rhodesian Government was going as far in Native development as public opinion would permit, but he blamed certain sections of the European Community, which, from fear of numerical African domination, opposed the granting of opportunities to educate Africans to paralyse political democratic growth. If a high opportunity were provided, their political aspirations were bound to take some other and probably less desirable form. Leadership was badly needed to guide public opinion in the use of trained Africans in the attainment of a joint civilization.

Europeans in the Congo

THE EUROPEAN POPULATION of the Belgian Congo in December 31, 1947, numbered 1,347,866, of whom 24,051 were Belgians. Leopoldville had 6,188 Europeans, including 1,557 foreigners, and the respective figures for the other chief towns were: Elisabethville, 5,359 and 781; Kananga, 1,246 and 406; Coquilhatville, 827 and 12; Luluabourg, 440 and 134; and Coquilhatville, 31 and 11.

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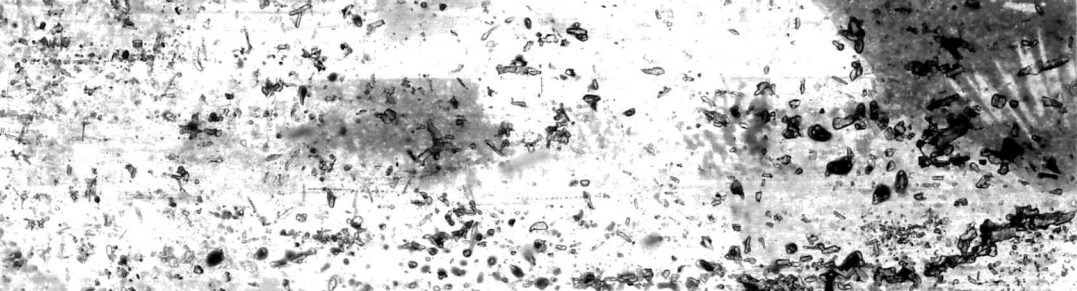
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Obituary

Mr. E. S. Foster

FROM LONDON.—The death of Mr. E. S. Foster, Secretary of State for Education, occurred on August 27, 1946, after a long illness which had lasted for nearly three years. He was born in England in 1869, and served in the Indian Civil Service in India and Ceylon. He was appointed Director of Education in Kenya in 1919, and was later appointed Director of Education in Africa in 1929. His work in Africa brought him the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar in 1931. He was Assistant Educational Officer in the Colonial Office in Kenya as Director of Education. It was not without disappointment to him, but a great relief to the country, that his health proved unable to sustain him in his appointment. He remained in Kenya until his death, which was made a p.m.g. in 1946.

Mr. Foster was of a quiet and reserved disposition, and did not wear his heart on his sleeve. He was a genuine warm friendliness which won him the affection of all who knew him. He had a quiet sense of humor, and a delightful colleague. He was a man who would not let the story of some one else's misfortune slip into those of the man who had a part in it. He would tell the story in a burst of laughter, and the incident for the joke. He really was a great friend to his work. Mr. Foster left a wife and two sons.

Dr. John Parkinson

DR. JOHN PARKINSON, the eminent geologist, died recently in London at the age of 77. He was working in the geology of Africa, and his extensive knowledge of that country was recognized by the British Museum's (Natural History) Expedition to East Africa in 1925 to investigate the existence of dinosaurs *in situ*. His graphic account of the expedition appears under the title of "The Dinosaur in Africa."

In the early years of the century he was engaged in economic geology, largely with reference to petroleum in Kenya and Tanganyika. In 1910, frequently, he conducted water companies in the Colonial Office in the Northern Province of Kenya, and, in 1940, he was attached to the Geological Department in the East African Protectorate. His hobby was writing, and he wrote "The Reformer by Proxy" and other books. He has made many contributions to the knowledge of African geology and geographical subjects.

In 1897 he married Mrs. Helen Parkinson, and they are two children of the marriage.

—Mrs. J. G. S. Parkinson, 21, St. John's Road, London, N. 1.

Dr. H. J. Gordon

DR. H. J. GORDON, who had lived in Kenya for 25 years, died on August 27, 1946, at the age of 67. He was born in England in 1879, and served in the Indian Civil Service in India and Ceylon. He was appointed Director of Education in Kenya in 1919, and was later appointed Director of Education in Africa in 1929. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his work in Africa brought him the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar in 1931. He was Assistant Educational Officer in the Colonial Office in Kenya as Director of Education. It was not without disappointment to him, but a great relief to the country, that his health proved unable to sustain him in his appointment. He remained in Kenya until his death, which was made a p.m.g. in 1946.

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Colonial Official on leave

THE HON. CHAS. MURPHY, Colonial Secretary, has just returned from a leave of absence in the East African Protectorate. He was born in 1879, and served in the Indian Civil Service in India and Ceylon. He was appointed Director of Education in Kenya in 1919, and was later appointed Director of Education in Africa in 1929. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his work in Africa brought him the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar in 1931. He was Assistant Educational Officer in the Colonial Office in Kenya as Director of Education. It was not without disappointment to him, but a great relief to the country, that his health proved unable to sustain him in his appointment. He remained in Kenya until his death, which was made a p.m.g. in 1946.

—Mrs. J. G. S. Parkinson, 21, St. John's Road, London, N. 1.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. B. K. SUGGS are booked to fly back to Nairobi on September 10.

Two twin sons have been born in Dar es Salaam to Mr. and Mrs. A. BRAY HODGSON.

MR. and MRS. E. S. JOHNSON and their daughter have left London for the Continent.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to Mr. and Mrs. W. FIELDEN of Somalia, Kenya.

ROBERT ATTON has returned to his home in Southern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa.

MR. M. C. E. C. N. M. LESTANG has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

MR. COLIN WATSON of Kenya and Miss FAITH MARY BURNER are shortly to be married in this country.

LIEUT. COLONEL HAROLD DE BRATH has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. A. M. WRAITH is the first woman to be elected to Solukwe Town Management Board, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. C. N. M. HARRISON, who have been in this country on leave for several months, will return to Kenya by air on September 26.

BRIGADIER D. H. WICKHAM—Chief Administrator of Somalia, drove the first ball at the opening in Mogadishu of the first golf course in the territory.

THE REV. G. E. P. BRODERICK, in recognition of long and faithful service, has been appointed an honorary canon of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. H. BURLING, secretary of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., left London on Tuesday for a business trip to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

MR. HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS, a correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance and of *Newsweek*, and Mrs. PHILLIPS have arrived in the Belgian Congo from the Rhodesias.

QUEEN MARY has presented to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia an engraving of herself's portrait of Queen Victoria. The picture is to be hung in Government House, Salisbury.

MR. JAMES HOWWOOD, who had spent 45 years in the service of Rhodesia Railways, latterly as chief superintendent of transportation, is about to retire. For his services during the war he was awarded the O.B.E.

CAPTAIN IAN MORTON, R.N. (retired), and Mrs. ADORE BILBIA, widow of REAR ADMIRAL D. A. BILBIA, are to be married shortly. Captain Morten is the Rhodesian tobacco representative in London.

SIR EDWARD RICHARDS, Governor of Nyasaland, who is leaving Britain on September 18 on his return to Nyasaland, will not return to attend the conference of African Governors to be held in London in November.

THE REV. E. G. PATTERSON, of Cyrene Mission, has been elected a Canon of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia, in place of Rev. G. C. STREATHFIELD, now director of the South African Church Institute in London.

Two Boy Scouts from Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, S. W. EVANS and C. C. DEDDEN, who have been attending the World Jamboree in France, were among the guests of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at a tea party.

MR. DIGBY FLOWERDEW has won the men's singles tennis championship of Kenya; MRS. DOWDESWELL the ladies' singles; MR. D. DUNGAN and Mrs. DOWDESWELL the mixed doubles; and MESSRS. [unclear] and MATCHER the men's doubles.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, of STAY PARKER, of Colchester and Faulkbourne Hall, Wilton, Essex, and Miss JOCELYN FRANCES ARKWRIGHT, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Arkwright, of Marandias, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

MR. ALLAN READ, a barrister before the conference of the Institute of Municipal Engineers recently held at the Victoria Hotel, has described methods used at Kenya for the eradication of mosquito.

The annual scholarship of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya has been awarded to MR. ROGER ANTHONY HEALING, son of Mrs. B. B. HOSKING, of Eldoret, formerly Chief Native Commissioner of the Colony. Mr. Roger Healing is now in residence at Worcester College, Oxford.

MR. ROBERT HENRY HOPE BARTON, young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Barton of Saxby Hall, Esling, Lincolnshire, and Miss DEAN MARY DUNN, of his daughter Miss ROSE and Lady BROOK-PARKMAN, of Southford House, Brockley, Northamptonshire, have announced their engagement.

SIR JOHN WATKINSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will preside for the last time before his retirement, over the next session of the Legislative Council which begins on September 20. MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, the new Chief Secretary, will make his first appearance in the Council at this session.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA and MRS. GODDEN will give a cocktail party in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society on Occupation Day, September 12. During the evening the new documentary film "Southern Rhodesia: Is This Your Country?" will be shown for the first time in this country.

MR. MORTON LLOYD and Mr. R. M. CLEVELAND are Mayor-elect and Deputy Mayor-elect of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the ensuing year. Mr. Murray, a Scottish engineer, before becoming a member of the City Council in 1944, was Chairman of the Industrial Council for the Engineering Industry. Mr. Cleveland is Rhodesian-born, served for four and a-half years with the Forces and was elected to the Council in 1945. He is managing director of a Salisbury brick works.

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TO THE NEWS

C. A. B. remarked—The rot comes with the knowledge to some men that the gift of the job is an easier way to gain a living than hard work.—Captain A. J. Henderson

Our Government, obsessed with its sense of historic mission, has struck the economic life of the people and has promptly fallen over its own feet.—Mr. G. L. Schwartz

To ask American political parties to put up money to pay for nationalization in Great Britain is like passing round the hat at a T.U.C. conference for the benefit of France Spain.—Mr. L. D. Gamman, M.P.

It is the peculiar genius of the British Commonwealth to adjust apparently incompatible thoughts and maintain unity in diversity. The Commonwealth has been founded and fostered in the soil of contradiction.—The Earl of Halifax

I am not saying that we are blameless in the conduct of our affairs since 1945, but we should be better known in the United States than it is that the root causes of our misfortunes lie in the nature and magnitude of our war effort.—Sydney D. Bailey in the *National News*

Unless we produce more from our land we may be in danger of starvation.—The Lord Chancellor

The method of taxation should be shifted from direct to indirect and income tax be reduced to 5s. in the pound.—Lord Hawke

Perhaps the most striking and moral advance of the last 50 years is the great and welcome awakening of the national conscience against social injustice.—Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York

America has viewed with incredulity the way in which Britain has been diverting precious men and materials into the kind of public works which rich and prosperous America has positioned as compensatory jobs in a time of depression.—Mr. Herbert Elliston

Mr. Attlee and his Ministers have lost the confidence of that middle section of the nation which wished them well and had no great belief in the Conservatives. This left-centre of the nation now believes that our affairs are in the hands of a collection of incompetent creatures clinging to the inflated belt of a great majority in Parliament.—Committee on King Hill

Unless the Government reverts to military and social expenditure they cannot eradicate the country from its desperate situation.—Mr. Francis White

The Labour Party is guilty of deceiving and manipulating the electorate. The Labour Press is just as guilty of suppressing or distorting the facts as the Press of the Right.—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

It is the misdirection of human will and ambition, energy and power that creates problems and difficulties and they can be finally solved only when persons will want to fight and use ambitious energy and power to achieve it.—The Rev. R. F. V. Scott

Building a whole society upon acquisitiveness breeds its own evils. One is the enormous concentration of wealth in a few banks and corporations. In the United States 10 or 20 mammoth concerns control more than 50% of America's industrial capital.—Miss Barbara Ward

Is this crisis of under-production surprising when hundreds of millions of pounds are being poured out each year to conceal from the producing classes the effects of under-production? We have either to find an effective substitute for the price mechanism or return it.—Mr. Douglas Jerrold

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THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 4

SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA

Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam

Kenya's Registration Ordinance India Opposition

IN THE DEBATE ON the new Registration Bill, by which all male inhabitants of the Colony over sixteen years of age will be registered, support came from all members of the Legislative Council except the Indian members. Mr. E. Mathu, African nominated member, said that the bill was a friendly relation between the communities, and on behalf of the African community he thanked the Government for its action. Mrs. S. M. K. Silvester, acting member for Kiambu, said she felt that European women would want to be registered as they were self-citizens. The Indian members opposed the bill on the grounds that it was unnecessary and that it had no object, unless it was intended to serve political ends, that the Indian community could not agree to submit to the disadvantages and inconveniences which they experienced when ration cards were introduced, that it had been brought in at the request of a small section, and that it merely served the kipande system over the whole country.

The Chief Native Commissioner in his reply said it was a personal triumph for Mr. Mathu, who knowing that a large number of Africans had been screaming for the abolition of the kipande, with nothing in its place, could have opposed the bill and got a lot of votes from some sections in the Colony. It was estimated that the cost would be about £20,000 the first year and between £6,000 and £8,000 a year thereafter.

Duties of Native Representatives

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when addressing members of the Representative African Advisory Council in Lusaka: "You are here as representatives of all Africans in the territory. The views which you express in Council are widely read, and those who read them are entitled to believe that they are the views of those whom you represent. Of course, you will express personal views of some matters during debates, but remember that, in addition, you should give voice to what you honestly believe the people you represent think and desire."

Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May,

The Times Review of Industry found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders, and technicians. Superceding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially

for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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Rhodesia - East Africa by Rail

New Construction Planned in Tanganyika

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Trade and Good Will Mission, which has visited the Union Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi and Northern Rhodesia, has now returned by air to Salisbury. Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister for Commerce, Mines and Public Works, led the Mission, whose other members were Mr. M. G. Jennings, Mr. Stanley Cooke, and Mr. M. Pretorius, with Mr. R. Gwynore as secretary.

The last stoppage place was Lusaka, where official and non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Government, representatives of technical departments, the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development, Civil Supplies, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, farmers' organizations and the banks had been invited to meet the visitors.

Mr. Davenport said that the tour had been very profitable and productive of some useful contacts. It had been prompted by the need to expand the Southern Rhodesia's industrial production, which he estimated at £20,000,000. They had found one of the first-hand that the other territories, after them and could export to Southern Rhodesia.

Closer co-operation was, he believed, desirable between all the British-controlled territories in Southern and East Africa from the point of view of defence as well as trade, and that this could be achieved by similar missions from other territories.

Mr. Welensky, saying that the most important problem was that of transport, spoke of the cases being suffered by Northern Rhodesia as a result of insufficient transport for copper.

Mr. Davenport said that all the other territories were in the same position regarding transport, some being cut off from Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, to instances, needed to be taken from East Africa, but though it was available in large quantities, transport was the delaying factor.

Outlet for Rhodesian Products

Mr. Welensky urged the construction of a railway right through to East Africa, that would not only benefit the areas through which it passed, but would also give Southern Rhodesia a better outlet for its products.

Mr. Cooke said that railway development in Tanganyika was under consideration, and it was said that the railway line would go through as far as Mboya. He thought the whole scheme too big for any one territory and suggested that it be dealt with as a combined effort.

Railway development was discussed at length, and the conference emphasized the lack of communication between the East and Central African railway systems. The hope was expressed that the Central African Council might bring territorial representatives together on this problem.

It was stated that maize supplies from the Congo had not always been sufficient to meet the quantity the mission had referred to, the whilst in the Congo, and their suggestion for export examination of consignment had met with a favourable reception.

Mr. Cooke mentioned that Northern Rhodesia's consumption of sugar had risen from 1,000 tons per annum to 4,000 tons, owing to the increase in native demand. In regard to the possibilities of sugar production locally, it was pointed out that winter frosts in the low-lying areas where water was plentiful, such as the Karoo and Zambezi valleys, were a barrier to the crop. The question would, however, be examined.

Mr. Bickett raised the question of the marketing of tobacco, and asked whether Southern Rhodesia intended to provide centralized marketing facilities on a permanent basis. Neighbouring countries might otherwise have to arrange their own sales, possibly at competitive prices. The mission reported that tobacco marketing had been raised by Nyasaland, and if possible considered on their return to Salisbury.

Mr. Page mentioned that jams from Northern Rhodesia were dearer than those from the Union. The mission suggested that the Central African Council should be asked to set up a standing committee to deal with co-ordination for food production.

A detailed schedule of present and future industrial production in Southern Rhodesia occupied the conference for some hours, arranged from details of spun cement, telegraph poles and paper. It was thought that paper production might be reconsidered in the Rhodesias, since a great deal of paper was imported from dollar sources. Mention of jenny bags brought the information that the manufacturing of jenny bags from local fibre was under active consideration.

Dangers to the Groundnut Scheme - Co-Operation from East Africa Associated Chambers Promise Aid

Hindle Criticisms

DR. EDWARD HINDLE, Scientific Adviser of the Zoological Society in London, sounded a warning note in regard to the dangers of damage by insects to the East African groundnut scheme when he addressed the British Association last week. Dr. Hindle said, in part:

"When you sow a single crop over a wide area, insects feeding on that crop will at once attack it. They have only to get going in one small patch, like the lighting of a fire, and they can spread as a fire does, the insects as easily get out of control. The point of this is with crops they should be taken early and never allowed to get out of control. That is where the biologist comes in. He should do. It should be his job to decide which should be taken seriously and to work out plans for checking them in advance. You do not want to wait for a fire before cutting your barriers to check it."

The scheme shows that the insects at any rate has been remembered. That carries disease and is a different kind of trouble from the one I have hinted at. However, only a handful of entomologists have been provided to look after the insect pests in the three territories—an area in which it is proposed to spend somewhere in the order of £22,000,000. Then there is also a virus disease of groundnuts commonly known as rosette disease. This is carried by an aphid, the greenfly, which has to become necessary control of an emergency measure, but there is no mention of any biologist on it; no mention that planning is to be planned with this in mind; nor is there any mention of the possible distraction from the nuts after harvest by other pests, yet both weevils and moths are known to make quite a good job of it. You may say that this is mere speculation. But it is not speculation, it is quite certain that at least 10% of the agricultural produce of the British Empire is lost in such ways, and as you would expect, the biggest loss is in tropical countries.

"I feel, therefore, that these potential sources of danger should be taken much more seriously. They could quite easily wreck the whole scheme. But they need not if other good calculations are made in advance."

Managing Agents Reply

Replying to the broadcast the United Africa Company (Managing Agency), Ltd., write:

"The risks to which Dr. Hindle refers received due consideration by the Wakefield mission and have been closely studied by those responsible for the operation of the scheme. White Paper Command No. 7030 refers to these problems on pages 20, 21, 20, 31 and 32."

Mr. A. J. Wakefield is at present Chief Technical Adviser to the managing agents, and is a member-designate of the Board of the Overseas Food Corporation. Lord Rothschild, the well-known biologist is also a member of the Corporation's board. The specific problems will therefore continue to receive adequate consideration."

Meanwhile, planning has been appointed Chief Scientific Adviser in Africa, and a specialist staff, including a soil chemist, chemist, analyst, agronomist, plant pathologist, entomologist, geologist, meteorologist, statistician and soil surveyors has already been appointed. This staff is especially qualified to deal with immediate problems and to establish an adequate research department; it includes men who have specialized in virus diseases.

"As regards the latter, advantage has been taken of South African research into the problem of rosette disease, and methods of planting and cultivation will be adopted which experiments have shown to be most efficient in minimizing the effect of this disease."

The advice of commercial organizations specializing in insecticide pest control has been sought, and the most modern fungicides have been studied and will be made available in the event of pest outbreaks. Research will continue into every aspect of such matters, including the selection of varieties of seed producing nuts resistant to these diseases.

"As regards pests, a completely new basis has been established with the Department of Insect Research of the Tanganyika Government and with the Department of Agriculture throughout the East African territories."

"There are inevitable risks attendant upon the introduction of large-scale mechanized agriculture projects to Africa, but every precaution is being taken to ensure that the best scientific advice and practical methods of minimizing such risks are constantly available to the scheme."

Associated Chambers Promise Aid

IN ANSWER to the motion moved by Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sullivan, Acting Governor of Kenya, at the Conference in Mombasa, the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa asking for suggestions for helping Britain in the crisis, the following assurance was pledged:

"This Association, fully conscious of the severe economic crisis with which the United Kingdom and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations are at present faced, and conscious of its duty, assures the East African Governments of its loyalty and emphasizes its firm intention and determination to co-operate to its fullest extent with the East African Governments in the common endeavour to assist His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to overcome the crisis. A resolution was also passed instructing the Executive to request Government to arrange for the consultation with and to take the fullest advantage of, the expert advice and experience of the Association in any measures contemplated by the Government to assist in the present crisis."

Opposed to Nationalization

Strong opposition to nationalization of industries in East Africa was expressed by the Association in the following resolutions, which were carried:

"That this Association views with concern the introduction in the shape of Colonial Paper 205 of a policy of nationalization in underdeveloped countries. The Association considers that private enterprise alone can make a success of the highly speculative investment necessary to ensure the full development of East Africa, and that such development cannot proceed under threat of State acquisition should the investment become profitable.

"This Association feels that it would be dangerous to development to allow nationalization to industries in East Africa."

"In general this Association is opposed to the principle of nationalization of industries under a constitution which precludes the effective use of public opinion."

Another resolution stated:

"That this Association urges the East African Governments to adopt an inter-territorial scheme of industrial licensing and key industries within the framework of Colonial Paper 205."

Mr. R. V. STONE thought that the resolution went too far and suggested the substitution of the words "to consider" for "to adopt." He said the less Government has to do with private enterprise the better. The amendment was accepted.

Expansion in Uganda

MR. C. H. BIRD said he looked forward to considerable industrial expansion in Uganda during the next six or seven years and would be loth to commit himself to any premature scheme of inter-territorial licensing until it was clear what industries and manufactures were likely to be established. But he preferred to second rather than to oppose the resolution, because some measure of control would be needed to prevent rush room competition from springing up.

Mr. HOPE JONES, in support, said that the East African Conference was meeting on September 4 to do exactly what the resolution suggested. The amended resolution was carried.

On the subject of White Paper 210, the following resolution was passed:

"That this Association records its approval of the decisions of the British Government as announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give effect to the proposals contained in Colonial Paper 210 from June 1 next. This Association records its regret that commercial legislation, in particular the law relating to bankruptcy, companies registration of business names, inventions and trade marks, are not included in the schedule, and urges that steps be taken under para 19 to add such subjects at the earliest appropriate moment."

Customs Union for the Empire

Mr. Bevin's Firmly-worded Declaration

A PROPOSAL for a Customs Union, advocated by Mr. Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was discussed at the Trades Union Congress in Liverpool last night.

Mr. Bevin said that the American loan for a long time has been "it in the end because I thought it would be until 1949, by which time I believed it would be a fact. It is no use crying about milk. Our calculations were wrong and we are falling because all the time because we had no production of the resources."

Some of a Customs Union with the 10 countries. Even if we put Europe and its world trade right from the British point of view the position would represent only 25% of our trade. "I would like to see our trade, exports and imports outside Europe altogether. Therefore it is very difficult to accept a Customs Union in Europe as a means for our difficulties. Although we have agreed to study this to see how we could do it."

"I shall speak very seriously, purely on my own responsibility and not for the Cabinet. They have not come to a decision - But I feel I must ventilate it."

"I feel that a second study must be undertaken of the British Commonwealth, and certainly the Empire, will be free as to the possibility of a Customs Union for the Empire."

"I do not think we can avoid any long term common defence and acceptance of certain common economic principles, if we are to avoid constant fighting crises."

"Here within this Commonwealth the primary products and the resources which have been badly neglected."

Colonial Resources

The Conservative Party have mouthed "Empire" in generations and have done nothing about it. There are tremendous resources - diamonds, tin, mica, copper, lead, mica, asbestos, copper, and all kinds of things. The people there are waiting for these developments and for an upward movement in their civilisation."

"We have a number of allowing these great assets to be exploited in the interest of gambling finance companies in London or elsewhere. We want to use them for the benefit of the people and at the same time make them available for world production."

"Labour began to talk of colonial development in the 1929-31 Government. In the National Government which followed it was abolished, and then brought back, very tentatively, later. If the proposals begun in a tentative way in 1929 had been followed up you would not have been short of margarine and fat in the Empire."

The shortage from which the people are suffering to get is due entirely to the Baldwin-Macdonald Government and the Chamberlain Government which followed, which refused to do a simple thing in the development of the great area. It is better for this country to do without certain things and keep to physical necessities in order to allow goods to go out for the development of the great overseas resources."

MR. L. AMERI, in a letter to the Times, welcomes the sturdy declaration of British independence in the economic field," but makes a just comment on parts of the British Foreign Minister's address. He writes, *inter alia* -

"In order to make it palatable to a partisan audience, Mr. Bevin seasons his remarks with a bitter recollection of past conservative policy, and with a complete omission of the fact that his Party has been consistently opposed every step in the direction of Empire economic co-operation, and would not afford to shrug our shoulders. It is for Conservatives to endorse the spirit of Mr. Bevin's declaration, but to give greater precision to some of the points to convert them into a practical policy."

After pointing out that there is the slightest prospect of a Customs Union, in the strict technical sense of a single tariff, internal free-trade, and drawing attention to the different economic and defensive structures as between the nations of the Commonwealth and of Europe, Mr. Bevin continues -

"If our Commonwealth in the whole evolution of the last 50 years has been in an entire agreement of action, namely, that of full co-operation between nations as nations. In the economic field the natural expression of that co-operation is equal production, or priority in favour of the partners in the new world of Commonwealth. That co-operation can cover every aspect of economic activity. In the domain of tariff policy it can be reached by the mutual reduction of duties, and by definite bargaining or, in some instances, proposition that may be generally agreed. It can equally be applied to bulk purchase, to transport, or finance. In any case it involves no surrender of a nation's control over its economic structure, and no new superior authority. It is, therefore, infinitely easier of attainment. Yet it can achieve substantially the same end as equal stimulation and expansion over the whole group with far less allocation of resources."

The full text of Mr. Bevin's statement appears under Matters of Moment.

Africa's Expanding Economy

Sir Miles Thomas's Survey

SIR MILES THOMAS, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization, who has recently returned to this country after an economic and industrial survey of the territories of Southern Rhodesia, said, *inter alia* -

"The export situation in Africa is not altogether comforting. It is felt by overseas buyers as the comparative prices of British and American goods. South Africa is being flooded with American cases, tin, women'silet articles, consumer products and other consumer goods. There is no restriction on dollar exchange. Previously, when overseas buyers would pay 10% more for British goods."

"The news that is going out of Britain is disturbing. Overseas people cannot understand the attitude of the miners in Britain's hour of crisis. They fail to appreciate the extent of the basic petrolation. Yet their freedom of transportation is a fundamental principle."

"Having costs are lower in Africa than in this country. In Southern Rhodesia good quality coal is being mined for less than 10s. a ton at the head. There are immense and important new projects for the production of iron and steel. A plant is being installed to produce 80 tons of steel a day at less than £1 a ton."

Why Will We Sell?

The impact of Africa's expanding industrial economy will make her more self-sufficient. We in this country must get out of our head that there is a vast market of overseas eagerly awaiting British goods regardless of price. Equally important, day after day, it is not an attractive tourist rendezvous. In the aircraft in which the pilot took six out of 40 seats were occupied by the bookings in the opposite direction are extremely heavy."

"Africa is working a 40-hour week and has a lively approach to industrial problems. To them? State control and private enterprise are regarded as anomalies and not as practical overhauls. They give the business man the tools of his trade and do not thwart him with controls and war-blanket regulations. The most fatal mistake of all would be for the Government to listen to the unproductive political theorists who believe that by cutting down home production or reducing the number of styles offered to the overseas buyer one can add to exports. That way lies industrial suicide."

"The only means of producing goods to compete with American and Continental goods is to get the raw materials at a competitive price and to achieve a high quantity of production which can be done effectively only by embracing the home and export demands."

"If you kill the home market and force every manufacturer to tool-up for the special market for export only you will soon find that your price is non-competitive and your goods difficult to sell."

Buy from United Kingdom at Any Price

Mr. J. Dan Small's Appeal to East African Commerce

EAST AFRICA has managed to enjoy a remarkable state of financial prosperity, despite a temporary setback in the pyrethrum industry and other major products continue in great demand.

We have had a reasonable service of imports, probably more than our fair share of those items which the United Kingdom can still produce. My only concern is that a tendency to overstock in essential raw material goods is becoming apparent and may have repercussions later.

Our local prosperity has not blinded us to the very grave situation which has arisen in the United Kingdom. Many of us are of sympathy with the present administration in the United Kingdom and believe that insistence on the long-term programmes of State Planning adopted by that administration has been a factor in the present difficulties.

Whatever we may think of these matters, all of us in East Africa must do the best we can in our small way to assist the United Kingdom in the present crisis. Remember the words of Salisbury that "it is the duty of every Englishman and every English party to accept a political defeat calmly and to lend their best endeavours to secure the success or to neutralize the evil of the principles to which they have been forced to succumb. England has committed many mistakes as a nation in the course of her history, but the mischief has been more than corrected by the fortitude with which victory and vanquished have combined together to lead her new politics to its best results."

Commercial Controls Must Remain

The major line of assistance is rather outside the scope of this Association's direct activities, namely, the increased production of foodstuffs, but we can assist by discouraging to the best of our ability the popular if un instructed demand for relaxation of all commercial controls in East Africa.

In the light of the stringency of rationing of basic foodstuffs in the United Kingdom, India and South Africa for the ordinary workman and wage earners in the East African territories are high. These may have to be reduced if we are to play our part in assisting our friends at home, and it would seem more than anxious wile we to take purely local action, e.g. temporarily favourable cereal harvests.

In another direction this Association can definitely assist in that its members can so arrange their buying programmes to take full advantage of the United Kingdom can give us by way of exports, irrespective of more favourable prices and better delivery times from other soft currency sources. We must also limit to some degree our demand for hard currencies.

We are inclined to take a strong definite line on the extent to which we are prepared to endorse a programme for Colonial imports cut out by the United Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer as a Colonial Secretary. We cannot produce more and at the same time consume less in imported goods of a non-luxury character.

The whole future of our economy depends on the out-turn of labour. For nine years we have been unable to offer any consumer goods inducement to our labour and to do so with the lack of discipline and responsibility on the part of the worker, which is the direct consequence of the policy pursued by the present British administration, a sound days work can be ensured, whether by the European Association African, and I would emphasize the African, only if the African can see some tangible object of desire in the local market.

Taking even a purely selfish view from the angle of the United Kingdom, a possible allowance of hard currency to East Africa would bring a manifest gain. Plantation

managers would endorse the view that a controlled importation of such goods for the African labourers are at present available and are unlikely to be available from other sources would show a vast increase in production. For example, there is the sisal industry, where I believe that some 20 dollars in value could be saved for every dollar released to the trading community.

On the other hand, the public administration of import control, the release of hard currencies would, I believe, be more efficiently and equitably dealt with by a small committee of business men operating in conjunction with the business over-riding directions from the Government, rather than under any system of coup advisers or group of men with a single official arbiters.

Price control remains, I believe, the cause of high prices in East Africa, the operations of our Commercial Executive throughout a year have clearly indicated that in Kenya at least we are working under an elaborate and unaccommodating administration of this control and that undue delays are occurring in placing many items in suspension from control on the considered recommendation of the Executive.

Investigations and Prosecutions

It has become a common feature the elimination of the present price control administration, the setting up of a central selling prices for the few basic essentials, and the establishment of a small and efficient investigation branch to deal with those essential, preferably under the public administration which is properly qualified to deal with investigations and prosecutions of this nature.

Your Executive was recently faced with a wholesale proposal for the down-scaling of trading margins permitted under the third schedule of the price control, made presumably in accordance with the recommendation of the Kenya Banking Finance Committee when reviewing the 1947 budget. Very strong representations indeed have been made to Government against these proposals, which could only result in any hoarding bred out of business in an aggravation of the black market, and ultimately in high prices all round to the consumer.

Last year I was taken to task by Sir Philip Mitchell over certain comments which I made on the application of a restriction to Kenya. I am, of course, not and I am not yet by any means satisfied that the full facts are available to the public. It may be that the Provisional Committee will be afforded an opportunity of investigation into the operations of our taxation authorities which was denied by the Efficiency Committee. Sir Philip expressed his satisfaction that on the advice of his financial advisers there was in fact no substantial evasion or delay in collection of taxes.

Evasion of Taxes

An analysis of the figures then given, however, indicates only clearly that the amounts collected represented only the taxable margins of profits which might reasonably be expected to derive from the trade passing through the port of Mombasa by way of exports and imports. It does not take into account in any substantial interest the duty on duty, and I still believe that not only is there a considerable degree of evasion of the both duties and unconspicuous, but that very large sums indeed are presently undisclosed are in fact held in reserve by the Colony of Kenya at least, made up of deferred assessments for income and profits taxes in many cases over a long period.

It is in the recommendations of the Cost of Living Commission under Sir Maurice Holmes will be seen whether in part or in whole, on an East African basis, and that employers whose businesses cover the three main territories will not be subjected to the employment they have been subjected to the past few years or to a varying and arbitrary policies. It is a cost of living index to remain in the same scale of the East African Governments for the time being, this could be a definite percentage on a rising scale of the sales tax, and matters of public convenience should be dealt with, through the proper medium, e.g. by way of taxation relief, if necessary on a much more generous basis than those now provided.

It is a matter of considerable distinction to this Association that the preliminary steps of Colonial Paper 210 towards a loose administrative union of the three territories is to become an established fact. In the light of the current year's report that it proved necessary to make such drastic adjustments to the original document. While these may have been mainly political objections, it is regrettable that the East African territories they have resulted in the elimination of the Joint Council of the East African Governments, that direct central

(Continued)

Being an abbreviated report of the presidential address to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries in Malaya.

Co-operative societies. The co-operative societies and non-official, and even the Africans themselves, all seem to suffer a considerable amount of discouragement in the early years of the co-operative movement. The discouragement is only to be expected, for it should not tempt the African or the non-African commercial community to attempt the whole business impracticable. There is a danger that the department will be tempted to force development, and without realizing the possibility of a reaction or a general cynicism instead of a true spirit of co-operation.

The tradition and history of most African races contain a very real element of community life and all that is possible that the people will have co-operation before any return is made under resentment. The co-operative efforts should be made to find out whether true co-operation means the maintenance of the rights and freedom of the individual, would not be a substitute preferable to communism. It is in the hands of the people to adopt means and to give ideas in agriculture and has shown considerable individual initiative in putting these ideas into practice, and we see no reason to suppose that they will not realize the benefits of true co-operation. Politically, co-operation will tend to defeat the military process and development of a future state.

To Learn Self-Reliance

The set-up proposed in §13 seems very bureaucratic. The suggestions represent preferential subsidies to one type of trader at the expense of another. It is unwise in that it gives artificial protection against the stormy seas of trading, which will prevent the protected persons from ever learning to stand on their own feet in the rough and tumble of commerce.

Necessary facilities. The main criticism of the development plan is that it is too general, it has been a very good one, welcomes if not actively encourages, in connexion with enterprises of outside countries, for the development of a country, and the main aim of the Government is serious in accepting this portion of the development plan, there must be some method of overriding departmental details and inter-departmental differences.

Social Services. With the general remarks in §14-16 are in full agreement. We would however add that the education and health services have been encouraged in the past to develop far beyond the top and in addition will too high standards building equipment in the districts, instead of trying to broaden the basis of social welfare at the bottom in the form of a foundation to comparatively favoured few. The work should be suitably carried out, plantation and industrial concerns if properly encouraged, supervised and perhaps the main ones subsidized, and engineering based on the Government.

Thought on Medical Missions

The medical missions have done a great deal of past achievements by their hospitals, and we refer to the fact that no comment has been made on the immense amount of development carried out by medical missions. These latter have been responsible for the introduction of modern medicine and improvement of health in the African continent. There is a danger that the medical missions will be discouraged by the Government, and that the public health work done by the medical missions will be neglected. A good deal more should be done in the medical field, and the Government should encourage the work done by the medical missions.

Mulago is an institution of which the Protector should be proud, and a very substantial effort should be made not only by the teaching staff but by the Public Relations Department to encourage an inter-racial national pride in the hospital, of very much the same type as Londoners have in their hospitals, St. Thomas, Guy's, St. Thomas's, etc. The staff of the hospital should be encouraged to give more emphasis to the work of the hospital, and to the work of the hospital. Very little more could be done to utilize the services of non-official bodies and also to encourage African students of Government schools to be subsidized to study in the hospital. The hospital should be encouraged to produce a large number of trained intellectuals, and to try to force them to standards which are rarely seen in their separation from the interests of their own folk and mislead them to expect external returns for the sake of being allowed to be improved in some way or other.

Encouragement to other countries should be given to the much more among the technical staff, and to the staff of the hospital. A very considerable amount of money should be spent in the hospital, and the staff should be encouraged to speak freely and to speak freely.

Rehabilitation and Social Work. The new department should be given a considerable amount of money. The tendency to become a more propagandist department for the scheme of rehabilitation is too obvious a danger to be ignored.

At the same time it is essential that in its public relations work it will be essential to give the public the progress reports, a publication of new legislation and of the historical background and traditional reasons of certain actions of Government. A very necessary branch of its activities will be to keep the public relations officers at the Colonial Office and the public relations officer of East Africa well informed of conditions in the Protectorate.

With regard to social welfare, there is no doubt need for attention and assistance and guidance, but we are convinced that the social welfare provided at the expense of the general taxpayer is not appreciated by the recipient. All through history those who have received something for nothing have proved ungrateful.

It is right that the department be given a fair trial, but the department must be prepared to take its own part any severe or complete criticism from the public if it cannot do so, if very far from the truth have been fulfilled.

Too Many Forms

When this Department should not allowed to be drawn into the pressing work of all modern departments, the solution of masses of paper and forms, resulting in the office becoming bureaucratic desks instead of real friends and advisers to both employer and employee.

Roads. Road work should be completely separated from the general activities of the Government. This department is already overworked and will be still further burdened by other activities and the development plan.

We want a Road Board or Road Commission with its own executive and its own capital fund, responsible for the making and development of roads, including overland authority. Government Native administrations, township or municipal roads. It could have its own staff of engineers, surveyors, and equipment, and be entirely separate from the Government. The board could consist of five members, three of them Government officials. The chairman could be a member of the Government. The board should be a body of five members, three of them Government officials. The chairman could be a member of the Government.

We recommend that a loan should be raised by degrees up to a maximum of £6,000,000, the service of which might be covered by existing taxation of vehicles, including customs duties and some special taxation of vehicles, which would be more than offset by the reduced mileage cost of operating.

Kampala as Seat of Government

Entebbe. Capital of the Government buildings, and the move to Kampala of the Central Government. It is much more reasonable to encourage the transfer of Government to Kampala, and to encourage the transfer of Government to Kampala, and to encourage the transfer of Government to Kampala. It is much more reasonable to encourage the transfer of Government to Kampala, and to encourage the transfer of Government to Kampala.

Hydro-electric Power. The Nile barrage and hydro-electric scheme has been a matter of great interest, and the proposed cost of the interim and other subsidies are very much under-estimated. It is felt that the whole scheme is a very good one, and that the Government should accept the proposition and be prepared to pay the whole cost of the scheme. It is possible that the cost of the scheme will be more than £10,000,000, and the subsidies to prospective users during the period between expiration of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. and completion of the Nile scheme will be of the order of £100,000,000.

It is necessary, however, not to undermine public confidence in the honesty of purpose and fair play of Government. Too hasty and unthinking abolition of licences for development of industry and disregard for the legitimate acquired rights of individuals would constitute a serious obstacle to the whole scheme of development and good government, particularly in territories where the Government is absolute and independent of public opinion and beyond the control of the governed.

All classes are enthusiastic about the possibilities of the Protectorate. It is essential that as much as possible of this enthusiasm be retained and harnessed to the work of the Government to public regular, up-to-date and honest progress reports, and minimizing failures and emphasizing the progress of the scheme.

We think, too, that there should be a permanent Development Committee, not too large or over-weighted with officials, meeting at least once a month with the new Director of Development to examine progress, investigate difficulties, and decide priorities in conformity with the wise advice contained in most of the production of the Development Plan.

Constructive Criticism of Development Plan

Business Men Reply to Dr. Worthington's Proposals

MISSION TO ENJOY the full co-operation of private enterprise in the development of Uganda is criticized by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, appointed to examine Dr. Worthington's Development Plan for Uganda. Along extracts from which have been published in these columns).

The sub-committee desire to endorse and adopt the comments made by Mr. C. H. Hony, past President of the Chamber, who wrote, *inter alia*:

"The Final Development Plan for Uganda shows the immense amount of care and thought which have been put into the consideration of Uganda's welfare by all concerned. Particularly do we acknowledge and accept the over-riding principle stated by Dr. Worthington that social and welfare services must follow and not precede the increase in wealth of the population.

Private Enterprise Ignored

Whilst the general form of the plan is to be welcomed, there is one grave omission—that of any attempt to enlist the co-operation of the immense amount of English experience and wealth which can be added by private enterprise. In various paragraphs Dr. Worthington refers to certain projects as being suitable for private enterprise, but as a whole non-official effort has been ignored.

Much of the trouble forecast in §22 could be overcome by passing over various schemes to private enterprise, if necessary under a measure of Government control, leaving the hands of the Administration free to tackle the still vast mass of development remaining.

Supervision of electrical power development and management, considerable amounts of housing, tree clearance, and various other projects could be carried out by existing or new public utility companies and/or private ventures.

Another broad issue is the need for carefully examining public expenditure from time to time to ensure that value is obtained for the money spent. Nowhere is it suggested that the annual subscriptions from revenue are to be placed in a special development fund.

Overseas Capital

There is room for increase of production by a modification of planning methods which could be carefully carried out by overseas capital, subject always to the necessary controls. We would like consultation with overseas capitalists and their experts of the area between Lakes Nyanza and Kasubi to the east of Mbarara, and we believe that the Aswa and southern Busoga schemes could also be developed by controlled private enterprise just as satisfactorily as by direct Government departmental working. Such delegation of development to other agencies would reduce the already enormous strain on Government organization.

"The delegation of a considerable amount of development to private enterprise and investment would minimize the risk of a serious build-down in the case of a slump in revenue, and would ensure a greater measure of development being accomplished than will be possible now that the costs are likely to prove some 25% to 30% greater than estimated.

No amount of attention has been paid to the difficulties that exist under the Buganda land laws. It is time that the real cause was laid to rest, the lack of responsibility that exists among many landowners in Buganda. There are broadly speaking three types of landowners: (1) the irresponsible landowner, who is disposed of his land recklessly; (2) the landowner who has the advantage of money but does not use it in any sense of stewardship and duty; (3) the landowner who is the landowner who would be

able to develop his lands but is without capital and knowledge.

Plans should be prepared for the early establishment of a bank, a building advance company and a loan company operating for African benefit, and we would like proper legislation to cover the terms and conditions under which non-Africans in the towns, take mortgages or registrations on land and buildings owned by Africans. There are too many loopholes in the existing laws, which enable unscrupulous money lenders to take advantage of the ignorance of African bills of land owners.

Co-operatives.—We see no reason why instructions should not be given to every township authority of the community manufacture of compost.

Co-operative Societies.—We cannot agree with Dr. Worthington that grades could be carried out by co-operatives who themselves are interested parties. In any event, it would take many years for the African co-operative movement in this country to develop to the stage of being carried out by the Kenya Farmers' Association or other centralized executive groups of co-operative societies, as exist in Europe. Co-operative Societies should therefore remain the responsibility of the Agricultural Department.

Water development is again coming to the fore after 20 years' lapse. No development of need not wait for schemes of raising lake levels from 10 to 20 crops could be harvested before the final level of the lakes is decided.

The Veterinary Department over many years has produced an excellent and well-aided programme, but considerably increased interest in the veterinary training of Africans could be taken by the Government.

Forestry.—Insufficient emphasis has been laid on the replanting of hard woods.

An increase of 100 acres for annual planting (110 acres) is a very small amount being extremely small in view of the very greatly increased population envisaged, particularly in this area (§22).

Each conservator should be given far more independence and authority to increase his areas of plantations and to call on local politicians and administrative officers to render active assistance. Far greater executive drive should be envisaged.

Fishing Should Be Native Industry

Fisheries.—Every effort should be made to retain the fishing industry as a native industry. Its agriculture is in the main an African interest. Developments in connection with deep-water fishing in Lake Victoria and the processing and marketing of fish are obviously not in the same category, and should be carried out by organizations capable of merging the African with the non-African interests, and bringing the most up-to-date methods into play.

The case outlined for a State industry for the manufacture of fishing nets is extraordinarily weak. A quantity of 40,000 nets has been quoted, which is the quantity of nets that are actually represented by the percentage of a million tons of flax. Furthermore, this case rests upon an reference to a company recently established near Kampala by the spinning, weaving and finishing of local flax. A firm's inactivity in order to bolster up the case for State industry is the remark about customs duty, whereas no duty has been paid on fishing nets for many years.

Although some of these points may seem small it gives cause to consider whether a good many other arguments for State control of industry or direct intervention of the State in industry are not bolstered up on equally flimsy and inaccurate premises.

Games and Resorts.—The vendors of prizes given to the Government are there is no need to wait for years before deciding on the best possible method of financing game reserves.

This department should continue to be very closely connected with tourist traffic. There is an opportunity for private enterprise to be given an incentive from Government if money is to be spent, it could be well spent on the erection of tourist camps (such as at Kumi in the Congo) which could be leased to colonial firms willing to undertake their maintenance and use.

Swamp Development.—The remarks on the connection are of particular interest in view of the very considerable development in the swamps that has been going on for the last eight years in Ruduma, where swamp development rather than swamp drainage has been taking place. Compulsory laws, the experiments in swamp utilization for sugar, that have been made by the Lunzu Sugar Factory could be followed by and instead of the State undertaking the whole of the swamp and development work, there is plenty of room for this and other companies to be encouraged to take a share in such development.

houses, and went from there to the Holland Martins at Dverbury near Tewkesbury where the harvest was in full swing and the country as it beautiful best. The back of a horse and the top of Beacon Hill is a fine place early in the morning at harvest time.

A night in Oxford gave a chance to have a look at the new Bodleian; I like it. True, it should not be judged for a century or two yet, but it seemed to me to be good in itself and to have done no harm to the beauty of the Broad. The informal golf course is used like a National course in the dry season; the drought really has got it. But there was no drought at the Dog-trouke, and the channels were very well and cheerful.

Went so back to our base in the depths of the Suffolk countryside between Bury and Newmarket, where the last few weeks have been an excellent harvest in such places as good farmers dream of on Sunday afternoons in winter in front of the fire, and if the grain crops are not as heavy as could be wished, at least they are much better than was at one time feared, and all of what there is will have been gathered with our loss.

Suffolk is a great county for the plough, and when I left in the stubble fields and early ploughings stretched away in all directions wherever you went, varied only by sugar beet, some fruit and a little grass. So little grass, indeed, and so few cattle and sheep to be seen that you would think the high land is a barren backwater, ought to be especially when you see fields where the straw has been burnt because it does not pay to cart and stack. On all sides Suffolk boys were hauling the farm waggons heavy with the harvest, and the country folks were busy with the reaping, stacking, carting and early ploughing—sights and sounds and smells of autumn.

School at Cambridge

Over in Cambridge the Colonial Summer School has been hard at work, about 100 administrative and other officers, Colonial Office officials and foreign observers, among them Joe Palmer, who used to be U.S. Vice Consul in Nairobi. I cannot give you a nominal roll of Kenya folks I saw: P. Wyn-Harris, Hyde Clark, Brooks Anderson, and others; there were Charlie de la Rue, Lamb, Savory, Jock King and Micky Davis from Tanganyika (the latter at present temporarily in my company in Whitehall); and Kennedy from Uganda; in fact, more people than I have time to record. A. B. Cohen of the O. presided, and they worked in groups at various aspects of African local government and certain problems I hope and believe with much profit to all of us, and certainly with zeal, enthusiasm and industry.

The last few weeks at home were weeks of growing awareness of the economic and industrial crisis. The ordinary men and women you meet seem to be puzzled, even bewildered, rather than alarmed, and it is not than ever before appear to have to burn it. There are large

Entertainment

Prices and wages are scarce, but more people in money to burn and time to spend at the cinema makes a million people last Saturday at the last football of the new season. Hotels, restaurants, theatres, concerts and cinemas are crowded. The Channel in how what I say of it—from Chichester Harbour to Plymouth and beyond, especially the Solent and Torbay is alive with pleasure craft. The coast towns and beaches are crammed with happy people on holiday.

Food is strictly rationed, but no commonsense need of meaty eating establishment and the queues are numerous and increasing in numbers. So that people who can afford to feed out may have felt the situation, but suffer no privation. Some goods, for

example clothes and coats and shoes, are obtainable only with coupons which are sparingly issued, but a surprisingly wide and interesting range of other things is now in free supply, anyhow in country towns.

So in spite of everything—in spite of the facts if you like to put it that way—the first impression you get as a visitor is of a cheerful prosperity. No doubt the wonderful weather has had something to do with that. And even if you soon realize there is not so much prosperity as there seems, the cheerfulness remains. In my view, this is not a crisis like 1931, for there is no actual or threatened unemployment, and if there is still a good deal that is to be done in farming, there is great encouragement and opportunity for farmers.

You hear some folks say that the people are apathetic, that long years of danger, strain, hard work, poor rations and regimentation have produced a tired people who just don't care and won't work; that dependence and idleness are not to be had—and so on. Well, there may well be some reaction from the heroic, desperate days; no doubt there is. A visitor can have only a very limited experience, but such as mine is—and it is at least personal, recent and vivid—I can only say that I think talk of that kind is at best much exaggerated and at worst plain bunk.

Food, Drinking and Manners

I have been in the streets for rather more than three months, on the roads, in the small Channel ports and creeks, in trains and buses, in hotels and all sorts of eating houses (the truck drivers' cafes are the best, by the way, for food, service and manners). I have been in the countryside as well as the country towns, in the streets and shops of London, Plymouth, Oxford, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury and other places.

I have talked and dined with all sorts of people—all sorts of invariably courteous and helpful people—and I have tried to keep my eyes and ears open.

I do not say there is nothing to criticize, no slacking, no muddle, no carelessness, but I do say that it is just plain rubbish to talk like that in a general way about these people or to pretend that the crisis—if that is the right word—that is upon them derives from their faults and failings.

To-Day the People Are the Same

Even if I were qualified to do it—and I am not—I have no time to attempt here an analysis of what the trouble does derive from. But this I know: that this time around the same people who came through from 1939 to 1945, from 1914 to 1918, from 1793 to 1815, from an earlier date when they were in danger until the danger had been defeated.

This is the same God-fearing, kindly, courageous, humorous, resourceful, enterprising people to whom the world

to burn it. There are large
tennis, cricket and football
ple last Saturday at the
season of Hotels, restaurants
crowded with
from Chichester
and beyond, especially the Solent
The coast

terminations.
What we have to think about now is what we can do to help what share of the load we are going to take. For our commonwealth to-day is like a great safari in the old days; the porters are of all sizes and varieties of strength, but there is a load for each of them. We may not be able to carry the big loads, but there is something here for each of us to carry, and what we have to do now is to find it, and take it up and carry it to the Journey's End. For our way lies with all people, if only we can make the grade they are going to climb, out of the darkness of the valley on to the hill-tops. They will surely climb it.

the interests of the people locally resident, who might not themselves be landlords, or with the needs of orderly development. It has been the landlords who, subject to proper safeguards, have been compelled to give way.

The first step towards the implementation of this policy was the registration of titles which was based on the acknowledgement of *de facto* rights. All unregistered lands is deemed to belong to the Government until the contrary is proved. Much of this unregistered land, however, is subject to tribute or lease of individual rights of cultivation or grazing.

In 1905 a proclamation forbidding any Native of the Sudan to sell, mortgage, charge or dispose of his land without the written consent of the governor of the province did much to safeguard the ignorant and improvident peasant from selling his whole heritage and to secure a fair price for him if he wished to sell part of it. This provision has been amended to allow the Governor to delegate his powers of consent to the local administrative authorities who are making increasing use of their powers to prevent land from falling into the hands of speculators or other undesirable owners, whether foreign or Native.

Development of Land

The law which decrees that all unregistered land is deemed to belong to the Government until the contrary is proved has rendered possible schemes designed to secure the best development of the land. In the early days it was considered that the acquisition of the freehold might be an incentive to development, particularly where building was concerned, but local opinion now accepts the modern view that the interests of the people are best served by leasehold grants varying with their full security of tenure only as long as the lands are put to its best use. Therefore the policy of granting freehold anywhere in the Sudan has been abandoned, and land under lease which ceases to be properly used reverts to the community. Notice to build can be given to the owner of an unoccupied town or village plot which he has refused to develop or sell, and if he fails to build the plot can be auctioned.

Land for use by private persons can also be compulsorily acquired if it is to be developed in such a way as to promise material benefit to the public generally or to the persons residing in adjoining land in the neighbourhood.

All the essential elements of the Government's policy are exemplified in the Gezira scheme. The land was first settled and registered to prove and secure such private titles as existed. It was then compulsorily leased at a generous rental under a special ordinance which gave the Government power to make use of the land for the purpose of the scheme but at the same time retained to the owners their interest in the land.

Prevention of Speculation

Power to deal in these interests, however, has been progressively restricted in order to prevent merchants and persons with no local connexion from acquiring them solely for investment or speculation. Since 1932 many of the best sales of Gezira land have been made to the Government, the land thus coming under public ownership, but this practice does not meet with the approval of all sections of the community and is being reconsidered.

The funds of the Sudan depend on the cooperative use of its land and the increasing pressure of the years ahead may best be met in one instance by the expenditure of State funds, and another by co-operative societies in addition to private capital. The twin threads of local interest and proper development will continue to run unbroken through the fabric of a policy which covers the town site and the village plot no less than the fields of the countryside.

Private interests are not and will not be forgotten. Indeed, a growing number of persons will have that individual stake in the land which is the bedrock of sound development. But the stake need not necessarily be a freehold interest or a name on the register, and the absentee or the landlord who fails to develop will not be allowed to stand in the way or to profit unreasonably at the expense of the community.

**Sir Philip Mitchell's Broadcast to E. Africa
Colonies Must Carry Their Goods in the Safari****

When I was in London Minister beaten in the Derby, in the conditions of the season, we had two or three days at Ascot and on one of them the King and Queen drove in to see the course, with all the pomp and finery proper to the occasion and dear to all eyes. There were many East-Africans there to see them—Phil and Arthur Lewin, Francis Scott, the Ridleys, Rose Markham, Captain the Rev. Blake and doubtless others, and the Aga Khan had horses entered under the well-known names of Eboe and Nathoo. Eboe, in fact, ran a good second in the race.

We have seen some tennis at Wimbledon, some cricket here and there, a few agricultural and horse shows, a very few theatres (but they included "Oklahoma") and I went cruising in the Channel in a 12-ton cutter for nearly a month, but without my wife, who regards the sea as the best for the disposal of sewage but having no other means. Nearly four weeks sailing on one only, and a total of three reefs tied down for whole times.

Best Beer-Finder in U.K.

"At Yealton we met Lord Malcolm and Frank Wall from Lancashire, sailing to the Gambia, but in what looked like a safari boat and an Dartmouth, a newly-

Sir Philip Mitchell's broadcast to E. Africa was held at the "Manilla" on Saturday, recorded the above, and is being re-broadcast in East Africa on the following day.

sprung, 30-gallon, being prepped with such finery and some long towards a large cutter lying near by, proved to contain, among too many others, Andy Dallas in very good form. I had Robert Eisch with me, also from Tanganyika, about to commit matrimony, but even so the best beer-finder in the Kingdom when sent ashore with a jug.

We have been by road to Scotland, Wales and the west of England. We came south down Ullswater and Windermere, where we had a glorious day among the mountains and lakes, the harvest nearly ready for the reaper and the high sheep-pastures flushed with the first of the heather blossom. It was a still day with scarcely a ripple on the water, a sunny day, although many people were about, a day, indeed, of the peace of God which maketh all things understanding.

The Farms

With Francis Bennett I rode over a high ridge of Radnor Forest and saw a great stretch of farm-lands beautifully cultivated by some of the best farmers in this land, the farmers of the local phrase runs. We went and saw Mrs. Decca Frank Joyce's mother, a frail old lady, now so gallant and cheerful in her invalid chair by the window, her side-saddle beside her.

With George Baxter, whose adjutant I was in the First Army for the latter part of the '14-'18 war, we saw the rich lands of Angus and some of its lovely old

The metaphor is apt, for a caravan was almost always late in starting, there were difficulties and delays in travelling on the loads, it was often liable to be victimized throughout the march, and times the leadership was good the day's performance was less than it might have been. Even if those aspects of safari life can be applied to the relations between Great Britain and the Colonies, in this case of Britain, but as nothing is more enjoyable than a well-organized safari, even if strenuous and perhaps hazardous, so the Colonies can derive great satisfaction from their co-operation with one another and the rest of the British world, particularly if they are inspired by the unselfish spirit which Mr. A. J. DON SMALL, the retiring President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of

Eastern Africa, recommended in a speech which is likely to have considerable influence with the trading community. He enunciated the principle of buying British at almost all costs, and of setting no limits to British African help for a Kingdom which has done so much for her dependent territories and, even in her distress, intends to do more. Mr. Bayin, Sir Philip Mitchell and Mr. Small have the same general outlook, which is well reflected in that of every regular reader of this newspaper. If only the Empire were always considered and considered first, difficulties would be fewer and less grave, and opportunities would be greater and more numerous. When real leaders can see and propagate these truths, the peoples who owe allegiance to the Crown will not be slow to respond.

Sudan: Half a Century of British Rule

Safeguarding Sudanese Rights and Improving Agriculture

IT IS IN THE SUDAN, at the Gezira Research Farm near Wad Medani, that the greatest development of modern field experiment techniques is to be found.

That tribute from Dr. B. A. ROSS's report on "Agricultural Development of the Middle East" is indicative of the instructed bias which the Research Division of the Department of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan has gained from international experts.

The departments of soil research and selection, culture practice (crop rotation in relation to husbandry of land and water, etc.), pest control and plant pathology and breeding, the research officers have always kept ahead of the agricultural heads of the Sudan. Among the foremost achievements have been the identification and eradication of a number of cotton pests and diseases and, above all, the evolution of a disease-resistant strain in the absence of which the Gezira scheme was at one time threatened with failure.

To these may be added the successful technique for the spray control of the assid pest which has resulted in a 40% increase in the yield of a 600-acre control plot, special methods of soil analysis which have permitted accurate assessment of the potentialities of new land for the avoidance of misdirected effort, crop rotation experiments which were begun in 1918 and are still in progress to keep abreast of changing conditions, and a wide series of researches into the characteristics of all types of local crops.

It is also through the close liaison of the Research Division with the administrative authorities that the Sudan has been pre-eminent in the Middle East campaign for the control of the desert locust on which the Government has spent £2,000 in the last four years.

Training in Management

Ever since the Agricultural and Forests Department began its work, every member of its field staff has in effect been a teacher, giving as the technical and social improvement of the peasant and encouraging him in self-help. The extent to which it has lately been possible to devote the management of agricultural projects on the cultivator's themselves bears witness to the success which has attended these efforts.

The introduction of vocational instruction into schools has been effected by the attachment of the agricultural extension staff. The Sudan, A Record of Progress, 1939-1945, (London Government, 1946).

tical staff to the Education Department, in their direct teaching and in the training of Sudanese teachers. The field staff have also operated in the sphere of adult education and in the formation of young farmers' clubs and have opened a model farm school for the training of the sons of Gezira tenants.

At the higher level a school of agriculture, giving a training in scientific and practical agriculture to a standard comparable with that of agricultural colleges elsewhere in the world, has now been established at Faculty of the Gordon College, Khartoum, draws its staff by secondment from the Agricultural Department.

Timber and Fuel

The forestry of the Sudan has a long record of valuable and unobtrusive achievement to their credit. Their task has been twofold: to produce timber and fuel commensurate with the needs of a developing country but without detriment to the even greater needs of the future, and to protect soil and water resources by preventing the denudation of white anthracite in the incursions of the savanna and desert regions.

Their long-range plans for these purposes are nearing fulfilment, and it is expected that by 1955 there will be over 5,000 square miles of forest land surveyed, demarcated, settled, reserved and brought under proper management. Forestry led the agricultural development of the south, and during the 1934-45 war the local sawmills met the country's increased demand for railway sleepers and building-wood at a time when importation from abroad was impossible.

Potent causes of soil erosion and denudation, apart from the cutting of desert scrub, are overcultivation and overgrazing in the immediate vicinity of towns, villages, paths and rivers. Close attention has been paid to this problem, and a Rural Water Supplies and Soil Conservation Board, with whose activities the technical services of the Department of Agriculture and Forests and the Geological Survey are closely associated, has been set up with advisory and executive powers to deal with any erosion projects as well as with the increase and improvement of water supplies.

The dual aim of the lands policy of the Government has been the protection of the reasonable interests of the Native proprietors and the development of the land for agricultural and building purposes. Where the interests of the landowners, as such, have conflicted either with

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT NONE OF THE public discussions in favour of the Government, Mr. Ernest BEVIN, has declared, in forthright terms, that the economic crisis must be treated on an "imperial" basis. For years past, the EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA Empire Staff has advocated that approach to our common problems, pleading that no other policy could be satisfactory from any standpoint. That elementary fact has for some unfathomable reason failed to impress most of our Parliamentarians and writers who incline to discuss the economic difficulties of the United Kingdom as of more concern to the United States of America and the Continent of Europe than to the King's dominions overseas. Foreign Secretaries are quite understandably more than usual prone to think and speak in terms of the impression which might be made by proposals of events on non-British observers, and it is therefore especially significant that the present holder of that office should have taken the public so stringently to task on a matter of major importance. The Cabinet and Mr. Bevin has still not made up its mind on the issue which is, in effect, what the Empire shall be used for in all our planning.

Imperial Customs Union is, of course, much less difficult than to work out the details of such an organization, especially when duties on imports provide the principal source of revenue for most British Dependencies. The words were clearly intended to simplify the argument for an audience which could not be expected to understand all the implications. They were an oversimplification and probably not very carefully chosen. But reservations in regard to detail should not detract from recognition of the importance of the stand taken by the most able leader of Labour who may be the next Prime Minister. If Mr. Bevin can carry his party with him, he will be doing a great service to the Empire as a whole and not least to Great Britain.

On the pages of this issue will be found the text of two other calls for an imperial outlook. Sir Philip Mitchell's Governor of Kenya, with his happy gift of imagery, has called East Africa in a brief but most interesting and most timely way. Each of our readers should take up its burden as artists and writers in the days of foot salaries.

This issue begins the twenty-fourth volume.

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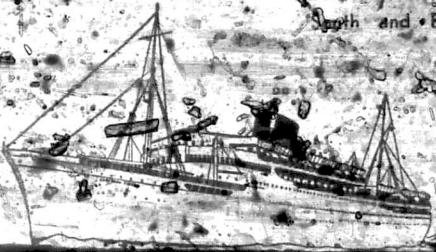
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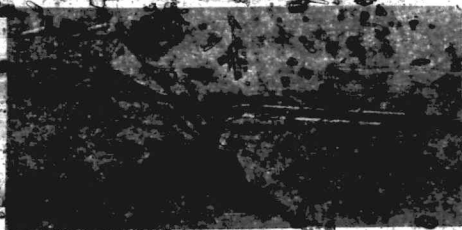
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