

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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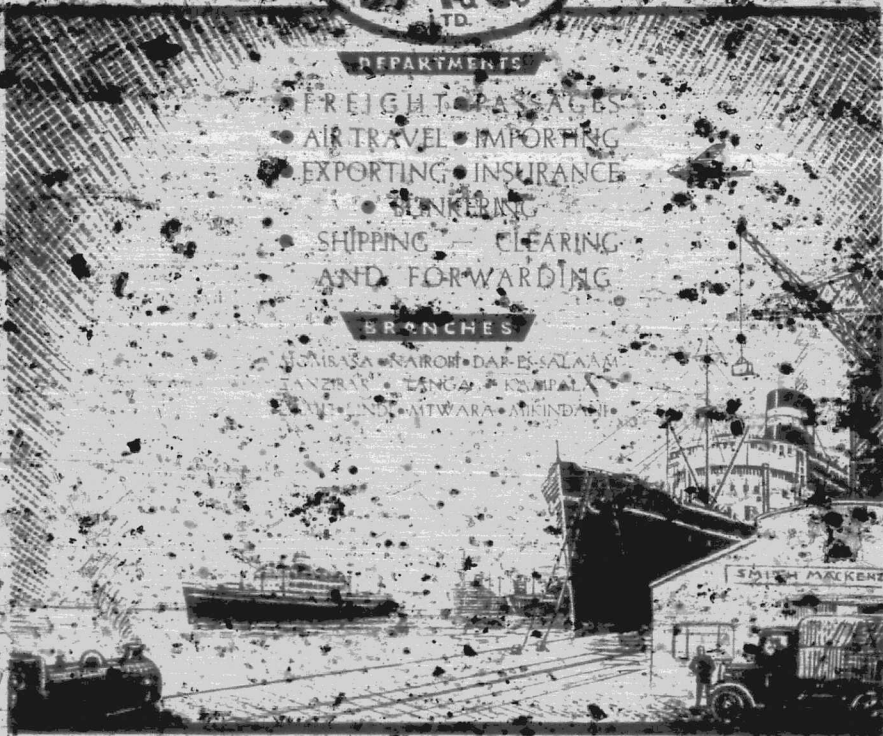
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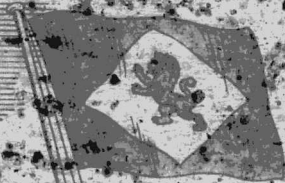
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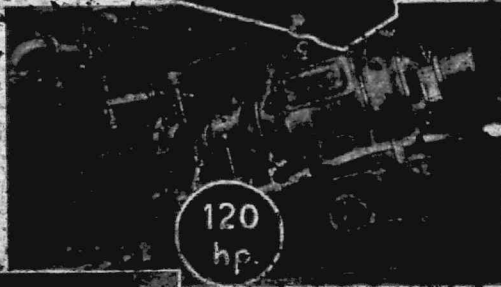
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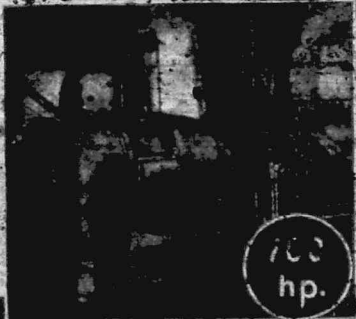


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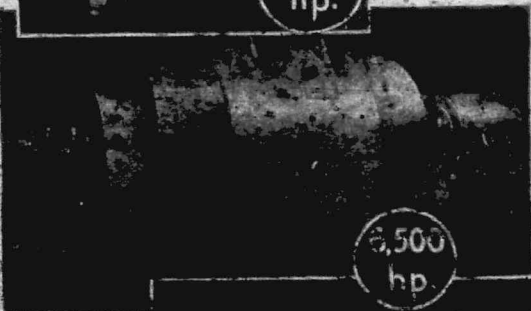
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH is declared by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the circular dispatch from which we quote at length in this issue to be the policy of His Majesty's Government in Colonial affairs. We hope that this affirmation will be repeated again and again, not only by Mr. Creech Jones and other responsible spokesmen for the Colonial Office in this country and overseas, but by Ministers generally. There has been an ill-considered and damaging tendency to talk loosely of self-government in words which have encouraged millions of people in the United Kingdom and large numbers within the Colonial Empire to believe that that boon, when once achieved by a colony or group of Colonies, will confer the automatic and immediate right of secession. Indeed, many public men have argued that self-government without that power would mean nothing, and that Great Britain could not reasonably restrict the right of any self-governing unit of the Commonwealth, but itself admit the importance of Mr. Creech Jones's five-word

definition lies in the last three words—"within the Commonwealth."

But if now that the phrase occurs in a document the whole purpose of which is to urge Colonial Governments to take the public more fully into their confidence. There is a similar need at home, and the Secretary of State might address a personal and emphatic request to his colleagues in the Cabinet (and other members of his party) to discontinue the use of the word "self-government" and substitute his own phrase, "self-government within the Commonwealth." Something substantial would be gained by the general adoption of that more precise term. The blunt truth is that self-government would soon come to mean nothing apart from the protective power of the Commonwealth—as India and Pakistan discovered as soon as their jubilation at ceasing off the British *vat* had subsided. Self-government within the Commonwealth is beneficial both to the British group as a whole and to those of its members whose progress justifies self-government either now or later. Southern Rhodesia, which has been a self-governing Colony for a quarter of a century (but for reasons admirably explained in the Parliament of the Colony recently by the Prime Minister has still not attained

This issue begins the 25th Annual Volume of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Dominion status), has been emphatic at all stages of its career that while zealous and proud of its powers to organize the affairs of the country, as the majority of Rhodesians believe they should be organized, it is equally proud of the British connexion and determined to maintain it. In peace and war there has been no non-self-governing Colony with a finer record of ready co-operation in essentials than this self-governing Colony. That, surely, should be the pattern for the future, not a surge of supine sentimentality which would shunt out of our responsibilities across the world.

Considerations of self-preservation, economic, and well-being alike insist that self-government, when it comes to East and Central Africa, must be "within the Commonwealth."

Misunderstanding Needs Correction. There is not one responsible spokesman, official or non-official, for any of the territories to which this newspaper is devoted who will not accept that statement, but it is unbearably true that the foolish pronouncements of a busy little clique of politicians in this country have left many Africans with the impression that they are soon to be given wide political responsibility, and that it will rest with Africans at no very distant date to decide whether their countries shall or shall not remain within the Empire. That misunderstanding ought not to be allowed to take root, and the sooner it is weeded out the better. A few weeks hence the leaders of all the main non-official communities in East, Central, and West Africa will meet in conference in London to discuss the chief subjects of common concern. The most vital matter is the permanence of the British connexion, for that alone will guarantee safety from aggression by ambitious and acquisitive Powers. That truth ought to be made unequivocally clear to the conference for the sake of British Africa, Great Britain, and the British Commonwealth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK on Nyasaland Railways has been made in the Legislature by Mr. G. E. T. Colby, who recently took up his duties as Governor. As will be seen from the report on another page, the accusation was of a general character, but couched with expressions of anxiety about future deliveries of locomotives and rolling stock, of rumour or alleged lack of foresight in regard to the Chiromo bridge, and of warning that better marine services are needed on Lake Nyasa. As soon as these

criticisms reached us, we assumed that detailed representations about them must have been made by the Government to the Railways, and that the Government's public condemnation had sprung from radical disagreement on major matters. Yet that interpretation could not be reconciled with the fact that the Government of Nyasaland nominates two of the five members of the board (Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, perhaps the leading authority on African railways generally, and Sir James Milne, one of the ablest railway managers in the United Kingdom), and has therefore not only access to all information, but at least two-fifths of the responsibility for any shortcomings.

Since there is no reason to assume disagreement between the Government and non-government directors, the Governor's strictures must apply to the nominees of his Government, no less than to their Government nominees. A pertinent consideration which cannot have been in Mr. Colby's mind when he spoke. Considering it desirable that the public should know both sides of the case, we invited the Railways to comment on the criticisms, but, as we expected, met with a natural reluctance to engage in controversy with the Governor, especially one of whom high hopes as a developer of Nyasaland are entertained. Though the board prefer a policy of reticence, we did lean to our great astonishment—that no warning of the impending statement in Council had been given either in Africa or in London, and that consequently no opportunity had been offered to the directors or to the local managements of satisfying the Government on the points at issue.

In the Legislative Council two of the non-official members added brief general comments and then requested and received the authority of the Council to raise with the Secretary of State the question of nationalization of the railway system when they come to London for the African Conference at the end of the month. It is strange that so highly important a change of policy should have been agreed without debate of any kind. Nationalization of transport has reached the epidemic stage in this troubled world, but since much of Nyasaland's trade with the Indian Ocean runs through Portuguese territory,

should have expected Nyasaland business men to exercise especial care before committing themselves to the assertion that a transfer from private ownership would be beneficial to the country, represent. Unless Government ownership and control can provide better services more cheaply—and that has still to be established in the United Kingdom and elsewhere—acquisition by the State would be of no advantage to Nyasaland, which might well discover too late that business men of wide experience had brought to the direction of the transport system knowledge, enterprise, and contacts with sources of supply and transport research far surpassing anything obtainable locally. A snap decision to advocate nationalisation is not an impressive way of embarking upon so great a transaction. There has been no preparatory campaign, and so far as we are aware, no discussion with any public body in the Protectorate. If the proposal was premeditated, the case should have been fully developed by its supporters months ago, so that the trustees of Nyasaland might have had adequate time to make their comments. Their conspicuous failure to sound a timely opinion in the normal way deprives Mr. Barrow and Mr. Hadlow of any right to speak in the name of the country on this particular matter—though the two are two of its accredited spokesmen on the subjects for consideration by the forthcoming African Conference in London.

Nor are we convinced by Mr. Barrow's charge that "one of the main troubles is remote control, control in London," or his rider that more attention ought to be given by the board to the recommendations of the management of the management in Nyasaland. To take the smaller point first, it can mean one thing only, that the present general manager, Mr. R. C. Buckner, and/or his predecessor, Mr. T. G. Duncan, have been content to allow their recommendations on important matters to be ignored or rejected without good reason. Our knowledge of them makes us doubt the validity of the suggestion. Nor do we consider that the directors, all of them men of wide experience, would unreasonably withhold support from the man of their choice in Africa. Two of the five directors are in the Government, as we have noted, and they supposed to be at perpetual head-quarters with their three colleagues, or associated with them in denying Nyasaland what is necessary. Either idea would be preposterous. As to remote control, our records show that Mr. Barrow, the director

visited Nyasaland in 1946, that Brigadier Gorar went out in the following year, that General Hammond followed last year, and that the chairman was in Nyasaland again recently. Annual visits by a member of the board are not our idea of "remote control"—a term of reproach, the light-hearted use of which is often a poor substitute for informed and constructive criticism. That is healthy and useful, particularly when at last there seems to be some prospect of accelerated development in Nyasaland, in which the railways have every reason—including that of self-interest—to wish to play their full part. Co-operation between those responsible respectively for political and economic planning, commercial development and the provision of transport was never more necessary than it is to-day, and nowhere would it yield more valuable results than in Nyasaland.

"Paramountcy" Now Dead African Policy of H.M. Government

BECAUSE THE AFRICANS have made "harmful speeches" to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, asked Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, while he was in London recently with the delegation from that territory, to take the earliest opportunity after his return of making it quite clear to the African community that the doctrine of the "paramountcy of native interests" was dead.

Mr. Hudson has therefore made in the African Representative Council the following statement, which was, he emphasized, given with the full authority of the Secretary of State:

"At the last meeting of the African Representative Council speeches were made referring to the White Paper of 1923 on the question of paramountcy. I want to correct the speakers. That White Paper is now dead."

In 1923, as a result of an investigation by a committee of the House of Commons, the following policy was adopted. The committee considers that the matter may be summed up briefly by saying that the doctrine of paramountcy means no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinate to those of any minority belonging to another race.

The important point is that the development of Northern Rhodesia is based on a genuine partnership between Europeans and Africans. As was stated in 1945, there cannot be any question of the Government adopting a policy of subordinating the interests of either community to those of the other.

The present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia can be served only by a policy of whole-hearted co-operation between the different sections of the community, based on the full exercise of their own decisions.

"We referred this matter to the Secretary of State, and he said that what I have read out now is the policy of His Majesty's Government, and I want you to set that all Africans know and understand that."

Mr. E. CHURSHI, one of the two Africans sent to London on the constitutional delegation, urged the Council to appreciate that there could be no separation of interests. The two races were mutually interdependent, and sympathy and understanding were needed on both sides.

When Mr. Hudson referred later to the fact that four non-officials were to sit in the Executive Council, and that the door was open for the advancement of Africans to that body when they were ready for such a step, a member inquired whether he meant the front door or the back door. He was told: "Both doors."

Abhorrence of International Trusteeship

Mr. Creech Jones' Firm Stand at United Nations *

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT are in complete sympathy and accord with the speediest and the earliest possible evolution of Colonial territories to self-government, and also their economic, social and educational development, without prejudice to the political objectives of the Government. My Government have always given the complete support to the trusteeship system, and played no less a part in amplifying it in the Charter and initiating it in the United Nations.

Where we probably disagree with the delegates of India is in the means to be employed for the objective in mind. This matter has been raised by the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Government has been asked to reply to it. The subject, then, is one which is of the greatest concern to the legislative councils in the Colonies concerned, and I do not like that contemplated in the resolution to be considered without their giving close thought to it.

We cannot be in agreement with the resolution for a number of reasons. I have with the other two objections to it, attempts to rewrite the Charter and the Assembly resolution.

The Indian resolution is drafted in very direct and forcible terms. It does not ask us to consider the desirability or possibility of anything, what is proposed, or express the hope that it will be done. It imposes a formal and uncompromising request that we shall do so.

Attempt to Rewrite Charter

Suppose the resolution is passed by the General Assembly. Suppose next year we have to announce that after due consideration we have felt unable to comply with the proposal of somebody who has begun to talk in terms of "demands" for "hauling the Assembly" to time limits and other things, and so on. Delegates may deny such intention. But can we be sure? The Charter itself admits that this matter is voluntary, and says no more than that the trusteeship system is "considered inherently superior or inherently more liberal or efficient than what I may call the Chapter XI system." These two systems are placed on absolutely equal terms.

But the resolution is an attempt to put meanings into the Charter to extend its plain meaning beyond what was intended when the Charter was drafted. If delegations are asked to stand on the Charter how can anybody guarantee anybody that they will be any more than to apologise it next year or the year after?

What it will be argued, is the use of the Assembly passing a resolution of this kind if it does not then do everything in its power to ensure that action is taken upon it? The answer as we see it is that this proposition is an attempt to rewrite the Charter and the Assembly resolution.

The basic question on which this resolution rests is that the trusteeship system offers a better prospect than self-governing peoples than the system enshrined in Chapter XI. I submit that the assumption is not yet proved.

The third paragraph of the draft preamble reads as follows:

"Whereas the international trusteeship system, in conformity with the high principles and purposes of the Charter, provides the surest and most effective means of enabling the peoples of dependent territories to bring to a dignified and accelerated report, taken from Chapter 22 of a speech to the Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations by the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

to secure self-government of independence under the collective guidance and supervision of the United Nations.

How can the Assembly possibly express such an opinion? The trusteeship system came into existence only last December. The Trusteeship Council has held one session, occupied, except for certain portions, exclusively with procedural business. In the only substantial work it did at that session it completely upheld the United Kingdom, and it is emphatic that my Government was not in fact in great need of international stimulus or correction on this issue.

I may say in parenthesis that the policy of the United Kingdom in Tanganyika, liable as it is to international discussion, was not something less rigorous or more liberal than we were following in the other overseas territories for which we are responsible.

Ideological Dilemmas

The Council has arranged one visit to a trust territory. It has not yet considered the functionary's report. No annual report has yet been presented or examined because the system has still not been in force for a full year. We are at the very beginning of a new experiment—something quite different from the old Mandate system, as many delegations have remarked. The start has been encouraging, but how in the name of logic and of common sense, the Assembly possibly commit itself at this stage to the endorsement of a proposal to end a process which I have mentioned above is no evidence, as yet, in the opinion of those who are better prospect for the people concerned. The proposal is in fact a statement of faith based on ideological premises which the Charter itself was very careful to avoid.

The Indian proposal requires that the Assembly should request us to commit trusteeship agreements for "all or some of such territories as are not ready for immediate self-government." Why all or some, as this perhaps a concession to modernity?

Self-government is an evolutionary process, and it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between self-government and non-self-government, even in the territories to which Chapter XI presumably applies. Anyone responsible for the administration of the variety of territories under British control knows that there is no single road to self-government and responsibility.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

I could roughly divide into two groups the British Colonial territories. One would include those which, while not having full control of their external affairs, are nevertheless independent and fully responsible for the conduct of their internal and financial and fiscal arrangements. These territories include the British Colonies, Ceylon, and Malta. There are others, but these territories, with their ancient constitutions and responsibilities, are an inevitable feature of the modern world. They fall completely outside Chapter XI or XII of the Charter. There can be no question at all of transferring information under Article 73(c) in respect of them or of placing them under trusteeship. I think that few are readily accepted by the Committee. This group also includes territories such as Bermuda, Barbados, and the Bahamas, and their existing ancient constitutions and a generous measure of financial and fiscal autonomy, which could, I think, justifiably be incorporated from Article 73(c) though in fact we have in our returns to the United Nations not excluded them.

The second group contains a whole host of territories which are not yet fully in control of their internal affairs but where genuine measures of responsibility is enjoyed. In this category, group the territories to which self-government is developed by the Colony and the limits which the United Kingdom has based on her own control vary enormously. It is quite impossible to draw a line at any point in this evolution and say that above such a line there is a category of "less self-governing" territory and below it a category which is "more non-self-governing."

This second group of territories is liable to be treated as a whole, and that is what the Charter for practical purposes does. We have been content to assume that it was intended that Chapter XI should cover all these territories. Chapter XI requires a voluntary declaration of their policy by the territories concerned, is every other such an integral

part of the Charter, Chapters XII and XIII. We have all ratified the Charter, which includes both of these systems.

If we prefer to exercise our sole unfettered discretion and stick to Chapter XI, while giving our fullest co-operation in working the trusteeship system, no delegate can say that we are acting any less in the spirit of the Charter than if we placed "some or all" of our territories under Chapter XII. So far as we see the matter, there is no Charter upon which we should transfer any of them from one system to another.

Implied Slur

But, in addition to these valid objections, I must state a number of objections or complaints more than the conditions in our Colonial territories, if compared with those in sovereign territories of comparable geographical, climatic and other natural situations, are not such as to warrant the slur implicit in the suggestion that they should be placed under United Nations supervision and protection.

Now the British Colonies, partly intimately and they have been interested in their welfare over a few decades. No one is more conscious than ourselves of our shortcomings and the magnitude of our problems and the difficulties to be overcome before a good quality of living becomes possible for all our Colonial peoples. I must say, however, that civil liberty is enjoyed in our territories, and democratic institutions are being built up, and already, our labour, economic and social programmes compare favourably. Indeed I think you would find a greater governmental activity in these fields than could be found in many sovereign States, where conditions are far from satisfactory and often infinitely worse.

No one dare suggest that the sovereign Government of the United Kingdom in pursuing its respect of the British territories, does anything other than an enlightened, liberal policy calculated to promote the business and well-being of the people concerned. It is a dynamic and imaginative policy, not based on the assumptions which critics allege is the foundation of what they call "socialism".

It is a policy - all things worked out of co-operation and partnership with the people for evolving the nationhood by developing their resources by extending and developing as rapidly as circumstances permit free political institutions and the essence of social democracy, and of achieving them by sound social organization in the fields of education, health, housing and security, and sustaining them by establishing the utilities and economic services of the modern State, so as to permit of a stable economy and pursuit of a variety of economic activities of the people. In that work, with our resources and the tools provided in our hands, we are working in all the practical ways open to us, for financial and technical assistance these territories need.

World's Most Liberal Opinion

It is hard to conceive of a more knowledgeable and independent body of men charged with the responsibility than the Government of Britain in its Colonial Service. The Government is supported by the most liberal and progressive opinion in the world to-day. It is directed by men who have championed over long periods of their public life the well-being, responsibility and freedom of the Colonial peoples. In their turn they are subject to the most exacting examination which we have in Parliament itself. Members of the British Parliament maintain a constant contact with the Colonies. There the right of petition is exercised, and the local and central organs of government, based on representative and responsible principles are steadily developing.

For these reasons, therefore, when it is suggested that there should be some change in the principles of administration and some delegation of ultimate authority, to be justified with a deep sense of responsibility, what is the immediate path from any change contemplated. Is our present policy wrong? Is the machinery faulty? Is there any demand of the people concerned? Would administrative improvements, would some new arrangement bring more ripened judgment, more expert advice, more understanding and sympathy to the task?

I admit that in any transfer there may be some special case where a variety of exceptional conditions and international factors may justify the closest consideration of some such change, and in which the cordial co-operation shown by the people concerned would undoubtedly be required; but, broadly, the British territories in the conditions of the modern world are moving to responsibility and a degree of political autonomy which diminishes the occasion of any such transfer being proposed.

At the same time in the field of international law the growth of the many specialized international organizations has meant in fact the variety of problems which are met in the management of our territories and sovereign States. That is not to say that the United Nations will not be of great use to us in the future. But the fact that we have a responsibility, a burden, a duty for the future, the more we understand it, the more we should work with the U.N. for instance.

shows. I repeat that no nation has shown a greater readiness to work through the specialized agencies for improving the standards in the Colonies. But such co-operation does not necessarily place a dependent territory in any more specific position than that of a sovereign State.

My last point is that any proposal such as that embodied in the alldian resolution would be bitterly resented in the Colonies themselves.

I have just come from a meeting over a conference of the British Colonies in the Caribbean, at which the idea of federation was discussed. These Colonies all want to be fully self-governing. Many of them are very nearly so already. Federation might make the attainment of their goal easier. It is right that they should want self-government; we want them to want it and have it. But they are sincerely loyal to the British connexion. Some of them have been British for hundreds of years.

Any idea of being placed under international trusteeship would be regarded with utter abhorrence as a retrograde and humiliating step. And that is true, whether we like it or not, almost everywhere. We turn to the British territories. There would be acute political trouble in the India of the suggestion. It took some effort to get the communities of Tanganyika to come under the trusteeship system.

Intervention Would Be Resented

I say that responsible opinion is generally speaking, against international intervention in their affairs. Most of them say that they want no other body coming in between them and Britain in their constitutional progress. A transfer to the trusteeship system would not only be considered derogatory but might very well delay the attainment of the objective. These people are developing their own local and central political institutions and are stretching out to responsibility, and they know that we do not deny them.

Again, a substantial proportion of the British territories are protected territories, people who voluntarily placed themselves under British protection and have entered into solemn treaties with the United Kingdom. It would be wrong to do anything which implied the transfer of our responsibilities to others.

We all recognize that world opinion, including opinion in the Colonies themselves, as well as in the member States of our own country, speaks in favour of a most potent influence in favour of an enlightened and progressive Colonial policy, provided of course that that opinion itself is informed, objective and unprejudiced. But I submit that enlightenment and progress do not depend for their power upon the international trusteeship system, important as that system may be. There are many ways in which world opinion can exert its influence, and does. Chapter XI is one. Chapters XII and XIII are another.

For all these reasons the United Kingdom delegation must oppose this resolution. Our differences of opinion relate to machinery, not to objectives. I have preferred different means, I do not doubt that we feel the same ends.

Attacks Renewed

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the United Nations which is meeting in Geneva is being used, as was expected, by the delegates of several Powers, including in particular Russia, India and China, to make force attacks on the administration of Colonial territories. The spokesmen for Great Britain, France and Belgium have exposed the inaccuracy of the allegations, and they and the representatives of the U.S.A. have resisted renewed demands for extension of the obligations laid upon the Colonial Powers by the United Nations Charter. Mr. A. T. B. Clarke, the British delegate.

King Pin

AFRICA IS NOW the king-pin of the Empire, and the British Government now knows that it cannot give up its wealth without a secure European community. We Europeans in Northern Rhodesia are not just an aristocracy doomed to extinction," said Dr. Alexander Scott in Lusaka during the recent election campaign. The only possible policy towards Africa was emphasized, one of perfect justice, which could only be generously interpreted. "But if we are to remain it will be because of our intelligence, our skill and industry, and we must see the African people. Any European who does not understand an African does his work as a laborer to the African."

Information Departments in the Colonies

Secretary of State Sends Circular Dispatch*

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENTS were unknown in the Colonies until the war. It then became necessary for Colonial Governments to appoint special officers, often in a part-time capacity, to keep the public in the Colonies informed of the progress of the war, to make known the ways in which they could best support the war effort; and to let Britain know the part which the Colonies were playing in the war effort. By the end of the war information or public relations departments had become firmly established in some Colonies; while in others the part-time information officers gave up their duties and all organized information work came to an end. At present there are 13 Colonies with public relations or information departments and 18 without any regular organization of this kind.

Public relations or information work is often viewed with suspicion. Either its functions are not understood and it is regarded as extravagance, or it is linked in some people's minds with seditious propaganda.

In fact a Government information department is designed solely to help the public, not bamboozle them. British information policy has always been based on the belief that the public should be supplied with the earliest possible moment for the progress of a country will obviously suffer if ignorance and mistrust develop through the failure of the Government to make the public into its confidante.

Telling the Common Man

In the past it may have been considered sufficient in the Colonies to publish a Bill in the Government Gazette with a brief explanation of its purpose; but the ordinary man in the street does not read the Gazette, and in what has been called the century of the common man there is need for machinery to ensure that he is told in a clear and straightforward way and by all available means why his Government proposes to take a certain line of action. This is of particular force in the Colonies where the policy of His Majesty's Government is to develop self-government within the British Commonwealth.

True self-government must be based on a well-informed public, able to control its affairs in an orderly manner with the views of the majority prevailing, but with due regard to the legitimate views and interests of the minority or minorities. The people of each Colony, and not only leaders of opinion, must all be brought to realize their responsibilities for their own progress—responsibilities which include a proper understanding of the Government measures which affect their lives from the simple peasant farmer, who must know why the Government has passed legislation controlling the control of tress, to the most highly educated classes.

This covering note to this circular dispatch (which we have somewhat abbreviated owing to space) on our space, Mr. Creech Jones told all Colonial Governors that it would be laid before the African Conference in London in September.

He added: "It is the view of H.M. Government, that the provision of adequate machinery for information work is an integral part of modern administration. If this is true in the United Kingdom, it applies with even greater force in the Colonies where local Administrations are faced with the problem of developing self-government among a people of different races and differing backgrounds, often with inadequate means for the rapid dissemination of information. I hope that every Colonial Government will be able, in however small degree, to take positive action in the field of information, both internal and external."

who must know the reasons for legislation controlling trade or financial transactions, all must be given an opportunity of hearing the facts and of forming their own opinions on those facts.

The duty of the Colonial Government is, then, to see that the means of helping the public to understand its purposes, activities and achievements. Officers of the administration and professional branches of the Civil Service, however conscious they may be of this responsibility, have little time to give to this work, nor have they specialized knowledge of the technique and channels by which all elements of public opinion may be reached. A specialized agency is needed which can employ all the media available for conveying information to the public—the Press, broadcasting, the cinema, etc. The need for this specialized agency will grow with the social, economic, and political development of the community.

Official Lack of Publicity Sense

In his book, "An Australian in India," the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, formerly Governor of Bengal, wrote—

"Another aspect of the Government of Bengal that surprised me until I got to know its ways was the lack of any publicity sense. Most of the officials seemed oblivious to the fact that it makes a world of difference to the success of their work how it is put across to the public. They would carry out an important and useful job and describe it as being done to the best of their power, but they seemed to be unaware of the fact that it was not being done to the best of their power."

Consequently, the Government used to lose the credit for a lot of solid achievement, and they were seldom within miles of catching up on their many and not too scrupulous critics. The villagers were usually ignorant of the efforts being made on their behalf, because they were seldom told in intelligible terms what the Government was trying to do for them.

So a department in which I took pains to meddle was the publicity department, and was expanded and lived it up considerably. I believe that in due course I won my officials round to the view, that if they did not tell people what they were doing, no one else would. And in a series of broadcasts and Press conferences I endeavoured to put across, in simple terms, the principal lines of development in the Province.

Close contact between the administration and the public was essential for a number of reasons: the non-cooperative attitude towards the Government fostered by the Press, the distrust of Government officials by the public, and the general ignorance and illiteracy of a large section of the population. The task was not an easy one by reason of the difficulty of taking the public into the confidence of the administration in the face of a Press that was very largely hostile, and went to great lengths to distort any public statement into a stick with which to beat the Government or the British.

The examples which Mr. Casey gives point the need for positive action by Government in the information field. Such a need exists throughout the Colonies.

Media of Community Education

Although an information department is not qualified to organize and direct community education, it does in the ordinary course of its work the very media which are needed for community education—cinema vans, broadcast services, and hearing rooms. It is accustomed to producing written and visual material in a form suitable for all types of person, and so should be able to advise and assist in the production of material for mass literacy campaigns.

An information department should assist in maintaining that two-way flow of information between the Colony and Britain upon which friendship and understanding—and therefore strength and unity—so largely depend. Some Colonies need substantial financial assistance from the United Kingdom to ensure their development; others may need only help in the provision of specialist staff or in the training of their own people.

(Continued on page 24)

High Commission's Aim to Help Production

Lower Prices Expected, But Grounds for Firm Confidence

THE SERVICES OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION can be divided broadly into three main groups—transport, communications, and research, with their ancillary services, said Mr. J. C. MUNDY in introducing the Budget in the High Commission, last week.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Each of the three groups is a counterpart of production, and I cannot say too often or with too much emphasis that, as in the United Kingdom, East Africa will not go ahead unless production, especially of export goods, is increased continually.

Survival of the Fittest

A week or two ago it was said that the sellers' market in Kenya, the imported goods market, was going quickly. That in itself is not of great importance, although it may be an indication of much greater importance. Backed by large sterling balances of profits accumulated during the war years, it is but necessary for buying orders to be fulfilled to create that state of affairs; and one of the results of freedom from import restriction will be that the importer and the retailer will soon find that their easy sellers' market is gone. That does not mean that he will necessarily sell less goods, but it does mean that competition and the survival of the fittest may be the rule again.

One of the crying needs of production is an adequate supply of consumer goods—a competitive market in which the merchant will be encouraged to buy well, and for normal trading conditions to return. The last thing we want is an overstocked market, especially with consumer goods which will encourage extravagant spending. Far better that there should be some measure of control designed to divert a reasonable proportion of the money lying in the banks into capital development which will bear fruit in years to come.

It has been most encouraging to see that a number of importers have already boldly invested their profits in the establishment in both primary and secondary industries in East Africa, that they are taking their share in providing the purchasing power for the goods they wish to sell, and that they are following the one policy which can bring prosperity to East Africa—mixed business as well as mixed farming.

Mainspring of Imports

The ability of the East African Governments to provide contributions for the High Commission and for their own governmental services does not depend in the first place on the importation of goods to provide customs duty or on the sale of those goods to produce taxes. It depends on the production of such things as minerals, sisal, cotton and coffee for export, and the individual effort of every one of its inhabitants. That is the mainspring of imports.

There is no sign of an end of the sellers' market in the primary products of East Africa. Neither is there any evidence that that state of affairs is likely to come about in the near future. If, therefore, the energies of East Africa are mainly concentrated on all forms of production, the East African Governments should be able to provide the contributions required for High Commission services, and in doing so I trust that they will appreciate that the expenditure is destined to assist production and place the economy of East Africa on a much firmer basis.

It is important that there should be a broad ground of common economic and financial policy between the East African Governments themselves. Each has its place in the

economy of East Africa as a whole. One can support the needs of the other and from an economic point of view they should not live separately. Progress is already being made, for example, in connexion with industrial licensing, but there is not enough.

"We need to know now what will be the effect on African economy of the introduction of such vast schemes as the East African groundnut organization, the hydro-electric scheme at Jinja, and other major developments. What the new position may be in a few years' time will undoubtedly be wide repercussions; even the distribution of population and food supplies may be affected, and I feel it is a matter to which early attention should be given. Perhaps is the first place it should be considered by the Conference of Financial Secretaries.

Too much attention is paid to internal price levels in East Africa without appreciating that our economy is almost entirely bound up with sterling economy. Only to a limited extent is it practicable for the East African Governments to control the general price level. If East Africa were a closed economy in which we produced all the goods we required and consumed them, the cost of living would be dependent on the level of production of its inhabitants and their various standards of living. But East Africa is utterly dependent on a supply of imported goods, for which a world price has to be paid. The cost of those goods goes through the price structure of practically all internal produce and a large of the reasons why imported goods cost so much more is the price which East Africa receives for the produce it exports.

Prices Will Fall

When prices fall, as undoubtedly they will, anyone who imagines that the level of profits of the past few years can possibly continue for long is living in a fool's paradise. The consequences will not be overwhelming if that fall arises from increased and cheaper production rather than from the deflation—I do not mean devaluation—of the thing we call money. Put another way, what is to happen to the purchasing power of the pound?

If the pound is defeated, East Africa may well have to face such a fall in prices that the producer with a go-down full of produce may see ruin staring him in the face and decide it is not worth while producing any more because by the time it is ready for the market the price will have again fallen; but I suggest that we may well be thankful for the steps which His Majesty's Government and the East African Governments have taken to prevent prices soaring in the way they did after the 1914-1918 war.

As soon as we get rid of the inflationary element due to the scarcity of goods and to a low level of production, the value of the pound must find stability at a level below its pre-war figure, and once that has been done, while prices must remain well above the 1939 level, with salaries in step, stability will enable East Africa to execute its programme of expenditure and maintain the services of the High Commission.

This is a very wide subject to attempt to cover in a few words, but I have said them because I have no use for the pessimistic prophecies of a disastrous slump to come, which I am continually hearing. Why assume that the mistakes of 1930 and 1931 must be repeated? Have we learnt nothing from them? What is needed is a little quiet confidence in the future, confidence in our own efforts to go ahead, confidence in East Africa.

Gordon Memorial College

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX new students entered the Gordon Memorial College, Kiseri, last year, making a total strength of 231, of whom 100 studied arts, 72 science, 24 administration, 13 engineering, 12 agriculture, five design, and five veterinary science. Sixty students successfully completed courses at the end of the year—31 in arts, 20 in administration, five in science and four in agriculture. Of six failures in the final year, two may still become eligible for diplomas. Those who passed in arts, science, and agriculture are now engaged as follows: education department, 15; school of administration, 12; agriculture and forest departments, four; police training school, three; customs and Civil Secretaries departments, two each; veterinary school and African Government, one each.

BACKGROUND T

Better Methods. "The only way in which we can attain the absolute vital increase in our production is by a higher rate of output per man. We do not want to be driven to demand longer hours or other forms of increased physical strain and effort from our people if by other ways we can obtain more efficiently and economically the increased production necessary. Increases in production could be achieved in many industries by new capital investment if it were possible to permit all the additional buildings required and the manufacture of all the necessary machinery. This is not possible so long as we must devote so much of our effort to the immediate task of ensuring the importation of enough food and raw materials to keep our production going. As world supplies become more plentiful and our own balance of payments position is made easier as a result of our efforts these difficulties will gradually disappear, but the fact that these difficulties exist points the need for finding other, starker ways of increasing our volume of production. Our main lines more output can be got from the existing labour force and the existing buildings, plant and machinery without the need for longer hours or physical strain. By keen study of methods, and by good team work in reorganization, remarkable results have been obtained in many factories, yielding 20, 30 and even 50% increase in output, with lowered costs and higher pay for the operatives. In all the most successful cases, there has been a close working co-operation and exchange of ideas and information between managements and operatives. It is simply applying to all our production the practice of the best. I regard this as the very urgent next stage in the recovery of our pre-war standards of living." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Socialist Fiction. "The Ministry of Labour and National Service reports for 1939-46 shows that of the men under 21 examined between 1930 and 1946 81% were classified Grade 4. A further 10% were passed as completely fit except for small disabilities which could be remedied or adequately compensated by artificial means. Thus for all practical purposes 91% of the men in 2,624,023 examinations were completely fit. The figures for the young women under 21 were even better. The same people to whom these figures related, born between 1919 and 1928, were brought up when, according to the Socialist fiction, life in Britain was all malnutrition and misery." — Mr. T. A. Taylor, in the *Sunday Times*.

American's Gigantic Tabute.

"As an American I understand how bitter it is for your proud land to be forced to accept financial aid from another country. Now, worse still, your country is perhaps to give you advice on manufacturing. The newspapers have donned sackcloth and ashes, and wail. Yet what if we in the New World had felt humiliated to learn from Britain? Think what we have taken from you unabashed for 300 years. Your experience, your inventions, made it possible for us to build more swiftly and surely. We incorporated with your recognition of its value, much of your social and industrial systems into our own. It helped us to prosper greatly. You gave to us with reckless prodigality. Your finest citizens came to open a continent, men and women possessed of a driving energy which stopped at no hazards. To America your export for years was technical skill, fearlessness, daring, ingenuity, resourcefulness, honesty, moral force. Your new inventions were seeped out of the egg before we made use of them. Our Founding Fathers were your sons. Remember about George Washington? You couldn't beat him. Why not? Because he came of a race possessed of the sublime quality of never knowing when it is beaten. British goods are famous because of their excellence. The list of things you make better than anyone else is too long to give here. In science your research men are at the top. Our hope is that through the Marshall Plans we shall again be able to buy your products. Since we in America specialize in speed, try not to be offended if we have a few ideas on this. If our people come, you may be sure it will be with eyes open. Any new ideas they get from you, they will make use of at home as soon as possible. In the war we called this exchange of knowledge and know-how co-operation. There should be no talk of shame or humiliation between us two friends and allies. For the moment we happen to be on the giving instead of the receiving end. There is nothing particularly lost about the fortunes of war. When, or if, the tables are turned, we hope that we shall be able to count on you for help. We believe you will give it and your islands sink." — Ernest Barlow, of New York, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"Northern Ireland is earning £9 per head by her exports, compared with £3 10s. a head by Britain." — Ernest A. Rutledge.

France Risk, Her Freedom.

"France is staking her freedom, for indeed that is at stake when a country consumes more than it produces, runs away from its currency, leaves it to speculators to determine the standard of living, and jeopardizes the existence of its political institutions by repeatedly overthrowing its Government. The task is to save the currency. Though industrial production is higher than in 1938, it is only 92% of the 1929 level, and agricultural production is still below normal. To save the currency it is necessary to keep a hold on prices, with or without controls. No Government can remain indifferent when the price of meat, for instance, is 23 times what it was in 1938; if appeals to reason fail, we shall take other means to bring down the price. The budget deficit must be covered by new taxation, and we shall hope to recover half the sum by indirect taxation. The immediate emergency having been met, a thorough reform of the fiscal system must be undertaken." — Mr. Schuman, the new Prime Minister of France.

Stalin a Fabian. "It is being assumed that as Stalin holds that Marxism will finally become the standard policy of civilization, his tactics must be those of Alexander and Napoleon. But in fact he, like Lenin, was converted by bitter experience of military Communism in 1921 to the N.E.P. (New Economic Policy), which is in effect a Fabian policy beginning with Socialism in a single country and spreading to the rest of the world by permeation, example, and success. In short, England has converted Russia, and does not know it. If Stalin could say unambiguously that he is a perennialist in foreign affairs, and its domestic policy bound by a constitution as much as American and English statesmen are, the air would be clearer. He is a twentieth-century responsible Cabinet Minister and not a sixteenth-century Muscovite Anabaptist, and nothing is to be gained by treating him as one. The Berlin crisis is facing us with the alternatives of negotiation or war. Negotiation is impossible unless the parties know what their words mean and express it consistently in the same words." — Mr. G. A. Bernard Shaw, in *The Times*.

"Nobody can accuse the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of a unanimity complex." — Dr. Malik, Lebanon delegate.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. Fun is a powerful educational agent. Central Advisory Council for Education in England.

"Impudence seems to be necessary prerequisite for the Anglo-Saxon." — Mr. ...

"A larger ration of sweets would save dollars by reducing sugar."

— The British Federation of Wholesale Confectioners.

"Would St. Paul's Cathedral have been built if Sir Christopher Wren had waited for public opinion to express itself?" — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

Glamorgan's victory in the cricket county championship marks the success of average merit plus enthusiasm and team work. — Mr. Neville Curtis.

The Anglican ministry is more representative of all classes of English life than it has been for a couple of centuries at least. — Canon C. J. Stranks.

In 1908 old age pensioners were 6% of the population of this country. Today they are 12% and 30 years hence they will be 19%. — Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Minister of National Insurance.

The helpful equivocacy of words is the politician's best friend. — Mr. Godfrey Howard.

The essentials of the Conservative Party industrial charter are reward by merit, security in work and security against sickness and old age. — Mr. ... Swinton.

Postage stamps issued in the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII are no longer valid for prepayment of postage. — General Post Office notice.

The possibility of trouble breaking out in some part of the world is much more likely than appeared possible 12 or 18 months ago. — Mr. E. Shawell, Secretary of State for War.

An M.P. unless he is in an exceptional position like our great leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, should give up his Parliamentary duties about the age of 70. — Earl Winterburn, M.P.

Some form of rocket missile discharged from a fighter would be the likeliest means of dealing with fast bombers, which will fly at about 600 m.p.h. The demand for fighters flying beyond the speed of sound is urgent. — Mr. E. Colston Stephens.

The Bantuists in South Africa are exploiting the Native question and reaction to this roughshod way. The Constitution in carrying out their policy. These developments are being watched all over Africa and outside. — General Smuts.

Specialist courts under trained experts and with a flexible procedure might deal with the ever-increasing volume of matrimonial disputes, and of what in America are called domestic relations which might include a good deal of the work now assigned to our juvenile courts. — Dr. C. K. Allen, M.C.

Our confusion today is due simply to the fact that there is not one value or faith which holds men and their sectional activities to unity, permanence and immortality. If unredeemed by a higher value, material values breed only envy, strife, malice, and covetousness. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sixty years ago letters posted in London at 5 p.m. arrived in Helmond, Holland the following day at 5.30 a.m. and were delivered half an hour later. Now letters posted in London at any time of the day and sent by air mail arrive in Helmond two days later. It sent by sea they take three days or more. — Mr. G. W. ... Writing from Helmond, Holland.

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PERSONALIA

The BISHOP of UGANDA left by air on Monday for Kampala.

CAPTAIN C. W. HAMLEY has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Mombasa.

MR. BAILEY SOUTHWELL and his daughters are out-board-bound in the STRAING CASTLE.

The ABA KHAN and the BEGUM have flown back to Europe from their visit to East Africa.

MR. M. D. LYON, a resident magistrate in Kenya, is to be the new Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

MR. G. B. B. PATTERSON, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, has recently visited East Africa.

MR. HUGH RUTHERFORD, a Nairobi schoolboy, who recently fell down Longonot crater, is now off the danger list.

MR. JAMES STOKAR, a director of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesi Railways, has been appointed to the board of the Bulawayo railway.

MR. T. B. H. OWEN has been promoted Governor of the Bahr el Gazal Province of the Sudan, and Mr. C. W. Beer, Deputy Governor.

MR. S. P. FOSTER SUTTON, Member for Law and Order in Kenya, has left for Malaya to take up his new appointment as attorney-general.

COMMANDER and MRS. CHATTI are about to return to the United States after the conclusion of their latest visit to South Central, and East Africa.

MR. JUSTICE MARK WILSON, senior puisne judge in Tanganyika, is EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, to become Chief Justice of the Gold Coast.

MR. ASHLEY GORDON JOHNSTON, Acting Director of Development, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. F. R. G. PHILLIPS has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Cold Storage Board in Northern Rhodesia, vice Mr. L. F. BEVERIDGE.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner, for Southern Rhodesia in London, and MRS. GOODENOUGH have returned to London from their holiday in Scotland.

MR. ISHAK SHARIF, son of Sir Mohammed El Khalifa Sherif, was recently married in Kitirouto to the daughter of Sir Sayed Abdul Rahaman el Mahor Pasha.

MR. H. T. LOWN, who recently returned to Southern Rhodesia from the United States, is the first Rhodesian to be elected second vice-president of Rotary International.

MR. ROBERT CLEGG has been appointed chairman of the Broken Hill Township Management Board, Northern Rhodesia, in place of Mr. R. H. BATHON, who has resigned.

MISS BERTHA MYERS, a former member of the Salisbury Rotary Players, and a teacher of elocution, has been appointed assistant instructor in the Old Vic Theatre School, London.

MR. R. W. WAUGH has been appointed assistant managing director of the Overseas Motor, Transport Co., Ltd., and will shortly leave London to visit the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa.

PROFESSOR J. OMER-COOPER, professor of zoology at Rhodes University College, South Africa, and MRS. OMER-COOPER are making a tour of Central and East Africa to collect entomological specimens.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE and the REV. E. NIGHTINGALE have been re-elected by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia as European members representing African interests in the Legislative Council.

MR. L. W. LEVLAND COLE, chief agricultural chemist in London of the Shell Company, leaves for East Africa this week on the invitation of the Insecticides Committee of the Colonial Office to study pest control methods.

A Medical Board has been established in Northern Rhodesia with the following members: the Director of Medical Services (chairman), the Solicitor-General, Dr. T. A. ADAMS, DR. T. G. FISHER, DR. J. F. McDONALD, and MR. R. MALCOMSON.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, Conservative member for Bristol West, and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected Chancellor of Liverpool University in succession to his father, the late Earl of Derby, who was chancellor for 46 years.

MR. E. MATHU, an African M.L.C. in Kenya, recently sustained injuries to the head and feet when the car which he was driving in Nairobi at 3 m.p.h. collided with a tree. He was found in a semi-conscious condition by the Chief Secretary in the Colony.

SIR L. BARNES, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir ARTHUR GRAFLEN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, Sir VERNON THOMSON, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, and MR. J. S. BEVAN, London manager, were homeward passengers by the PREREDIA CASTLE.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, one of the directors of the Overseas Food Corporation, has been appointed chairman of the Agricultural Research Council in the place of EARL DE LA WARR, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has visited East Africa and Rhodesia more than once.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRE, who is on his way to South Africa to preside over the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, visited East Africa and the Rhodesias while he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, an office which he held for six years.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DUNNIE, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa Command, opened the new Y.M.S.A. club in Mombasa, which has been built at a cost of £8,000. In addition to the usual services, there is accommodation for 20 persons. Mr. ROBERT STEPHEN has arrived from Palestine to take charge of the club.

The engagement is announced between MR. IAN ROBERT GAULT, only son of Captain J. Gault, late 52nd Sikhs F.F., and Mrs. Gault, of Soy, Kenya, and MISS PATRICIA MARY SQUIRE McALISTER, eldest daughter of Colonel A. D. C. McAlister, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, and Mrs. McAlister, of Dublin.

Among the hosts of the two young Britons visiting Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund are COLONEL and LADY MARGARET BARRY (Bulawayo), MR. and MRS. R. F. HALSTED (Bembesi), and MR. and MRS. A. M. HAWKINS (Bulawayo). COLONEL J. B. BRADY is in charge of the tour arrangements.

DR. G. A. C. HEKLOTS, lately secretary for development in Hongkong, has been appointed secretary for Colonial agricultural research, and secretary to the Committee for Colonial Agricultural Animal Health and Forestry Research. He follows Dr. H. H. STOKES, who returns to East Africa as deputy director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 1s. per word per insertion.

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B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers recently for—

Khartoum—Dr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Lilywhite, Squadron Leader J. C. Sutton.

Port Bell—Mr. A. Abrahams, Major Brown, Major Mr. and Miss Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Dr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henman, Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Stillerforth, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, Mr. Wilbourne.

Chimba—Mr. I. H. Collis, Mr. H. D. Cooper, Lieut. Colonel R. Greenwood, Mr. E. J. Lambourne, Mr. J. Laighland, Mr. Markham, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. E. Page, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pindell, Mr. R. Pindell, Lady Stannel, Mr. S. N. Turner, Mrs. Woodby, Mrs. Whybow, Major R. G. Willmott, Mr. Woolf.

Nairobi—Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Lady D'Ambrunel, Mrs. Anderson Mitchell, Mr. E. Benson, Mr. Boothby, Lieut. Colonel Boscon, Mr. Bullay, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. A. Cotton, Mr. J. G. Dalrymple, Mr. C. T. Davonport, Miss J. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond, Flying Officer Edwards, Mr. R. Farrar, Mrs. Fear, Mr. V. Forbes, Mr. C. Gibson, Mr. J. Gibson, General Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. D. D. Jenkins, Mr. D. E. Jones, Mr. E. Kashef, Mr. McAnear, Mr. Kitchin, Mr. Kötchner, Mr. and Mrs. Lurie, Mr. Meinert, Major Mr. Oxburgh, Mr. Paska, Mr. B. S. Parmer, Mr. E. Peggitt, Mr. E. L. Proctor, Dr. Raeburn, Colonel W. B. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mr. Runcorn, Lieut. Colonel Shipp, Mr. D. Slater, Mr. I. R. Steans, Mr. E. C. Sutton, Mr. D. Tarr, Mr. R. M. Tarr, Mr. C. E. Vignar, Mr. Alfred Vincent, Mr. Walmsley, Mr. E. T. Wells, Dr. J. Webster, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. A. F. Wren.

Dur es Salum—Mr. G. Baker, Mr. F. Bartley, Mr. J. Black, Mr. C. Bowers, Mr. E. Chadwick, Mr. P. J. Cheyne, Mr. S. C. Clifton, Mr. E. H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Fedak, Mr. W. Hawkins, Mrs. Heather Hayes, Mr. Manfield, Mr. Organ, Mr. P. Peden, Mr. A. Sholl, Mr. S. Stebbins, Mr. Sotirades, Mr. J. Spinks, Mr. R. Stone, Mr. S. Strong, Mr. Spence, Mr. J. Turner, Miss Winkler, Colonel G. Young.

Aden—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. G. Anderson, Mr. J. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, Major Deane, Lord Llewellyn, Miss Llewellyn, Mrs. Parnwell, Wing Commander Stewart, Mr. A. G. Windsor.

MRS. STUART MERSON, of Southern Rhodesia, who made a lecture tour in this country last year for the central Office of Information, is now presenting a weekly gramophone programme broadcast from the Webster studios.

MAJOR MUNER, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, who has recently paid a brief visit to East Africa, leads the British delegation now in Rome for the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. LORD BARINGDON, MR. JULIAN SNOOD, M.P., and MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., are three among his 16 colleagues who have shown special interest in Eastern African affairs.

The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika is chairman of a committee formed to make recommendations on the development of the livestock industry in the Northern Province. The other members are the director of Veterinary Services, the Provincial Commissioner, and Messrs. E. J. ANGLADE, H. H. HARRIS, J. H. HUNTER, and S. E. DU TOIT, M.L.C.

MR. W. V. BROWN, a director of the central agricultural control of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., recently visited Southern Rhodesia in the course of a world tour for the purpose of investigating agricultural problems, and then flew to Tanganyika where he met PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, of Witwatersrand University, for discussions in connexion with the grounds of research.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of MR. E. C. LANNING, of the Uganda Administrative Service, who served during the war with the West Africa Forces and later with the British Army of the Rhine, being demobilized as a major. MRS. LANNING, at one time private secretary to the principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is the daughter of MR. H. W. MCCOWAN, former Director of Education in Nigeria, who is now resident in Kenya with Mrs. McCOWAN.

Obituary.

MRS. OLIVE FRANCES THURKER, wife of Mr. Justice Thurker of Nairobi, died in London last week after a long illness.

CAPTAIN J. O. C. BAECON, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has died, while serving with the King's African Rifles.

MISS N. M. CREMER, M.A., formerly matron of the Government Hospital, Zomba, Nyasaland, died in Scotland recently.

MR. F. B. PIPE, wife of the recent member of the Legislative Council Northern Rhodesia, was killed recently in a motor car accident 30 miles north of Livingstonia. Mr. Pipe and their small child received the injuries.

MR. J. VAN GELDER, one of Nyasaland's pioneers and early tobacco planters, died in Holland recently. He had left the Protectorate only two months earlier to seek medical treatment in Europe.

MR. HENRY ALBERT HARTLEY, one of the well-known big game hunters of the last century, Henry Hartley, after whom the town of Hartley, Northern Rhodesia, was named, has died in Johannesburg, aged 82.

MAJOR EDWARD W. JOHN KENNEDY, vice chairman of the executive committee of the British Red Cross Society, who died in London on Sunday, was in the 50th or some 40 years ago and was for a long time in the then Straits Settlements Wingate.

MR. E. J. RYMAN, whose death in Kenya from cerebral malaria in the age of 30 is reported, had been secretary of Kenya Bus Services (Mombasa) Ltd. for the past three years and had previously been on the staff in Nairobi of Overseas Motor Transport (East Africa) Ltd. He had been in the Colony since 1926.

Matabeland Luncheon

A REUNION LUNCHEON to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo and the occupation of Matabeland, and the Shangani Patrol, will be held at the Cafe Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, on Thursday, November 4th. Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone will preside. Applications for luncheon tickets accompanied by remittance (officers, 12s. 6d.; other ranks, 6s.) should be made as early as possible to Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, 429-Strand, London, W.C.2.

MR. E. MANTLAND LOVE, M.L.C., for the Nyasaland division of Kenya, created a precedent in the Legislative Council by proposing several nonofficial members and asking Government to name their representatives for a select committee to review the cost of living. Mr. J. D. Rankine, the Chief Secretary demurred, but the Attorney-General saw no objection and the committee was nominated.

Public Appointment

CROWN APPOINTMENT FOR THE COLONIES
APPLICATIONS on quarterly applications are invited for the following post:

MAJOR INCHERY required by the East African Railway and Harbours for the term of 24 to 48 months with possible reappointment. Salary £480 a year in scale £450 rising to £720 a year. Post of Major Incharge of staff. £200 a month is at present £50 town single man, gas, water, light and sewer for a married man, according to dependants. Daily allowance £30. Free quarters and passages for officers and assistance towards passages of family.

Candidates must over 40, must hold a first class Board of Trade engineers (steam) certificate with motor endorsement, apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience and mentioning Esso and Shell Refineries to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 45 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4, quoting No. 2191/48 on both sides and enclosing

Governor Criticizes Railway Non-Officials Oppose Nationalization

UNPUBLISHING CRITICISMS of Nyasaland Railways were made by the Governor, Sir P. F. Colby, at a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He said on this subject:

"Since I have been in this territory I have had the opportunity of meeting a large number of people engaged in the various commercial and agricultural enterprises which characterize Nyasaland, and I am very disturbed by the complaints that I have received from all parts of the territory in regard to the services provided by the Nyasaland Railways.

"From my own inquiries and observations I am convinced that there is substance in these complaints. I am particularly concerned that there should be grounds for complaint at a time when we can confidently expect a substantial increase in traffic.

"It is true that recent years have been very difficult for the Administrations all over the world, and I know that it has been difficult to obtain new rolling stock, locomotives, and spares, but I am most anxious to be assured that the necessary orders for rolling stock and equipment for the Nyasaland Railway have been placed early enough to enable the services of the railway to be brought into a fit condition to deal with the increased traffic which we can anticipate in the early future.

"I am very concerned with this question as a result of the experience in connection with the Chirongo bridge. I am informed that the need to replace the old bridge was apparent to the engineers before the bridge was destroyed, and yet the contract for the new bridge was not placed until November, 1947. Moreover, when the old bridge was ultimately destroyed, although its destruction had been anticipated to a considerable extent, no interim arrangements had been made for ferrying the railway wagons across the river, and there was a delay of no less than 52 days before a wagon bridge was in operation.

"These two occurrences lead me to the conclusion that the railway authorities did not exercise sufficient foresight, and

only hope that the experience will not be repeated, and that the Railway have made adequate plans for similar contingencies, and successfully and expeditiously with the increased traffic which can be anticipated from the developments of the next few years.

"I should, however, not leave this subject without referring to the lake services. Lake Nyasa appears to me one of the most valuable natural assets of this country, and yet on a visit I paid to the lake last month I was informed by someone who had spent his life on the lake shore that there was more craft on the lake in 1910 than there are to-day.

"These will, I hope, be an opportunity for considerable development in the northern part of the Protectorate in the fairly near future, but any development which is initiated there is almost wholly dependent on lake and rail services, and unless these services can be substantially improved no worthwhile development is possible."

Complaint of Remote Control

Miss M. P. BARROW, the senior non-official member, expressed surprise that such very little concern had been manifested on this subject by the public. The difficulties of the Railways were, of course, partly due to conditions at the Port of Beira, where congestion involved some delays. He continued:

"I feel that the life-line of this country should not remain in the hands of private enterprise, or at least the control should not wholly rest with private enterprise. Government has two directors on the board of Nyasaland Railways, but I am not aware that they have much to say on this subject. I am not nationalization fan, but certain classes of railway service should be controlled by Government, and this is one."

"One of the main troubles is remote control, control in London. It is not feasible to nationalize these railways, then more power should be vested in the executive in this country, more attention given to what they recommend to their board of directors, because I should think, although I do not know, that they are not always listened to. I should like this Government to investigate the possibilities of nationalizing the railway."

Mr. G. C. S. HADJOW, another non-official member, said that he was of the same opinion. As to Beira, he knew of machinery which had been rusting there for as long as seven months. For certain commodities the freights on Nyasaland Railways were, he claimed, the highest in the world.

As to nationalization, a very interesting memorandum had been circulated confidentially in 1944 by the then Financial Secretary. Public ownership was now essential "if this country is not to remain strangled by an inadequate and incompetent railway service."

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Nyasaland Needs More Farmers

"IN NYASALAND there are a great many notable agricultural enterprises of various sorts, but there is not enough farming," said the Governor, Mr. G. F. Colby, recently. "I should like to see far more mixed farms. These are the basis of any agricultural economy, and Nyasaland is and always will be primarily an agricultural country. The European farmer, no less than the planter, has a great part to play in the agricultural development of this territory. Not only can he assist in solving the greatest problem which faces the world to-day, the need for more food, food for which he will find a ready market, both inside and outside his territory, but he will set an example in farming practice which can be followed by the African farmers."

South Africa Lodge

SOUTH AFRICA LODGE, No. 6,742, was consecrated at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Monday by the Grand Master, the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. A. T. Penman, who has for many years been closely associated with South African and Rhodesian affairs, was installed as first master, and Mr. L. G. England, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, as the senior warden. Among the founders are Mr. E. A. H. Moser, that member of the S. S. Saywell, who are intimately connected with Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The new lodge was sponsored by the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge.

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Mr. Welensky's Decision Not to Accept a Portfolio

MR. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the late Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, and of the non-official members of the delegation recently invited to London to discuss constitutional matters with the Secretary of State, said at a crowded meeting in Broken Hill on his return that he did not intend to accept either of the two portfolios which were to be held by non-officials.

"I will do all in my power to make the proposed constitution a success," he said, "but I feel that as I have been a party to the discussions, and for other personal reasons, I should not accept a portfolio."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote on August 19 in a leading article discussing the agreement reached during the discussions in London:

"We cannot doubt that two non-officials will accept this form of status, and, contrary to a widely held expectation, the Secretary of State, we predict, will name Mr. Welensky and Mr. Stewart Gore-Brown as will take office at this juncture. As a non-official representative of African interests, Sir Stewart is he is recommended by the Governor, as we expect him to be, could hardly accept any portfolio other than that of African Affairs, and the Secretary of State could not have agreed that that should pass from official hands. Mr. Welensky, of course, could have his choice of the two offices, but he is an unsuitable servant of a cause to which he has contributed greatly, and he may convince himself that his best service at least for a time, would be as leader of the non-official members of the Council, and not as a portfolio holder."

Mining Royalties

Mr. Welensky told his constituents who urged him to reconsider his decision not to take office, that the charges would be on that line over years.

He added that his inquiries in London had failed him that "if the right of the Chartered Companies to the mineral royalties is tested in a court of law, we should have a reasonable chance of success. The subject is now under the most active consideration by the Secretary of State, I shall introduce a motion at the next meeting of the Legislative Council to sound out the measure of support I should have from other non-officials in any mission to get these royalties returned to the peoples of the territory."

Indian Settlers

MR. S. G. BOZMAN, formerly secretary of the Indians Overseas Department in New Delhi, told a joint meeting of the East Indian Association and the Over-Sea League in London recently that there were 3,500,000 persons of Indian origin settled in other countries, mainly in the British Commonwealth. "The problem of race discrimination against these peoples offers a field ready made for complete co-operation between the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan, and one that might well spread its influence to wider spheres. Malik Feroz Khan Noon, former Defence Member of the Viceroy's Council, said that the idea of dual nationality for the part of Indian settlers in other countries was to be deprecated; their allegiance, as distinct from their cultural ties, should be with the countries of homes."

Fish Conservation

MEASURES TO CONSERVE the important fisheries in the Luapula River and Lake Mweru have been discussed by the Northern Rhodesian and Belgian Congo Governments, who are considering co-ordinating legislation, particularly for the protection of the *gambusia* (the "Lionfish") during the period when this fish runs up river from Lake Mweru to spawn. An advisory board of two officials from each territory may be formed to promote and ensure co-operation. Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Acting Economic Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, presided at the meeting.

Colonial Office Reorganized East, Central and West African Sections

THE AFRICAN DEPARTMENT of the Colonial Office, under the charge of Mr. A. B. Cohen, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, has been reorganized in three sections, East African, Central African, and West African.

The head of the East African Department is Mr. H. Wallace, formerly of Northern Rhodesia.

Under him Mr. Henry Perry deals with Kenya (other than matters affecting the Northern Frontier Province) and East African Railway and other communications questions. Mr. E. L. Scott, at one time Chief Secretary in Uganda, deals with Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and conditions of service in East Africa, he is assisted by Mr. W. G. Wilson, who is also concerned with game preservation, fauna and flora questions, generally. Mr. M. J. Davies deals with Uganda and certain other matters.

Central African Department

The head of the Central African Department is Mr. G. B. Lambert, who was secretary of the East African Salaries Commission, and has visited all the East and West African territories in the last three years. He entered the Colonial Office in 1923, was seconded to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada for five years from 1926, and became an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office last year.

Mr. T. W. Peger, assisted by Mr. J. G. Howard Drake, handles Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and general Central African questions under the direction of British Somaliland, the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, and relations with Ethiopia fall in his department under Mr. J. D. Robertson and Mrs. L. Leyden, who was recently appointed Development Liaison Officer for East and Central Africa, also reports through him.

Prehistoric Man

MR. DESMOND CLARK, curator of the Rhodesian Museum, Northern Rhodesia, concludes from a spectrographic analysis of the mineral contents of fossils found in the cave near Broken Hill where the skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* was discovered in 1921 that Broken Hill man belonged culturally to the Middle Stone Age (late Palaeolithic) and was a modified Neanderthaloid, straight-limbed, and fully erect. He is convinced from the analysis that the fossil fauna, implements, and human bones found in the cave at different levels are related in age to the skull, which had previously been held by geologists to be much older than the fossil fauna. Mr. Clark, who is now excavating the Natchikuruvu site, some 35 miles south of Mpika, hopes that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge may send a scientific expedition to Northern Rhodesia. An application for funds for further archaeological research in the Protectorate has been received by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Kenya Settlement Scheme

MR. S. GILLET, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, says that a production conference that 225,131 acres of private land and 113,337 acres of Crown land had been bought at an average cost of just over 4s. for tenant farmers under the European Settlement Scheme, which 256 persons had been accepted. No other tenant farmers could be accepted under the scheme, and he increased, and it was no longer possible for a farmer to be made with only a 100-acre and a further 100-acre from Government. On the other hand, 140 to 150 small landholders, of whom 40 persons had entered the assisted ownership.

Colonial Service Conference Discussion of African Problems

THE COLONIAL SERVICE AFRICAN SUMMER CONFERENCE at King's College, Cambridge, which was opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on August 19, closed last Thursday.

Addresses were given by Miss Margery Perham, reader in Colonial Administration, Oxford; Dr. Julian Huxley, director-general of UNESCO; Professor W. A. Lewis, of the University of Manchester; Mr. H. Morris, chief education officer, Cambridge; Prof. J. E. G. H. Phillips, of the School of Oriental and African Studies; Professor B. Platt, of the Human Nutrition Research Unit; Dr. Margaret Read, of the University of London Institute of Education; Mr. W. C. Rowe, of the Ministry of Labour; Mr. A. J. Wakefield, director of the Overseas Food Corporation; and Mr. F. E. Williams, Commissioner for Social Welfare in Kenya.

Mr. A. E. Cohen, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Office, was chairman of the conference, and Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Education Adviser to the Colonial Office, was deputy chairman. Those present included teams from all 10 Colonial Territories in Africa under the Colonial Office, and officials from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and the High Commission territories in South Africa. Representatives also attended from the United States, France, and Portugal.

A leading theme on the discussion of African problems appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago.

Masiwi Must Work

SIR HENRY GURNEY, Governor of Kenya, was characteristically direct when he met elders and other representatives of the Masiwi tribe at Ngong. He said:—

"It is no doubt wise of the tribe to decide that the time spent as a wandering warrior should now be reduced; for I hope you will remember that this involves seeing that all young men are usefully employed and work for the benefit of themselves, their families and the tribe. If it merely means that they have longer time in which to do nothing, loaf about and perhaps steal cattle, then it will be very bad for them and very bad indeed for the tribe. There is a great deal of work to be done in this Masai country and when engineering work begins I hope they will see that the labour is provided by people who hitherto would have been idlers. Believe me, if they will not work for themselves, I shall not do anything to bring other people to work for them. As long as these are idle, Masiwi men could work and sweat labour from outside will not be brought in, but only when all those young Masiwi men are at work, then if more labour is needed, I will see if we can find it in other places."

Struggling with Disease

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE Public Health Ordinance passed by the Nyasaland Legislative Council compels employers of African labour to carry a rostered list of infectious diseases, supplies medical officers to board any ship, train or other vehicle to carry out inspections, inspect all infectious diseases, and aims at promoting the voluntary treatment of venereal diseases through better education of Africans. The compulsory detection and isolation of leprosy is replaced by the voluntary principle of encouraging patients to report for treatment as soon as the presence of the disease is recognized. Techniques are placed on attracting and retaining patients by the conditions in the settlements.

Spanish Piece Goods

Spain headed the list of main exporters to the Sudan in June, with 43,000 tons of cotton piece goods, valued at £2,000,000. In this class, Italy followed with 181,000 tons worth £1,400,000, and Great Britain with 87,000 tons, £2,000,000. It is clear that the Spanish textiles were largely sourced in Barcelona from South American cotton. They were bought in sterling.

Sir H. Gurney's New Appointment Criticism of his Transfer to Malaya

SIR HENRY GURNEY, Chief Secretary in Palestine, and at one time Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' conference, has been appointed High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya in the place of the late Sir Edward Gent, who lost his life in an air accident some weeks ago.

Sir Henry Gurney, who is 50 years of age, was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, and commissioned during the 1914-18 war in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He entered the Colonial Service in 1921, as an assistant district commissioner in Kenya, went to the Secretariat six years later, and in 1935 was transferred to Jamaica. He resigned six months later, but after a short period of attachment to the Colonial Office as a temporary assistant principal, went back to Kenya in 1936 as an assistant secretary, and two years later became Chief Secretary to the Governors' Conference.

Promoted to the Gold Coast in 1944 as Colonial Secretary, he became Chief Secretary in Palestine in 1946. For his services there, he was made a knight bachelor last year, and he has now been made K.C.M.G.

"Deeply Disappointing"

On Sunday last the *Observer* had a caustic comment on his new appointment, of which it wrote:—

"No personal disparagement of Sir Henry Gurney is implied in saying simply that his appointment to Malaya is deeply disappointing. Against the earnest representations to the Colonial Office from the most responsible quarters that the Malayan situation calls urgently for a man of local experience and prestige, Malaya has remained unshakable, and Sir Henry is chosen, whose name has been confined to Africa, Jamaica and Palestine, and who, so far as is known, has never even seen Malaya."

Monday's *Times* said:

"Sir Henry will need all the tact and ability which he displayed as Chief Secretary in Palestine. He has to face the economic and administrative dislocation caused by the British evacuation, and he will find all the four communities in Malaya—British, Malays, Chinese, and Indians—in a highly critical mood. Many of those who live and work in Malaya have come to believe that Whitehall does not sufficiently understand the complexities of a highly sectionalized land and has pursued dogmatic policies in defiance of all the serious warnings that it is by well-informed persons. The vacillation of the Colonial Office has done untold harm."

Scorched Earth

DR. S. H. SKAIFE, of Cape Town, said after a recent tour of central and southern Africa: "There must be some form of co-operation between all the authorities in Africa to deal with the scorched-earth problem. For instance, areas in north-eastern Rhodesia, which could be one of the most important timber-producing regions, are being burned away. Natives fire large tracts at the least provocation, and sections cleared for agriculture are farmed for only one or two crops, when the humus is exhausted."

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GOVERNMENT OF
NORTHERN RHODESIA

LEASE OF HOTEL SITE NEAR VICTORIA FALLS

The Northern Rhodesia Government offers to lease an hotel site situated north of the Zambesi River overlooking the Victoria Falls and 11 miles distant therefrom.

An area of 20 to 30 acres is available on leasehold for 99 years (with option of renewal) at a nominal rental of £1 per annum.

Hotel buildings to a value of not less than £250,000 to be erected in accordance with plans first approved by Government. Building to be begun within a period of one year and completed within a period of three years of the issue of the lease.

The Northern Rhodesia Government will be prepared to offer the successful applicant such assistance to early building as lies within its power.

Applications (for submission to the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia) should be sent in the first instance to the undersigned and should reach him not later than September 30, 1948.

Further particulars can be obtained on request.

H. K. McKee,
 Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

Haymarket,
 London, S.W.1.

British Council Activities

THE REPORT OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL for 1947-48 states in reference to its activities in East Africa:

"The Council has for some years been assisting in educational and cultural work in East Africa, principally by the distribution of periodicals and books. This year a representative, Mr. R. A. Frost, and staff have been posted to Kenya. The possibility of establishing an inter-racial cultural centre has been under discussion and the Governor has appointed a committee to raise funds for the purpose. Mr. Frost, who has toured Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda to determine how the Council can best work in these territories, has been elected secretary. Film shows, lectures, broadcasts and the like concerts to be given jointly by Africans and Europeans have been organized."

Cleverness Will Get Nowhere

ACADEMIC EDUCATION in Uganda was defended recently by Mr. F. H. Cobb, headmaster of King's College, Buho. He said (*infr alia*):

"I feel we need to excise the academic quality of our educational life. The training in these few secondary and senior secondary schools must be academic, and to some of its dangers it will produce an intellectual aristocracy. The nation ever moved forward all at once and at the beginning of a country's history did equal opportunity come to all simultaneously. But education implies wholeness, and while training the mind we must develop the character. The solid virtues of the English public school are easily denied, but they are needed here. Mere cleverness will get nobody anywhere in Africa."

Church of Scotland Mission

MR. G. GORDON DENNIS, of the staff of the P.W.D. in Kenya, who first went to that Colony in 1911 as an industrial missionary, said when speaking in Huntly recently that the Church of Scotland mission in Kenya now had 24 ordained African ministers and that the offerings and school and hospital fees of the Native Church last year totalled 40,000, proof that Christians in the Kikuyu country were doing their share in uplifting their own people.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 50th anniversary of the battle of Omdurman fell on Thursday last.

Members of the newly elected Legislative Council of Mauritius were sworn in last week.

Of the 70,000 shari detainees in Kenya, 2,560 have yet to collect their gratuities and accumulated pay.

The European population of the Belgian Congo rose from 15,777 at the end of 1946 to 43,408 at the end of last year.

The first woman student to enter the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, has successfully completed her arts course.

Work on the international map of Africa will be continued by a Commission reconstituted at the International Geological Congress just held in London.

Recommendations by the deputies of the Foreign Ministers for the disposal of the former Italian Colonies have been submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the four Great Powers.

East African Airways Corporation is anxious to extend its operations outside Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In particular it wishes to establish services to Northern Rhodesia.

Air Fares Reduced

Mercury Airways, a South African charter company operating from Johannesburg to the United Kingdom, announce a reduction in return fares from £250 to £199. The corresponding R.O.A.C. fare is £295.

A scientific conference on the preservation and use of the world's resources may be held at Lake Success in May or June next year. Subjects for discussion would include power and energy, forests, and minerals.

The 10 passengers and crew of three were found to have been killed when the wreckage of a Sabena aircraft, which had been missing for two days, was discovered 27 miles north of Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo.

Among the activities in this country of the British Council listed in the report for 1947-48 are assistance in recruitment of qualified staff for Ethiopian schools and the provision of books for the Uganda African libraries scheme.

Air Italian International is planning a regular air service via Addis Ababa to East Africa. Representatives of the company are now in East Africa for consultations with the local Governments and the East Africa High Commission. Constellation aircraft are to be used.

Unless a decision on the future of the former Italian Colonies is reached before September 25, the matter will be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris which opens on September 21. The recommendations of the deputies to the Foreign Ministers are still under discussion and are to be discussed at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Kenya Trade School

A Government trade school for 80 African apprentices has been announced and plans will be started in the near future. The Industrial Training Dept., Nairobi, Kenya, applicants will pay no fees and be provided with board, lodging, stipend and blankets free of charge, but will be required to sign an indenture for four years.

The strike of African dock labourers in Zanzibar, which began on August 20, has been continued and attempts were made last week-end by the white workers, who had demanded higher wages and other concessions, to talk out other Native employees, including Government and domestic servants. Additional police were sent to Zanzibar last week, and on Saturday a contingent of the King's African Rifles was dispatched as a precaution from the mainland.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1948

EAST AFRICA AND SUDAN

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Between the Senegal in the West and Tanganyika in the East lies the vast belt of tropical Africa which exports over one and a-half million tons of vegetable oils and oilseeds a year, and from which comes the bulk of the world's supply of cocoa. To the rapid development of this zone, The United Africa Company has contributed in the past its initiative,

resources and pioneering skills. Today its activities include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and equipment, public works contracting and the buying of produce on a wide and varied scale. To those who would trade with Tropical Africa the Company offers unparalleled experience of the country and its commerce.

Information Departments

(Report continued from page 12)

But some help is needed in all cases, and it is important to enlist the sympathy and support of the British public.

It is no less important that the people of the Colonies should understand Britain's difficulties and achievements, and the ideals and hopes underlying the British Commonwealth, from which both Britain and the Colonies, and indeed the world at large, have so much to gain.

The Information Department in the Colonial Office is charged with the task of promoting this two-way flow of information. To assist in the work the Secretary of State is establishing regional information offices in East and West Africa and the West Indies. But the Colonial Office and the regional information offices can achieve nothing unless they have the co-operation of Colonial information departments and of Colonial Governments. A Colonial information department can contribute greatly, on the one hand by supplying, and the visual material for use in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and on the other, by facilitating the distribution of information about Britain within the Colony. In this latter work it will often receive valuable help in the cultural field from the British Council.

Functions Summarized

The functions which a Colonial information department can perform may perhaps be summarized as follows:

- (1) to keep the public informed of the policies, actions, and achievements of the Government;
- (2) to assist with the machinery for community education and mass literacy instruction;
- (3) to co-operate with local bodies, including the Information Department in the Colonial Office, in maintaining a two-way flow of information between the people in the Colonies and the people in the United Kingdom;
- (4) to supply information about the Colony which can be used in foreign and Commonwealth countries.

This work is far wider than that commonly associated with the term "public relations," and the title "information depart-

ment" would seem to be more appropriate than the title "public relations department," which is used in many Colonies. This would not preclude the use of the title "public relations officer" for an officer who is concerned mainly with internal work in a Colony, developing closer relations between the Government and the people. But the title of an officer charged with the administration of an information department might more suitably be "director of information services" or "chief information officer," leaving the title "public relations officer" for those of his assistants who are concerned mainly with internal work.

Colonies with smaller resources might well consider the system adopted in Uganda, where a single department has been established for social welfare and information work. The smallest Colonies may not be able to afford even a joint department of this kind, but even in these Colonies there can be no doubt of the need for entrusting a single officer with responsibility for information work.

Responsibilities of Officials

Even though every Government officer should always remember his responsibilities to the public, and should be a public relations officer in his own field, there is need for an officer, possibly only in a part-time capacity, who will keep a general oversight of information work and continually stimulate his colleagues to keep the public informed of their activities.

The head of an information department should be an officer of sufficient personality and standing to enable him to have ready access to the Governor, to leading people outside the Government, and to heads of Government departments. He should, if possible, have previous experience of life and work in the Colonies. He should be an efficient administrator.

Above all, he must have the right outlook—a sympathetic approach to the public, an understanding of British Colonial Policy, and a sincere belief in the future of the Colonies in which he is working. A fair-for-both policy and a real understanding of the importance of this work are essential qualifications. A man possessing these qualifications will naturally wish to supplement them by acquiring the maximum grasp of the technical side of publicity.

In every large information department there should be at least one officer with long experience. Press officers will of course be eligible for senior posts in the information field when they have proved their suitability for this office. The appointment of local staff is of great importance. Local officers are able to offer invaluable advice, particularly in regard to the form of presentation of information to the public. They will usually know better than any outside officer what posters, what films, what broadcasts, and what leading material will have the greatest appeal to the people of the Colony.

Closer Contacts with the Press

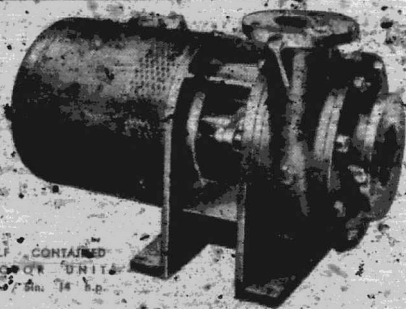
In a number of Colonies the Press is the main channel of information to the public. A special relationship is therefore desirable between the Press and the information department as the central source of information about Government activity. The Government can justify complaints of uninformed Press criticism unless it has taken active and timely steps to keep the Press informed.

Information which the Government wishes to communicate to the public by means of the Press is best conveyed by a specialist Press officer who can advise on the form and presentation of information to the Press, and can organize conferences at which the Press will have an opportunity of clearing up doubtful points.

The information department and the Press officer share such existing contacts between the Press and Government departments. Many Government officers have but a general knowledge of the needs of the Press, and much misunderstanding can be avoided if closer contacts can be developed between them. By appointing the Press officer in those Colonies where the Press is at an early stage of development can give valuable technical advice. The Press can be a powerful agent in helping the Colonial peoples in their progress to self-government if it is alive to its responsibilities and is technically equipped for its task.

Information services do not exist solely for the Press. They exist for the public. In the words of a recent report: "If there were no Press, no wireless, no means of communication between Government and the public other than the town crier, the service would still be necessary." This applies specially in those Colonies where difficulties of language and of ready means of communication make it even harder than in the United Kingdom to dispel ignorance of Government intentions and activities.

The key to ignorance is understanding, the key to understanding is knowledge, and the key to knowledge is the supply of information.

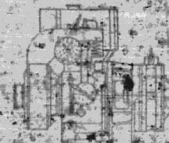


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United Nations Mud-Slinging Shock for "Internationalizers"

UNDER THE HEADING "U.N.O. Mud-Slinging," *Tribune*, the Socialist weekly journal, has commented in strong terms on the anti-British manoeuvres at the United Nations, as a result of which the Colonial Office has been driven to publish Colonial Papers.

"In the past," says the writer, "the Labour Government has always been strongly in favour of international supervision of Colonial affairs. But ever since the first United Nations meetings the Colonial problem has been used as a pawn in the game of international power-politics. Obviously, our Colonies cannot be entrusted to committees which have become the platform for mud-slinging contests and political wrangling."

"On all the committees dealing with the Colonies an alignment took place between the Western Powers on the one hand and Russia and her satellites on the other, who were ready to bait Western imperialism and stir up Colonialist rage wherever possible. Not unnaturally, powers like India saw themselves as the champions of the Colonial peoples, and felt a moral obligation to pose as Colonialism wherever possible."

Attacks on Colonial Powers

In this set-up the Colonial Powers have been the constant target of attacks. These attacks are often based on a minimum of understanding of the actual conditions on the spot. The ill-informed criticism has been instrumental in producing the Colonial Office statement.

"No Labour Government which takes some pride in its administration can be expected to tolerate for long such criticism of many detailed subjects from people who have no contact with the problems at all, and no direct responsibility for the situation or outcome of their decisions. They have already been the cause of individual Colonial malcontents, with no power behind them in the Colonies and no influence, sending lists of grievances to Russia, which are then produced by the Russian delegate before U.N.O. committees."

"Legally, Britain is quite within its rights in denying U.N.O.'s right of control. The only specific obligation towards the United Nations which the Colonial Powers have undertaken is that of sending, for information purposes, subjects of such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible."

"While Britain must promote self-government in the Colonies as effectively as has been achieved in India, it is unfortunate that an ideal of international accountability should have been so abused as to lead to the present situation."

Socialist Somersaults

A candid comment by the diarist of the *Financial Times* read:—

"Before the war the Socialists used to clamour for the handing over of British Colonies to the League of Nations. In their muddled way they thought that the administration of African and Asiatic territories would be improved if the Governments of all the white countries in the world had a hand in it. Mr. Attlee himself was once a fervent believer in handing over Britain's Colonies to international trustees. The old proverb that too many cooks spoil the broth had no meaning for our Socialist leaders."

"Three years ago, since we produced a somersault in Socialist thinking, last week the Government finally refused to permit the United Nations to meddle in British Colonial affairs. It is a pity that our Ministers have woken up so late. Britain should have been the first country to defend the Dutch and the French in the difficulties they have been having in Indonesia and Indo-China. As large part of the troubles we are now enduring in Malaya is due to the nonchalance with which the Government viewed Communist-promoted rebellions in the Dutch and French empires."

Twentieth Century Fox will henceforth distribute in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, and West Africa, all films produced by the R.K.O. studios in Great Britain and Hollywood. The company will build new cinemas in the Union and Rhodesia, and processing laboratories in Johannesburg.

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● UGANDA

● TANGANYIKA

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The Commissioner,
East African Office,

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

Telephone: Whitehall 1311/2/3

Telegrams: "Esmatters," Regd. London. Cable: "Esmatters," London

Barclays Bank Trade Report Big Uganda Cotton Crop Forecast

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) have issued a trade report on conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which states, *inter alia*—

Seasonal rains in up-country areas of Kenya have been heavy, and in some parts hail storms have occurred. Rains in the coastal belt, though not heavy, have been satisfactory, and generally cool weather has been experienced throughout East Africa.

Coffee.—East African exports for June totalled 6,198 tons, of which 2,333 tons were shipped to United Kingdom ports, 3,143 tons to other Empire destinations, and the balance to foreign ports.

Cotton.—The total Uganda crop for the 1947-48 season was 168,000 bales, against 227,000 bales in the previous season. The comparative failure of the crop was largely offset financially by the high prices paid for it, the highest reached during the past 25 years. The 1948-49 crop is now unofficially estimated at 400,000 bales, and the prospect of moving such a large crop, to the east in view of the shortage of rolling-stocks, causing considerable concern.

Sheep.—Tanganyika production for June amounted to 8,982 tons, compared with 9,482 tons a year ago.

Hides and Skins.—Board of Trade prices for East African hides have been maintained, and are likely to remain firm as the resale of unwanted grades and assortments on the Continental market is said to be bringing in a steady profit. Prices for the origins remain steady. Prices of goatskins have been poor, and prices show a slight reduction. Sheep skin prices have been maintained.

More Maize Required

Maize.—Some Kenyan crops have suffered slight damage from hail storms, but prospects generally appear good. The Tanganyika authorities have announced that they do not intend to import maize to make good the expected shortfall, and growers have been asked to increase production.

Pyrethrum.—At the eighth annual conference of pyrethrum delegates, the Kenya Farmers' Association was agents for the Pyrethrum Board, announced that world demand now greatly exceeds supplies.

Piece-goods.—Heavy shipments mainly of Japanese textiles, which were not expected for some months have arrived in Dar es Salaam, and in the absence of distribution arrangements, congestion of importers' stocks has occurred.

Imports.—Building materials, fertilizers and machinery of all kinds are still in short supply. Imports from Hong-Kong tend to increase and cover a wide range of articles, such as soft goods, lanterns, electric torches and batteries, native cutlery, etc., which are being offered at very competitive prices.

Export trade shows some improvement, goods turning over faster. With the beginning of the produce season in various up-country districts, bulk at the ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam is still scarce, and tender bills are more in evidence than usual. The position is, however, expected to improve shortly, and meagre commitments continue to be met.

Beira Works, Limited

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., report a profit for the year ended March 31 last of £38,471, after meeting all taxation, debenture interest, directors' fees and depreciation, compared with £48,666 in the previous year. In view of the impending expropriation of the works by the Portuguese Government, the profit and the amount of £14,358 brought in are carried to the balance sheet.

The issued capital consists of 8435,000 shares of 4s. 6d. each, 20% first charge debentures stand at £2,414,900, mortgages at £348,829, and current liabilities at £227,433. Fixed assets are valued at £2,722,930, and current assets at £744,222, including British securities of £307,949, 10% reserve certificates at £60,000, and £198,361 in cash.

During the year 460 ships, against 567 in the previous year, entered the port, representing a gross tonnage of 2,570,000 (180,071) tons. Cargo handled included 779,413 (520,809) tons of imports and 74,182 (72,553) tons of exports. The revenue was £907,821 (£726,358), and expenditure £62,629 (£420,985).

The directors are Mr. Carlos Ffrench d'Andrade (alternate), Mr. C. McL. Grey, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Mr. Vivian L. Gury, and Dr. A. Sobres (alternate), Mr. R. P. H. Stables. The 26th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 21.

In 20 or 25 years Gwelo will be the industrial centre of Southern Rhodesia, says Dr. M. S. Louw.

High Labour Costs

LABOUR COSTS of finished articles are higher in Bulawayo than in a Birmingham factory, said Mr. L. S. Davies, an industrialist, when he gave evidence recently before the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Board. The reason was that Native machine operators required twice as much highly paid European supervision for the same output. Moreover, daily rates were preferable to weekly rates, since the latter considerably increased absenteeism. Increased wages did not necessarily cut absenteeism, for many Africans, when they had reached a certain wage, had no desire to work any harder.

Joyful Strike?

"STRIKE" was a misnomer for the recent Native disturbances in the towns of Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. Graham Ballenden, Director of Native Administration, when giving evidence before the commission of inquiry. He added: "It was no more a strike than a war. It was a joyful holiday for most of them. There was complete confusion, but a more happy-go-lucky crowd you could not wish to meet." Mr. Ballenden denied that there was general discontent among Africans. "There always will be a shout for more money," he said, "but it is not a concerted revenge."

Hitler Responsible

HITLER was responsible for the widespread strikes in Southern Rhodesia early this year, according to the evidence of an African school teacher, Mr. J. W. Tyasiis, before the commission of inquiry. Testifying in Gwelo, he said that before the war which Hitler started Africans were content. After the war they wanted to see if their wages would be increased to meet the rising cost of living, but when they found that they were waiting in vain, they started organizing meetings and voicing their grievances.

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Mining

Union and Rhodesian

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., earned a profit of £11,312 in 1947, and dividends of £1,924 relating to profit periods were received. Taxation absorbs £5,233, general reserves £10,000, investments reserve £211, and directors' remuneration £4,420. Provision for an interim dividend of 10 per cent requires £12,500, leaving £72,794 to be carried forward, against £68,677 available on.

The issued capital consists of 1,600,000 in shares of 2s each, reserves total £22,700, and creditors stand at £1,484. Land holdings are valued at £3,943, town property at £24,750. Government and municipal stocks at £279,889, smelter stocks and shares at £372,184 (market value on December 31, last, £497,000), debtors at £19,182, and cash at £10,749.

During the year the company sold 39,387 acres of land, leaving a balance of 34,509 acres, and sales of town property realized £4,000.

The directors are Mr. G. E. D. Orpen (chairman), Sir Digby Burnett (vice-chairman, alternate, Colonel T. B. Clapham), Mr. Bailey Southwell (managing director, alternate, Mr. R. V. Orr), Mr. E. M. Hind (alternate, Mr. H. P. Jeppel), Mr. C. S. Cooper, and Mr. E. Roberts (alternate, Mr. B. I. Breen). The secretaries and consulting engineers are The London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., Salisbury, and the board committee consists of Mr. H. G. Spiller and Mr. A. Nind.

The 23rd ordinary general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia next Wednesday.

Coal Deposits in Kenya?

MR. JAMES SCOTT, head of the civil engineering firm of Scott and Scott, Nairobi, has applied for a prospecting licence over some 2,000 square miles in the Coast Province of Kenya, from the Sabaki River near Mackinnon Road to the Tanganyika boundary. A pioneer borehole is to be drilled within a few miles of Mackinnon Road. An official of the Mines Department has described the venture as a long shot, but a sporting chance, adding that discovery of considerable quantities of coal of good quality would revolutionize the whole economy of Kenya.

Company Progress Reports

Sharwood Staffs.—Revenue for August amounted to £299.

Wainiki.—In August 431,998 tons of coal and 9,208 tons of coke were sold.

Newan.—4850 oz. of gold were recovered in August from the milling of 11,025 tons of ore.

Cam & Motor.—10,000 tons of ore were treated in August for a working profit of £19,074.

Razende.—A working profit of £1,000 was earned in August from the milling of 8,900 tons of ore.

Thistle-Ema.—574 oz. of gold were recovered in August from the crushing of 5,100 tons of ore for a working profit of £254.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output for August consisted of 1,990 tons of the 1,085 tons of lead and 28 tons of fused vanadium.

Wanderer.—A working profit of £2,205 was earned in August from the treatment of 234,000 tons of ore yielding 2,358 oz. of gold.

Borderland Syndicate.—In the period from January 1, to July 31 the old main shaft was enlarged to 176 ft. and sunk a further 250 ft. (total 426 ft.). A station was cut at 400 ft. level, 100 ft. level, N. drive 20 ft. W. started and advanced 132 ft., from 35 ft. to 130 ft. values averaged 7.9 dwt. over 7 in. 20, drive 20 ft. W. started and advanced 204 ft., from 35 ft. to 187 ft., 4.2-7 dwt. over 7 in. N. drive 350 ft. W. started and advanced 169 ft., to 125 ft. av. 9.8 dwt. over 15.6 in., remainder 2.7 dwt. over 19 in. S. drive 350 ft. W. started and advanced 167 ft., to 20 ft. av. 9.4 dwt. over 13 in., from 85 ft. to 160 ft. av. 4.39 dwt. over 20 in.

Mining in Tanganyika

MR. E. R. E. STURZENEGGER, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, referred at the opening of the annual session in Dar es Salaam of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to the difficulties of the mining industry in the Territory. Rising costs and formidable delays in the delivery of plant and materials had been a handicap, particularly for gold miners, since the price of gold had been increased by only 4s. 6d. per oz. since it was raised in 1939. Exports of gold in 1947 were consequently the lowest for 12 years—a little over one-third of those of the peak year of 1940, when the value was £1,200,000. The figures for the first seven months of this year were, however, 20 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1947. Turning to the development of the lead mine in Mpanda, he said that the Territory's largest shaft was in process of being sunk to an initial depth of 200 ft. 1,000 ft.

Mining Share Prices

THE CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were: Cam & Motor, 18s. 9d.; Charterland, 6s. 10½d.; Ellen Annah, 1s. 6d.; Falcon, 8s. 9d.; Globe & Phoenix, 18s. 10½d.; Gold Fields, Rhod., 10s. 6d.; Kenth, 2s. 1½d.; London & Rhod., 5s. 3d.; Mashaba, 9½d.; Mourpa, 8s. 7½d.; Nchanga, 69s. 4½d.; Phoenix Finance, 18s. 6d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 1½d.; Razende, 2s. 4½d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 18s. 8½d.; Rhod. Copper, 4s. pref., 27s. 9d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 34s. 1½d.; Rhod. Corp., 7s.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 25s. 4½d.; Rhokana, 17s. 10½d.; Rodd Antelope, 14s. 6d.; Rosterman, 2s. 9½d.; Selection Trust, 44s. 0½d.; Selukwe, 10½d.; Unsumu, 1s. 0½d.; Tanganyika Commissions, 14s. 9d.; 1½ p. pref., 2s.; Thistle-Ema, 2s. 2½d.; Uruwira, 8s. 7½d.; Wainiki, 10s. 6d.; Zambia Exploring, 17s. 6d.

Mining Personalities


MR. A. J. BERTY will relinquish his appointment as managing director of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., of the City of London, in a month after 46 years' service with the group. He will retain his seat on the board. **BURTON** R. S. G. STOKES and **WALKER** have been appointed acting managing directors in his stead.

Corundum Mining

CORUNDUM PRODUCTION has reappeared in the mountain returns of mineral outputs in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. A. G. van der Westhuizen registered a location near Beit Bridge last year, and his latest yield (for June) was 7½ tons. The corundum concentrates are sold to abrasives manufacturers in the Union of South Africa.

Motapa Starts Production

MOTAPA GOLD MINE CO., LTD. report that the reduction plant has started production at the rate of 10,000 tons per month, which it is intended to increase to 25,000 tons per month as soon as possible. The company is under the technical management of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.



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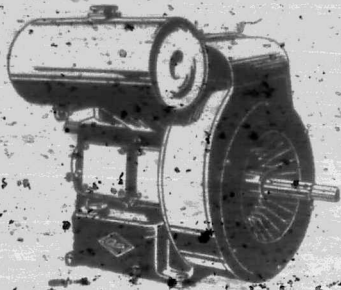
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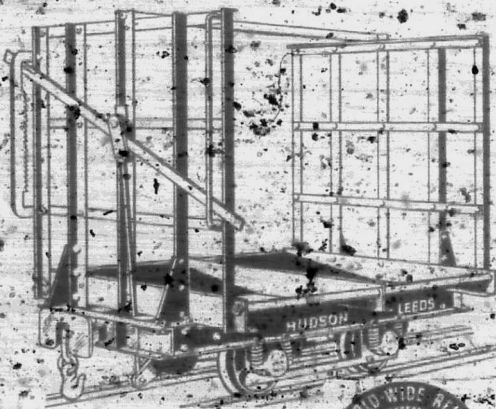
A casual observer of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the sky-scrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such a pleasing decoration to the country side of Cape Province.

There are, however, numerous examples of this attractive form of architecture still remaining. Many of them, as in the case of Groot Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as chateaux for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centres for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in turn has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular, and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ILLICIT GOLD PRODUCTION and equally illicit disposal of the precious metal have continued in Kenya on a considerable scale for many months, but this disturbing fact appears to be of Kenya's illicit Gold Industry. curiously little concern to local public leaders. So far as we are aware, only one of them has ever mentioned the matter in public, some months ago. Yet this is surely a subject on which public attention should be focused in order that the Government may be kept more closely to its gait of preventing these illegal transactions, which progressively undermine its own authority, encourage indiscipline in the African areas, and prejudicially affect the economy of the country, both directly and indirectly. It may be freely admitted that there have been manifest difficulties in preventing the unlicensed winning of gold while the police force has been much under-strength, but making due allowance for all the circumstances, we are led by the information in our possession to the conclusion that much more could and should have been done with the means available. Indeed, it seems fair to say that the Administration has been curiously apathetic, with the natural consequence that the evil has grown; until hundreds of Africans have now found that, with a modicum of work and vigilance, they can legally earn

month by month very much more than they could expect to receive from the proceeds of honest toil.

Some fifteen years ago the alluvial gold won from the rivers and streams of Kavirondo saved many a European settler in Kenya from the bankruptcy with which he was threatened by the collapse of world produce prices. Almost all of those men returned to their farms when agriculture recovered before the outbreak of the recent war, and since 1939 comparatively few Europeans have prospected in the Kakamega and neighbouring areas. But Africans, many of whom worked under European supervision in the past, are putting that experience to lucrative, if not good, use. The formalities and cost of acquiring the prescribed prospecting licence (officially termed a valid prospecting right) make no appeal; indeed, we understand that fewer Africans are in possession of such certificates in Kenya than there are fingers on one hand. So practically every African engaged in recovering gold from the sands of the streams or from unworked reef properties is knowingly committing a criminal offence. The number of these law-breakers, were we told an excellent authority, probably runs into hundreds, and it is no unusual thing for a European travelling quietly in that part of

Wholesale Illegality

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Kenya to see scores employed in the course of a day though most will presumably have taken cover in the bush at the sound of an approaching motor car). And it is the traveller on foot in the reserves, not the motorists, who will see most of these Native law-breakers. Sometimes a man works alone, and sometimes in a little syndicate with two or three friends, but quite often ten, twenty or more men from the same village act co-operatively, each doing a little work and sharing the proceeds from time to time.

There is no difficulty in disposing of the gold recovered. Small quantities will be readily bought, almost always by an Indian, for sale to someone else, or to be made into bracelets or other ornaments for his wife. If the quantity is larger, the traffic is still not difficult or dissimilar. In the great majority of cases the share in the proceeds of the individual African is very difficult for the district officers or police to trace, for neighbours, including

village headmen and chiefs, value their common jobs and lives too highly to act as informers. Where the earnings of the unlicensed gold-washers amount to a few score shillings monthly or less, as they do in most cases, they can possibly plead that there is no evidence of ill-gotten gains, but the rapid acquisition of relative wealth by the small number of systematic workers cannot be hidden. It expresses itself in the sudden possession of more wives and more cattle (the prices of both of which have been enormously inflated in the tribal areas). The names of some of these suspects must be known to the Government which, however, has not made an example of the more successful of these conspirators—who defy the law and the local tribal authorities, and deprive Kenya of revenue and of the work of those who follow their examples. To provide incontrovertible evidence against suspects is not easy, but when it has been produced the sentences passed on offenders have usually been far too slight to act as a serious deterrent. When will adequate action be taken?

Untapped Riches of Southern Tanganyika

Groundnut Scheme Must be Viewed in Perspective

A CLUSTER OF GROUNDNUTS, supported by the Minister of Food on one side and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on the other, side both rampant, with a bar sinister introduced to represent those who had been so unkind as to criticize the groundnut scheme adversely—that is not to become the new crest of Tanganyika, Mr. E. C. PHILLIPS, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, and of the East African Central Assembly, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a few days ago in a jocular reference to the great oilseeds scheme which the Overseas Food Corporation are operating in Tanganyika.

Those who concocted such a canard should, he said, have recalled that the territorial crest was the head of a giraffe—that stony and silent animal which towers above all others. Possessing exceptional powers of vision, the giraffe is able to take a long-range view before going forward, while it has the special faculty of being able to accommodate its neck to suit prevailing circumstances.

Fundamentally Sound Conception

While there were aspects of the groundnut scheme which had made criticism inevitable, and which had possibly prejudiced Tanganyika in some ways, it overshadowed the excellent work which was being done in the economic and social fields under the Territory's development plan, the conception was fundamentally sound, Mr. Phillips said.

It was, however, astonishing that those responsible for the plan as presented in the original White Paper had not sought much closer co-operation with the many experienced people on the spot prior to the publication of the White Paper. There were many local persons who could have safeguarded them from an excess of optimism which made it evident that the whole position had been planned on a scale and with a technique that was quite impracticable for such a country as Tanganyika. Now it was common knowledge that many millions sterling which the Imperial Government

had not counted on spending would have to be provided to support the plan.

The groundnut project was certainly a worth-while proposition, and the work of the Overseas Food Corporation would have an important influence on the general economic progress of Tanganyika, though not to anything like the extent which the authors of the scheme appeared to claim, judging from the spate of speeches, addresses, and general publicity.

Perhaps its biggest contribution was that it would open up the Southern Province, a hitherto neglected part of Tanganyika. The building of a railway 145 miles in length as a start, and a deep-water quay of 1,250 feet to provide facilities for two large ocean-going cargo steamers at one time, represented great possibilities for agricultural, mineral, and timber development.

Great Mineral Potentialities

The mineral potentialities, especially of coal and iron, should prove beneficial to the whole of East Africa, and might result in an entirely new export market. The coal-bearing formations in the Southern Province were already known to cover some 4,000 square miles, and they included 4½ different coalfields. These coalfields were in an area some 150 miles beyond the groundnut initial terminus on the railway now under construction.

About 35 miles to the north of the coalfields were large deposits of iron ore, as estimated by geologists at 4,200 million tons of ore. The Southern Province had therefore a happy combination of mineral formations which might have of great economic value if properly exploited.

A timber forest reserve of 55,000 acres was situated about 25 miles from the new port of Mikindani, and within that reserve and as adjacent public lands there was a great volume of standing timber of about eight million cubic feet. There was a popular timber of the mahogany class, and the construction of the railway and the new port should make it possible to

work profitably has increased, reserve of available timber.

If the groundnut scheme accomplished little beyond opening up the Southern Province it would have justified its existence. Perhaps that demand would put the whole scheme in its right perspective in relation to the rest of the over-all development programme of the Territory.

It seemed quite safe to predict the extension to the new railway from Mikindani well beyond the groundnut areas to open up the mineralized areas already mentioned, and possibly there would then be a further extension round the north end of Lake Nyasa, joining in due course with a north-eastward extension from the main Northern Rhodesian railways.

Irresponsible Talk

Turning to another subject, Mr. Phillips said that it could not be too emphatically or too often stated that there was far too much talk about responsible government and self-government for East Africa. Such important references to what was implicit in the policy of the Imperial Government in respect of non-self-governing territories was down-trodden; it was anything but the cause the speakers sought to serve. They were creating a belief that self-government was just round the corner.

The undeniable truth was that the number of Africans in the whole of East and Central Africa was very small indeed, and that even the few of those few had very little experience of public affairs.

In Great Britain there was a long heritage upon which men engaged in general and local government work could draw, but even with that great advantage mistakes

were not infrequent, as everybody knew. How then could the African, without any such tradition of public service, and without the necessary background of civilization, as well as lacking experience, be expected to shoulder responsibilities which were a formidable task for the best Europeans to carry?

Native Advancement by Slow Stages

Not for generations could we expect the Africans as a community to be ready to manage their own affairs. That fact—for it was an undisputable fact—ought to be kept steadily in mind by all speakers and writers, few of whom appeared to appreciate that only too often their phrases, frequently torn from their context, were widely published in certain of the newspapers in Africa, and used to encourage an attitude of opposition to British administration.

He (Mr. Phillips) was a strong supporter of African advancement in every way, and looked forward to the African making an ever-increasing interest in public affairs, but this must be done by appropriate stages.

He had welcomed the nomination of Africans to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika and the East African Central Assembly, in both of which bodies he served with them as a colleague. There had not been the slightest friction between the members of the different races in either of those legislatures and he hoped and believed that mutual confidence would be more firmly established by the ever closer contact of the different communities for the general benefit of the inhabitants of East Africa as a whole. There was everything to be said for gradual increase in the responsibilities offered to the Africans and self-government within the Empire would always remain the ultimate object of British policy in East Africa.

Crops Could Be Doubled in One Season

Mr. E. D. Alford's Proposals for Better African Agriculture

THE NATIVE POPULATION of Southern Rhodesia has doubled itself during the past 20 years, in spite of a very high infantile mortality rate (30%) and a relatively high death-rate among adults.

Clinics and health centres are springing up all over the country, and more and more Native women are learning better care for their infants. There is an ever-increasing improvement in health service for adult Natives. These factors indicate a more rapid increase in Native population during the next 20 years, and in that time the present population will be more than doubled.

Only one factor would retard this rate of population increase—starvation. To day the Native population is barely able to feed itself. What will happen in 20 years when the population is doubled? There are only two answers: death by starvation, or a large-scale improvement in agriculture.

Increasing Average Yield

To support double the present population, present crop yields must be doubled. The present average yield is about two bags per acre. It should not be difficult to increase it to four bags per acre, especially when average yields on our demonstration plots throughout the country are about 10 bags per acre, and those of the better farmers and cooperative lands are about eight bags per acre. It should be easy to increase the average yield to four bags.

But it will not be easy, for several reasons. First, we are faced with a stubborn, childish, conservative mass of people who are resistant to change. As one African speaker pointed out in an address to the National Affairs Association of Southern Rhodesia:

leader of his people recently put it: "Our ears are tight." Not only are their ears tight, but their eyes and their minds are tight. They refuse to see, to listen, and to understand.

During the past 20 years millions of acres of once good, arable lands have been neglected and mis-managed under improper tillage methods, in spite of the fact that during that 20 years we have conducted demonstration plots throughout the country which have shown to large masses of people the results of using good tillage methods. But their eyes are shut and their ears are tight.

Destroying Fertility

Their cry is for more land. More land is required on which to settle Natives now living on allocated and Crown lands. But to give Natives new reserves more land at present would be most unwise. They would then destroy its fertility in the same manner as they have done on the land which they already have.

Their solution is not to be had in more land, but in better farming the existing land. When they learn to get the most out of their present arable and grazing lands, and, under proper management, it is demonstrated that there is not enough land for them, then, and not until then, should they be given more land.

Growing woodlands makes for destruction. Loss of rain water by run-off and of soil by erosion are so accelerated that wells, springs, and rivers go dry. To prevent this destruction we have a choice of two actions: (1) the prohibition of grazing on all woodlands, and (2) the replacement of woodlands by good quality grasslands by thinning out the trees to an open park-like structure.

From the technical point of land utilization and the future economy of the people in the country as a whole we have only one choice: we must convert the woodlands to grasslands by large-scale clearing operations. To meet future food demands, every step possible must be taken to increase the livestock-carrying capacity of the land. This can be done only by systematic pasture-improvement work, combined with proper pasture management.

We have proved that by adopting a systematic crop rotation, including manure, a land may be brought to a high state of productivity, approximately double that of virgin land, and that productivity can be maintained year after year under continuous cropping. Our problem is how best to manage the cycle of life of plants and animals so as to maintain soil productivity under an ever-increasing human population.

In calculating the degree of population in Native reserves, we have heretofore based our figures on the carrying capacity for cattle. We have used cattle as a yardstick.

Six Head of Cattle Per Family

We have arbitrarily said that each family must have at least six head of cattle in order to obtain manure with which to maintain the humus content and productivity of the soil in a small arable land of six to 10 acres; and we have said that these six head of cattle each feed 10, 11, and 16 acres of grazing in the high, medium, and low rainfall areas respectively. Thus the requirements for land per family in these rainfall belts are 60, 80, and 100 acres respectively. That yardstick was adopted to meet the situation under present conditions.

If we continue to use that yardstick, then our only course is to increase the cattle-carrying capacity of reserves by systematic pasture improvement work, combined with proper pasture management. If this is done, it is easily possible to double the livestock-carrying capacity of most reserves, and, with this yardstick, the carrying capacity in families could then be doubled.

Our first and most important problem is therefore to increase the livestock-carrying capacity of reserves.

Rotations of crops, with systematic applications of kraal manure or compost, are advocated as the best means of retaining soil health and stability, combined with high crop yields. This means mixed farming with crops and livestock.

From the point of view of combining conservation with high production, of both crops and quality livestock, the planting of foliage crops as winter feed for cattle must be included in these crop rotations. High quality livestock demands adequate feed throughout the year. The wild and less farming stock will not supply adequate food, and when the wild fall off, there should be a supply of forage to feed the cattle in winter. This should be provided in the crop rotation.

Less than 10% Persuaded

We cannot expect, however, to persuade a conservative and stubborn people to change over en masse to systematic crop rotation. We have been trying that for the past 20 years, and under our programme of propaganda and gentle persuasion, less than 10% have been persuaded to adopt better methods.

It is time to change our policy. We need a Land Utilization Act, with a Good Husbandry Act, which must be enforced.

In adopting this new policy, we must bring the Africans on a certain step through compulsion. The first step is large-scale enforcement of strip tillage on contour. We have already emphasized on this step this year. The second step is to make them plant each head of crop by itself in these strips. These two steps alone, if combined with good tillage, should result in doubling the present crop yields.

The third step is to impose a simple form of crop rotation by planting different crops in regular rotation order from year to year on these strips. Even the adoption of this rotation by itself will give larger yields than by hit-and-miss planting of mixtures. The fourth step is to get everyone to apply manure to the maize crop in this rotation.

The fifth step is to adopt various systematic crop rotations, including food, cash, and soil-repairing crops and compost. The sixth step is to get storage crops included in the crop rotation. The seventh step is construction of stable soil conservation works.

Seven Steps

Briefly, the seven steps are as follows:

- (1) strip tillage on contour;
- (2) each crop by itself;
- (3) simple crop rotation on the strips;
- (4) application of manure in this rotation;
- (5) systematic crop rotations with compost;
- (6) storage crops in the rotation;
- (7) construction of contour ridges between strips.

Under this system, crop yields might quite possibly be doubled in one season.

The African farmer today is face to face with the greatest opportunity in the history of his race. If he takes advantage of that opportunity he will progress more rapidly in the next 20 years than he has progressed in the last 7,000 years.

Colonial Service Salaries Kenya Accepts Conditions

THE NEW SALARY SCALES recommended by the Maurice Holmes Commission are to be introduced in Kenya, subject to various amendments accepted by the Legislative Council, but on two conditions.

(a) That there shall be a review four years hence, or at an earlier date if the cost of living index figure should either rise or fall 25 points, or if a financial emergency should arise, and

(b) Subject to investigation by a committee of the staff in any branch of the Civil Service, retirement of officials found to hold superfluous posts, and abolition of those posts.

Mr. Muland Edey, Mr. L. R. M. Wellwood, and Mr. W. B. Haselock, three of the European non-official members, and Colonel F. H. le Breton, acting member for the Trans-Nzoia, spoke and voted against acceptance of the proposals, three others refrained from voting, and 28 official and non-official members of the Council voted for acceptance.

Back-dated to January, 1946

It was agreed that the salary adjustments should be back-dated to January 1, 1946. Colonel le Breton considered January 1, 1947, a more appropriate date, arguing that while rising prices during 1946 and 1947 might have caused hardship to some members of the Colonial Service, they were attributable to the war and its aftermath, and reflected public inconvenience and hardship as that borne by the wider community during and after the slump in the 1930s, a period of which farmers had had to reduce their standards of living drastically for a 100 1/2 years.

Mr. Wellwood, who expressed similar views, thought that the worst feature of accepting the idea of back-payment for two and a half years, was that many Africans in Government employment would receive so much that they would promptly retire.

Mr. Gerald Holmes said it was fantastic to make a present of six months to two years who had been doing the full market value of their work.

Mr. Edey, Mr. Wellwood, and Mr. Nichol complained bitterly that premature announcements by the Government of proposals and that officials had prejudiced fair and free decisions by the Legislature in Kenya.

Mr. le Breton continued an assurance from the Chief Secretary that the Government would take the reasonable steps to rid itself of officials who were not pulling their weight.

Experiment in the post-war Housing

How Needs Were Met in a New Scheme

OWING TO the great difficulty of reaching a satisfactory rate of progress in housing for Government staff in Tanganyika by the adoption of traditional methods of design and construction, the limited facilities of materials and crafts available, and the high cost of such methods, the author submitted proposals in 1943 for a modified type of house designed to provide the maximum accommodation for the minimum expenditure of labour and materials.

Some of the points where further simplification and improvement were desirable are:

- unnecessarily high ceilings, the extra room space often being ineffective owing to inadequate ventilation;
- inadequate protection of walls and windows against the sun's rays and rain, often resulting in the addition of verandas, blinds, window shades, etc.
- excess occupation of passages, halls, porches, verandas, and other areas, which, although desirable in themselves, are unnecessary for minimum living accommodation which could be provided instead, the use of a few of such features for bedrooms, etc., is seldom satisfactory;
- unnecessary size, number, and complication of windows which in practice are often removed altogether by the occupants in left permanently open;
- adoption of complicated floor plans leading to higher building costs and more complicated roof construction;
- provision of accommodation in mosquito-free, dressing rooms, etc., without special screens and consequently not suitable for ventilation;
- inadequate mosquito protection resulting in the necessity to retain the use of mosquito netting on beds and consequent loss of ventilation; and
- room space occupied by large wardrobes and other furniture which could more economically be built in.

Governing Principles

From a study of the above the following governing principles for economical housing were adopted:

- simple rectangular plan;
- relatively low walls and generous eave projection all round the building;
- adequate ceiling ventilation;
- reduction of passage space to a minimum consistent with separate entrance to all rooms;
- bedrooms and bathrooms to form a self-contained unit fully mosquito-proofed, with double locks, and built-in fittings wherever suitable;
- coral stone walling of lime mortar was proposed for walls, whilst the roof was formed of palm-leaf thatch on a framework of measured mangrove poles, with ceilings of dried palm-leaf, white washedessian adapted to give additional air space and full ventilation. Foundations and floors were to be in cement. With this exception, and door and window furniture and sanitary fittings, all materials were of local origin.
- The design was intended to permit conversion to fully permanent construction at a future date when circumstances permitted the freer use of stunted timber and roof tiles. A separate outbuilding houses screens and contains the kitchen, stores, and other offices. The omission of a veranda is compensated by the provision of an open loggia of inexpensive construction. A special lay-out was advocated dependent on the main side-by-side arrangement of houses.

Housing Scheme

A programme of construction was initiated in Dar es Salaam where 12 houses were erected during 1944-5. Built-in furniture was omitted, and rather more was porary construction adopted at the sites on which the houses were built, were available for only a limited period. Work was carried out by direct labour and the approximate costs were as follows: four-room house, £230; 4 £130 for furniture; three-room house,

£170 for furniture. The houses were built in an area of 1000 sq. ft. with disposal by a latrine system. The work was done in April and May, the area of the house and the site were prepared in advance.

The houses proved to be satisfactory in every respect, although it was found that the life was desirable in that the houses were simple and amenities could be provided for a small outlay per annum over the estimated life of the buildings. Constructive criticism was received and occupied was taken advantage of to design a plan for a second scheme which comprised 30 houses in Oyster Bay. These houses incorporated a kitchen, pantry and service accommodation and built-in cupboards. Two types were adopted, one of 300 sq. ft. and one of 320 sq. ft.

Construction was similar to the earlier scheme, except that cement blocks of a specially designed shape were used in place of coral masonry to expedite construction. With the exception of the roof, which was thatched, the remainder of the work was of permanent type, with the concrete floors taken over the whole area of the house to form an anti-damp-proof course. All the houses were also constructed by direct labour, and the approximate costs for four and three roomed houses respectively were: main block, £175 and £175; outbuildings, £214 and £214; furniture, £120 and £130. These prices represent building costs of approximately 10s. per square foot for the main building and 2s. for the outbuildings which were in similar construction. A central duct connected with the ceiling, leveling, and development of the site through the main costs of £1,200 and £1,300 respectively.

These houses have proved to be very satisfactory and generally liked in spite of their rather restricted accommodation, which is inferior to what is considered necessary for a married officer with family. The temporary nature of the roof, however, is a disadvantage, and it entails a certain fire risk.

Proposals for Post War Housing

A central committee, supplemented by regional committees, was appointed to make recommendations relative to the different climatic conditions in various parts of the Territory, and desirability of the recommendations were prepared by the Government architect. It was estimated that the cost of these houses would be approximately £2,000 each, or more if carried out by contract.

The adoption of these proposals, however desirable, would have reduced very considerably the number of houses which could be constructed with the limited facilities and materials available, and Government laid down the following standards to be adopted as generally suited to the practical and economic circumstances prevailing: upper group (European type), £1,400; middle group, £400; and lower group, £200 in average cost respectively.

Provision for future housing schemes was based on these figures, and the Public Works Department was entrusted with the preparation of designs. With the still rising building costs, it appeared soon that it would be impossible to keep within the stringent limits laid without departing from the standards of accommodation and amenity previously determined. It was therefore decided to adopt a more temporary construction with inherent disadvantages and higher ultimate unit cost.

The design was based on a mild adherence to the governing principles, with the main permanent construction and fittings being of a more permanent nature. Special care was taken to ensure the houses were built in accordance with the standards by keeping the houses cool and well-ventilated. In this includes the sun being excluded to some extent from any of the points of the compass, and in view of the varying orientation necessitated by locally prevailing winds, site topography, or aspects, a general eave projection all round the building was the most practicable solution for a type plan.

Ventilation was effected by the adoption of low, wide windows set at an angle, whilst outlets for the heated air were provided for by leaving continuous strips ventilators round every room at ceiling level. These were designed to be partially closed by the picture roller cornice on living rooms in accordance to the room space. This in turn was ventilated by inlet openings all round the perimeter of the house at wall plate level, and outlet ventilators at ridge level, when the joints between individual tiles were closed instruments for this purpose.

Being extracts from the address by Mr. A. J. Mitchell to the Conference on Civil Engineering Problems in the Colonies.

Hours of Work in Colonial Service Criticized

Uganda Officials Average Only Thirty-two Hours Weekly

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD said in the Legislative Council of Uganda when the report of the Colonial Service Salaries Commission was debated that he accepted many of the Government's proposals with reluctance, and would have opposed two points in the utmost had the Government not agreed to refer them to a Select Committee, with a possibility of a change of acceptance of the point of view of the non-official members.

Despite constant expectations to harder work and increased output, the practice in the Civil Service in Uganda was to do only 32 hours of work a week—and that calculation made no deductions for public and other holidays. Senior officials did longer hours than the average, but there ought to be a general increase in returns for the new salary scales. The members of that Council, he thought, averaged at least 70 hours a week, or more than double the sum given by officials to the public service.

Magistrates and judges were paid to protect, the law-abiding and punish wrongdoers and disturbers of the peace. But the taxpayers were not getting the services for which they paid, and the more they paid the greater was the consideration given to wrongdoers and the less regard for the interests of the wronged. Absurd legal arguments might be advanced in an old civilization, but they were out of place in young countries like East Africa.

Promotions for Incompetence

The Salaries Commission had severely criticized the methods only too often adopted in the past by the Colonial Office in making appointments to certain appointments. Mr. Bird hoped that we shall see no more promotions for incompetence, or the use of these posts as a haven of refuge for displaced persons.

He was not satisfied with the proposed leave conditions for European officials. The Commission had suggested five and a half days leave for each month of completed service, with a total of 30 months. Both Government and the non-official members of Council had rejected that proposal, the non-official members suggesting a standard of 26 months with five days leave for each month. That meant that including local leave, an official would get 270 days of holiday in every 2,277 days, or about 120 months each year. Surely that was not a bad ratio.

The Government's interpretation seemed to him absurd, for it provided that officials of about the age of 35 (by which time they had become acclimatized after three years) and were in

the prime of manhood would be informed that they were entering a decline and must begin to make the precautions proper to a valetudinarian. That resulted, they were told, from statistics given to the Secretary of State by his medical advisers.

Mr. Bird continued: "I have found that loss of 36 months' leave has an adverse effect on recruitment for this Protectorate. It is not the long hours, so-called, that will have that effect, but the fact that our recruiting agent broadcasts the false information that the climate is unhealthy and a kind of white man's grave. It takes the strongest objection to this misrepresentation."

False Conceptions in Whitehall

What does this advice? What does he know of conditions in East Africa? Is he really so contemptuous of all medical and public health work and preventive medicine over the past 30 years that he still has to recommend lengths of tours and periods of leave as were enforced 30 years ago? Only last year the community celebrated the jubilee of two of its members in Uganda. Both had walked up from the coast, and I dare to say that neither had had as much as 30 days' leave per annum.

Again, some missions have proved the fallacy of long leave and long tours being absolutely essential in this African land for the maintenance of health. It is high time these false conceptions of this country were refuted.

Mr. H. K. FRASER said that a consideration of salaries had been accepted with reluctance. He regretted that salaries were attached to Civil Service posts and not to the individual—which was the main difference between commercial and official practice. While many people in Government Service did a job and a half, quite a few did not do a day's work. Efficiency and promotion bars should be rigidly carried out against such time servers.

MR. G. K. PATEL thought it unwise to consider the cost-of-living allowances when there was every chance of a lower price level, and objected to the leave conditions as unnecessarily generous.

MR. C. L. HOLCOM complained that Government had made no determined effort to combat the increase in the cost of living.

MR. A. N. MAINI suggested that the Governor of Uganda should not draw lower emoluments than the Governors of Kenya or Tanganyika.

MR. H. K. JAFFER thought the moment most opportune to regrade salaries or consolidate the cost-of-living allowances.

The Select Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (chairman), the Financial Secretary, Mr. Jaffer, Mr. Holcom, and Mr. Kawalya-Karwa.

Letters to the Editor

Malicious Criticism at United Nations

Mr. Victor Hoo's Comments and Mr. Ivor Thomas's Reply

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir—In the course of his address at the Associated Conference on Overseas Territories, reproduced in your issue of June 24, Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., is reported to have spoken of "blatant and malicious criticism" at the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to have added: "It is impossible in this atmosphere to get a fair hearing for the case, and the United Nations unfortunately does not possess a secretariat sufficiently disinterested and well-informed to keep the atmosphere right."

As the assistant secretary-general in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, I am glad to recall that Mr. Thomas has made such a statement. I recall with pleasure my association with Mr. Thomas when he

represented the United Kingdom on the Trusteeship Council last year. I am sure that Mr. Thomas will recall that at the conclusion of the first session of the Trusteeship Council, on Monday, April 28, 1947, he said apropos the secretariat:

"I should like to propose a motion in which you, the president and the vice-president, as well as the rest of us, can all join. That is, to express the sincere thanks to the members of the secretariat who have worked with us. We are fortunate to have in this section of the secretariat some of the best members in that organ of the United Nations."

In connexion with Mr. Thomas's motion, the President of the Council, Mr. Francis B. Sayce, representative of the United States, said:

"Without the very able assistance of you, Mr. Hoo, Mr. Bunch, and their corps of assistants, we never in the world could have accomplished what you have."

More recently at the concluding meeting of the third session of the Trusteeship Council on August 5, 1948, the President (Mr. Liu Chieh-Chin) said:

"During the past two years in connexion with my work with the United Nations and with the Trusteeship Council in particular I have had to know many friends in the secretariat, and I have been led to say with I think no exaggeration, and in the opinion of all those who have had international experience, that the vast majority of their duties as an international body service of many levels to the cause of the United Nations, of which they are proud, and to discharge their duties impartially and competently."

Sir Alan Burns, representing the United Kingdom, supported Mr. Liu by saying:

"I cannot also like to associate myself with what you have said, Mr. President, concerning the secretariat, without whose valuable help in all times our work would be quite impossible. The above quoted remarks are typical of the expressions of appreciation which were also made by other members of the Council."

As international civil servants, all the staff members of my Department have taken an oath to exercise in all loyal discretion and conscientiousness the functions entrusted to them as members of the international service of the United Nations. I am confident that they have respected their oaths in both letter and spirit. I have reason to believe that this feeling is shared by all of those who have had extensive experience with the United Nations.

Very truly yours,

VICTOR HOO

United Nations

Lake Success

New York

U.S.A.

Assistant Secretary-General

Chief of Trusteeship and

Information from Non-Self-Governing

Territories

Mr. Ivor Thomas's Reply

Dr. Hoo's quotations are all drawn from the Trusteeship Council, and I have myself elsewhere paid tribute to Mr. Ralph Buncho, who, under Dr. Hoo, is in charge of this section of the secretariat.

In quoting from me, Dr. Hoo does not appear to have noticed my careful choice of words. We are fortunate in having in this section of the secretariat some of the best members in that organ. I could not have paid with a tribute to the secretariat generally. In Amsterdam I was dealing with the attitude of the United Nations to Colonies in general, not simply the trusteeship system.

I did not trouble to defend my reference to "ill-founded and malicious criticism" at the General Assembly, as the Colonial Office has now felt obliged to issue a memorandum (Colonial Paper 228) making good this term. In answer to Dr. Hoo, I will, however, give two illustrations to show that the secretariat, far from stemming this "ill-founded and malicious criticism," has in some cases facilitated it.

The Colonial Office memorandum says, on page 81: "When the second part of the first session of the General Assembly opened in New York in October, 1946, several delegations showed strong desires to go much further in the direction of United Nations supervision of Colonial administration than the Charter warrants. Suggestions were made for the establishment of a special committee to study the information and make recommendations to the Assembly upon it. The delegation of China proposed that the matter should be referred on to the Trusteeship Council."

But it was not only from delegations that these suggestions came. The suggestion for the *ad hoc* committee first came in a working paper. By the secretariat (Document A/C.4/29). The Fourth Committee might therefore wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to appoint a committee which would meet before the opening of the second session in order to save sufficient time to this work.

And the suggestion that this work might be handed over to the Trusteeship Council was contained in another memorandum prepared by the secretariat

(Document A/C.4/59). The sub-committee, on Chapter XI, to examine the methods whereby the summaries to be prepared by the secretary-general may be adequately considered, e.g. *ad hoc* committee, Trusteeship Council.

The first part of the General Assembly in London had already decided what should be done with the information transmitted under Article 73(e), and the secretariat must therefore have known that in making these suggestions, which go beyond the Charter, it was making suggestions which would be strongly opposed by leading delegations.

I confine myself to these two illustrations, out of a number that are possible, as I dislike entering into controversy with the secretariat, and especially with Dr. Hoo, for whose personal qualities I have a high regard. But if the secretariat puts in highly controversial memoranda, such as those I have quoted, and, in fact behaves as the 58th delegation to the United Nations, it inevitably becomes involved in controversy.

Points from Letters

Owen and Ripon Falls

Your reference to the name of the Owen Falls brings to mind a curious coincidence. In 1844, when 'Roddy' Owen (whose name was to be given to the falls after his death 12 years later) was serving as a subaltern in India, he was appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy, after whom Speke had christened the near-by Ripon Falls.

Plans for Motor Cars

In a recent issue a correspondent in Nyasaland put some pertinent questions about the amount of public money advanced to civil servants for the purchase of motor-cars, including many American cars. We have seen where we are supposed to be saving dollars to the limit. Your readers in Africa might care to note that the Government of Jamaica announced a few days ago that it will grant no further loans to officials for the purchase of motor-cars, loans for the purchase of which already exceed £100,000 in that Colony.

Birthdays

Congratulations on entering your 25th year of publication. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been of immense value to the territories it serves to work, and it serves them better to-day than ever in the past.

I see that you have begun your 25th year. In the past quarter of a century no publication concerned with East and Central Africa, where it published, can, I think, approach your record of consistently good guidance on all matters of major importance. You were right about the Germans for years before anyone else recognized the menace, you pleaded for union of the territories when almost every other publication was parochially minded, and again and again you took an unpopular stand because you believed it right—and I think you were proved right on every occasion. It is a great record.

Kabaka Leaves England

MR. KABAKA of Buganda, Mutesi H., left London on Saturday in the *Elm Bayana* to return to his country after spending three weeks in England as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He is an honorary captain in the Grenadier Guards, and has spent some time this summer with the 3rd Battalion, and has lately visited Spain, accompanied by Mr. Ernest Haddon. His Highness has also visited France, Norway, and Denmark. He is accompanied by Mr. Thomas Makumbi, B.A., as recently announced, Mr. L. M. Boyd, Resident of Buganda, who is travelling back to East Africa by the same ship. Mr. Kabaka is due in Mombasa on October 10.

Inquiry into Public Works More Official Publicity Urged

Criticism of Public Works Departments in the East and Central African territories has increased over a long period. General Sir Mosley Mayne was recently invited to head a commission of inquiry into the direction, organization, staffing and working of the department in Kenya, his colleagues being Mr. P. V. Chance, Mr. P. J. Gill, and Mr. W. Urquhart.

Emphasizing the need for more official publicity concerning the department's activities and difficulties the commissioners said that the aim should be to anticipate rather than to invite public criticism.

Other recommendations are thus set out in the summary of conclusions in the report (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.).

Headquarters Organization.—A scheme for the delegation of financial and administrative powers should be drawn up and brought into force; the very early appointment should be made of an establishment officer with clearly defined duties to deal with the large volume of the department's staff work; a department code book in four leaf form should be compiled and issued; an additional post should be created of assistant director of public works to co-ordinate the administration of the department at headquarters and to be in executive charge of the permanent divisional engineers.

Buildings Branch.—Delay in obtaining financial approval for additional expenditure must be reduced to the minimum.

Mechanical Engineering Branch.—Plant and transport should be maintained in a hire charge proportionate to the cost; the most careful attention should be paid to the proper balancing of the operating plant; its repair, transport, a comprehensive statement of gas-future requirements should be drawn up with a view to obtaining immediately its favourable allocations as possible; an inspecting mechanic and a workshop mechanic should be posted to the head of each division where this is warranted.

Roads Branch.—No major work on road construction should be started until plans and specifications have been brought to finality; there should be an inspecting engineer (local authorities) to inspect and advise upon roads in district council and local Native council areas.

Stores

Stores.—Financial orders and Colonial Regulation should be modified in certain respects; the present main stores should be entirely rebuilt; there should be a stock verifier under the chief accountant engaged in continuous stocktaking and verifying; there should be an internal running physical check at all stores to achieve the verification of every category of stock at least once a year; and of attractive items much more frequently; a priced stores catalogue should be compiled as soon as possible.

Finance and Accounts.—A qualified accountant, with experience of costing in a large civil engineering and contracting concern should be engaged; a fresh directive on the subject of revolvers should be issued by the director.

Accounts.—There should be more origins on the permanent establishment of the department.

Housing.—The Public Works Department staff should be placed on a high priority for the allocation of houses.

Divisions.—Separate construction divisions should be established when schemes are of such magnitude as to be beyond the capacity of permanent divisions.

Relationship with P.W.D.—(a) The consisting of chief engineer to the Development and Reconstruction Authority and the Director of Public Works should be one and the same person; (b) he should be the technical adviser to the Government, with executive control over the works in respect of which he has given advice; (c) the advisory specialist consulting engineers should be brought into consideration by the Director of Public Works.

Road Authority.—The road engineer should be the chief technical adviser to the Road Authority and also the executive officer responsible under the general authority of the Director of Public Works.

The Roads, Buildings, and Hydraulics Branches should continue to operate as an integral part of the P.W.D.

Member for Works.—The Chief Secretary is the appropriate officer to be Member for Works; the Director of Public Works should retain his seat in Legislative Council.

The Public Works Department should be established as a self-accounting department, and in particular (1) be unencumbered fund should be carried forward year by year; (2) capital expenditure must be authorized should not require re-approval at the end of any year; (3) its estimates should be presented for approval of the Legislature at the same time as bills presented in the House of the Colony as a whole.

adequate funds for maintenance of Government buildings should be provided annually; and renewal funds should be set up in respect of them; the annual charge on the Colony's general revenue for these purposes should be about £20,000 to be provided through the annual expenditure votes of each Government department according to the buildings in use by each.

Expenditure on roads and bridges should be financed out of Road Fund revenue. The Road Fund should be administered through the P.W.D.

Each water supply should be administered as a separate financial unit, expenditure in respect thereof being financed out of revenue derived from it; excesses of revenue over expenditure in respect of any one thing applied towards renewal funds in respect of that one.

The P.W.D. should be so organized as to be able to carry out maintenance and construction to a minimum annual value of £750,000, capable of expansion by at least 53% without employment of additional staff or contractors.

General Conditions affecting Labour.—The Director of Public Works should obtain sites for permanent road camps which should be built on appropriate sites at regular intervals adjoining the main trunk roads of the Colony when submitting new projects to Government for consideration; the director should include a statement indicating how much it is proposed to spend on housing for constructional staff; Camp inspection books should be instituted; a dress code should be stationed at all camps holding more than 50 labourers; more African road superintendents should be employed; the department's African Staff Council should be accorded the fullest support from senior officers of the department.

Former Italian Colonies Views of the Four Powers

THE SUBSTANCE OF the reports of the deputies of the Foreign Ministers of the four Great Powers in regard to the former Italian Colonies was made public in Paris on Monday.

Great Britain, the United States, and France agreed that Somalia (Italian Somaliland) should be placed under United Nations trusteeship for an unlimited period, with Italy as the administering authority, but there is a British proviso that this should depend upon prior solution of the problem of Eritrea, followed by an opportunity for Ethiopia to express her views, and subject to minor frontier adjustments.

Advisory Council for Eritrea

H.M. Government of the United Kingdom is prepared to accept Ethiopian trusteeship over most of the present territory of Eritrea for 10 years, at the end of which period final disposal should rest with the United Nations. The British proposal advocates the creation of an advisory council with the right to suspend measures ordered by the Ethiopian Government, and a special Eritrean Commission of the United Nations, distinct from the Trusteeship Council and Committee.

A Counter-proposal of the United States is that only the southern part of Eritrea and the Danakil Coast should go to Ethiopia; and that any decision in regard to the rest of the country, including Ansara and Massawa should be postponed for a year.

France favours Italian trusteeship over most of the country, but with a corridor to Ethiopia of certain coastal districts including a corridor to the sea.

Soviet Russia originally wanted all the territories placed under Italian trusteeship for a limited period, preparatory to self-government, but on Tuesday the Soviet representative announced a change in policy. All the former Italian Colonies should, he proposed, be placed under international trusteeship, with an administrator appointed by the Trusteeship Council. Britain, France, and the United States opposed this proposal, and the meeting broke up after a six-hour discussion.

As we go to press we have received a report from Paris that Great Britain and the U.S.A. have accepted a French proposal that both Eritrea and Somalia should be placed under Italian trusteeship.

Attending African Conference Sir Philip Mitchell in Rhodesia

Thirty-Six Delegates from Eastern Africa

AN OFFICIAL LIST of the delegates who will attend the African Conference which is due to open at Lancaster House on 18.15 on Wednesday, September 29, has now been issued from the Colonial Office.

There will be 36 delegates altogether, Nigeria leading with 15, followed by the Gold Coast with nine, Kenya with seven, and Nyasaland with six. The East African Central Assembly, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Sierra Leone are sending five each, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland four, and the Gambia three. Of the 24 delegates coming from Nigeria and the Gold Coast, who only will be Europeans, namely, the Chief Secretary to the Government in each case. Delegates from East and Central Africa number 36.

The East African Central Assembly will be represented by Sir George Sandford, its administrator, and four non-official members—Sir Alfred Vincent as spokesman for the European members, Mr. H. J. Jaffer for the Indian, Sheikh Marak Ali Hinawy for the Arab, and Chief Abdil Shagali for the African members.

Kenya will be the only territory to send as many as three officials, namely, Mr. J. D. Rankine, the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. E. Mordimer, Member for Health and Local Government, and Major F. W. Cavendish, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources. The four non-officials are all members of the Legislature—Major J. C. Keyser, and Mr. E. A. Vasey, leader and chairman respectively of the European Elected Members' Organization, and Mr. A. H. Patel and Mr. Eliud W. Mathu, representing the Indian and African communities respectively.

Nyasaland's six delegates are Mr. F. L. Brown, Chief Secretary, Mr. M. T. Harrow, Mr. G. G. S. J. Radlow, and Major E. D. Warren, three non-official members of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Clement Kumbikano and Mr. Alexander Muwamba, members of the African Protectorate Council.

Uganda will send two officials, Mr. C. M. A. Gayer, Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare, and Mr. J. R. Culler, Director of Education. Mr. J. D. Frazer will represent the European member of the Legislative Council, Mr. A. N. Maini the Indian member, and Mr. Jacobo Inyom the African members.

Tanganyika's spokesman will be Mr. R. A. J. Macquire, Co-ordinating Secretary, Messrs E. C. Phillips and J. H. S. Teunter, representing the European non-official members of the Legislature, and Mr. V. M. Nwami and Chief Adam Sapi, representing the Indian and African members.

Northern Rhodesia will be represented by Mr. F. Crawford, Director of Development, Mr. R. Welensky and Mr. G. B. Becker, two of the European elected members, and the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, a nominated member representing African interests.

Zanzibar will be represented by Major E. A. Dutton, Chief Secretary, Sheikh Mohamed Nasser Lamki, Mr. Fazel Nasser Mawji, and Mr. Ameri, three non-official members of Council.

Mr. G. A. B. Willis, Assistant Civil Secretary, and Mirghani El-Badi Haniza, of the Public Works Department, and chairman of the Education Committee of the Advisory Council, will attend as observers for the Sudan.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Atlee, will open the conference if his health permits, and it is expected that among other speakers will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Brown, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Matthew Bond Montgomery.

Most of the sessions are to be held in the State

Proposed Railway to Tanganyika

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, flew to Southern Rhodesia to open the 41st show of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Lady Mitchell accompanying him.

In the welcome which he addressed Sir Philip Mitchell said—

"We in Kenya lack the great mineral resources which you have here in Rhodesia, and in many respects our achievement falls far short of what you have done here in the little more than 50 years since the Pioneer Column occupied the country; but even so the pioneers from both our countries meet in the Elysian Fields each, I am sure, recognizes in the other the true breed, the genuine spirit of adventure, and pride of accomplishment."

In spite of the differences and greater extent of your achievement, it is remarkable what a great deal we have in common, apart altogether from the basic fact that we are the manifestations, at opposite ends of the British settlement in East and Central Africa, upon which depends to so great an extent the civilized future and development of those parts of the world.

"We have the same problem of an indolent population struggling, not very effectively, out of the shackles of tribalism and superstition and the limitations of peasant agriculture with hand tools; we have the problem of the farmer from our native lands, an immigrant, a settler, and how to increase the numbers born in these countries, and only now beginning to emerge to some security from the struggle to establish in these lands new to the plough and the fence the age-old arts and practices of agriculture and animal husbandry developed in our homeland, our breeds of cattle and other stock, and that way of life which has its roots so deep back in the history of our ancient Kingdoms.

Courage of the Pioneers

"In the early days there was little scientific research or accumulated knowledge to guide those who took their courage in both hands and manfully set forth to establish new settlements in these countries. That cost many of the pioneers dear, but they were not dissuaded and, in spite of world wars, locusts, economic depressions, droughts and all the rest of it, they went steadily forward until they were firmly established on a broad base of agriculture and animal husbandry, and in your case supplemented and strengthened by great mineral wealth.

"Now I suppose we can claim to have completed the first round. The land has been broken and tilled; and the boundaries enclosed it; the roads and the basic transport facilities have been provided, and at long last science is available at our elbow to help us in finding what we have to do.

"We are separated by wide stretches of undeveloped country, but we travel by air at least once a day together, and I hope that we may see increasingly frequent visitors from Southern Rhodesia in East Africa, and especially in Kenya. We are holding our first post-war agricultural show from October 21 to 23, and I bring a cordial invitation to members of your Society to visit it. I hope a party of at least a small delegation will come as our guests.

"I confess so to a very earnest desire to see the first Southern Rhodesian railway train cross the Indian Ocean as a pioneer of the coast of East Africa. It will be an exciting moment for the head of the Pioneer Column, although it long left the Indian Ocean, perhaps at Mikindani, perhaps at Dar es Salaam, by means of a great new railway which I feel confident that we may see constructed in the next few months. It will indeed be of an importance of a great many ways which will be of the greatest importance to all of us and will add greatly to the strength, security, and stability of these lands."

Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth are to meet in London for about a fortnight from October 11. The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Dominion and External Relations will represent the United Kingdom. It is hoped that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia will attend. The Union of South Africa will be represented by Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs.

BACKGROUND

Wages and Profits.—We are not paying our way internationally. We are buying a great deal more overseas than we can pay for out of our own producing effort. We have only to look at the figures of distributed corporation profits to compare them with the amount spent on wages and salaries to know that no substantial relief is to be obtained from that source. In 1947 corporation profits, distributed as dividends, amounted to £320 millions after deduction of tax compared with a total for wages after deduction of tax of £3,260 millions and for salaries on the same basis of £1,500 millions. So the figure of profits distributed by corporations is about a tenth of the total of wages and about a fifteenth of wages and salaries combined. Even if corporation profits were reduced by a quarter—a very drastic cut—if only to an average addition to wages and salaries of no more than 4% to the pound. There is only one way by which we can increase our real standard of living, and that is by each of us producing more. We must get more productivity per man-year per head of the population—a lot more. Success depends upon hard thinking, planning and good team work. The workers have as much to contribute as managements and technicians, and productivity can be increased smoothly and successfully only on the basis of joint planning and joint consultation. You can not impose efficiency on other governmentally or managerially. It has to be the outcome of concerted plans by all the partners in industry, and they must be real partners. Sir Stafford Cripps, addressing the Trades Union Congress.

Profit Incentive.—“Few people realize that a marginal surplus or profit is essential to the conduct of British industry, whether nationalized or in private hands. Industry depends on incentive, and this will obtain until its structure can be altered to replace profit by some other incentive. If we pressed for statutory control of profits, we should at present circumstances do a greater disservice to the citizens and the British people than by any other action. I do not say there should not be considerable restraint on profit, but this question must be related to the policy of full employment, and it is difficult to restrain or limit profits in the environment of full employment.” Sir George Clibborn, spokesman for the leather and wool and shoe trade, addressing the Trades Union Congress.

Chaos Threatens Catastrophe

The wealth and way of life which have been built throughout the centres are being rapidly and deliberately thrown away. The sense of freedom which our ancestors developed by sweat and blood, by trial and error, and which eventually gave us a dominant world position in resources, culture and political development, is being tried, derided, discredited and destroyed. Governments were permitted to exist, but they were the minimum of interference with commercial enterprise and private initiative. Now there is no type of business left which Ministers and their minions have not forced upon, hampering, presence. Where they have not nationalized they have taken such complete control that businesses are shackled and the scope of a business man is no longer his own. If a halt is not soon called, and a return made to a normal British outlook, the present chaos will become catastrophic. I believe that the individualism and common sense of British people will sooner or later be reasserted, and that we shall return to a more realistic appreciation of individual responsibility and initiative. These years of affliction under incompetent dictatorship may even prove cheap at the price if they destroy for all time the false philosophy that the State is greater than the individuals who compose the State and if they restore that sense of personal responsibility which alone will save a people from sinking into slavery and their State from dissolution. —Mr. S. Gibson Jarvie, chairman, United Dominions Trust, Ltd.

Charity Saved Germany.—Reports from the British Zone of Germany suggest that the inhabitants have learned nothing during the last 10 years. They continue to exhibit the national characteristics with which the world has long been acquainted, and add to their misery of self-pity which appears to have robbed them of any indignity which had survived their defeat. Let them remember that, but for our charity, which has cost and is costing us more than we can afford, two-thirds of them at least would have died of starvation at this time and the survivors might be keeping themselves alive by the methods which their ancestors are believed to have employed in the later stages of the Thirty Years War. —From the preface to “Crickford’s Clerical Directory,” 1946 edition.

Russian Policy

In spite of carefully guarded Communist denials, the Western Allies have the support of the great majority of the German people. But what has happened in Moscow is an immense moral defeat. It was a moral defeat for us to talk to Stalin while the blockade was maintained, and a victory for Stalin that representatives of the Western Powers should seek interviews in Moscow while the blockade was still in force. The issue is hot and never has been. Berlin. It is whether the Soviet leaders intend to go on with the imperialist plan for the conquest of Europe. What kind of an answer to this major question is given by a currency agreement, purely in favour of the Soviet point of view, in Berlin? The Soviet Government merely gain time for further moves. There is neither wish nor hope that Stalin has relinquished the Communist plan for the subjugation of Europe. While the Western Allies discuss currency settlements, he goes steadily forward with the plan. Operations in Malaya, and the East are foisted to compel the Western Powers to disperse their troops from Europe. National Communist parties proceed with the work of internal erosion. The position grows steadily worse, for Stalin has now conditioned us to accept crises as a normal part of international routine. The rules are the same as they were when Hitler played this game. The provoker of the crisis can be as unscrupulous as he likes, but the Western Allies must always behave like gentlemen. We did not avoid war with Nazi Germany by doing this. We merely weakened our position before war came. Moreover, Stalin has not yet played his most powerful card—his appeal to the proletariat of the West. In every country in Western Europe the majority are against the Soviet advance, but no country is wholly free from Communist subversion. When Stalin chooses he can gravely embarrass the Western Powers by provoking internal troubles. We have strong cards but still no policy for playing them. The only possible answer to the Soviet threat is to go ahead with vigour and vision in building a United Europe. Yet the findings of the Hague Conference and the French proposition for setting up this year a European Consultative Assembly are continually set aside by the British Government. While Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin hesitate with plausible yet palpable excuses, Soviet policy goes steadily forward. —*Time and Tide*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. — The way before us is still hard. — The King.

"Russia can destroy a class but not patriotism and piety." — Mr. F. A. Yofgt.

"Not one of us in the industry wants to see it nationalized." — Sir Robert T. Bower.

"Among the 90 millions of Moslems in India Mr. Jinnah towered alone. He had the genius of statesmanship." — Sir Alfred Watson.

"The British Government is risking the fundamental democracy of its people by rationing their information." — Mr. A. H. Hiltzberger, president of the *New York Times*.

"In the first six months of this year there were over 1,000 industrial disputes involving a loss of more than 1,500,000 working days." — Miss Florence Hand, president of the Trades Union Congress.

"Without the £300,000,000 given to this country under the European Recovery Programme this year, we should have at least 2,000,000 unemployed and our rations would be cut by at least 25%." — Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

"Australia's retail price index is now 40% above the pre-war figure." — Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister.

"Fort-filling has become one of our major industries. The monetary value of the time lost in filling them up and the cost of printing and distribution would give a figure which would fill but close the dollar gap." — *Sunday Express*.

"In the last 50 years the expectation of life in this country has increased by almost 20 years for women and 17 years for men. There will soon be more people over 60 than under 20 years of age." — Sir Ernest Rock Carling.

"In most parts of the U.S.A. smoking is completely prohibited in cinemas, theatres, and public transport vehicles. Similar prohibitions in this country would significantly reduce consumption of dollar-expensive tobacco." — Mr. N. M. Eksehtan.

"By converting large quantities of wheat into feed, thus losing 90% of the nutritive value, and using a tremendous amount of maize and barley as fodder, with the loss of 75% of calories and proteins, the world is engaging in gross waste." — Professor A. Fusch of Lausanne.

"The policy of the Colonial Office in Malaya has probably been dictated by the highest idealism, but the results have been tragic, humiliating, expensive, and nearly disastrous." — Mr. A. W. Wallich, a non-official member of the Federal Legislative Council of Malaya.

"The World Federation of Trade Unions is rapidly becoming nothing more than an instrument for the furtherance of Soviet policy. One of its purposes has been to send delegates to Asiatic and African countries to make Communist contacts." — Mr. Arthur Deakin, president of the Federation.

"All the great writers in the Victorian age preached the gospel of work. Whether reactionaries like Carlyle or semi-Socialists like Ruskin, Tory Reformers like Kingsley, Liberals like J. S. Mill, or full-blown Socialists like William Morris, all believed in work and preached what they preached." — Mr. A. J. Rowse.

"The United States Government and private investment abroad, including subscriptions to the World Bank and Fund, increased last year by \$1,000 million dollars to a total of 28,800 million dollars. Of that total \$16,700 million dollars are private investments and the balance Government credits." — United States Department of Commerce.

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	10 ton
	10 ton
	11 ton
	15 ton Short
	15 ton Long
	15 ton Short
	15 ton Long
	15 ton Short
	15 ton Long
	15 ton Tractor
	15 ton

PERSONALIA

MR. PIERCE, who is visiting London and Central Africa in connection of the War Office.

MR. GLENN BRENNE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened the Bulawayo Agricultural Show on September 3.

MR. V. S. MARGHAM, the Chief Magistrate, chairman of the Local African Council, has arrived in this country.

MR. HENRY STANLEY CAYZER, who was vice-chairman of the East Line Steamers at the time of his death, left on 28th.

MR. SAVERI MR. ABDEL RAHMAN EL MALOU, PASER, has given a second sum of £500 towards the new mosque at Kosti in the Sudan.

MR. DENNIS SUFFIELD has been appointed manager of the Star Hotel and Hotel, Nakuru, following the resignation owing to ill-health of MR. J. GREENE.

MR. F. LESTER ORME has been elected a director of the Royal Insurance Company and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

MR. B. V. MURWOOD, Governor of the Equatoria Province of the Sudan and MR. A. S. OAKLEY, Assistant Civil Secretary (Prisons) have retired.

The 41st Division Dinner Club is to hold a dinner in Nairobi on October 10 as a farewell to MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, G.O.C. in C., East Africa.

A daughter was born in London on Friday to the wife of MR. ALBAN CRAWLEY, M.P., former Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. W. R. WATKINS, the Middlesex cricketer, left London by air for Nairobi on Monday to fulfil an engagement to coach cricketers in Kenya during the next six months.

CANON SAMUEL B. KUBI, the first African priest in Kenya to be appointed a life member of the Church Missionary Society, was ordained in 1919 and appointed a canon 12 years later.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. ARTHUR sails for Mombasa to-day in the LLANOVY CASTLE to attend the jubilee celebrations of the Ukamba Mission as representative of the Church of Scotland.

MAJOR A. O. KEYSER, MR. G. M. EBYE, MR. J. G. H. HOPKINS and MR. R. M. WELWOOD, all members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed members of the Blindness Board of Kenya.

DR. J. BRINZON, a Scandinavian scientist and a director of the Copenhagen Zoo, who recently visited East Africa, has flown back with an owl which he captured in the Belgian Congo.

The engagement is announced between Mr. OWEN SANDERS, of the Colonial Administration Service in Uganda, and Miss ESTHER EARL, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Earl, of Zanzibar and Malindi.

The Rev. B. S. OGDEN will speak on the "Right for Persons in Africa" at a luncheon meeting of the London Missionary Society to be held in the Memorial Hall, Parkington Street, E.C.4, at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, October 16.

MR. W. HOLMES, the Welsh cricketer and England left-break bowler, has withdrawn from the MCC team to tour South Africa in Southern Rhodesia this winter because of his injury. The tour has been taken by Mr. R. JENKINS (Overseas).

LORD HANKIN, who has resigned his seat on the board of the Suez Canal Company as representative of H.M. Government in London, has been elected a commercial director in recognition of his outstanding services. He is chairman of the National Products Selection Committee.

Sir MAURICE HOLMES, former Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education who was chairman of the recent East African Civil Service Salaries Commission, has accepted an invitation to preside over a similar inquiry in the British Caribbean area.

BRIGADIER G. N. BERNARD, who was Chief Paymaster and Financial Officer to East African Command from May, 1940, to August, 1941, and from February, 1944, to March, 1946, has been appointed Chief Paymaster in this country, with the rank of major-general.

MR. PHILIP MURKHAM CHANDLER, of Kampala, son of Mr. F. P. Chandler and the late Mrs. Chandler, of Old Windsor, and stepson of Mrs. Helen Chandler, of Miss JEAN ELIZABETH BLACKLEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackney, of Bigbury-on-Sea, Devon, were married in Mombasa Cathedral on Saturday.

LIEUT. COLONEL DOUGLAS H. CROSFORD, who recently retired from the Palestine Police, has accepted an appointment in the British Military Administration in Somalia, and will shortly leave for Mogadishu. Before going to Jerusalem he was in the police service of Southern and Northern Rhodesia for 18 years.

Seven African students are due to leave Kenya in all to-day for this country. They are: Mr. J. OLANG and the Rev. A. D. M. MADOKA, will study theology; Messrs. G. P. MAFOBA and J. M. WAMBUA, art; Mr. G. K. UMOTO, teaching; MR. A. N. GHAJI, science; and MR. M. O. NDISI, the principles of Trade unionism.

When MR. GERALD RUSSELL assumed office as Governor of British Somaliland in the place of Mr. E. BAKER, who had been acting as Governor, Mr. RUSSELL reverted to his substantive office of Chief Secretary, and COMMANDER E. J. CHAMBERS, R.N. (Retd.), reverted to his former duties as Commissioner for Native Affairs.

MR. E. R. RILEY, lately Director of the Economic Control Board of Tanganyika, and previously Price and Produce Controller in the Territory from 1942, joined the staff of the East African Office in London at the beginning of this week to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. A. E. Pollard, who had dealt with commercial matters since his return to England from the post of H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa. Mr. RILEY has held business appointments in Kenya and Tanganyika since 1928.

MR. R. WELANSKY, MR. G. B. BECKETT, and the Rev. E. G. HOUGHTON, will form the Northern Rhodesia delegation to the African Colonial Conference, which opens in London on September 29. Mr. Welensky and Mr. Houghton will fly direct to the United Kingdom by B.O.A.C. Flying boat, but Mr. Beckett will visit Kenya on the way in company with the Director of Agriculture, Mr. N. CLOUTIER, a senior agricultural officer, MR. WROTH, and a colleague in the legislature, MR. VAN ELDON. They are to study agricultural organization in Kenya, and will spend September 19 to 29 in the Colony.

THE RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will arrive in his room at the Colonial Office, on Tuesday for Chief WARDHUKI, CHIEF JONATHAN OKWIRI, CHIEF MICHAI ARARA BOMET, CHIEF MAJLIM MOHAMMED STAMBE, and MR. JAMES NGARA, a member of a local Native council, who leave London to-morrow by air after spending five weeks here as guests of the British Council. Chief Majlim presented Mr. Creech Jones with a tribal dagger. The visitors have seen farms, market gardens, schools, local government institutions, and other aspects of East Africa. They were greatly interested by a descent of a coal mine, and their outstanding impression is of the way in which both men and women work in this country. MR. A. S. MULLINS, provincial commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya, has been in charge of the party most of the tour.

Occupation Day in London

High Commissioner's Party

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH gave a party at Rhodesia House on Monday evening on the occasion of Occupation Day.

Among those who accepted invitations were:

General Sir Ronald and Lady Adam, Sir Frank Alexander, Lord and Lady Altrincham, Mr. W. E. Arnold, the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. P. J. Noel Baker, Sir Chief Marshal Sir Frederick and Lady Bowhill, Sir Leslie and Lady Boyer, Sir Harry Brittain, the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. D. Clifton Brown, Sir Dennis and Lady Burney, Sir John and Lady Calder, Lord and Lady Camrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyd Carpenter, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chadway, Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers, Sir Ronald and Lady Cross, Major-General and Mrs. A. M. Craig, Viscount and Lady Curzon, Sir Eric Crankshaw, Sir William and Lady Cosby, Sir Charles and Lady Cope, Mr. P. Deane, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Richard, Sir Howard d'Evilly.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fogie, Sir Archibald and Lady Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gellatly, Sir William Goodenough, Sir Albert Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hadley, Lord and Lady Hacking, Admiral Sir Lionel and Lady Halsey, Lord and Lady Harlech, Sir Harold and Lady Harcourt, Major Lewis Hastings, Mr. Marshal Roberts and Lady Hill, Colonel R. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hitchcock, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, Mrs. W. G. R. Honey, Sir Harold and Lady Jovitt, the Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Johnson, the Rt. Hon. the Hon. A. Creech Jones, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Jordan.

The Hon. Mylitta Keayson, Sir Gordon Leslie, Sir Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Sir Keith and Lady Kintyre, Sir Henry and Lady Lindsay, Sir Malcolm and Mrs. Kinnear, Sir Charles and Lady Lamb, Sir Arthur and Lady Longmore, Sir Joseph and Lady Lyndoch, Lord and Lady MacGowan, Sir Eric Macphie, Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Maclean, Professor and Mrs. E. M. S. Mansergh, Sir Alexander Maxwell, Major T. J. May, Mr. R. McClery, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mitchell, the Marquis and Marquess, de Morny, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Murray, Captain and Mrs. I. H. Morten, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Major Group-Captain and Mrs. N. C. Oggett, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Ory, Sir Frederick and Lady Handley Page, the Portuguese Ambassador and the Duchess of Palmella, Sir Harry and Lady Peat, Brigadier and Mrs. A. E. Peffer, Colonel Charles Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pennington.

Brigadier R. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Miles B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Robinson, Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, Lady Francis, Sir Robert and Lady Stuchlan, Captain and Mrs. K. A. Short, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. L. Sturt, General Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Lady Tait, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Taylor, Sir Miles and Lady Thomas, Sir Shenton and Lady Thomas, Sir Vernon, Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Torrance, Lord and Lady Trefarne, Lord and Lady Trenchard, Lady Tweedmouth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker, Lord and Lady De la Warr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grenfell Williams, Lord and Lady Wootton, Lord and Lady Tedder, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Woodie.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:

Kerry Miss A. M. Ellis, Messrs. F. W. Carpenter, G. F. Fox, J. A. G. Craig, D. Harvey (Det.), B. R. J. H. Heath, S. J. Henore, R. J. C. Howes, W. S. Luke, R. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Osborne, Mr. D. R. & J. Messrs. G. W. M. Curtis, W. F. Higgins, and E. L. Stevenson.

Northern Rhodesia—Lieut. Colonel G. N. Bagnall, Commander Fox, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, G. S. R. Clark, P. M. W. Conroy, W. H. Cowham, F. Crawford, C. Finch, P. M. D. Manning, G. R. Oliver, H. S. Palmer, T. J. Peat, J. C. Rawlings, and C. G. Scott.

Nyasaland—Lieut. Colonel W. G. Watson, and Mr. E. E. Willocks.

Tanganyika—Messrs. E. F. Censel, E. J. Haughey, R. J. Jones, E. E. Roden, M. Skilleter, and J. W. I. Thompson.

Tanganyika Railways—Messrs. A. F. C. Harper, and A. Towle.

Zanzibar—The Hon. A. R. H. T. Cummins Bruce, Mr. C. M. Bradley, and O. S. Swinson.

A mobile tea service for natives has been started by an African in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Mr. H. S. ("Ropesoles") Jones

Long Service in Eastern Africa

MR. HENRY SERAPHIM ("Ropesoles") JONES, M.C., died some time ago in southern Tanganyika at the age of 70, after more than 49 years in the Rhodesias and East Africa, throughout which territories he had many friends and a host of admirers. Indeed, few men in Tanganyika in the past 30 years have inspired and held the affection of so many others, including those generations his junior. Until the outbreak of the recent war, at any rate, almost every English-speaking European in the Territory had heard of the exploits of "Ropesoles" Jones.

Born at Fitz Rectory, Salop, the third son of the late Rev. E. Humphrey Jones, he left England at the end of 1898 for Southern Rhodesia to join the British South Africa Police, a corps which has produced so many African administrators. On leaving the B.S.A.P. he followed many of his friends into the service of the Chartered Company, first in the customs, Umfali, and then at Feira, whence he gravitated to the administrative branch in Northern Rhodesia. Feira, reputed to be the hottest station in Central Africa, was his post for more than four years, though it was quite normal for an exchange to be made after a matter of months. Thence he went to Sesheke, on the Zambezi, in the Belgian Congo on a liaison appointment, back to Feira on Lake Mweru, and then to Feira, near what is now known as Tunduma on the Great North Road.

Feira was only half a mile from the frontier with German East Africa, so when war broke out in August 1914 he was in the front line. Ordered by telegram to return to Kasama with his archives and specie, he wired back: "Cannot this order be cancelled, as my strongly entrenched with my Native police, and such action would lower British prestige in eyes of local Natives?" Though his armed retainers numbered fewer than a dozen, and his fortifications consisted of shallow trenches round his boma, encircled by a few strands of barbed wire, he was allowed to remain.

Realizing that attack was the best form of defence, he frequently led foraging expeditions with his tiny force into enemy territory, the result being that the double company of German askaris at Tlofany never descended upon him, the Germans being satisfied that he was far too strong for them. Consequently he remained unmolested for months, until regular troops arrived from the South to safeguard the frontier.

When setting forth to welcome this force he was challenged by a Native picket, who refused to allow him to proceed. His friend, Mr. G. O. Cunningham explained that he was "British Lord, *British Askaris* (the great 40,000 man) in the Natives in that part of Northern Rhodesia" at the time, verily believing that Jones had started hostilities; the picket duly impressed, let him pass.

When General Sir Edward Northey arrived to take command of the troops in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Jones found his staff as an intelligence officer, and to that party in all the important locations of Colonel Murray's column until Tringa was captured in 1916. Then he reverted to civil duties as the first political officer in the station, where he continued to serve until 1923.

Then two of his old friends, Cummings and Lamb, having discovered several gold ore on the Lupat, Jones assumed to join them in the hunt of the pioneers on the diggings. A fine time he held the record nugget for the area of 15 ounces.

Occupation Day in London

High Commissioner's Party

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH gave a party at Rhodesia House on Monday evening on the occasion of Occupation Day.

Among those who accepted invitations were—

General Sir Ronald and Lady Aspin, Sir Frank Alexander, Lord and Lady Alchambray, Mr. J. E. Arnold, the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. P. E. Noel Baker, Sir George Archibald, Sir George and Lady Boscawen, Sir Leslie and Lady Balfour, Sir Henry Brittain, Sir R. Hop, and Mrs. D. Clifton Brown, Sir Dennis and Lady Ruckley, Sir John and Lady Elder, Lord and Lady Camrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyd-Garner, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Caseway, Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers, Sir Ronald and Lady Cross, Sir General and Mrs. A. M. Craig, Viscount and Lady Cranborne, Sir Eric Cawkshaw, Sir William and Lady Croft, Sir Charles and Lady Hayes, Mr. P. Kenne, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Leighton, Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Foote, Sir Archibald and Lady Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gibson, Sir William Goodenough, Sir Cyril O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawley, Lord and Lady Hacking, Admiral Sir James and Lady Halsey, Lord and Lady Harcourt, Mr. Harold and Lady Murray, Major Lewis Hastings, Air Marshal Kettleic and Lady Hill, Colonel R. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hitchcock, Air Vice Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, Mrs. W. R. Honoy, Sir Robert and Lady Hood, the Hon. Sir S. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. J. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Creech Jones, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Gordon.

The Hon. Myrtle Kincaid, Mrs. Mary Louisa Kinchard, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kinchard, Lord and Lady Knolly, Sir Harta and Lady Lindsay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur and Lady Longueville, Sir Jocelyn and Lady Lucas, Lord and Lady MacGowan, Sir Robert and Lady Macleod, and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Professor and Mrs. B. M. Stewart, Sir Alexander Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McNeil, Sir Charles Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, the Marquis and Marchioness del Moral, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Moore, Captain and Mrs. H. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Murray, Captain and Mrs. N. C. O'Garra, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. O'Byrne, Sir Frederick and Lady Handley, the British Legation Ambassador and the Duchess of Palmella, Sir Harry and Lady Pent, Brigadier and Mrs. W. C. Phelan, Colonel Charles Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pennington.

Brigadier and Mrs. Pennington, and Mrs. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Robson, Sir Cecil and Lady Ross, Lord and Lady Rydes, Lord and Lady Strathairn, Captain and Mrs. E. S. Stuart, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. S. Stewart, General Sir Eric and Lady Sikes, Lady Sikes and Mrs. S. H. Taylor, Sir John and Lady Thomas, Sir Shepton and Lady Thomas, Sir Vernon Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tait, Lord and Lady Trevesgar, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, Lady Tweedmouth, Mr. T. C. Walker, Brigadier and Mrs. J. W. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grenfell Williams, Captain and Mrs. E. G. Wilson, Lord and Lady Tadder, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Waddell.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include—

Mr. A. M. Elliot, Messrs. E. V. Carpenter, C. E. Fox, J. A. Gibson, Harvey Kemp, E. Leach, E. Harvie, J. J. McCreath, R. L. C. Howes, W. S. Leitch, K. A. B. Martin (Jr.), and Dr. S. O'Hanlon, S. A. R. & H.—Messrs. G. M. Curtis, I. F. Higgins, and I. P. Stevenson.

Military Authorities.—Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Bagshaw, Commander Fox Pitt and A. A. Carnell, G. C. R. Clay, D. W. Gordon, W. H. Gwynne, B. Crawford, F. C. Finch, P. M. D. Mahony, G. W. Oliver, H. S. Palmer, T. J. Platt, G. G. C. Riddell, and C. G. Scott.

Naval Authorities.—Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Watson, and Mr. B. F. Watson.

Township Officers.—Messrs. C. E. F. Cleland, E. J. Hayshe, R. Jones, E. B. Brown, W. Matthews, and A. J. Thompson. **Public Works.**—Messrs. A. F. G. Harmer and A. Young.

Zookeepers.—The Hon. A. P. Hill, continuing Bruce, Mr. H. B. Nichol, and G. S. Swainson.

A mobile service of Native men has been started by the Government in the capital city of southern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Mr. H. G. ("Ropesoles") Jones Long Service in Eastern Africa

MR. HUGH GERALD ("Ropesoles") JONES, M.C., died some time ago in southern Tanganyika at the age of 60, after more than 49 years in the Rhodesias and East Africa, throughout which territories he had many friends and a host of admirers. Indeed, few men in Tanganyika in the past 30 years have inspired and held the affection of so many others, including those generations his junior. Until the outbreak of the recent war, at any rate, almost every English-speaking European in the Territory had heard of the exploits of "Ropesoles" Jones.

Born at Fitz Roy, Salop, the third son of the late Rev. E. Humphrey Jones, he left England at the end of 1898 for Southern Rhodesia to join the British South Africa Police, a corps which has produced so many African administrators. On leaving the B.S.A.P. he followed many of his friends into the service of the Chartered Company, first in the customs in Umtali and then at Feira, whence he gravitated into the administrative branch in Northern Rhodesia. Feira, reputed to be the hottest station in Central Africa, was his post for more than four years, though it was quite normal for an exchange to be made after a matter of months. Hence he went to Sesheke, on to Kazungula, in the same line, and then to a liaison appointment in the Orange Free State, before he then went to Feira, near what is now known as Mandum on the Great North Road.

Feira was only half a mile from the frontier with German East Africa, so when war broke out in August, 1914, he was in the front line. Ordered by telegram to retire to Kasama with his archives and specie, he wired back: "Cannot this order be rescinded as am strongly entrenched with my Native police, and such action would save British prestige in eyes of local Natives?" Though his armed retainers numbered fewer than a dozen and his fortifications consisted of shallow trenches round his boma, encircled by a few strands of barbed wire, he was allowed to remain.

Realizing that attack was the best form of defence, he frequently led foraging expeditions with his tiny force into enemy territory, the result being that the double company of German askari at Tukuyu never descended upon him, the Germans being satisfied that he was far too strong for them! Consequently he remained unmolested for months, until his troops arrived from the South to safeguard the frontier.

When salting forth to welcome this force, he was challenged by a Native picket, who refused to allow him to proceed. His African N.C.O. indignantly explained that he was by the name of "byalla Joni," by the name of the owner of the area, for the Natives in that part of Northern Rhodesia at the time fully believed that Jones had started hostilities; the picket, duly impressed, let him pass.

When General Sir Edward Molyneux arrived to take command of the troops in Northern Rhodesia and Northern Tanganyika, Jones joined his staff as an intelligence officer, and took part in all the important actions of Colonel Murray's column until Iringa was captured in 1916. They he reverted to civil duties as the first permanent station at that station, where he continued to serve until 1920.

Then, one of his old friends, Cunnings and Lump, having discovered a quantity of gold on the Lupa, Jones resigned to join them as the third of the pioneers on the diggings. At one time he held the record nugget for the area, one of 55 ounces.

He selected the site of Mboya at Mbeya, built the first house there, and constructed the first aerodrome. On the estate some 20 miles away which he later acquired, he planted the first coffee in the locality, and one season secured a higher price on the London market for his produce than any other coffee grower anywhere in East Africa. It used to be said by the diggers that Mboya should have been called Jonesville. It is fitting that he should have been buried there.

He retired to the Seychelles in 1937, but on the outbreak of war two years later hurried back to Dar Es Salaam to join up, and was delighted at being accepted for the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force. He had served in the South African War as a corporal, finished the 1914-18 war as a major, and in 1939 found himself a petty officer. Chad in his "summer teens," with a breast full of ribbons (starting with the Military Cross he had won in the "German East," campaign, he was described as "looking like an admiral, quite wrong").

Many were the tales told about him from B.S.A.P. days onwards. He was a born raconteur himself, and could draw on a well-stored "memory" of an earlier Africa era.

Why "Ropesoles"? The sobriquet arose from the fact that, while stationed in Feira, after having been years in wear out a pair of ropesoles shoes which had cost his friends were then regularly advertised in an English magazine, he wrote ordering another pair, and having nothing better to suggest himself by sending to the manufacturers, a witty epigram in praise of their product. For years afterwards they used it as an advertisement in the magazine as "an unsolicited testimonial from H. G. J.", who was therefore dubbed "Ropesoles" by his friends. The name stuck wherever he went, and he was so known until his death.

During the last two years he had been experimenting on his plantation near Mbeya, with the growing and distillation of oil from machoil plants imported from the Seychelles. He was also growing *Cucurbitus chinensis* for essential oil, and experimenting with the distillation of oil from a wild plant which grows copiously in the neighbourhood, and is known locally as "Mungu".

He was another of the old timers, one who will long be remembered in Tanganyika. He was a brother of Mr. S. B. Jones, for many years in the Colonial Service in the Territory, and now living in the Seychelles.

Sir John Shute

WITH DEEP REGRET we learn of the death of his home in Chelsea of COLONEL SIR JOHN SHUTE, C.M.G., D.S.O., who only recently returned from East Africa, where he had had interests, especially in cotton, for many years.

For many years a member of the Council for the Eastern Division of a Department of the Executive of the Joint East and Central African Board.

A notice will appear in our next issue.

Mrs. A. Cope-Christie

MRS. ADA COPE-CHRISTIE, one of the Southern Rhodesia's oldest spinners, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 78, was born Cape Town from England in 1885 to marry a spinners' agent, who shortly afterwards went to competition for a stock exchange building in Fort Salisbury. Mrs. Cope-Christie had travelled as far north as Mafeking when they heard of the Marabeta rebellion, and that the coach would not proceed beyond Bellwary, so they returned to Cape Town and took ship to Durban, only to learn of unrest among the Mafeking. Mrs. Cope-Christie sent her wife

to England and himself reached Salisbury in May, 1896. She joined him soon after the rebellion, had taken a great interest in the founding and conduct of the women's institute movement in Rhodesia, and was widely and affectionately known for her genial personality and kindness.

COLONEL JOHN WHEELER COLLINGTON, late The Gloucestershire Regiment, has died in Nairobi.

Mrs. ALFRED LITTLETON who has died in London was the widow of a former Secretary of State for the Colonies (1903-05).

DR. PAUL GROAG, chief accountant of the Kenya Farmers' Association, was killed while riding at Rongai a few days ago. An Austrian by birth, he had been in Kenya for about 10 years. He leaves a widow and two children.

MR. NOEL BUXTON, who died in London at the beginning of this week at the age of 79, was Minister of Agriculture in the Labour administrations of 1923-24 and 1924-30. He was a Liberal member of the House of Commons in 1907-8 and 1910-13, and then a Labour member from 1922 to 1930. In 1932, when joint chairman of the Anti-Slavery and Oppresses Protection Society, he visited Ethiopia at the invitation of the Emperor.

MR. HERBERT RICHARD GRANT, who has died at his home in Sussex at the age of 65 years after a prolonged illness, had since 1926 been a Director of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., joining the company at the end of the 1914-18 war, through whom he served in the Army, he visited Tanganyika in 1921. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was seconded to the Hemp Control as assistant controller at the request of the Ministry of Supply. In the hemp trade he had earned the esteem and liking of all with whom he came into contact.

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Ignorance and Arrogance

Criticism Condemned by Sir Alfred Vincent

USE OF THE PLATFORM of the United Nations to attack British Colonial administration was roundly condemned in the East African Central Assembly a few days ago by Sir ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the non-official members, who said, *inter alia*:

"I must refer to the attacks which have been made in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on British administration of the territories they administer, and in particular to the criticism of the creation of this Assembly which was set up strictly in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter. These attacks have been rightly condemned by most of the principal newspapers of the world.

"This criticism is not surprising, as evidenced by the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his speech in Reading, reproduced in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of August 19 in an article headed 'Non-success and Late Success'. It was as follows:

"When Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke in Reading recently, he referred to his bitter experience at Lake Success and to the manoeuvring of the Trusteeship Council, which was the chief concern of a number of members intrinsically interested in the welfare, but of people purely respectable, of the world's powers. He commented: 'There is a genuine concern of manoeuvring power politics and backbiting intrigue. Instead of being primarily concerned with the welfare of the Colonial peoples, there is a bargaining attitude on the basis of: "If you give me your vote, you shall have mine, and because of Powers banging up on others, the United Nations have often failed to agree on the one obvious and satisfactory solution of a problem."

Mr. Creech Jones's Disappointment

This is a very honest and outspoken opinion of one who had at the outset supreme confidence in the ability of the United Nations Organization, and to give such an opinion so soon after the organization has begun working, as a result of his personal experience, must have occasioned him the most bitter disappointment.

"The Budget and the report before us to-day are part of the answer to this unfair criticism, and I am certain that the endeavours of the members of this Assembly in the future on behalf of the whole of the inhabitants of these territories will confound this pretence of "blissful" ignorance, combined with miscellaneous arrogance on the part of certain members of the Trusteeship Council and the United Nations Organization." The policy of those members appears to be one of spurious determination to cause chaos in

Africa and the ultimate destruction of peace and good will amongst the African peoples.

The members of this Assembly will not allow such influences, which are now creating wholesale misery and strife among many nations of the world, to cause us to waver in our determination to consolidate and advance the interests of the people of these territories, and to go forward in the good spirit which has been evidenced amongst all members since this Assembly was created.

Neither in his speech, Sir Alfred Vincent had said:—
"The future was never so unpredictable. Economic influences so such have almost entirely disappeared and been replaced for the most part with political expedients of short-term policy nature. A day of reckoning and readjustment must come. It will come as a result of world conditions over which we in these territories will have little or no control, and have to face that fact. Mr. Bouwer, who is unable to be here to-day, asked me to say how sincerely he associates himself with this note of caution."

Organizing Common Services

We are fortunate in having associated with us in this Assembly the splendid organization of the East African Railways, which have played so notable a part in the development of these territories, and whose magnificent achievements during the war years were outstanding in the world's history.

Now we shall have the opportunity of organizing the other common services of these territories, whether they are self-contained or otherwise, on business lines for the benefit of the territories which we have the honor to serve. I am certain that no member will spare any effort in striving to secure a high state of efficiency. As has been remarked by the Hon. Member, there is in this regard evidence of our determination to do so, and this may be seen in the fact that a certain amount of business, such as the postal service, for the increase in the staff of the income tax administration, will be requiring thousands to save hundreds of thousands which otherwise would be irretrievably lost.

Agricultural Policy

PROFESSOR SIR FRANK EGGLETON, Draper's Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, and vice-chairman of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia, who left the colony recently after an 11-week tour, said that although he had not completed his report, sections dealing with the immediate problems of agricultural development had been written and handed to the Commission. They concerned the organization of research services and food production during the next five years. The wider issue of recommending an agricultural policy for long-term future development was out of the question in so short a time. "I have tried to go into it exhaustively," said Sir Frank, "but there is need for statistics, and it takes time to ponder. It is no good being in a hurry about the more distant things. In England we take the view that there is no such thing as a final policy; it must be evolved. But sound principles should endure for all time, and the principles of policy require prolonged consideration."

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MOMBASA
KAMPALA

DAR ES SALAM
TANGA, CHINYA

From the King's Speech

THE KING'S SPEECH on the prorogation of Parliament on Monday contained the following passages:

My Government have continued to press ahead with the economic development of the Colonial territories in order to provide a firm foundation for the social and political advancement of the Colonial peoples, and to increase the world supply of essential foodstuffs and raw materials.

I have given assent to constitutional instruments designed to facilitate the operation of essential common services in the East African territories.

I note with satisfaction the measures taken by the Governor-General of the Sudan for the setting up of a territorial Executive Council and an elected Legislative Assembly as a first step towards self-government, and I regret that the Egyptian Government have so far felt unable to join in assisting this advance.

Wages and Employment Boards

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT BOARDS may be appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia under a new ordinance recently published. The boards will have power to determine minimum rates of wages and overtime, hours and conditions of work, minimum holidays with pay, and minimum deductions by employers for costs of food and housing. The provisions may apply to any district or any workers or groups of workers in any occupation for which the Governor regards as appropriate.

Each board will consist of a chairman, one person representing the interests of employers, and one representing the workers (but not directly connected with the relevant occupation), and any additional and equal number of representatives of employers and workers in the relevant occupation. Recommendations by any board will be notified to the senior industrial officer, and published in the Gazette. Appeals may then be made within 21 days of the date of publication. Employers failing to comply with the new conditions will be liable to a fine not exceeding £20 in respect of each offence plus £5 for each day the offence is continued after conviction.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week:

- Khartoum**—Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Harshie.
- Freetown**—Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. J. Hunter, Miss M. Lovegrove, Mr. J. Hard, Mr. Macartney-Nairn, Mrs. MacRafferty, Mr. G. Marcol, Mr. Owen, Dr. Fair.
- Nairobi**—Mrs. Annable, Mr. and Mrs. Bailow, Mrs. Bevan, Mr. A. Burt, Mrs. B. E. Dean, Mrs. E. Deane, Mrs. E. Gould, Mrs. G. M. Hall, Mrs. Keegan, Mr. O'Toole, Bishop G. E. Stuart, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. J. F. Ward.
- Nairobi**—Mr. A. G. Brown, Mr. E. G. Bruton, Mrs. J. Carver, Mr. L. W. Cole, Mr. G. C. O'Leary, Flying Officer Edwards, Mr. L. T. Erin, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. G. F. W. Forrest, Col. Kerin, Mr. F. Leysner, Mrs. Liddford, Mr. and Mrs. MacWalt, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. K. Sanderson, Mr. G. Upjohn, Miss R. Williams, Mr. J. A. Worledge.
- Dar es Salaam**—Mr. W. J. Alderman, Mr. J. Bradley, Mrs. H. F. Bahr, Mr. Cameron, Mr. H. R. Connachie, Misses J. Christensen, Mr. R. S. Collins, Mr. J. W. Dewitt, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. G. F. Gale, Mr. E. Gordon, Mrs. H. Gordon, Mr. Gunzthard (from Nairobi), Mr. R. C. Larrard, Mr. R. Kendall, Mr. N. Kirk, Mr. Lobb, Mr. J. S. Lohman, Mr. R. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. G. O'Brien, Mr. J. P. O'Connell, Mr. A. Wainman, Mr. Warner, Mr. V. R. Waters, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. R. Woodhouse.
- Victoria Falls**—Mr. R. Hallmes, Mr. Cooley, Mrs. H. M. Fawcett, Mr. T. B. H. Brien, Squadron Leader Pepper, Mr. Pickett, Squadron Leader D. H. Shaw, Mrs. South, Mr. R. G. Waldschütz, Miss Whitburn, Mrs. Whittaker.

On Sunday next a Bazaar of British commemorative service will be held in the grounds of Government House, Nairobi, instead of in the Cathedral of the Highlands, as in recent years. The Governor has issued an open invitation to members of all races to attend.

S. Rhodesia's National Income

Rise of 23% in Five Years

THE NATIONAL INCOME of Southern Rhodesia is the subject of special articles published recently in the Colony's *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*. These show that the latest estimate of the national income is £52,000,000, compared with £30,800,000 in 1942, and £42,700,000 (provisional) in 1946. The aggregate national income is put at £57,500,000, but from this amount are deducted the items of net dividends remitted abroad (£4,300,000) and transfer incomes, such as Government grants, pensions, etc. (£2,200,000).

The proportionate shares of European and African incomes during 1946 were £32,500,000 and £10,100,000 respectively, but no division has yet been recorded for last year.

Net national income at market price (national income plus indirect taxes but minus subsidies) is assessed for last year at £53,800,000 compared with £45,300,000 in 1946. From this amount is deducted £74,900,000 as income generated by receipts from abroad, leaving £28,400,000 as the total income generated by expenditure at home, an increase of approximately 16% over the 1946 figure.

European Income

A detailed summary shows that total European incomes in 1946 included £10,692,800 in incomes of £720 a year or less, £8,346,000 in incomes of £720 to £915, £25,226,000 in incomes over £720 a year, £3,834,000 in salaries and incomes of Government employees (including military and £2,000,000 in incomes of small traders, farmers, miners, etc.) net paying income tax, £1,361,000 railway salaries and wages, and overseas dividends received, £790,000.

Total Native incomes for the same year included £6,500,000 in wages, plus £4,035,000 wages for domestic servants, £436,000 for Government employees, and £261,000 for railway employees, £1,300,000 for Native producers, £437,000 earnings of independent artisans, £14,000 Government social welfare payments, and £6,000 pension to Native chiefs.

The proportionate shares of the national income between earnings from labour and property were: labour, £32,834,000, property, £43,122,000. The ratio has remained fairly steady for the last six years.

The total home investment in 1946 was financed by £4,800,000 of Rhodesian savings and £1,400,000 borrowed from abroad. In 1947 the total investment rose to £17,500,000, of which £13,700,000 represented capital from abroad, and £3,800,000 Rhodesian savings. Personal savings and undistributed profits, which totalled £3,700,000 in 1946, were estimated at £4,000,000 last year.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, £85,000,000 in 1946, rose to approximately £43,500,000 last year.

African Employment

EARNINGS of African labourers in cash and kind have been estimated by the East African Statistical Department at £8,500,000 per annum. Returns indicate that there has been an increase of 10% in the number of Africans employed last year in comparison with 1946, and a 35% increase in the cash wage bill. In public services there was a rise of 18% in the number of employees and 36% in their earnings; in agriculture the respective figures are 8% and 30%. Of the annual wage total it is estimated that 28% was paid by private industry in 1947, compared with 34% by agriculture, and 28% by public services.

Wrong Values

WE CONFIDENTIALLY SPEAK of Makerere College as the top of the African's education ladder, and so in a sense it is, but it is surely wrong if in using such phrases, we give the impression that those who have been granted the particular gifts or the opportunity for following that course are in any way superior beings to those who are skilled at burning bricks and building, or at knowing how rightly to use a piece of land with the best results. The Bishop of Zanzibar

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Race Relations in Central Africa

General de Guingand's Views

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, Chief of Staff to Field-Marshal Montgomery of the Eighth Army and the 21st Army Group, who has been resident in Southern Rhodesia for the past two years, and who served with the King's African Rifles in Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory from 1926 to 1931, has contributed an outspoken article on race relations to the Rhodesian Graphic.

He writes, (in part)

The amalgamation or fusion of Southern and Northern Rhodesia is now economically justified, and the incorporation of Nyasaland into this group is most desirable. Here we would have a representative cross-section of Africa's problems for solution. Southern Rhodesia with its comparatively large European population, Northern Rhodesia with its great differences of activities from the European-dominated Copperbelt to the independent State of Barotseland, Nyasaland, where Europeans are few and where there is a lack of minerals and industrial activity. These countries should be joined into an independent political group.

Must not be Influenced by Fools

The advancement of African must needs be gradual. We must feel our way, and it is most important that we are not influenced by the freak who shows a capacity for development far ahead of his fellow-men. On the other hand, it is important that the African is made to feel that he has a say in his own future, and the co-operation of those who have progressed sufficiently must be our aim.

But if the African wishes to be assisted in his development, he must accept the normal demands made upon the individual in a civilized society. He cannot have it both ways. The state of affairs whereby it is possible for him to work for six months or a year and then live a life of comparative idleness for a similar period must be changed. Women must also contribute. But such development cannot be brought in overnight.

There must also be a very big change in the outlook of the European towards the African worker. The vice of supervisors, theory cannot be upheld in practice. Morally and economically it cannot be justified. The African is already fitted to do many jobs that he is prevented from undertaking, and the improvement of technical education will increase his usefulness. I understand that the fear held by many white farmers, the white man being ousted from his job by the lower-paid African, in Southern Rhodesia will not be able to compete with his neighbours if such a contingency were this policy.

African Conscious of Potentialities

The African is already conscious of his potential ability and usefulness, and sees what opportunities are being given him elsewhere, e.g., the Congo, Tanganyika, and the West Coast. The continuance of such an attitude must merely give temporary security for the white man, but must mean certain disaster for his children.

Teaching the African to use his hands is far more important than to try and make him a politician or scholar in one generation. We should aim at seeing that the African is better fed and that his health is improved. This will mean a greater capacity for work. Education, particularly of the manual and technical type, should be increased. There is also the need of broad-mindedness so that he may give his family close to his place of work, instead of the present system of teacher compounds.

All this must take time, but it is serious to delay matters much longer. The frustration of minds among the Africans will be necessary otherwise we are in aspect a repetition of the type of strike that the Colony has recently experienced. Considerations should be given, however, to the education and selection of responsible Native sports leaders.

Any policy other than a liberal one towards the African is defeatist, basically cowardly in conception, and short-termed in its application. It is tremendously important that the leaders in Africa should get together to discuss the urgent problem of race relationships.

Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds

Official Production Summary

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY of the production, trade, and consumption figures for oils and oil seeds over the period 1937-46 has been compiled by the Commonwealth Economic Committee and published at 5s. by H.M. Stationery Office.

Production of the main oilseed crops in the world's principal producing countries in 1946 amounted to 11,941,000 tons, compared with 14,455,000 tons in 1945 and an average of 13,378,000 tons for the years 1934-37.

Groundnuts accounted for 2,640,000 tons of the 1946 total, 250 beans for 2,007,000 tons, cottonseed for 1,812,000, rapeseed for 1,392,000, linseed for 901,000 and coconuts for 706,000 tons. The respective quantities exported were 329,000, 121,000, 40,000, 200, 243,000, and 544,000 tons.

British East African production in 1946 was 35,000 tons, against 40,000 tons in the previous year, and 65,000 tons for average for 1934-38; the respective figures for the Sudan were 35,000, 49,000, and 40,000 tons. The Commonwealth as a unit had an export balance of 867,000 tons of groundnuts in 1938, but is shown with an import balance of 96,000 tons in 1946.

Increased Area under Groundnuts

The area under groundnuts in 1946 was estimated at 21,200,000 acres, of which Uganda had 37,000 and the Sudan 43,000 acres. The respective figures for 1945 and 1937 were 19,950,000, 153,000, and 4,000 acres. Production of unshelled nuts in 1946 (with that of 1937 in brackets) was a total of 8,303,000 (9,540,000) tons, of which the Sudan accounted for 4,100 (8,000) tons and in which Tanganyika and Uganda are shown as having marketed 1,000 (30,000) tons and 9,000 (1,000) tons respectively.

The price of groundnuts in Africa spectacular rise over the period as will be seen from the following figures: October, 1939, £29 10s. per ton; February, 1941, £35 10s.; October, 1942, £44; September, 1943, £58 10s.; December, 1946, £82; and April, 1947, £110.

Areas planted to cotton in 1946, yet to be estimated at 55,500,000 acres, including 1,300,000 in Uganda, 400,000 in the Sudan, and 200,000 in Tanganyika, compared with 91,700,000, 1,800,000, 400,000, and 300,000 acres respectively in the season 1937-38. Production of cottonseed in the same comparison was 8,716,000 (15,782,000) tons in aggregate, 96,000 (166,000) tons for Uganda, 104,000 (425,000) tons for the Sudan, and 1,000 (2,900) tons for Tanganyika.

S. Rhodesia's General Election

THE FINAL TOTAL of NAMES on the roll for the Southern Rhodesian general election, which was held yesterday, was 47,840, compared with 37,142 in 1946.

Figures for individual constituencies were: Avondale, 1,962; Bulawayo Central, 1,658; Bulawayo District, 1,411; Bulawayo East, 2,100; Bulawayo North, 1,567; Bulawayo South, 1,657; Chamber, 1,206; Eastern, 1,495; Gatooma, 1,204; Gwelo, 1,694; Harare, 1,130; Highlands (Salisbury), 2,218; Hillside, 1,344; Komagodi, 1,730; Marandellas, 1,370; Mazoe, 1,267; Que, Que, 1,382; Rosetten (Bulawayo), 1,627; Salisbury Central, 1,623; Salisbury City, 1,722; Salisbury District, 2,076; Salisbury Gardens, 1,587; Salisbury North, 1,772; Salisbury South, 2,693; Selukwe, 1,400; Shabani, 1,651; Umtali, 1,914; Victoria, 1,436; Wankie, 1,519; Western, 939.

Proscribed for Subversion

THE GOVERNMENT of Nyanza has proscribed the Kipsigis Central Association because it had ample evidence that it was subversive to peace and good order. The official statement continues: "The Government has in its possession the oath of secrecy which the organizers of this society required of its members. The Kipsigis Local Native Council requested its suppression, and there is strong evidence indicating that the Kipsigis themselves regard the proscription with relief. Furthermore, the delegates of all the local Native councils of the Nyanza Province in their own motion on June 16 endorsed Government's action in regard to the Abobo rebellion, which is indistinguishable from the Kipsigis Central Association, and which was proscribed at the same time."



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Call for Youth Organization High Importance of Variety

Mr. A. S. HARRIS, a welfare worker in Northern Rhodesia and a member of the Censorship Board, said at a talk in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. —

"All is not well with our young men and women, either European or African. In Northern Rhodesia we have been trying for some years to get young Europeans interested in youth clubs, and complain bitterly that we can get only a few. It has worried me in my work as a welfare officer for Africans. Now I think I see the problem partly solved by the starting of a variety of youth organizations. I don't mean that I am going to start them because it is my job as a welfare officer, it is your job just as much as mine.

Africans are still in need of European leadership, and there are plenty of opportunities for young Europeans to give their active support to African youth organizations. You may ask why should you? Well, there is plenty of evidence that there are undesirable elements in the world who will only be resisted by their influence among young Africans; they are already at work in some African territories. So it is very desirable that we should encourage good youth organizations.

Africans Not Liable to Work

Most Europeans in Africa complain that Africans are not taught to work, and it was apparent from reports to the recent International Youth Conference in London that the same may be said about other countries. The report urged that schools should prepare young people for the life of work at all levels by a modern system of training in the dignity of all human tasks.

Africans will respond and work hard if they are able to see a purpose in the work they are doing. There is no doubt that money is becoming a primary objective in their lives, and they have little thought about their work as such. There is much we can do in helping young people when they leave school to make use of the knowledge they have gained and I have found with Africans that their weakness is not that they are unable to learn but in the application of what they have learned.

If we are going to convince Africans of the dignity of all human tasks, they must have apprenticeship. You will remember that this point was brought out particularly in the Daigleish Commission report.

When the position of women and girls, and the family relationship to work, was discussed in the Conference the African delegates were silent. As African women receive more education it is a subject that African men will have to consider seriously. I wonder if they would agree with the Commission's statement that young women and girls have the right to earn money for themselves for all human beings have the right to earn their livings, honestly and decently. I don't know many African men who would agree if this is applied to young married women.

Christian Married Life Essential

Among Africans the larger family group is breaking down, and the smaller unit of father, mother and their children must take its place. I have become more and more convinced during the 17 years I have lived with Africans that the soundest foundation for African society is Christian married life as we have known it in the civilized countries of the world.

Social security was discussed as a foundation of the improved society towards which the young people of the world are aspiring, but it may never be a substitute for education. It was recommended that all Governments should establish the following measures to form a basic minimum of social security: family allowances, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions.

It was the feeling of the conference that the resolutions should apply equally to all the young people of the world, regardless of their colour, creed or national origin.

An important recommendation for Africa was that mandatory powers make special provision to ensure that the social improvement which obtains in the Mother Country be extended to the Colonial territories, and that youth organizations be asked to interpose themselves in the extension of such social improvements.

Statements Worth Noting

"The triumphing of the wicked is short and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment." — Job 21.

"The key money racket is only one among hundreds of frauds in Kenya." — Mr. R. A. Campbell, Kenya magistrate.

"Work hard, conserve your soil, and avoid the evils of drink." — Mr. E. Mathu, an African M.P. in Kenya, addressing Natives of the Kamba tribe.

"Education goes on all your life, and the only thing to remember is not to be cleverer than everyone else." — Mr. H. S. Potter, Chief Secretary of Uganda.

"In some Colonies the drive for production for export has been so successful that it has endangered the production of food." — Mr. T. R. Breen.

"I am told that something like £600,000 is owed in Kenya by civil servants who have been unable to keep their heads above water." — Mr. Michael Blundell, M.P.

"The Colonial territories are a big store of the Empire, and agricultural shows are the shop windows in which goods are displayed." — Colonel Sir Ellis Robins.

"I was impressed during my tour with the possibilities of profitable investment in the Rhodesias." — Sir Edward Wilshaw, chairman of Cables Investment Trust, Ltd.

"The Research station in the Belgian Congo is a much bigger thing in relation to the economy of the Belgian Congo than anything we have in the African Colonies." — Sir Geoffrey Heyworth.

"I could have nothing to do with a Christian work of mercy which, while claiming to be run in the glory of God and for the training of the young in Christian citizenship, drew its funds from State-run and State-authorized lotteries." — The Rev. E. F. Rager, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

"What is the real cause of the present fantastic prices of land in Southern Rhodesia—prices which have no relationship at all to value? I do not know, but I have a shrewd suspicion that one cause at least is speculation, cashing in on the sudden growth of the Colony." — The Rev. J. Kennedy Giam.

"In times such as the present, one cannot close one's eyes and say 'it cannot happen here', because one has evidence from other countries that the birth of murder, rape, and arson comes from societies such as this." — Mr. A. G. Lowe, Crown counsel in Kenya, prosecuting the Garissa branch of the Somali Youth League.

"The sense of responsibility by which the British people work wholeheartedly at their jobs must be cultivated by the African in Kenya. No one in England sits down doing nothing. Every minute seems to count. People must realize that time does not come back." — Mr. David Waruhiu, an African studying local government in this country.

"The only certain way of safeguarding our future so long as we remain a large food importing country is to develop our Colonial territories, particularly the underpopulated African Colonies, where the increase in population which would follow the control of disease and the increase of food supply would open fresh markets for international trade." — Sir Henry Traard.

Rhodesian Roads

THE URGENT NECESSITY of a large road construction programme in Southern Rhodesia, as emphasized in the latest annual report of the Colony's chief road engineer, who writes that the ever-increasing volume of traffic makes it most difficult to keep existing roads in trafficable condition. New bitumen surfacing of 35 miles of roads was completed during 1947, and resurfacing was carried out on 319 miles. The total mileage of strips and bitumen mats now amounts to 2,323 miles.

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East African Service Appointments

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service include the following:

Mr. J. E. Attenborough, from Palestine, to be Director of Education, Tanganyika; Mr. I. D. A. Burton, from Palestine, to be administrative officer, Kenya; Miss M. O. C. Bosthran, from Palestine, to be matron-in-charge, Uganda; Mr. G. Crawford, marine engineer, to be senior marine engineer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. Hudson, district locomotive superintendent, to be works superintendent, K.U.R. 2; Mr. J. G. M. King, agricultural officer, Tanganyika, to be Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Bulawayo; Mr. S. A. Lodge, from Malaya, to be assistant superintendent of police, Uganda; Mr. K. A. Nicholson, assistant chief secretary, to be Economic Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. Phillips, superintendent of prisons, to be deputy commissioner of prisons, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. S. Pugh, senior veterinary research officer, to be chief veterinary research officer, Kenya; Dr. A. B. Raper, medical officer, to be senior pathologist, Uganda; Mr. T. A. Slater, and Mr. H. D. Stevenson, chief inspectors, to be assistant superintendents of police, Kenya; Miss M. M. D. Thomson, assistant mistress, to be wynn, education officer, Kenya; Mr. H. Tyler, chief inspector, to be assistant superintendent of police, Kenya; and Mr. J. O. Wolstenholme, shoe-grading officer, to be livestock officer, Tanganyika.

First appointments include:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: British Somaliland—Mr. P. A. de F. Beatty, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. H. R. Davies, Tanganyika; Mr. G. A. Carpenter and Mr. J. Woodgate, Uganda; Mr. P. A. Oyre and Mr. A. D. Gray.
EDUCATION OFFICERS: Kenya—Mr. B. K. Jennings, Northern Rhodesia—J. P. Robinson, Tanganyika—Miss J. P. Burt.
ENGINEERS: Kenya—Mrs. H. G. Robertson and Mr. E. S. Strongman, Uganda; Mr. K. W. Bayly.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: Tanganyika—Dr. A. G. P. Haines, Uganda; Dr. T. Crisp.
MISCELLANEOUS: Northern Rhodesia—Miss E. P. Causen and Miss P. M. Murray, Nyasaland—Miss M. V. Blackwood, Tanganyika—Miss D. M. Battye, Miss K. L. Codd, Miss E. M. Hodges, Miss A. G. Griffiths, Miss E. F. Hood, and Miss B. Watson, Uganda—Miss J. Hillis, Miss D. E. Martin, and Miss P. M. Snow.
MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. H. P. Britten, dental officer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. R. Brown, local Government officer, Northern Rhodesia; Mrs. A. J. Griffiths, temporary forest officer, Zanzibar; Mr. K. S. King, assistant architect, Kenya; Mr. E. R. McCready, resident magistrate, Kenya; Mr. E. S. Porter, agricultural officer, Kenya; and Mr. C. W. K. Potts, welfare officer, Uganda.

Groundnut Police

SIXTY-THREE men employed on the groundnut scheme in the Kongwa district of Tanganyika have been enrolled as special constables by the district commissioner. The Tanganyika Auxiliary Police, the uniformed force of the Overseas Food Corporation, for which recruiting will start shortly, will eventually have a strength of 800 to 1,000, and will be mainly officered by Africans, but there will be a senior European official in each of the development areas and overall command will be in the hands of a chief officer appointed by the board.

Kenya's Extinct Apes

PROFESSOR E. L. GROS-CLARK, of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the British Association in Brighton, has written a paper of particular interest attaches to the discovery of limb bones of the fossiliferous sites in the Kavirondo Gulf of Lake Victoria, because knowledge of the extinct apes has previously been practically confined to jaws and teeth. Bones recently discovered by the British Kenya Miocene Expedition included the shaft of a humerus, fragments of clavicle, an almost complete arm, and some ankle bones, all evidently belonging to one of the large apes, and similar in general dimensions to those of the chimpanzee, though with significant differences, particularly in the slender proportions of the shafts of the long bones. Those early Miocene apes were apparently lightly built creatures which had not become specialized for a completely arboreal existence, in strong contrast with modern anthropoid apes, they could run and leap with considerable agility. The discovery has, he said, an important bearing on the problem of human evolution, and more material was expected from the expedition.

East African Immigration

IMMIGRANTS into Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika by all routes, during the first quarter of this year numbered 14,774, of whom 11,676 entered Kenya, showing increases of 1,252 and 1,517 respectively compared with the same period in 1947. Kenya claimed 3,493 permanent immigrants, 1,519 Europeans, 1,061 from the U.K., and 1,579 Indians. There were 3,362 temporary visitors, an increase of 37%, of whom 29 (10) were Americans. Fifty-six of the European immigrants engaged in farming, 11 in public administration, 10 in professions, and 837, including women and children, are not gainfully employed. Among the Asians 98 were carpenters, 91 builders, and 1,303 not gainfully employed. Emigrants numbered 880, of whom 540 were Europeans and 169 Indians.

Good Neighbour Policy

APPRECIATION of Southern Rhodesia's action in supplying maize on loan to Mozambique is shown in the following paragraph from *Portugal*, the organ of the National Secretariat of Information:—

The good neighbour policy between Portuguese Colonies and the foreign possessions adjacent to them is demonstrated in a recent episode. In central Mozambique the maize crop was very poor, and in order to ensure that the Native population should be fed, the Southern Rhodesian Government loaned to Mozambique sufficient maize till the next harvest. The Government of Mozambique will pay back the loan in kind. Such an example of friendly understanding is indeed worth quoting in times like this when such gestures are becoming increasingly rare.

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BRIEF

last two months. The number of...
 The number of...
 Farmers'...
 12 and 13...
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A freak rhino... and weighing two pounds was found... of the hind leg of a rhinoceros shot by a game ranger in Kenya.

The Khartoum police are investigating a case of forged petrol coupons which are thought to have been printed on the same machine as the genuine issue.

Large-scale vaccination schemes have been carried out in Southern Rhodesia following an outbreak of smallpox in Bulawayo, from which one European child has died.

About 150 acres of groundnuts have been planted experimentally in the Kerjo Valley of Kenya by the Kandy Utilization and Settlement Board. The crop promises well.

A correspondent in the *Rhodesia Chronicle* revealed recently that there is another Rhodesia in England. It is a tiny mining village near Workop, in Nottinghamshire.

The strike which started among dock labourers in Zanzibar on August 20, and later spread to other African labour, ended last Saturday, three days after the Sultan had issued a decree declaring a state of emergency.

Nairobi Council's Surplus

A surplus of £5,276 is shown in the accounts of Nairobi Municipal Council for 1947, compared with £12,785 in 1946. Expenditure last year amounted to £206,686 and revenue to £211,962, compared with respective estimates of £120,856 and £165,120.

Chief Jonathan Baraza, of Mochi Kavirondo, and some of his friends have formed a company to operate a cream separator. His wife, who is equally progressive, has started spinning and weaving classes for the women of the district, with herself as instructress.

The immediate establishment of a fire brigade in Umtali has been recommended by the public works committee of the town council. Mr. C. E. H. Marsden, who was recently appointed chief fire officer, was a company officer in the National Fire Service during the air attacks on Britain.

The Government of Kenya recently discovered that the... officer in charge of a prison... photographs and fingerprints of a criminal prisoner to be taken. That oversight is corrected in a new Prisons Bill which will bring the law into line with modern requirements.

An attractive site of 20 acres in Tanja has been offered to the trustees of the Sir William Lisle Memorial Fund, and Mr. A. D. Connell has been engaged to design the buildings for the memorial hall and offices. The land lies between the Government hospital and the bathing beach, north of the road to Ras Kazope.

Non-Racial Cultural Centre

Progress has been made with the plans for a non-racial cultural centre in Nairobi by a committee appointed by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, under the chairmanship of Sir Godfrey Rhodes. A free grant of land has been made by Government, and provisional designs for the buildings drawn up by Mrs. Eugene Hughes.

Railway fares and rates in Southern Rhodesia will have to go up if the increase in working costs continues, said Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, in a recent speech. The railways had a unique record in not having raised charges generally since 1939, but higher costs must be met by increased revenue, mainly through movement of more traffic.

That broadcasting in Southern Rhodesia should be removed from departmental control and placed under a broadcasting authority has been recommended by a Select Committee of Parliament, which suggests also as a means of revenue the possibility of commercial broadcasting at certain times in the form of sponsored programmes should be investigated. An increase in licence fees from £1 to 30s. a year is recommended.

A "Southern Rhodesian Service Medal" will be issued to members of the Colony's Defence Forces who are not entitled to any existing campaign star or medal for service in the recent war. The King has approved the issue of this medal, which will bear the crowned effigy of the sovereign on the obverse and the Colony's coat of arms, together with the words "For service in Southern Rhodesia, 1939-45" on the reverse. The ribbon will be dark green with red edges and a narrow black stripe on either side.

The United Kingdom delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations to be held in Paris later this month will for the first time include as an alternate delegate a man engaged in public life within the Colonial Empire, namely, Mr. G. H. Adams, a Native member of the Executive Committee of Barbados, and leader in its Assembly. He is a lawyer and a Socialist, and is expected to define the attitude of the members of the British Colonies. Other persons made the mission and other delegates to the United Nations.

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Baby Elephant as a Pet

CHARLES GROSSE gave an interesting talk in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on African pets. Referring to a baby elephant which he kept in Uganda for rather more than a year, he said—

"At the time I met him he was about eight months old, and lumbered around in and out of the house with unfiring energy and overwhelming curiosity. He was very well house-trained, and he used to stand at the table at meal-times, his tiny trunk questioning dinner and you, stroking and blowing moistly at first one neck and then the other, as he blamed us in turn for a hand-out."

"He was forbidden to touch anything on the table, but when he thought he had 'sifted into a mood of warm sentiment, he would stick out his little trunk, and, with the utmost tip, gently stroke the grapes or bananas in the centre dish. If I glanced at him when he was thus engaged, he would positively squint in his efforts to watch both of us at once."

"His greatest joy was his bath in a shallow dam that fed the coffee factory. My Natives had constructed a mud-dike for him down the bank. He was most appreciative, and spent long hours on it, with unflagging amusement. One would find him playing all by himself, but he did like an audience, and was waiting in his enclosures—"

"He would try that slide, all ways—frontwards, backwards, sideways, standing up, sitting down, or on his back, all arms and legs, as to speak, hanging, you might almost say, until the tears ran down his face. If one method got a round of applause, he would try the same one again—just showing off."

"He didn't mind his audience drifting away in ones and twos, but if they made a massed move, he would be out of the pool and fussing round, like an usher at a wedding, trying to muster them back, with pullings and pullings, and inignant squeals and protests."

"After the bath, the next thrill, in order of popularity, was his walk. He was quite fearless, but when he was not prospecting from side to side, investigating this and that, he liked the personal contact and would pad along behind me for miles, with the tip of his trunk tucked into my belt, or even in the crook of my elbow, expressing his satisfaction of things with crooning grumbles of content."

Enormous Beef Wastage

AN ENORMOUS WASTAGE of beef caused by the indiscriminate slaughter of cows is mentioned in the latest annual report of the chief veterinary surgeon in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. P. B. Boston, who draws attention to a heavy loss to the country that would easily have been saved. Veterinary officers in Salisbury and Bulawayo reported on the large number of cattle condemned for inspection as compared with disease: in Salisbury the figures were 2,181 against 379, and in Bulawayo, 941 against 100. A large percentage wore cows heavy in calf, and the dressed weight should have been approximately 500 lb. each, the overall loss was 900,000 lb. weight of beef.

Pensions for Ministers

THE PARLIAMENTS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA recently passed a Bill to give a Bill which provides pensions for Ministers who have held office for a minimum period of five years. A Prime Minister would receive a pension of £1,250 for that period of service, and a maximum of £2,500 for longer service, and his widow would receive £250 and £600 respectively. Other Ministers would receive £1,125 after nine years or £1,250 as a maximum, and the respective sums receivable by a widow would be £350 and £500.

Rhodesian Town Planning

TOWN PLANNING POLICY in Southern Rhodesia was the subject of a recent "Government Gazette" and a notice issued by the Town Planning Office, Bulawayo, and Salisbury have been declared "scheme areas," and the Government's town planning officers are preparing schemes for the peripheral areas of both cities, the council of which will be the planning authorities. People wishing to build, undertake development, or change the use of land within a scheme area must apply to the town planning officer, and they proceed without permission, and if it is later found that the development interferes with the scheme of the area as a whole, they may be ordered to remove the buildings or discontinue their use without compensation. Outside the scheme areas the sub-division of land into sectors of less than 100 acres will not be permitted except in special circumstances. Within the scheme areas, however, such sub-division will be allowed.

Irregular Staff Shortages

A FIVE-FOLD INCREASE in the number of survey parties employed by the Southern Rhodesian Irrigation Department is necessary if work in connection with large-scale development schemes is to be carried out within a reasonable time. This point is made in the annual report of the department, which lists serious staff shortages in civil engineering and conservation, against an authorized establishment of 59 in the former, there were only 31 in strength at the end of 1947, whilst staff available for conservation numbered only 23 compared with the establishment of 40. Twelve permanent survey parties are needed for the development of river catchments. Six temporary parties are required for work in the Sabi Basin, and another six to obtain essential information for the Development Co-ordinating Commission.

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Of Commercial Concern Brick Shortage in Rhodesia

Brigadier E. O. Cook, Brigadier Controller in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that the National Building Board were seriously perturbed about the shortage of bricks and were seeking an expert to report on each brickfield. Ballways and Sainsbury were to supply only half their brick requirements. This difficult position had been desperate, but supplies should now improve greatly. The value of the work done by the industry in the first six months of this year had been £2,402,217, compared with £2,840,164 in the whole of 1947. Largely as a result of the board's efforts, the artisan strength had increased from 1,348 in January of last year to 2,252 in June, 1948, without recruitment of artisans from Britain; the potential of the industry would have been much lower.

An increase in the Beira port tariff for the storage of imports has been announced. There is a substantial annual increase, and the tariff charges rise progressively week by week. The object of the measure is to stop the practice of using the port sheds for storing import goods, since this reduces the accommodation available for the transit storage of exports for which the sheds were primarily intended. Failure on the part of importers to clear their stocks was a factor in the serious congestion in the port last year, and it remains a serious problem.

Rhodesian Tobacco Exports

The dry weight of Southern Rhodesian tobacco exported to Great Britain this year is expected to total about 41,000,000 lb., compared with 31,000,000 lb. last year. Sales during the 21st week of the tobacco auctions in the Colony amounted to 2,437,603 lb. of flue-cured leaf for £346,176, an average of 34.03d. per lb., making a total for the season so far of 59,001,678 lb. for £8,047,084, averaging 32.79d. per lb. Fine-cured sales have now ended, the final total being 74,131 lb. for £9,545, an average of 28.37d. per lb.

That pyrethrum powder protects stored grain has been proved by experiments carried out by the Kenya Board of Agriculture during the last nine months. The pyrethrum retains its properties as an insecticide for a longer period than had been previously believed if it is not directly exposed to light and air. Effective protection against weevils was given by mixing 1 lb. of ordinary pyrethrum powder into each sack of grain.

An allocation of 600,000 yards of Indian cotton goods has been made by the Government of India to the two Rhodesias for a period of six months. Distribution is in the same proportion as in previous years, i.e., 400,000 yards for Southern and 200,000 yards for Northern Rhodesia.

Equipment for Owen Falls Scheme

The Uganda Electricity Board have placed orders for the main generating equipment for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme. Four 1,500-k.w. alternators have been ordered from the Brush-Tatham-Houston Co., Ltd., and four main turbines from Brown & C., Ltd.

Kenya and Uganda importers may now place orders for cotton textiles from Japan direct with their agents. The range of Japanese goods available for purchase in Kenya includes cotton singlets, undershirts, towels and blankets.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 12½% this year. Last year's total distribution of 25% included a final dividend of 2½% on a capital which had been increased from £112,500 to £168,800.

Larger quantities of British cement will be available for Colonial markets following arrangements for special tonnage of cement and cement clinker to be imported into the United Kingdom from Germany.

The Northern Rhodesia Textile Company, Livingstone, employing three E. Africans and 50 Africans, now produce 12,000 blankets monthly from 24 looms; The blankets are a mixture of cotton and wool.

Harrow & Co., Ltd. of Scotland, Glasgow, are building a twin-screw passenger and cargo motor vessel of 500 tons displacement for Nyassaland Railways for service on Lake Nyasa.

The United States of America has just bought 2,000 tons of East African sisal from H.M. Government, at the United Kingdom at the existing market price for stockpiling purposes.

A.V. de Transvaal, Ltd. of Johannesburg, have applied to the East African Air Transport Authority for a licence to operate a service within the East African territories.

Sisal Outputs

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 401 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 1,401 tons for the first five months of the financial year. Dwa Plantations, Ltd., report an output of sisal and tow of 170 tons for August, making 513 tons for the first eight months of the company's financial year.

Messrs. Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., a civil engineering firm with a subsidiary in East Africa, have announced an interim dividend of 7½% (the same).

Messrs. Azard and Smith, who have been in legal practice in Kenya under that style, have dissolved partnership.

A modern electricity generating station for the Blantyre-Limbe area of Nyassaland is to be built.

Branches in Jinja and Kampala have been opened by the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 310 tons of sisal fibre and tow in August.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have opened a branch in Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

Australia and East Africa

MR. O. R. B. PATTERSON, Australian Government Trade Commissioner for Southern and Eastern Africa, will leave his headquarters in Johannesburg on October 1st for a further visit to East Africa, accompanied on this occasion by three delegates from Australia who are now attending the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. The party will survey the prospects of reciprocal trade between Australia and East Africa. Mr. Patterson's three colleagues will be Mr. W. B. Barker, a colliery proprietor and director of many companies in Queensland; Mr. A. Sparks, chairman of the Australian Exporters' Federation, and managing director of the James Haddie Trading Co., Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales; and Mr. P. R. Wilkins, secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia.

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Alex. Lawrie and Company, Ltd.

THE ALEX. LAWRIE and COMPANY of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co. Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1948, a net profit of £23,426 after providing £5,000 for income and profits tax in the United Kingdom, thus being an increase of rather more than £11,000 on the profit after taxation in the previous year. A final dividend of 20% less tax makes the year's total distribution £24,000 less £5,000 is added to the general reserve, and the balance forward is £49,998 compared with £41,370 brought in. The issued capital is £146,000 in ordinary shares and 212,000 in 6% preference shares; there is a reserve of £33,289 against investments, and a general reserve of £90,000. Holdings in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £479,716 and in other companies at just over £100,000; subsidiaries owe £25,132, cash, tax reserve certificates, and all-edged securities total £44,609, and sundry debtors stand at £10,470, against sundry creditors £94,473.

The company's exporting business from this country to East Africa and India has greatly increased, and Messrs. Kettles-Roy & Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., the East African subsidiary, it is recorded to have had the best year in its history. After repaying a dividend of 25% for the year, £27,000 was ploughed back into the business, and the effect of the accounts for the ordinary year has been doubled, the new shares being issued at a premium of 50%.

At the time of the balance sheet, the issued capital of Kettles-Roy & Tysons was £13,350 in 7% non-cumulative preference and £26,950 in ordinary shares, each of £1. There was at reserve of rather more than £50,000. Stocks appear at £1,293, properties at £1,673, debtors at £80,877 (against sundry creditors £41,112), and cash and investments at £25,950.

The trading profit for the year ended December 31, 1947, was £2,270. Income tax reduced £900, preference and ordinary dividend £2,137, £4,407 was added to the general reserve, and £2,409 carried forward.

The directors are Messrs. N. S. Kettle (chairman), Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mr. W. E. Stewart, and Mr. N. A. Aitchison (two retired East African mining men).

The 24th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 30.

A former factory in Sagana, Kenya, has been bought by the Government for £15,000 and converted into a depot for African produce.

Mining

Mining Share Prices

The closing prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were:—

- Bechtelmine 11s. 9d.; Bushfield 7s. 6d.; Gem & Motor 19s.; Charterland, an 10d.; Falcon 3s. 6d.; Gales & Phoenix 18s. 9d.; Gold Fields Rhodesia 10s. 3d.; Kwinana 8d.; Kenia 2s. 11d.; Kenya Consols. 37d.; London & Rhodesia 5s. 11d.; Motaps 8s. 4d.; Nchangwa 67s. 6d.; New Buluwayo 6s. 10d.; North Charterland 4s. 3d.; Ozana Rhodesia 17s. 10d.; Rhod. Copper 4s. 2d.; Rhod. Broken Hill Phosph. 10s. 6d.; Rezendes 7s. 3d.; Rhod. Consol. 1s. 4d.; Sagana 2s. 4d.; Rhod. Anglo-American 32s. 10d.; Rhod. Corp. 5s. 9d.; Rhod. Selection Trust 24s. 10d.; Rhokana 13s. 16d.; Roan Antelope 14s. 11d.; Rosterman 2s. 7d.; Selection Trust 44s. 3d.; Selukwe 210d.; Sherwood Starr 3s. 10d.; Surprise 4s. 6d.; Tammii 11d.; Tanganyika Concessions 14s. 10d.; 4s. 2d.; pref. 28s. 6d.; Tati 1s. 3d.; East Etna 2s.; Uluwira 7s. 7d.; Wanderer 5s. 9d.; Wankie 19s. 3d.; Willoughby's 10s. 6d.; Zambesia 17s.

Mining Personnel

Mr. A. C. JOHNSON has been elected a director of Tati Goldfields, Ltd.

Mr. H. M. MASON, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is returning to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. F. DAVIDSON, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has joined the staff of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. N. M. SAYER, a gold miner in Uganda, has been killed by an elephant while hunting in the Ankole district.

Mr. J. K. COCKBURN MILLAR has resigned from the board of the Selection Trust, Ltd., to become executive director of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

Mr. JOHN W. CAMPBELL has been in charge for East Africa to represent the Sierra Leone Development Co. Ltd. The directors of that private company are Messrs. R. M. Agass, J. D. Campbell (alternate), W. J. Temple, J. L. Campbell, M. Campbell, W. Logan, A. C. Rankin, and F. Samuel.

Tantalum Production

CASSITERITE LODES have been located on claims held by Mr. H. Barnes Pope in the Chibwasha area of Southern Rhodesia, but his principal interest is in tantalum. He has floated his Patranage mine as a limited liability company for the development of tantalum and niobium deposits, and production will start soon. Mr. Pope estimates average recovery per ton at 10 lb.; this quantity being worth about £4 10s. with a monthly output of between one and two tons. Tantalum production in Southern Rhodesia as a whole has never yet exceeded 16 tons a year.

Copper Production Interrupted

SHORTAGE OF COAL again interrupted production on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia last week. On Wednesday of last week Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. had to close their mine and mill completely and operate the smelter on one reverberatory furnace only, and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd. had to reduce their electrolytic refiners to 25% of normal production. The Refineries resumed full production on Monday, and Rhokana started on Tuesday. Because of short coal deliveries the Copperbelt mines used about 500,000 tons of timber fuel last year.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

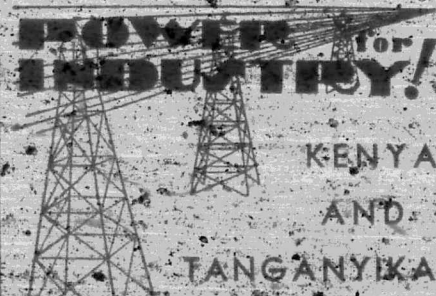
PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE, LTD. shows a net profit for the year ended June 30, 1948, of £7,281. After payment of a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, the balance carried forward will be £96,790.

Tanganyika Coal

A NINE-TON SAMPLE of coal from north of Lake Rukwa is undergoing test by Tanganyika Railways.

News of Our Advertisers

THE SAUNDERS VALVE CO., LTD., which was incorporated at the end of last year, announces a net profit for the year to April 30 last, including net profit of the subsidiary of £85,377, of which £25,114 relates to the period of eight months before incorporation. After providing £40,000 for taxation, the balance is being capitalized. Of the remaining net profit, £10,000 is set aside for income tax, and £7,571 is carried forward. When one million 5s. ordinary shares were issued in January at 7s. 3d., the directors estimated profits for the year ended April 30 at not less than £50,000. The estimate was therefore conservative.



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Minor)—Franz Liszt—Schubert
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GIGONDA DE SIO
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Romance No. 2 in F Major
—Bethoven DB 6727

POUTSHNOFF
Nocturne in F Major; Waltz in A
Flat—both by Chopin C 3773

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THE HALLE ORCHESTRA
Overture—The Helixes (Fossil's
Cave)—Mendelssohn C 3770

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ORCHESTRA
GOVENT GARDEN
Conductor: HUGO RIGNOLD
Les deux Pigeons—Mussorgsky
C 3770-9

JOAN MARCUS
with the Philharmonia Orchestra
cond. by Walter Sunkist
Mother, you know the story—
"Cavalleria Rusticana"
"Valse en ballé" "Spido stelo di
valla" "In Ballé in Machera"
C 3771

FRUE TORNIER
with Orchestra cond. by Norman Del Mar
Variations of a Kococo Theme—
Tchaikovsky C 3770-9

GIOVANNI INGHILIERI
and EMMA TEGONI
with the Philharmonia Orchestra
cond. by Alberto Erede
Puccini "Il Tabarro"—Puccini
"Il Tabarro"—Puccini

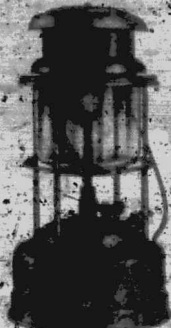
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Tabarro"—Puccini C 3772



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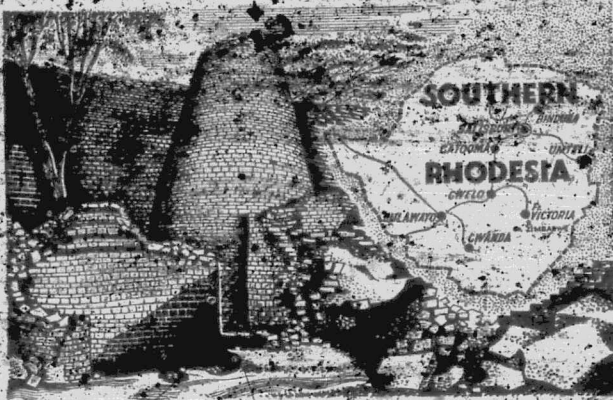
DARES SALAAM

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS—THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. Who and by whom they were built has yet to be fully established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

A pleasingly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—King Solomon's Mines from which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as the work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohámmédans of the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.



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