

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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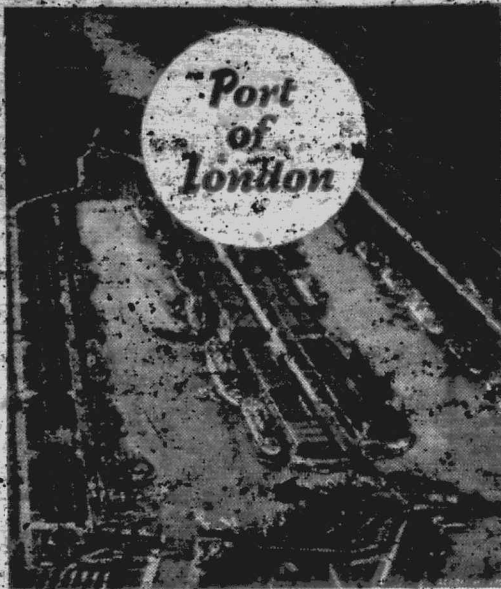
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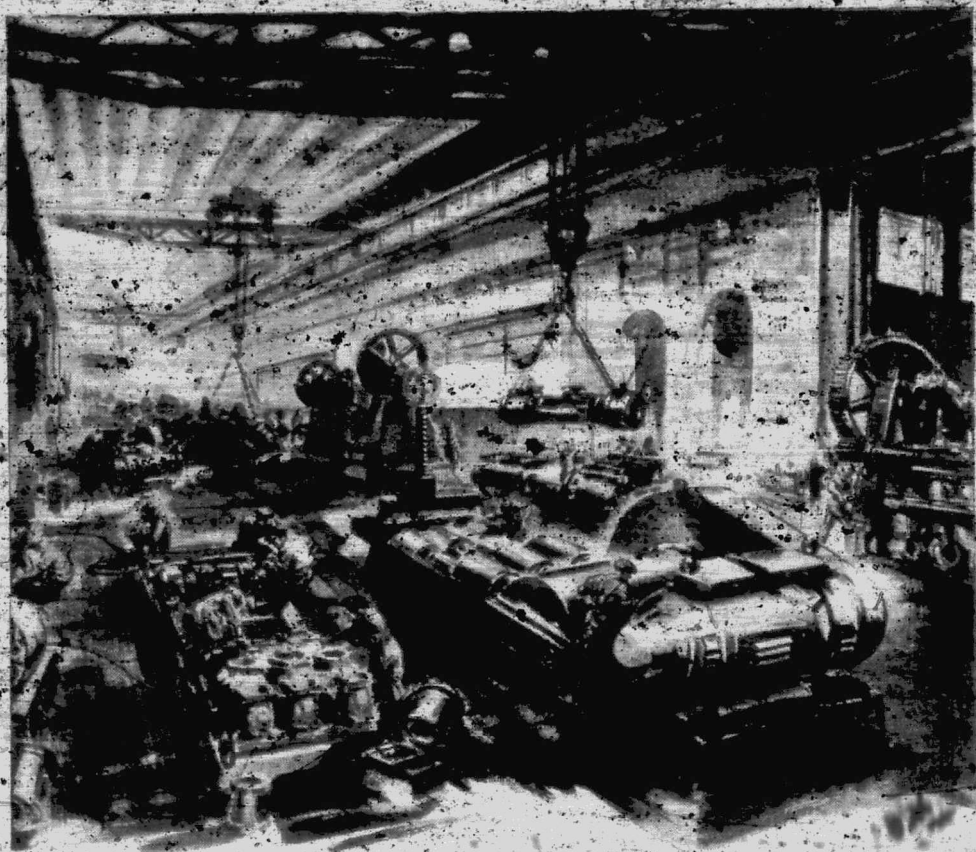
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for the past fifteen years, and leader of the United Party, received from the public of the Colony in last week's general election that vote of confidence which his Parliament had recently refused, thus causing him to seek a dissolution in order to discover the views of the electorate. The overwhelming nature of his triumph must have astonished even the most optimistic of his supporters, and it will certainly have surprised so modest a leader as Sir Godfrey himself. The curious fact is that not one of the many Rhodesian newspapers which we read regularly felt sufficiently confident of the outcome to predict a victory for the United Party. So far as we know, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was alone in making that forecast, which we did as long ago as August 5. Even up to the eve of the poll on September 15, most Rhodesians appear to have regarded the issue as wide open; indeed, letters written on that very date suggested that the Liberals might obtain one or two more seats in the House than the United Party, which would have meant that the balance of power would rest with the five or six Labour members whose return was commonly expected. But

the general view—which was shared by many experienced political observers—has proved gratifyingly unerrable.

Sir Godfrey Huggins in our view incomparably the country's best leader, and we believe, its greatest figure since Rhodes has routed his opponents, and finds himself provided with a strong Government which was so manifestly necessary to deal with the problems of this troubled era. His party holds twenty-four seats in a Parliament of thirty, in which the Liberals now have but five spokesmen and Labour one solitary representative. While the United Party gained ten seats in the House, the Liberals lost six and Labour four—and the Liberal and Labour leaders, Mr. J. H. Smit and Mr. H. H. Davies, were both defeated. Sir Godfrey Huggins, on the other hand, obtained the largest majority of the day and of his career, and every member of his party seeking re-election was returned. Such a combination of occurrences may well be a record for the self-governing States of the Empire. They present a striking and heartening contrast to the harsh fate suffered at the polls by other Empire leaders of the recent war.

Sir Godfrey Huggins Routs His Opponents

Rhodesians have demonstrated unequivocally that they are liberal in the true sense of the word, and that they were repelled by the illiberal attitude in African States of the so-called Liberal Party.

Liberal-Minded Rhodesians. Its exaggerated criticisms of the late Government, its gloomy forebodings, its isolationism, and, perhaps not least, the personal and petty nature of the attack made by some of its leaders. About twelve thousand names were added to the register in the past two years, most of them in the four weeks before polling, and as they represented almost a quarter of the total electorate, the opinions of post-war immigrants evidently had a great bearing on the result. They approved the middle-of-the-road policy for which the Huggins Administration stood, rejecting the blandishments of the extreme Left as firmly as they did those of the extreme Right. As many of the new comers are also, with a background of trade union and Socialist affiliations in the United Kingdom, it is surprising that there was not an increase in the aggregate Labour vote. In fact, in a considerably increased poll, it fell by 47% from the 1946 figure, and the 4,558 votes for Labour candidates represented only 13% of the total. That suggests that many people whose sympathy with Labour voted for the United Party because, recognizing that Labour could not in any event hope for success, they wished to exclude the possibility of a Liberal Government. The United Party's 19,731 votes represented 56% of the poll, and a gain of 66% on the measure of support accorded two years ago, and the 10,678 Liberal votes were equivalent to 60% of the votes recorded (and a rise of 18% on 1946). Of thirteen new members of the House, twelve stood for the United Party, whose triumph it will be seen could scarcely have been more complete. Exactly half of Sir Godfrey Huggins's supporters have sat in previous Parliaments, and half are new to the Assembly. Among the new comers are several of high calibre, and as one Minister (Sir Ernest Guest) has retired from politics, and the number of Ministers is to be raised to seven, two new Ministers will certainly be appointed. Mr. H. V. Gibbs is likely to receive one portfolio and Mr. R. F. Hahlo the other.

of progressive restrictions upon Africans was expected to rally support to the Liberals from those Rhodesians who dislike the Government.

Challenge To H.M. Government. The fair-minded policy of Sir Godfrey Huggins, who said repeatedly during the campaign as he had often said previously, that no civilized society could be built at the expense of any class or race. That view has been endorsed by his countrymen who have thereby deepened their complete rejection of the political philosophy which now rules in South Africa. The Southern Rhodesian view is that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the movement of close co-operation between those three contiguous territories will assuredly receive early and vigorous impetus. Central African federation (or some variation of that concept) is bound to be discussed in London at the highest level in the next few weeks, and we hope and believe that the United Party's victory will bring practical and prompt results in that direction. It is ironical that the minority Government which Sir Godfrey has led for rather more than two years should have been destroyed by a triviality arising from the unsatisfactory structure of the Central African Council, a purely advisory body, and that he should within a few weeks have re-created the strongest following he has ever had, so that the Prime Minister is to-day in a better position than ever before to lend his weighty support to a development which the Imperial Government itself must now favour for various and obvious reasons. Liberal views have carried the day, as we felt confident they would, and liberalism in the real sense of the word—not the party political sense—can best be encouraged and strengthened by increased responsibility and a total of the faith and trust of the British people. From every point of view, the Westminster approach is just, and the new Government could hardly have done better than Sir Godfrey Huggins has done.

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The recent victory of the National Party in the Union of South Africa, with the consequent

of progressive restrictions upon Africans was expected to rally support to the Liberals from those Rhodesians who dislike the Government.

Sweeping Victory for Sir Godfrey Huggins

Record Majority of 18 in House of 30 Members

AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY for the United Party led by Sir Godfrey Huggins was the result of last week's general election in Southern Rhodesia. Of the 30 seats contested, the United Party won no fewer than 24, the Liberal Party five, and the Labour Party one. At the dissolution the state of the parties was: United Party, 19; Liberals, 11; Rhodesia Labour Party, 3; Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, 2. The stalemate has thus been strikingly reversed, Sir Godfrey Huggins having now a clear majority of 18 over Liberal and Labour M.P.s. together.

This great vote of confidence in the administration of Sir Godfrey Huggins, who has been Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for 12 years, is the most decisive yet recorded in the Colony's electoral history. Not one sitting member of his party was defeated, and the Liberal leader, Mr. J. H. Smit, lost his seat in Salisbury City, which he had held for 17 years, to Mr. Bevis Barker, a United Party candidate new to public life. The other Liberal M.P.s. were defeated.

Labour's Severe Losses

Parliamentary representation of the reunited Labour Party was virtually extinguished, only Mr. L. J. W. Keller being returned for Bulawayo Rayton. The party leader, Mr. H. H. Davies, a former leader of the Opposition, and wartime Minister for Internal Affairs, was unseated at Bulawayo-Hillside.

Mr. Donald Macintyre, who resigned from the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party in July to join the United Party, held his seat at Bulawayo Central in the new interest with a good majority. The other former member of the S.R.L.P., who also resigned, and joined the Rhodesia Labour Party before the election, was defeated in the new single Umntli constituency by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead.

Of the 30 members elected, there are 12 United Party and one Liberal Party representatives new to Parliament. Ten members of the United Party (including a former S.R.L.P. member), four members of the Liberal

Party, and one Labour member were in the 1941 Assembly. Two United Party representatives who have sat in the past have now returned.

Of those candidates who were rejected, 23 were Liberals, 15 Labour, six United Party, and two Dominion Party representatives.

The recently formed Dominion Party was swamped, their two candidates polling only 61 votes between them.

Of the electorate 72.4% went to the poll, compared with 74% in 1946.

Prime Minister Gains Largest Majority

Sir Godfrey Huggins gained the largest majority of the day in Salisbury North. The entire bloc of eight seats in Salisbury was captured by the United Party, which in Bulawayo won six out of seven seats. The smallest majority of the election was recorded at Gatooma, where Mr. G. Manro held the seat for the Liberals by 13 votes. Another narrow Liberal victory (by 20 votes) was registered by Mr. P. A. Wise at Hartley over Mr. R. D. Palmer, (U.P.), the president of the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board, whom he had defeated in the same constituency in a by-election last year by 255 votes.

The following new members are returned:

United Party—Mr. N. G. Basson, Mr. F. M. Caldwell, Mr. A. M. P. Stuart, Mr. R. G. Galsford, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Mr. H. A. Holmes, the Hon. H. V. Gibbs, Mr. D. Lardner Burke, Mr. J. R. Denny Young, Mr. Bevis Barker, Mr. N. St. Quintin, and Mr. R. A. Ballantyne.

Liberal—Mr. I. D. Smith.

The following members of the recent Parliament were defeated:—

Liberal: Mr. J. H. Smit, Mr. A. J. W. Stumblers, Mr. R. Williamson, Mr. D. C. Paul, Mr. A. W. Dunn, Mr. C. A. Bött.
Labour: Mr. H. H. Davies, Mr. J. B. Lister, Mr. J. S. McNeillie.

ELECTION SUMMARY

	Seats won		Change	Votes	% of	% change
	1946	1948	Seats	cast	Poll	in votes
UNITED PARTY	14	24	+10	19,731	56.3%	+66%
LIBERALS	11	5	-6	10,678	30.5%	+18%
LABOUR	R.L.P. 3 S.R.L.P. 2	—	R.L.P. -2 S.R.L.P. -2	4,558	13.0%	-27%
DOMINION PARTY	—	Nil	—	61	0.2%	—

RESULTS

* Member of 1st Parliament.
† Member of a former Parliament.

BULAWAYO CENTRAL
D. Macintyre (U.P.) 762
W. H. Eastwood (Lab.) 316
P. B. Gibbs (Lib.) 147
(U.P. gain from Lab.)

BULAWAYO DISTRICT
A. M. F. Stuart (U.P.) 647
J. M. Macdonald (Lib.) 238
W. W. Wattington (Lab.) 205
(New constituency)

BULAWAYO EAST
E. F. Hales (U.P.) 802
B. Macgillivray (Lib.) 398
L. Peal (Lab.) 288
(No change)

BULAWAYO HILLSIDE
L. M. Greenfield (U.P.) 677
H. H. Davies (Lab.) 570
Dr. O. Robertson (Lab.) 256
(U.P. gain from Lab.)

BULAWAYO NORTH
A. J. W. Beadle (U.P.) 988
Mrs. E. J. Davies (Lab.) 239
(No change)

BULAWAYO RAYTON
L. J. W. Keller (Lib.) 615
A. Gockburn (U.P.) 337
C. E. M. Moor (Lab.) 119
(No change)

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

BULAWAYO SOUTH		ONE QUI		SALISBURY SOUTH	
Mr. J. A. Winterton (U.P.)	1496	Mr. J. A. Winterton (U.P.)	253	Mr. J. A. Winterton (U.P.)	1496
Mr. C. Paul (Lib.)	75	Mr. J. A. Winterton (U.P.)	253	Mr. C. Paul (Lib.)	75
Mr. Hamilton Brown (Lib.)	14	Mr. H. W. Watt (Lib.)	160	Mr. Hamilton Brown (Lib.)	14
(U.P. gain from Lib.)		(No change)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)	
CANTON		SALISBURY AGRICULTURE		SALISBURY CENTRAL	
Mr. L. Smith (Lib.)	513	Mr. J. R. Denny Young (U.P.)	1023	Mr. J. R. Denny Young (U.P.)	1023
Mr. T. T. Salisbury (U.P.)	223	Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles (Lib.)	444	Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles (Lib.)	444
(No change)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)	
EASTERN		SALISBURY CENTRAL		SALISBURY NORTH	
Mr. H. F. Wilson (U.P.)	431	Mr. W. N. Hodson (U.P.)	722	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224
Mr. W. Duke (Lib.)	139	Mr. D. S. Richards (Lib.)	564	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337
(U.P. gain from Lib.)		Mr. G. A. H. Radford (Lib.)	195	(No change)	
(No change)		(No change)			
GATON		SALISBURY CITY		SALISBURY WEST	
Mr. G. C. Munro (U.P.)	411	Mr. Bevis A. Becket (U.P.)	763	Mr. Bevis A. Becket (U.P.)	763
Mr. C. Elliott (U.P.)	159	Mr. W. J. Smi (Lib.)	519	Mr. W. J. Smi (Lib.)	519
(No change)		Mr. E. M. Millar (Lib.)	75	Mr. E. M. Millar (Lib.)	75
(No change)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)	
GWELO		SALISBURY DISTRICT		SALISBURY EAST	
Mr. L. Lardner Burke (U.P.)	626	Mr. W. J. Collins (U.P.)	1082	Mr. W. J. Collins (U.P.)	1082
Mr. R. Williamson (Lib.)	518	Mr. G. Graham (Lib.)	543	Mr. G. Graham (Lib.)	543
Mr. F. F. L. Hein (Lib.)	84	Mr. W. New (Lib.)		Mr. W. New (Lib.)	
(U.P. gain from Lib.)		SALISBURY GARDENS		SALISBURY HIGHLANDS	
(No change)		Mr. N. S. Gandy (U.P.)	701	Mr. M. E. A. Sullivan (U.P.)	637
		Mr. E. H. S. Waller (Lib.)	259	Mr. C. E. Bott (Lib.)	690
		Mr. J. O'Leary (Lib.)	107	Mr. W. R. Bates (Lib.)	891
		(No change)		(U.P. gain from Lib.)	
MALDEN		SALISBURY NORTH		SALISBURY WEST	
Mr. R. A. Ballantyne (U.P.)	544	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224
Mr. W. F. E. Fitzsimmons (Lib.)	437	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337
(No change)		(No change)		(No change)	
MARANDIHLAS		SALISBURY WEST		SALISBURY WEST	
Mr. R. A. Ballantyne (U.P.)	544	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224
Mr. W. F. E. Fitzsimmons (Lib.)	437	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337
(No change)		(No change)		(No change)	
MARANDIHLAS		SALISBURY WEST		SALISBURY WEST	
Mr. R. A. Ballantyne (U.P.)	544	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224
Mr. W. F. E. Fitzsimmons (Lib.)	437	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337
(No change)		(No change)		(No change)	
MARANDIHLAS		SALISBURY WEST		SALISBURY WEST	
Mr. R. A. Ballantyne (U.P.)	544	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224	Mr. G. M. Huggins (U.P.)	1224
Mr. W. F. E. Fitzsimmons (Lib.)	437	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337	Mr. H. V. Wheeler (Lib.)	337
(No change)		(No change)		(No change)	

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The biographies of the successful candidates are as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Ballantyne (U.P., Salisbury Highlands), is a merchant and farmer who has lived in the Colony for 17 years. He is a new member of the House.

Mr. Bevis A. Becket (U.P., Salisbury City), who defeated the Liberal Leader, Mr. J. H. Smi, in a constituency, was a member of the Rhodesian Housing Board, he has worked in the past de terre scheme. He had not previously contested an election.

Mr. N. S. Gandy (U.P., Marandihlas), another new M.P. arrived in Southern Rhodesia from South Africa in 1927. He is closely associated with many farming bodies, and is at present chairman of the committee of the Rusepe intensive conservation area and of the Rusepe Food Advisory Committee.

Mr. T. H. W. Beadle (U.P., Bulawayo-North), was Minister of Internal Affairs in the last Government. A Rhodes Scholar, who was born in the Colony, he graduated B.A. and LL.B. from Cape Town University, and B.C.L. from Queen's College, Oxford. He read in England at the Inns of Court, and while in England joined the R. A. F. Reserve and qualified as a pilot. He then practised as an advocate in Bulawayo, and in 1936 was elected M.P. for his present constituency.

With the outbreak of war he was appointed a temporary captain in the Rhodesian Forces, and was seconded for service on the Gold Coast. He soon returned to the Colony, however, and became Parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister in June, 1940. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General to the 4th Rhodesian Forces, and Minister of Internal Affairs in 1946.

Well-known Tobacco Farmer

Mr. J. M. Callaghan (U.P., Mazenod), is a farmer who resided in the Colony for 20 years. In 1944 he was elected president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, and he was president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association from 1945 to 1945. A new member of the House.

Mr. E. M. Millar (U.P., Salisbury District), is a landowner, stock breeder, and tobacco planter, who has represented this constituency since the 1946 election. He was in Rhodesia for 44 years ago. He was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Oxford. On leaving Oxford in 1927 he went to Rhodesia to learn tobacco planting in the Middelburg district. After managing one of the farms belonging to his father, Sir Thomas Callaghan, purchased his own farm, Salisbury, and started tobacco planting on virgin land. He is an executive member of the Rhodesia and Mafort Road Council.

Mr. G. A. Davenport (U.P., One Qui), is 65 years of age, and was appointed Minister of Mines, Commerce and Industry after his election in 1946. He is a former general manager of the Globe and Phoenix mines. One of the most important in the

Colony. He served in the Rhodesian Native Regiment, and was then transferred to the R.A.F. in Egypt.

He returned to mining in the 1914-15 war, and was president of the Chamber of Mines in Rhodesia in 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1944. In his spare time he commanded the Que Que territorial company from 1935 to 1941. He was a member of the Natural Resources Commission for Southern Rhodesia of 1938-39, was appointed to the Natural Resources Board in 1942, and to the Mines' Proliferation Board in 1944.

Mr. P. B. Fletcher (U.P., Westhills), was Minister of Agriculture in the last Parliament. Born in the Colony, he was educated at Milton High School and Rhodes University. He began a Civil Service career in the Native Department, but switched to commercial work and mining, and now owns the Star and Northern Star mines in the Bulawayo district. He succeeded his father, Mr. R. A. Fletcher, also a Minister of Agriculture, in the 1939 election. Father and son have therefore represented the Western constituency for a continuous period of 28 years.

Former Chairman of Natural Resources Board

The Hon. Humphrey Gibbs (U.P., Wankie), is a landowner and farmer, who entered Parliament for the first time. Born in London 46 years ago, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and went to South Africa in 1928. Two years ago he moved on to Southern Rhodesia, where he purchased his present estate, Bonita.

He became president of the Malawi and Farmers' Union (Western branch), editor of *Uku* (now the *Rhodesian Farmer*), and a member of the board of the Malandela Farmers' Co-operative. He resigned from the office of chairman of the Natural Resources Board of the Colony a few weeks ago in order to fight this election. He is a brother-in-law of Colonel Charles Lindsay, M.C.

Mr. J. M. Greenfield (U.P., Bulawayo Hillsides), is a Bulawayo tobacco and wine grower, having defeated the Labour leader, Mr. H. M. Davies, in the 1937 election. He was educated at Milne School, Bulawayo, and at the University and University College, Oxford, as a Rhodes Scholar. He graduated B.A., LL.B., and B.C.L. (Oxon.) and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1933. Returning to Rhodesia in the same year, he was elected an advocate of the High Court. He has been chairman of the Hillsides Town Management Board; a member of the Stroud Law Revision Commission (1937); chief of the Bulawayo

Struggle with Communism Kenya Creates Police Reserve

A KENYA POLICE RESERVE has just been established. A statement about it issued by the Kenya Information Office includes the following passage:

"We, like most countries, find it difficult to detect and check the thin, insidious stream of Communist propaganda that is trickled into the ears of primitive, untutored peoples all over the world to-day. Relations between the natives of the country and the white man who rules it are friendly at present with a certain amount of give and take on both sides.

With Malaya as an unpleasant example of the speed with which chaos and corruption can spread, the authorities in this Colony have decided to act on the principle that prevention is better than cure, and to strengthen and increase the security measures of the country.

Commandant in Each Province

"The moment the Kenya Police Reserve Ordinance became law, administrative police officers in each province put their carefully made plans into operation. Two or more staff officers were appointed to work under a provincial commandant in each of the five provinces.

The commandants hold honorary office and are experienced and responsible Europeans with a thorough knowledge of their area of the Colony. The staff officers, many of whom are retired army or naval officers on pension, and in a great deal of work and are on the paid establishment of the reserve.

The provinces are divided up into a number of small areas, each with its district Commander, usually a public spirited local settler with some experience in organization, and with these commandants the provincial staff officers maintain a close liaison."

East Africa Command

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, accompanied by Lady Dowler and their two daughters, has left by sea for Mombasa to take up his duties as G.O.C. in C. East Africa, in succession to Major-General Dinwiddie, who, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has reason to believe, might have had the rank of lieutenant-general some time ago had he not modestly preferred to remain a major-general. The command, now raised to lieutenant-general's status, embraces Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, British Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, and the G.O.C. is also to be Military Adviser to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon, and to have liaison duties with the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa. The British Military Administration in Somalia is, of course, his concern.

Disunited Nations

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the United Nations on non-self-governing territories which had been meeting in Geneva adjourned last week without reaching agreement on its report. The meetings had been stormy, and used by the Russian delegate for propaganda purposes against the Colonial Powers. On one occasion Mr. Kulagerov, the Russian spokesman, affronted the French delegate, M. Garreau, by telling him that he must not attempt to use the methods which he had employed as a judge in Indo-China. M. Garreau thereupon left the room, and as the Russian persisted in his attacks, Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, the British delegate, and Mr. Ryckmans, the Belgian representative, and a former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo followed. When the Russian had finished his speech the three delegates returned.

Leave for Officials

THE PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION and the Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia opposed a recent proposal that all civil servants on the fixed establishment should be given vocation leave as of right. Their view was that leave was granted to enable an official to improve his health, not that he should receive double pay for any particular period, and that nothing should be done to encourage resignations from the service by entitling officials to pay instead of leave.

S. Rhodesia's Adverse Balance £8,600,000 in First Half of Year

IMPORTS FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA during the first six months of this year were valued at £20,716,550, nearly £7,000,000 more than the corresponding figure in 1947. Exports totalled £12,405,602, compared with £9,450,292 last year.

Increased purchases of machinery, motor vehicles, building materials, foodstuffs, and cotton-pick goods were primarily responsible for the rise in imports. Nearly 10,000,000 gallons of petrol were imported in the period compared with about 7,500,000 gallons in the corresponding period last year. The value of goods purchased from the United Kingdom was £8,656,442, or almost double the figure of £4,441,398 for the first half of 1947. It represented 41.8% of the total, compared with 32% last year.

Rise in Exports

The rise in exports was attributable mainly to increased shipments of tobacco, asbestos and chrome ore. Tobacco exports were up by £1,851,000, asbestos by £282,000, chrome by £263,000, and groundnut oil by £138,000. The only decreases were in gold bar (£77,000), footwear (£61,000), and fresh, frozen or chilled meats (£44,000). Britain bought 53.9% of the Colony's total exports; Australia and the Union each took 5.7%, and the United States 7.6%.

The Central African Statistical Office anticipate that, as a result of the heavy movements of leaf tobacco, which normally take place between June and November, the gap between exports and imports will decrease in the second half of the year.

"I do not understand why we are engaged in telling America that we are going to have different citizenships in the British Empire. We are all the King's Regin wherever we live in the Empire." — Mr. B. C. Merzies

ViroL

Malt extract, specially refined animal fats, eggs, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc., that is ViroL. A concentrated food of natural growth, always valid.

THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Marketing East African Sisal The Case for Competition

THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL is discussed in the current market letter issued by Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd.

By a vote taken in British East Africa, the writer recalls a scheme to centralize sales and monopolize the sisal industry was, recently defeated, its supporters obtaining less than the requisite two-thirds majority.

This is a check to State planners. It leaves the way open for a section of the producers to carry on their present selling policy. When control is withdrawn producers may operate unhampered in the world markets under the natural laws of supply and demand.

When conditions encouraged all kinds of disciplined action in order to direct the production and distribution of the material required for waging it, but steps taken as essential for war purposes cannot with equal efficacy apply to peace time, and may indeed become a hindrance and a nuisance to the development of normal trade, which thrives under the free play of independent forces, and is stultified by every effort to bureaucratize it.

Sensing Market Reactions

Conditions vary so widely and are subject to such momentary strains and stresses that it would be unreasonable to expect any stereotyped organization to cope effectively with the exigencies of the moment. Leaders are accustomed to act promptly and decisively, as their decisions with an almost instantaneous sense of the market reactions, and the measures necessary to deal with any new situation. Sales are a matter of judgment, of skillfully assessing the variations of supply and demand, and such as require a development of a mercantile temperament. They can never be effectively controlled by the deliberations of a committee, nor can long-term planning achieve results when the subject of planning is liable to kaleidoscopic changes.

The merchant here has a manifold advantage. Far-flung connections and daily contacts with every device for rapid

communication keep him in close personal relations with his opposite number, even in the remotest markets. No deliberative body of experts can hope to emulate the elasticity of well-informed individual judgment, thus continually with intelligence, equably active and versatile.

The exception lies in those industries which constitute an effective monopoly. In such cases it may be possible for a central authority to fix prices in the absence of competition. But no one is in love with monopoly which tends to overlook the interests of the consumers.

The sisal industry of East Africa constitutes but a small portion of the global output of hard fibres. It holds barely a quarter of the world's production. Under these conditions, any effort to stabilize prices, and which is earnestly desired by both producer and consumer, is doomed to failure as a small section of the trade has no power to co-ordinate the many countries involved in the growth of this type of fibre would encounter such manifold difficulties that it is not within the purview of practical politics.

In connexion with the marketing of sisal, a scheme has been started to institute cooperative selling by a section of the sisal producers in Tanganyika, who voted in favour of a common pool. The plan is cleverly devised, providing for direct contact between producer and consumer in various countries. But it must never be forgotten that London is still the capital of the Empire. The structure is still sound, and will eventually regain its full strength as production grows and industrial organization improves.

The Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Ltd., T.A.M.A., as they propose to call it, starts with £250,000 capital to finance a production, which at 60 days' swollen

debts amounts to a total value of approximately £1,000,000. The funds for the industry must rely upon banking finance, which will cost 4½% per annum, plus 1% chargeable by the Association. The realization absorbs as a first charge 10% per ton, but its expenses are likely to exceed the highest sum. It may safely be predicted that its outlay will surpass charges incurred in the sale of sisal through the usual channels. A condition laid down is that new vessels crewed is to be owned with the order, terms with which few consumers may be able or willing to comply.

Prices on High Level

Prices are now on a high level, so that the incidence of bank finance on a falling market must be seriously considered. Furthermore, difficulties are likely to arise in regard to the "pooling of resources." There are many types of growers, not all of whom are in the same favourable position for finance, nor is the outlay and the organization of the plantations all at the same level.

An essential requirement of a pooling scheme is uniformity of quality and reliable standardization. Unfortunately the East African sisal industry lacks these qualities, so that it does not lend itself to the sale of blocks of 500 tons as envisaged, nor can the growers all expect to benefit by the superior production of the well-organized planters.

Competition may be expected from Brazil and Angola. When quality tends to fall below that of the best production, prices will have to be cut to meet competition. This tends to penalize the good producer at the expense of the indifferent.

The difficult times through which we shall have to pass before the sisal industry settles down to normal conditions will prove a severe testing ground. Meanwhile the minority section of the Tanganyika industry, centred in London will, in spite of decontrol, continue to market sisal on the same conditions as before the war.

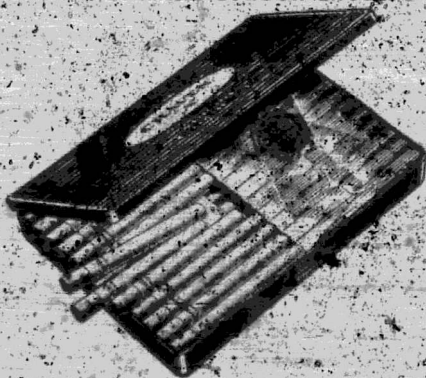
Kenya, producing about 25,000 tons, having voted against a common pool, favours the kind of central marketing which has not yet been worked out.

Unfair Discrimination

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES sisal, which has sold recently at £120 c.i.f. Antwerp, for A grade, is reported in telegrams from Amsterdam to have risen in the last few days to £125 per ton, c.f. Sumatra. This is much above the price for East African fibre, of which No. 1 grade is sold by the Board of Trade to spinners in the United Kingdom at £97.10s., with grades A and 2 at £95. The Board's monopoly of the purchase of East African sisal will expire at the end of this year, and it is expected that London dealers will shortly be authorized to sell forward for delivery next year. That is still prevented by war-time regulations which have not been cancelled. Estates in East Africa have, however, negotiated sales for shipment from January onwards. The London market objects to this harmful discrimination.

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selling of general merchandise,
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PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

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Mombasa

Kampala

Dar es Salaam

Port of Dar es Salaam

Mr. J. R. CROFT, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, and now deputy general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, said in Dar es Salaam last Friday that the port could now handle 24,000 tons of imports monthly, and that the figure would rise to 28,000 tons by January next. In fact, the port could now handle more tonnage than was offered. The tonnage handled in 1938 was, he said, 183,900 tons. In 1946 it had risen to 290,800 and last year, the first groundnut year, the total was 428,000 tons.

In the first eight months of this year the aggregate reached 266,000 tons, of which imports amounted to 166,000. Until last year exports had always been heavier than incoming traffic. Last year's difficulties had, he said, been largely due to the inability of the railway to clear traffic for up-country, but now the arrival of new and second-hand rolling-stock had increased the capacity of the railway by about 2,000 tons weekly, and by the middle of next year it should rise to 3,000 tons.

In April and May heavy arrivals of ships have brought some 60,000 tons into the port, and at that time between two and four vessels were always waiting to be discharged, the delay per ship averaging 4 1/2 days at that time.

Dollar Tourists

A new type of East African big game safaris being advertised by a company in New York. For £1,250 (or up to £1,750, if greater amenities are to be provided) the safari to the American mainland is flown to Kenya and back in the U.S.A. A few weeks later after having had more than a fortnight's big game. The price quoted covers all charges, including air and motor transport, the services of white hunters and guides, and the loan of rifles.

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Of Commercial Concern

East African importers may now buy Japanese cotton textiles direct through their agents in Japan and pay for the goods in sterling. Though quotations are still made in United States dollars, the textiles are available for the sterling equivalent. Among the goods on offer are cotton singlets from \$2.05 per dozen, cotton towels from \$1.50 per dozen, and cotton blankets at \$112, \$1.70, and \$1.90 each. Importing importers must obtain licences in the usual way from the Imports Control in East Africa.

At the first post-war congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which meets in Johannesburg this week, the London Chamber of Commerce will introduce a discussion on the development of multilateral trade within the Empire, and the Federated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia will make proposals for accelerated economic development in Central and East Africa, and will ask for revision of the Congo Basin Treaties.

Tanganyika Tobacco

Negotiations are proceeding for the formation of a tobacco growing company composed of some four-fifths of the European tobacco growers in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika. The tobacco crop of that area this season is estimated at 2,000,000 lb., and it is felt that the output could be more than doubled within the next couple of years.

Southern Rhodesia's exports of Virginia tobacco during the first four months of the current season are returned at 26,420,525 lb., of which more than 99% was re-exported. Of the shipments 19,198,000 lb. were destined for the United Kingdom, 5,294,000 lb. for Australia, 502,000 lb. for Egypt, and 594,000 lb. for the Union of South Africa.

The capital of North Charter Tobacco Co. (Incorporated 1937), Ltd., is to be increased to £100,000 by the creation of 1,760,000 new shares of 1s. Of the new shares 200,000 will be offered to shareholders at 3s. each in the proportion of one for every four shares held on December 31 next. The present price of the shares is 3s. 9d.

Details of the number of agricultural tractors likely to be required during the next 10 years have been requested by the Nyasaland Government from the Chamber of Commerce, Tobacco Association, Fungus Growers' Association, and Tea Association. Such tractors are now to be made in the United Kingdom.

New Rhodesian Brewery

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., a company incorporated last year with an authorized paid-up capital of £500,000 in shares of 5s., has decided to build its first brewery in Bulawayo, not Salisbury, and the plant will be three times the size of that originally planned. Another brewery is to be built in Salisbury later.

Native coffee from Uganda rose recently from 95s. to 103s. per cwt. f.o.b. Mombasa within a few days. Recent arrivals in London of new crop coffee from the Belgian Congo are stated by Messrs. Edm. Schläger & Co. to be fully as good as last season's.

Plant for the new Rhodesian Cement factory near Gwanda, will cost about £600,000. It will have an annual capacity of approximately 100,000 tons of cement. The plant is being manufactured in South Africa.

The partnership carried on in Ndavasha under the name of Terry & Cope, builders and engineers, Mr. Walter Terry and Mr. J. Harold Cope, has been dissolved.

British Ropes, Ltd., users of large quantities of East African sisal, have declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same). Last year's total distribution was 20%.

Distributional control of wire netting and wire gauze has ended in Kenya.

Company Meeting

Little-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd. Liquidation Foreshadowed

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LITTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LIMITED, WAS held in London on September 18.

MR. GODFREY PELL, K.C.I.E., F.S.I., O.B.E., chairman of the company presided.

The following is a brief summary of his statement with the report and accounts for the year to March 31, 1948:

The hopes expressed when we last met that the results of development on the Tsessebe mine would enable us to present a more encouraging report this year have unfortunately not been realized.

Having regard to all the difficulties, not least of which was the serious continued shortage of labour, the report of the mine manager indicates that it was due to no lack of effort on his part, and that of his staff and labour force that better results were not achieved.

The net result is a loss of £4,238. It would have been possible to depart on this occasion from the strict application of the formula for dealing with development expenditure, but in view of the probable short period for which operations can be profitably continued, and more advantageous to shareholders not to receive a dividend which would reduce the assets available for distribution on liquidation. Our instructions to the mine manager have been that operations must continue only so long as there is no actual loss. This condition was fulfilled during the year under review.

It only remains for me to express the view which your directors feel that for the first time in its history the company has made a loss and that it is rapidly nearing the time when mining operations will have to cease and the company go into voluntary liquidation. Fortunately, we have always adopted a conservative attitude in our finances, and members will enjoy the benefit of it when it comes to liquidation and distribution of assets.

The report was adopted.

Silkworm Experiment

SILK-SILKWORM INDUSTRY has been started by a settler in the Abercorn zone of Northern Rhodesia. Some years ago a similar attempt was made in the territory, but it was found impossible to relate the hatching with the full leaving of the mulberry upon which the grubs feed. Air Transport has now simplified this problem, and the eggs, numbering 10,000 to the ounce, are brought from Cyprus to arrive when the mulberries are in full leaf.

Many More Dams

IRRESPONSIBLE CRITICISM of the Irrigation Department in Southern Rhodesia was refuted by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture, at a Gwelo meeting. Very real progress had been made, he said, from the investigation of 236 dams in 1946, to 682 in 1947, and probably 800 this year. He wanted every 6,000-acre farm to have 15 to 20 dams, which, with a subsidy, would cost the farmer about £160. Weiring of rivers was also planned, and machinery was being acquired by the Irrigation Department. He hoped that, under the planning of the Natural Resources Board, the work would eventually be done by district bodies hiring machinery from the Irrigation Department and providing their own labour.

Jubaland

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA announced a few days ago that it would not ask for the return of Kenya of the Jubaland Province, which was ceded to Italian Somaliland in 1925 under the Treaty of London as part consideration to Italy for services in the 1941-48 war. This decision arises in large degree from the advice given by the G.O.C. in-C. in East Africa that Jubaland would be a military liability, increasing frontier difficulties for Kenya and adding unnecessarily to expenditure. Some months ago the European elected members in the Colony asked the Government to secure the return of Jubaland.

Seychelles Copra

Seychelles coconut planters have received alternative offers from the Ministry of Food for the whole of their exportable surplus of copra over a period of years. The first proposal is a three-year contract from January next at £54.10s. a ton f.o.b. during the first year and not less than £46 in the next two years. The alternative is a nine-year agreement from January next at £51.10s. for the first year, the price thereafter to be increased or reduced by not more than 10% in any year according to world conditions. At present the Ministry buy at £40.10s. f.o.b.

Rhodesian Piping

A NEW TYPE OF PIPING, made of a mixture of asbestos and cement, has been tested in Bulawayo. This 30-inch piping is a product of Porter's Cement Industries, Ltd., of Bulawayo and Salisbury, and, manufactured by Rhodesian craftsmen from Rhodesian materials, is designed to replace steel. The makers claim that when their revolutionary process is perfected, they will be able to produce pipes as strong and durable as steel, but cheaper, lighter, and easier to manufacture in quantity.

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Guthrie & Co., Ltd.
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Ever Brothers (Rhodesia), Ltd.
Lever Brothers (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.
Lifeguard Mill Products (Pty.),
Ltd.
Kron's (J.) & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.
Holloway (M.) & Co., Ltd.
Mann, George & Co. (Bairs), Ltd.
Mullins (Bulawayo) Ltd.
Northern Rhodesia Industries,
Ltd.
Ointons' Cape Breweries, Ltd.
Paper Industries, Ltd.
Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co.,
Ltd.
Rapas & Matting's (S.A.), Ltd.
Sander's Camels & Packets Ltd.
Swift Australian Company Pty.,
Ltd.
Trafalgar of Australia, Ltd.
United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd.
W.S.A. Bush Agent Co., Ltd.
Waller & Hartley, Ltd.
Western Cereal Co., Ltd.

CHIEF AGENTS

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.

Mining

Mining Share Prices

THE LATEST PRICES of East African and Rhodesian mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:

De Beers, 2s. 6d.; Cam & Mpor, 10s. 7d.; Charterland & General, 6s. 6d.; Elean Almining, 34d.; Elean, 8s. 6d.; Globe and Phoenix, 18s. 9d.; Gold Fields, Rhodesian, 10s. 6d.; Kenton, 1s. 11d.; London & Rhodesian, 5s.; Mashaba Rhodesian, 4s. 9d.; Motapa, 8s. 12d.; Nchanga, 56s. 10d.; New Bulawayo Syndicate, 3s. 6d.; New Chastroland, 3s. 9d.; N. Rhodesia, 3s. 11d.; Rezende, 2s. 7d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 17s. 7d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 32s. 10 1/2d.; Rhod. Corp., 6s. 6d.; Rhodesia Kutanga, 2s. 7 1/2d.; Rhod. Selection, 24s. 7 1/2d.; Rhokana, 13s.; Roan Antelope, 13 1/2d.; Resterman, 2s. 7 1/2d.; Selection Trust, 41s. 9d.; Selukwe, 8 1/2d.; Sherwood Star, 3s.; Surprise Mining, 4s. 11d.; Tanami, 1s.; Tanganyika Concessions, 15s.; Tati Gold, 7s. 4 1/2d.; Thistle-Etina, 2s.; Uruwira Minerals, 3s. 4d.; Wanderer Consol., 5s. 9d.; Zambia Colliery, 19s. 6d.; Willoughby's Consol., 10s. 3d.; Zambia Exploring, 17s.

Company Progress Reports

Rossmore—There was an estimated working loss of £932 in August, when 1,036 fine oz. of gold were recovered from 2,206 tons of ore milled and 1,370 tons of tail sorted. No. 42 levels in drive at N.W. crosscut 520 ft. S., extended 24 ft. over 69 ft. to point 40 to 65 ft. value averaged 3 1/2 dwts over 18 in. W. drive advanced 24 ft., total 320 ft., from 75 to 275 ft., averaged 7 dwts. over 24 in. W. drive started from above-drive at 1,245 ft. W. sunk 35 ft. from 0 to 40 ft. averaged 6 dwts. over 38 in. No. 1 footwall reef, No. 12 level. W. drive on footwall branch, 240 ft. S., advanced 17 ft. total 77 ft., from 30 to 70 ft., averaged 27 dwts. over 52 in. Another footwall branch W. drive started at 60 ft. from start of above drive, extended 55 ft., from 0 to 55 ft., value averaged 18 dwts. over 43 in. No. 4 footwall reef, No. 18 level. Winze 585 ft. W. sunk 35 ft., total 228 ft., from 85 to 223 ft., averaged 4 dwts. over 43 in.

Globe and Phoenix—In August, 5,900 tons were treated for 3.64 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £16,205.

Mineral Outputs

MINERAL OUTPUT in Southern Rhodesia during the first seven months of this year is officially reported to be £268,577 higher than for the corresponding period of 1947, the increase being due entirely to the expansion of base mineral production, the value of which in the period was £2,542,192, compared with £1,703,797 for January-July of last year. Gold production was rather lower at £2,567,331, compared with £2,636,120. For July the mineral output was almost exactly £750,000, an all-time record for a month. High base metals, including coal, have contributed almost exactly half the total of £5,118,512 for the first seven months of the year, cobalt still heading the list with a lead of more than £1,000,000 over its nearest rival, chrome ore.

Geological Survey

THE TANGANYIKA MINING ASSOCIATION want the geological surveys of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to be placed under the East Africa High Commission in order to facilitate co-ordination and correlation and reduce overhead staff. Appointment of a Member for Mining within the High Commission is advocated (if, as an alternative, a mining consultant), who should come from an African territory much further advanced in mining than East Africa, preferably from Rhodesia or West Africa.

Mining Personalities

MR. J. HAYES has resigned from the Northern Rhodesian staff of the Rhokana Corporation. He will take up a post as a geologist to the Government.

MR. M. W. PARISH has been appointed chairman of Star Explorations, Ltd. in the place of Mr. W. M. Henderson Scott, who has resigned that office but remains on the board.

New Consolidated Gold Fields

MR. R. B. SMART, committee engineer of East Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and Mr. J. P. Upton, have just started an extensive tour of East Africa, together with Dr. E. A. Pelletier, chief geologist of the company, and Mr. G. C. Bonnard, its resident representative in East Africa. The first examination is of china clay deposits near Dar es Salaam.

Kavirondo Gold Mine

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD. had their annual general meeting at the London offices last week, but since the accounts for the year had been delayed, the proceedings were adjourned to a date to be fixed by the directors.

Lobby Real Gold Mining

SHAREHOLDERS in Lobby Real Gold Mining Co., Ltd. are to receive a distribution of 6s. 6d. per share. The dividend and unclaimed accounts will be closed on September 30 and undistributed balances will go to the benefit of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, Salisbury, in whom applications for payment of outstanding monies should thereafter be made.

New Mining Laws

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA have withdrawn the draft Mining Bill in order that a comprehensive new consolidating ordinance may be introduced. Among the amendments to be rectified is the stipulation that the holder of an exclusive prospecting licence may not put a claim within the licence area.

Rhodesian Tin

THE CURRENT HIGH PRICE for tin may, it is hoped, lead to considerable development in Southern Rhodesia, where there are large tin deposits between Sabitvury and Shamva.

Empire Mining Congress

THE FOURTH EMPIRE MINING and Metallurgical Congress will be held in Great Britain from July 9 to 23 next year.

Asbestos Find

A small asbestos discovery of asbestos has been made recently in the Mwana district of Kenya.

News of Our Advertisers

MR. H. L. MEDFORD, technical director of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough, has been appointed chief mechanical and electrical engineer in the production department of the National Coal Board. From 1923 to 1937 he was with Metropolitan-Vickers, where he became head of the mining department, and from 1940 to 1945 he was chief electrical engineer of Powell Duffryn, Ltd. He has been released by the Brush Company at the Coal Board's urgent request.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, Ltd., report a net profit for the year ended April 30, after providing for depreciation and taxation, of £108,146, compared with £49,982 in the previous year. A cash dividend of 4s. 6d. (the same as in 1947) will be paid, bringing the distribution to 12s.



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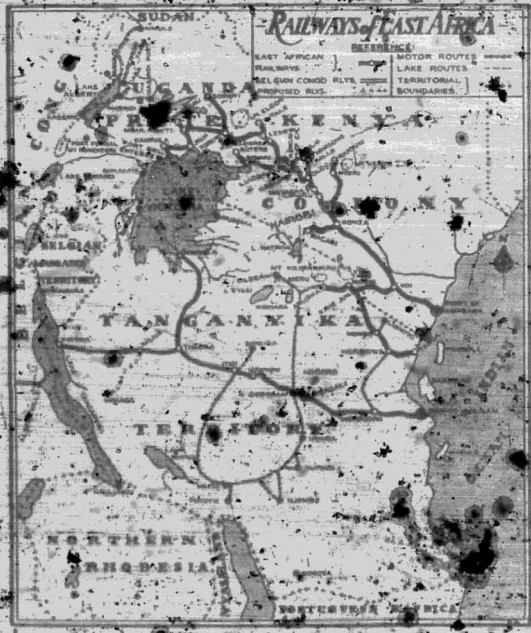
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME the problems facing British East, Central and West Africa are to be considered at a conference overwhelmingly non-official in membership and embracing more than sixty Africans, Arabs, Europeans and Indians, who have come to London at the invitation of the Imperial Government. Never before has the Colonial Office of itself so seriously to discover the views of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in Colonial Africa on the major matters regarding which they and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will have to reach decisions in the early future. The conference, which was opened yesterday by the Lord President of the Council, can be made an important milestone on the road of African progress and inter-territorial and regional collaboration, and we trust that mutual good will may produce that highly desirable result. At one time it was planned to hold most of the sessions in public, but wiser counsels have prevailed, and it has now been decided that all but the first and last meetings shall be in private. This considerably enhances the prospects of success, for

if all speeches had been open to the Press, some of them, and perhaps many, would have been propagandist utterances addressed to the general public or sections of it in this country or elsewhere. There should be no place for such speeches in a gathering of this kind, the business of which is to get to grips with the main administrative, economic, strategic and other questions. The whole purpose is to deal in a business-like manner with problems which can be wisely solved only by the pooling of ideas and the loyal co-ordination of policies wherever possible. A speaker at what was described as the world's greatest religious gathering since the Reformation referred to the importance of "dedicated efficiency". No two words could better express Africa's urgent need. If dedicated efficiency were to obtain control, what many people now consider insoluble would quickly be found to yield to the new spirit. Fear, suspicion, selfishness, uncharitableness, these and the other attitudes of mind which do more to hinder true development than physical shortcomings, would weaken and wither if all men could see that every important decision was fought in both senses of the word.

Dedicated efficiency ought, then, to be the aim of this conference. If it is not inspired by moral courage, it cannot give true leadership; and if it does not produce that very necessary guidance for those

Dedicated Efficiency who have travelled thousands of miles to attend; many of them will go back to Africa disillusioned, disheartened, and possibly disaffected. There is, therefore, an obligation upon the leaders in particular to show moral courage themselves and inspire it in others. This is no occasion for smooth generalizations, ambiguous abstractions, exaggerations or exuberances. The conference ought to prove itself a real Council of State, bringing to bear upon common problems all the experience of which the participants have knowledge. If all give without stint and without ulterior motive, success will be assured, and the delegates will carry back to their tasks in Africa a new confidence, and zeal in replacement in many cases, of a sense of frustration and failure. Dedicated leadership can achieve that transformation, and it is that kind of leadership, the best that can be found anywhere, that Africa requires at this critical stage of its history, when a new synthesis is demanded as an incentive to progress and an antidote to the poison of Communism. L. H. Stone foresaw the solution even before African society had been disrupted and expressed it in the words, "Christianity and commerce." Many who a few years ago recognized no special need for Christianity have changed their opinions now that they realize the dire nature of the threat offered by a wholly materialist Communism, and the application of the best forms of commerce (which concerns itself with social welfare, stability, and standards before thinking of profits) would ease the transitions inevitable in the next few years.

More than half of the delegates to this momentous conference are Africans. There can, therefore, be no question of withholding from them every opportunity of making their influence felt. Much, indeed, will depend on the **To Hide** impression they create upon their colleagues, most of them non-officials—Europeans, Indians and Arabs. While many of the discussions will necessarily be on a regional basis—with, say, the visitors from West Africa conferring together while those from East and Central Africa seek points of agreement for future action—there will be frequent occasions in and out of the conference for close personal contacts between the members, observers, and men prominent in various activities in

the United Kingdom. One of the important features of this gathering is that it is attended by representatives of the Governments of the Union of South Africa, the High Commission Territories, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, France, Belgium and Portugal. The idea, of course, is to approach Africa's main problems from an all-African point of view—to allow all Africa south of the Sahara to learn at first hand what the non-official spokesmen for British Colonial Africa say. Does that bear out the charge reiterated at the United Nations that British rule in Africa has much to hide?

Sir Godfrey Huggins has just won a resounding victory in the general election in Southern Rhodesia on the courageous theme that a civilized State cannot be built in Africa on the basis of one race, but solely on justice to all its **Political Courage** inhabitants. We have not yet seen recognition in any newspaper of that outstanding example of political honesty at a time when the Government of which Sir Godfrey was the head seemed to many Rhodesians to be on the point of defeat. It ought to be kept prominently in the minds of the delegates now in London, especially of any who doubt the intentions of the leaders of the European communities in Central and East Africa. Southern Rhodesia has backed the liberalism in African affairs of its liberal-minded Prime Minister by electing twenty-four of his party to a Parliament of thirty members. Could there be a better foundation for the very necessary strengthening of associations between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, so that there may be joint executive control over agreed common services? Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have had their High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly since the beginning of this year. There is urgent need for parallel, though not necessarily similar, action in the Central African Dependencies, and that requirement is bound to be discussed by the delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to this conference, and by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia when he arrives shortly for the meeting of Empire Prime Ministers. It will be one of the major African issues of this year.

The First Hundred Thousand

Southern Rhodesia's European population now numbers 105,000, an increase of 21,536 in the last two years. The Asiatic population stands at 8,160, whilst the number of Natives is provisionally estimated at 1,460,000, an increase of 177,000 since 1945.

Britain Defends Her Colonial Administration

Replies to Criticisms of United Nations Assembly

WHEN THERE IS SO MUCH CRITICISM, and often produced and unjust criticisms, of the so-called Colonial system, the Colonial Powers are entitled to demonstrate to the world how their achievements compare with the achievements of other countries in territories of similar natural conditions. That is the only fair basis of comparison. Elementary justice demands that we should be allowed to compare like with like.

We cannot be expected to run our Colonial administration to attain an abstract millennium which sovereign countries themselves have not been able to obtain, and very often have not even set themselves as a target. Still less do we seek excuses for delaying the political evolution of our non-self-governing territories towards self-government. Great strides have been made in self-government throughout the British Commonwealth during recent years.

The text adopted by the Fourth Committee is illogical and irresponsible, as was pointed out by the representative of New Zealand. It purports to limit the possibility of comparisons to comparisons between the metropolitan territories of a Colonial Power and its own non-self-governing territories, completely ignoring the fact that the economic, climatic, and geographic conditions are normally so entirely different. The present text was supported in the Fourth Committee by a number of delegations who had earlier expressed the view that it was impossible to derive any clear picture of conditions in a sovereign territory from the study of statistical information of this kind.

Inconsistency and Absurdity

The United Kingdom representative in the Fourth Committee has already pointed out the inconsistency of those countries who argue in the one and same breath that such information can give a clear picture of conditions in non-self-governing territories but cannot give a clear picture of conditions in a self-governing territory. That just does not make sense.

The text which the Fourth Committee has presented to the General Assembly has added the final touch of inconsistency and, indeed, of absurdity. Apparently in the view of the Fourth Committee, the study of such information can, after all, give a clear comparison between conditions in a Colonial territory and a self-governing territory, but only where the self-governing territory happens to be a Colonial Power. If it does not, the comparison cannot be made. Where there ever such a piece of nonsense?

The Soviet Union and Pakistan representatives suggested that if it were not desired to give political information, the Colonial Powers must have something to hide. It would be equally just to argue that certain Sovereign States must have something to hide if they do not wish the statistics which can be made available to be used for the purpose of these comparisons. The only justification for making comparisons between the metropolitan territories of a Colonial Power and her own Colonial territory would be to use our own case as an example, the revenue of a non-self-governing territory and the revenue of the United Kingdom itself were paid into one vast single treasury under the control of the United Kingdom and the treasury was then allocated between the United Kingdom and the various non-self-governing territories. In such circumstances it would be very relevant to know what proportion of the aggregate revenue came from the Colonies and what

proportion of the aggregate expenditure was devoted to them.

If, for example, the United Kingdom collected 90% of the combined revenue from her Colonies and then spent only 10% of the combined revenue on them, there would obviously be ground for criticism on the score that we were exploiting the Colonies—a charge which is often made against us and which our record shows no longer to be true. It would then be reasonable, for example, to compare the sums devoted to social development in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. But that is not the way in which we administer our Colonies at all. Our policy has been to develop our Colonial resources so as to establish as good a standard of living as is possible and to provide the best possible social services which are appropriate.

No Exploitation

It is not the policy of the United Kingdom, as a Colonial Power, to exploit the Colonial territories for the advantage of the metropolitan territory. We try to pay fair prices for all Colonial products and materials. We levy no tribute or taxation on them for the benefit of the United Kingdom. The revenue of each Colonial territory belongs to that territory. It is used for its own purposes and these very revenue figures could be produced to show that, whatever one does, Colonial revenues have increased two-fold, three-fold, and even more in the last 10 years as these Colonial territories have developed and progressed.

The United Kingdom, as a Colonial Power, is putting an end as speedily as possible to what remains of the old predatory imperialism, wherever such imperialism manifested itself in the past. So far from exploiting the Colonies, we are helping to finance them by grants and loans from the United Kingdom. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund exists solely for this purpose. This fund has come into existence in recent years and represents a contribution of £120 millions sterling over a period of 10 years. That is practically 300 million dollars which are to be contributed out of United Kingdom revenues, even in our difficult state, towards the development of the Colonial territories above the revenues which they themselves produce.

Great Britain's Financial Contributions

Some delegations have argued that the sum is so small when spread over the whole population of the United Kingdom's non-self-governing territories. That is a matter of opinion, but the important point is that it represents a voluntary contribution from the United Kingdom over and above the national revenues of the territories themselves. It is an outgoing contribution and there is no tribute paid to the United Kingdom in return. We might all wish that this contribution could be larger, but in the economic and financial condition of my country that is not possible. There are limits to what we can contribute to the resources of the Colonial territories themselves. Their resources are limited and cannot be as large as we would like.

Moreover, another reason is that we have to be careful not to over-extend ourselves which the Colonies could not sustain when it reached self-government and when subsidies from the United Kingdom had to be withdrawn. A territory cannot be self-governing if it is financially dependent for its normal administrative services on some other Government. We must not undertake the finance of a people's responsibility. The United Kingdom must not place itself in the dilemma which might arise if we adopted a policy of widening, instead of subsidizing the administrative services above the ultimate capacity of the territory. That would be the dilemma of having to decide whether to grant self-government accompanied by the immediate retrenchment in the social services in the territory, or to delay the grant of self-government indefinitely so that the economic capacity of the territory may catch up to its political capacity for self-government. We have to balance one against the other and choose a policy which can be sustained.

(Continued on page 14)

Being an abbreviated version from Colonial Review 228 of a speech made to the General Assembly of the United Nations by Mr. Ernest Davies, M.P.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

Record Traffic Achieved by Annual Report

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT which will be issued by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for January 1st to the K.U.R. & H. became part of East African Railways and Harbours has appeared over the signature of the general manager, Mr. A. DALTON, who has a splendid record of achievement to relate.

The gross earnings on revenue account of the Railways were £4,678,601 and of the Harbours £1,039,588, making a total of £5,718,189, compared with £5,113,040 in the previous year and £4,802,354 in 1945. The ordinary working expenditure aggregated £3,677,689, leaving a gross surplus of £2,040,500, an increase of £160,007 on 1946 and of £365,789 on 1945. The earnings were £1,190,269 above the estimate, and the total working expenditure, including contributions to the renewals funds, was £415,610 above the estimate.

Freight-ton miles moved by the railway, lake steamers and motor transport services amounted to 596,429,566, compared with 565,278,606 in the previous year. The public traffic was 35,433,921 tons, compared with 36,205,281 in 1946 and 59,315,744 in 1945. The average receipts per freight-ton miles of public traffic were 12.849 cents of a shilling, compared with 11.836 last year, 10.463 in 1945, and 10.524 in 1944. The higher average receipts were attributable mainly to the increased volume of import traffic, in which petrol figured prominently.

African Passengers Doubled Since 1939

The most striking figure in the returns of passenger traffic is that for third class journeys which are almost wholly by Africans. The number of such journeys last year was 2,840,268, a slight increase on the previous year, but almost three times the pre-war figure of 962,364 journeys. This is attributable to the largely increased spending power of Africans and the growing tendency to seek employment away from the reserves.

The total of export traffic rallied to the peak was 43,995 tons, an easy record. In 1946 the aggregate was 335,207 tons and in the last pre-war year 324,067. Soda ash took first place in 1947 with 94,576 tons, followed by maize at 88,376 tons. Coffee shipments amounted to 48,041 tons. Other items were: cotton, 44,284 tons; timber, 43,057; wheat, 34,440; sisal, 22,947; sugar, 14,822; whale bark, 12,230; cotton-seed, 10,358; hides and skins, 7,321; bones, 5,234; potatoes, 4,000; groundnuts, 2,240; wool, 222; and rubber, 251 tons.

Whereas in the last pre-war year claims numbered only 167 and involved a total claim of no more than £43,349, the total for the year 1947 involved £15,432. Mr. Dalton writes on this aspect:

"The compensation paid was 44.1% more than in 1946, and the ratio of claims payments to total receipts, excluding passenger traffic, rose to 3.56%. This increase can be ascribed almost entirely to the increased incidence of theft, which was the cause of 97.7% of the claims paid."

It has been stated in the past that to prevent the theft of goods en route to the main line, the railway authorities should, in addition to the measures already taken, employ a system of motor escorts. The idea was considered in 1947. The idea had been previously considered of their responsibility for the prevention of theft, and had the motor escorts would be a good device was not for the first time the subject.

To improve the security of motor vehicles in transit, a special occasion was introduced to encourage tenders to provide escorts who were permitted to travel free in both directions. Several of the leading motor vehicle distributors have taken advantage of this concession, and the result has

been that the losses from their consignments have been reduced to a minimum.

Careful attention has been given to the packing of all goods shipped, and valuable goods are packed in trains in a practical manner. The railway police have been directed in their operations to combat pilferage both by investigating the causes and by providing the necessary measures to prevent theft, and by maintaining patrols on the line and the deposit goods depots.

Problem of Pilferage

A fundamental cause of the pilferage is that in the continued shortage of goods available for consumer goods, which with the high prices ruling, are highly coveted by the dishonestly minded, regardless of the risks and consequences. Here it is of interest to record that an analysis of claims by commodities reveals that 49% of the total claims in 1947 were in respect of cotton-piece goods. Among the other classes of goods that suffered severely from pilferage were alcoholic liquors, distillates, tobacco, passengers luggage and provision. The poor quality of the packing of so many goods was another contributory cause of the increase of pilferage.

Pilferage has become a major social evil widespread throughout the two territories and has by no means confined itself to transit on the railway. By virtue of its habit of pilferage, the railway is obliged to pay compensation for the loss of a majority of goods in transit, this has the effect of throwing into sharp relief the extent to which the pilferage developed on the railway, but it is equally serious elsewhere. The ratio of claims compensation to total freight compensation works out with those of other railways.

Of the general position of the system Mr. Dalton writes:

"It was realized that by June 1947 would probably prove the greatest difficulty for the administration as being the year when the equipment generated by the years of intensive use since 1940, and with a heavy backlog of war-time deferred maintenance, would come due for replacement and additional rolling stock would have to be ordered. The difficulties of 1947 were the increased traffic and aggravated by the shortage of materials of all kinds, and particularly a shortage of wagon tires in the early part of the year."

The administration was further handicapped by a period of coal crises. On three occasions the main transport system of Kenya and Uganda was brought within a few days of complete breakdown by delays in arrival of coal ships. These crises were met but only just met by early anticipation of the shortage and the timely introduction of restrictions in train services over the inter-territory restrictions which necessarily involved an accumulation of traffic both inland and at the port of Kilindini and added their quota to the congested traffic conditions which prevailed during certain periods of the year. The resulting coal shortages had a considerable effect on the operating efficiency, making necessary the increased use of wood fuel burning engines, leading to heavy loads. Train services were further hampered by the heavy rains which fell in the coastal areas during the year, which caused severe washaways and dislocation of normal train working.

Imports Increase by 80%

The year witnessed a sharp increase in the volume of import traffic as the United Kingdom export drive deepened. The increase made itself felt in the first three months of the last few months of the year. Total import traffic in 1947 (excluding bulk oil, coal and mailment cargo) was 80.22% higher than in the previous year.

These difficulties were surmounted by more efficient use of rolling stock than had hitherto been achieved by a reduction of 10% in the annual standing time of waggons which brought the average down to more than 24.2 hours than the average standing time in 1939, and by an increase in general output from the locomotive and carriage works, and the maintenance of a supply of materials. It was until the beginning of 1947 that it was possible to arrive at a traffic situation which could be regarded as satisfactory.

The earnings of the port of Mombasa passed the £1,000,000 mark for the first time in the £1,039,588 of 1947, compared with £722,222 in 1946, and £580,000 in the previous year. The 1947 receipts excluding bulk oil and coal amounted to £714,112, a great improvement on the £564,410 in 1946 and £357,000 in 1945. The 1947 gross receipts were 578,065 tons of 1946 and 596,578 tons of 1945, of which two years there were large exports for the defence services. Shell oil at

307 1/2 was achieved a new record, and the total tonnage for 1947 is 218,771 tons.

The grand total of imports and exports passing through Lindeni Harbour was 1,918,453 tons, an increase of 2,884% on the previous year of 14,117 tons in 1944, and 2,372% on 1945.

The staff of the port office, which consists of 10 European, 3,500 African, 1,500 African, 100 African labourers, and 192 African labourers.

The port office has the most detailed documentation of every phase of the working of the Railway and Harbours Administration.

World's Greatest Agricultural Experiment

FACTS ABOUT Groundnut Scheme Now To Be Published Monthly

THE AGREEMENTS for adequate and regular information about the progress and the difficulties of the East African groundnut scheme have been put formally by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on many occasions, and at long last the Overseas Food Corporation have admitted this right of the public by starting publication of a monthly journal, entitled *The World*.

In the first number the chairman of the corporation, Mr. A. C. DUNN, writes that the change in some and tempo of his visit at the end of 1947 and that had recently been "critical".

These improvements are not necessarily to be counted in the winter months of financial push to be worn from the plane coming into Kogwa, or in the considerably improved African housing conditions at Urambo, or in the exciting enterprises that are taking place around Mkwawa and Mtwara in the Southern Province—the railway, jetties, and the four cotton gins. These are but manifestations of the most noticeable change that has taken place—and that is in the spirit of the men and women who are working the project. It began to recognize the appointment of the Minister of Food had been up to the heavy repair ship and attended a joint production council meeting there. He came back full of enthusiasm.

"I went to the next meeting. For three and a half hours three representatives of the staff and three of the management sat together endeavouring to find the best way of overcoming the shortages, bottlenecks, frustrations, and in some instances both the bad workmanship on the managerial thoroughness which together do so much to stem production. The shopmen's representatives kept up an unending stream of suggestions, most of which were first-class.

Resolutions and Snag

On both sides there was a firm and implacable resolution that the decision arrived at were to be put into operation that all necessary action was to be taken to see that production increased and improved. The results are to be seen in an ever-increasing flow of orders from H.R.S. A flow that promises to be staggering. It is hoped that the meetings of the staff council will soon follow the H.R.S. pattern.

But the significant changes that marked improvements are also to be seen in the working of the field assistants in their tractor driven work, and responding magnificently to the increasing flow of improved tractors, and in the general spirit and energy of the staff of the people.

Last October we were still wrestling with the difficult sowing problem to-day, with the Black Kangaroo cutter and the tools that are the way we are getting in that we have begun to master the problems. The new cutter and the machine used this year will be improved and adapted to those that we use in a few years will be vastly different and superior in result. But fundamentally they are the tools we want.

It is true that to-day, there are some 100,000 acres of land under development and increasing treatment and these will be a lot. But so will we soon have certain, the land come.

MEMBER GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON, the founder member of the Overseas Food Corporation, says that in the last six months there has been a radical change in the outlook of the average man and woman working on the scheme.

A steady sense of frustration. The rapidly changing frustrations still exist, they always will, with every tractor being, every vehicle on the road, and all the things we need for a house built and much of fact, whatever target we set we can achieve on schedule.

But they are going to get us down. When we are confronted by a difficulty, we must not sit down and wait for the ideal tools or material to overcome that difficulty, we have to find a way over or under or round it—and if we really want to get down our own difficulties, they are not where you find it, but where we have that spirit there is not much that is done on the scheme. We are not in any time to get the animal afford to relax.

Field Operations the Measure of Success

MR. D. E. MARTIN, the general manager on the agricultural side, who has taken a leading part in the work of the scheme, and is soon to leave to return to the staff of the United Africa Company, expresses his confidence in this scheme, the greater the more we export from the world has yet seen.

He writes:—

"With the first season's full cycle of operations completed and our first harvest almost fully garnered, we have at last taken the measure of the job. We can see the mistakes and where there have been many, and we can see the things we overcome—and these have not been many."

The scheme will stand or fall by the results shown in our yield per acre. The first season we had the help of rail transport. The work we are planning for the harvest operation here are purely subsidiary to the successful operation of groundnuts. Buoyed by our wish to help our fellow-keepers alive by our own spirit of enterprise, I am certain that we shall successfully complete the job we set out to do.

MR. ADAM NOBLE, the area manager at Kogwa, says that harvesting of the first crop has shown that the type of groundnut is easier to harvest and handle than another type that after the bushes have done their work, but clearing is necessary, and that Africans from the Lindi area fill two bags a day while the Gogo barely complete the day's task of three-quarters of a bag, mainly because they are victims of malnutrition.

Our chief disappointment has been with the Valencian nuts. We planted over 2,000 acres of them, some 2,000 acres of Spanish Bunch and about the same area of Nador. Combined the real yield was 200 acres or 80% of Gogo nuts, which are crepey, and found on harvesting that the Valencias were a nuisance, and many of the hauls and scattering as they were lifted. That is an expensive hand-planting. In the sector there, it should have been things like this, the only one of the scheme.

One that manager stresses the problem of bee infestation, and recommends the use of organized bee farming, which he points out is intimately related to good cultivation. We could greatly improve where bee-pollination is essential.

We have established African Advisory Councils, which are now available, and keep a record of the yield of the real work of the scheme. It is in this way that we are the responsible and the best of the scheme.

In the last 12 months of the year 1947, of the 2,000 acres of land planted, 1,200 acres of them planted, and 1,447 acres harvested in the Kogwa area. In the same period of this year, the corresponding figures were 1,200 acres, 1,589 acres, and 8,377 acres. The number of tractors constantly at work was 62. In the Mtwara area in the Western Province, 20 tractors out of 110 were at work, mainly owing to lack of spare parts.

Factor in the present summer, and the start of the stand established by East African Agricultural Construction Co.,

are all water, but some are better than others. In fact, however, we are faced with a considerable deficit of fish. This deficit has brought to the attention of the Government the possibility of developing fishing resources. The Government and sea-water tank boats have had to be equipped with nets and no wreck would be left to rot. The Government and the fishery which only an adequate supply of spares can alleviate. It is by now a fairly familiar story.

The fishery is considerably heavier than in the Central Province and one specimen four inches fell in two hours. The fishery of crocodiles constantly falls out. It is believed that the fishery is not as abundant as it once was. It is not so much as it once was, and the answer may be partly due to the fact that the natural channels are surrounded by upland hills.

Mr. G. Griffin, general manager in charge of the fishery, says that some of the fishery companies are not interested in the project is about 1000.

Education and Vocational Training of Africans Development Hindered by Shortage of Artisans

MR. A. ELLIS and Mr. H. C. Westford visited East Africa some months ago to make recommendations on vocational training and technical education and local industrial training, and their report has now been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. It is a 60-page report of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar under the title of "Education and Vocational Training in East Africa".

All the territories are stated to be so short of skilled African artisans that their development plans are seriously hindered, and many deficiencies are noted in the training of mechanics, electricians, motor mechanics, chemists, electricians, and motor mechanics. There is also a need for trained craftsmen in the building and industry, and for handy men in the villages.

Each training department or centre ought, the investigators emphasize, to be closely associated with every industry for which work is undertaken; they consider that much dissatisfaction has arisen from lack of understanding on the part of employers of the conditions of training and the standards of skill to be attained.

Some vocational training centres trainees of very low educational standards and with little or no trade experience. It is suggested that such trainees should be given a more practical training. Another weakness of the training of African artisans is the lack of interest and the training of African artisans is a neglected aspect of first importance.

Recommendations and Suggestions

The report contains the following passages:

"Many very young children leaving school are sent to be trained in technical schools. These children are not experienced agricultural workers and should be trained in the methods of work used in introducing agriculture as a practical subject."

"So many technical and trade terms must be in English that a good preparation in English is necessary before undertaking serious technical or trade courses. We strongly recommend its continuance throughout the courses."

"Technical and trade school courses should be considered in the light of the educational system in general. It is suggested that a wide introduction through practical work in drawing, geometry, mathematics to a further specialized training in the industry and commerce, through apprenticeship schemes, should be considered."

"We do not suggest that courses different from those of the present general secondary grammar schools for the first two years of the secondary technical course. The last two years should be common to both types, and comparable standards of equipment in order to ensure a reasonable standard of technical education before the technical course is introduced."

"Following on the technical course, it is suggested that pupils will pass into the technical course in the same district."

Some of the deficiencies in the policy and development of the territory always, that the Government is to be a part of the territory and the Government is to be a part of the territory. The point made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in its criticism of the Government is studied here.

MR. ROBERT BIRCH, who edits *Our World* from Kongwa, promises that criticism will be published without comment, save in those cases where the criticism (as so much of it has been in the past) is based on misrepresentation or deliberate misunderstanding. Chiefly of this kind will be replied to. His endeavour, he says, will be to report the triumphs and the disappointments with equal objectivity. In that task everyone will wish him well. It has been started 18 months ago, there would have been less misunderstanding and much less room for misrepresentation.

mechanics, drawing, and industrial work. The practical work should occupy about one-third of the week, and should not follow on the day only, but should be continuous. It should be in the form of a workshop, brick and stone, and should be in the form of a workshop or three parts. One of the parts should be in the form of a practical workshop in the form of a workshop for the training of an apprentice.

It is almost impossible to find women working in industries or workshops other than those in the form of a workshop. Several firms we visited are using women for work that would probably be done by men. But the African woman is not in general ready for this type of work. Her main sphere is in the home. The main reason is that of a home-maker, as well as being a mother, a labourer, and a carrier.

Homecraft Training for African Women

Some of the deficiencies in the African homecraft or continuous training due to his normal environment in which his work is much of the hand work for him. We therefore concur with the necessity for educating the African woman in homecraft, particularly as well as training their general educational standard, so that the future generations of Africans may be raised by women whose energy is not wasted by heavy manual labour. We recommend that such homecraft should include in the curricula courses in hygiene and homecraft.

In the commercial sphere, neither the Asian nor African woman has yet found a place, although an occasional one may be seen working as a saleswoman in some urban areas. There should be a future for her in clerical occupations, but this can occur only when the general educational standard of girls is raised much beyond what it is at present.

The curricula of trade schools should include about half the time each week in workshops and the remainder of the time devoted to general education, simple calculation, science, practical and processes in the trades. Approach in these subjects should usually be from the concrete to the abstract.

Another form of trade school course, which appears to be a widespread demand from the Administration and Native authorities is that for hand men to work in villages and Native areas. The object is to provide men who are able to carry out the general trade work.

Kenya offers many opportunities in technical and trade occupations for Europeans, Asians and Africans. Training schemes are not well developed, and in some trades and occupations do not exist. A more detailed survey of the training requirements by trades should be carried out. There is a great need for artisans, but it is neither defined nor assessed.

Much excellent work is being carried out at Centre R at Kabete, and good improvements introduced. This centre should give considerable help to the groundnut scheme in the light of the present new schedule. It will serve a very important purpose if it remains as an emergency vocational training centre until the present wheat scheme is completed. Thereafter it could take a place in the educational system as a large trade school.

Centre G has a school which admits ex-askari to a social welfare course, primary course, agricultural course, commercial course, trade course, health course, and hygiene course. The primary course, health course, and hygiene course, should be considered in the grouping of the other courses, and different jobs of justice in the territory, an excellent arrangement. Besides broadening their outlook, it has the advantage of giving each student an insight into the work of the other, which will be well working in the same district.

Technical education or vocational training should be given priority. Uganda is likely to suffer a small number of those who are trained in technical colleges and those catered for locally. The Nairobi Technical School should be prepared to offer short courses. Higher courses are likely to be required in civil and mechanical and electrical engineering.

The higher engineering studies might lead in the first instance to qualifications for corporate membership of the professional institution and later to an engineering degree. We suggest that the main emphasis of Makerere College should be placed on the science and engineering side. It includes an engineering school which is better situated in the East Africa area.

We had two meetings with the Nairobi Evening Classes Committee, who have been offering classes to young people of all races. Unfortunately, they have not held in premises all over the town. An efficient organization and running, these classes need a centre for their work to operate. Without this, there is a tendency for the teaching to be too theoretical and with inadequate administration and practical applications.

Tanzania has very few training schemes in operation, and although all require reviewing, also there is a lack of co-operation between employing departments and employees, the education departments and the training centre. This needs improving in order that the training may be effective and to employers' requirements.

We do not favour the proposal to set up a Centre A at Mwanza for the on-training of men from the earlier courses. We consider this uneconomical, as the men should go straight into industry where, further training should be carried out. However, facilities should be available at the schools to be met with those at Makerere to offer extensions to existing courses.

Schools Used as Learning Units

There are several trade schools in use in operation, but few use the department's syllabus. The use of general accommodation, equipment and uniforms in these schools to be used as learning units, with little or no reference to the fuller training.

We suggest the opening of secondary technical courses in the Government secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika. The trade pupils in these schools could either be transferred to other trade schools or continue in trade courses in these centres.

We recommend the early appointment of a supervisor of technical education and trade schools. He should be a civil engineering graduate with industrial experience as well as having good teaching experience in a technical college.

In so far as commercial education is concerned, we recommend the inauguration of evening classes in this education as soon as these have been planned with the departments and commercial interests.

In Uganda, the education department has issued a handwork syllabus for schools. So far as we could see they are not being used. Early appointment of a supervisor of handwork is recommended.

We heard, with some dismay, that extensions to Makerere College were likely to curtail even present amenities and facilities. This seems to us most undesirable in the present circumstances.

Zanzibar has no serious shortage of artisans. Consequently we concur, with the decision to close down the vocational training centre at Mazizini as soon as present courses are completed. The departments co-operate actively in training, and use the expert advice and help available.

Had Makerere maintained its engineering courses, it could have provided thorough engineering training courses. The introduction of what might be later a technical institute. The present site at Makerere is, we are told, not well suited to provide for a future engineering school. This should be rejected, the higher engineering studies must be carried out elsewhere and probably these can be developed at the suggested Nairobi Technical School, as staff and equipment of similar type and caliber would be required for both professional and degree courses.

The education systems in the territories are suffering from a lack of able teachers in secondary schools. This is particularly so in science-teaching, and we suggest that this priority should be given by Makerere College to the training of teachers.

Over 21,000 artisans of various types will be required for the operation of the projected groundwork schemes to clear and work 37 million in 1948-50. The magnitude of these figures makes it apparent that facilities to carry out this training scheme could not be met effectively with the equipment. We recommend that the standard organization should operate its own training scheme for the bulk of the trades requiring large numbers of men, i.e. bulldozer operators, tractor drivers, transport drivers, mechanics (shop and motor vehicle), carpenters, masons, painters, brick and masonry auxiliaries.

African Conference in London

Important Gathering at Lancaster House

THE AFRICAN CONFERENCE IN LONDON, a non-official meeting of African Colonial Legislative Councils will meet for the first time at Lancaster House, London, as this issue goes to press.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, will open the conference as deputy to the Prime Minister, whose participation prevents his attendance, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Crech Jones, will also speak. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, will address later sessions.

Mr. Crech Jones will preside over the general meetings of the delegates, who will discuss regional and local governments, development, current economic questions, public relations, medical and social policy, and Africa's place in world strategy. All but the opening and closing sessions are to be held in private. Apart from the formal meetings of the conference, there will be regional discussions.

The delegates are to be received by The King on October 8 at the end of their deliberations.

The official list names 68 delegates, Nigeria leading with 11, followed by the Gold Coast with nine, Kenya with seven, and Nyasaland with six. Five delegates each are sent by the East African Central Advisory Board, Tanganyika, and Sierra Leone, four each by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, while the Gambia sends two. Of 24 delegates from Nigeria and the Gold Coast two only are Europeans. Delegates from East and Central Africa number 35; their names were given in our issue of September 16.

Many Delegates of Non-Official Character

With the exception of a predominantly non-official character, as indicated to a non-official representative of the different Dependencies opportunities of putting their points of view before the Secretary of State and his advisers, and before the government by their African territories, a small number of officials are attending by invitation. These include the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Secretaries of Kenya, Nyasaland and Zanzibar, the Co-ordinating Secretary of Tanganyika, the Director of Development of Northern Rhodesia, the Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare, and the Director of Education in Uganda, its members for Health and Local Government in Kenya, and the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Resources in that Colony.

The Union of South Africa has sent two observers, Mr. P. K. du Toit, deputy president of the South African Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Mr. W. G. Naudé, official secretary and economic adviser at South Africa House, London, with three delegates, Mr. C. W. Sloke, Mr. J. F. R. Gibson, and Mr. R. G. Malherbe. Southern Rhodesia is represented by Mr. E. C. Thomason, High Commissioner for the territory by Mr. R. C. Murray, and Mr. W. S. Jackson, the Sultan by Mr. C. G. Wallis, Assistant Chief Secretary, and Mirghani El-Hadi, a member of the Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan and of the staff of the F.W.O.

France, Portugal and the Netherlands have each sent two observers each, Mr. de Groot, Inspector of the Colonies, and V. A. Gauré, Administrator, for what are the Colonies, and Mr. Françoise and Dr. José Domingos, Colonial Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for Senegal. F. M. Gilo, agricultural engineer, have also been invited. The names of the Belgian representatives were not known when this issue went to press.

An editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment'.

Governor's Visit

ARRIVING in a motor launch down the river the first Southern Rhodesian Governor, Sir Philip van der Merwe, the Indian Ocean in a pontoon on the west of East Africa, will be an extraordinary event. At the head of the pontoon, Colonel de Vries, a long lost perhaps at Mikungu, perhaps at our es-Salam. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

TO THE NEWS

"A.R." marked. The United Nations is deemed deliberately murdered by Russia. — Lord Viscount.

Lord Montgomery is likely to retire from the Army within a few months. — Lieut. Colonel R. L. Reason.

One can find more waste land in a 10-mile drive in Great Britain than in the whole of Holland. — Mr. Ascher Baldwin, M.P.

Unless world opinion insists that adequate forest reserves are maintained and properly managed, grave disaster will follow. — Professor E. T. Rieu.

The Government spends £4,800,000 a year on a Central Office of Information. We did quite well without one before the war. — Lord Woolton.

Forty million cocoa beans in West Africa out of a total of about 400 million are affected by swollen shoot disease, and the situation is grave. — Lord A. Russell.

"I know one industrial concern which runs a balanced midday office free to all workers. This has resulted in a large saving in gas in output, which has repaid four-fold the cost of this interesting experiment." — Mr. J. R. Williams.

stands Scotland where she did. In a Saturday issue of the *Scottish*, I found more than 50 paid announcements of the next day church services. — Commissioner D. G. Lamb.

"A strike in State-owned and controlled industry, whether by doctors or crokers, is a form of treason and a deliberate crime, should be made illegal." — Sir Herbert Dunlop.

"At the trade Union Congress in Margate the Left was thoroughly discomfited, but there was very little justification of policy and no new personalities intruded themselves." — Mr. Hugh Chevins.

"Nationalization merely substitutes for the private employer a remote and temporary boss whose service the wage-earner can leave to and complain in his trade to someone else." — Viscount Gomersall.

"The change of policy in the Exchequer is disastrous to the success of British export industries, made prominent of the fact that these are almost exclusively conducted on those principles of free enterprise which the Government intend to enforce." — Mr. J. A. Bowdler, Carpenter, M.P.

"All my friends teaching in provincial universities are appalled at the standard of the students. They tell me that most ought not to be at a university at all." — Mr. A. L. Rowse.

"During the first five months of this year, increase in the normal capital of commercial companies in the United Kingdom of South Africa was just under £300,000, and in the same period industrial companies increased their capital by over £21,000,000." — Mr. Len Fegelman, South African High Commissioner in London.

"The cost of bringing out new models of motor-cars in the United States today is almost five times as much as pre-war. Before Christmas the next line of models can be prepared. The corporations will have to lay out about 75,000,000 dollars for new dies, tools, and equipment." — Mr. K. T. Kelley, president of the Chrysler Corporation.

"If we had to work 40 hours of 47 hours weekly before the war to maintain our standards of comfort, surely we must work something like 40 hours in our present conditions, or else unless we work much longer hours, or have much more rest, or something else, and organization to demand a 40-hour week is a possibility." — Mr. O. S. G. ...

Travel Farther on Less Fuel with Vauxhall Economy

Vauxhall cars are engineered to give lively performance combined with exceptionally low fuel consumption and long engine life. Ask any Vauxhall owner about fuel consumption and consider the saving on your annual mileage.

ECONOMY
The "12" does 34-36 m.p.g. and the "14" does 25-28 m.p.g. under average driving conditions on good roads.

PERFORMANCE
The "12" reaches 50 m.p.h. from rest in 21.5 secs. and has a maximum speed of 65 m.p.h.
The "14" reaches 50 m.p.h. from rest in 29 secs. and has a maximum speed around 70 m.p.h.



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Sole and exclusive throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Ilmorog, Mbeya, Tusha.

P.O. BOX 851

Of Commercial Concern New Clan Cargo Vessel

Messrs. Duffery and Co., Ltd. have ordered a branch in Kampala.

South African Breweries, Ltd. are to build a brewery in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

The possibility of a sponge industry in the coast of British Somaliland is being investigated.

Distributional control has been ended in Kenyan galvanised flat and corrugated sheets, expanded metal,athing and reinforcing fabric.

The Government of Buganda is considering a proposal to purchase a cotton ginney for operation by an association of Africans acting as a co-operative society.

S.H. Electrical Engineering Ltd., of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, are paying a market dividend of 1s. per fully paid £1 share. The company's capital is to be increased from 10,000 to 250,000.

CLAN MACLAGGART, a new cargo liner, built for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. is to be launched at Greenock, in October 8 by Mrs. Leif Isbrand, wife of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

Kenya and Uganda imported 2,200 new motor cars, 300 lorries, and 338 vans during January to July, 1945. No fewer than 1,945 motor cars and 362 lorries were of United Kingdom manufacture. Of the vans 211 were of British make.

Messrs. Hubert Davis and Co., Ltd. who have wide interests in the Rhodesias, have obtained a £1,000,000 contract for the construction of overhead electrical transmission lines in Natal. The work will take about three years.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales.

Total sales in Southern Rhodesia during the 22nd week of the 'free-cured' auctions amounted to 3,200,540 lb. for £446,195; an average of 32,460 lb. per lb. bring, the total for the season so far to 65,464,826 lb. for £8,917,725, averaging 37,750 lb. per lb.

Further changes in cotton prices were indicated by the Raw Cotton Commission at the beginning of this week. G. S. Sudan types were cut back to 40d. per lb. Tokar by 5d. to 40d., and Sudan L type 3 and above to 41d. East African BP 52 is now 26.9d. per lb.

Work has begun on the construction of a new harbour at Nacala, some 40 miles north of Mozambique, and about £200,000 has been budgeted by the Portuguese Government for the work. Nacala is one of the best harbours in southern Africa.

Negotiations for a group of companies interested in the Rhodesian stocks have been started by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which has no intention of selling any of the shares, but is considering the raising of about £2,000,000 for the possible purpose of quadrupling the output.

Tuna production in Nyassaland last year totalled 37,613 lb. off the Montana and 22,850 lb. off on the 'Gordii' variety. The average landing price was 13s. 6d. per ton f.o.b., compared with £20 in 1944. The rapidly rising industry has grown so rapidly from the fact that almost exactly 10,000 lbs. of tinned sardines shipped in 1947, compared with 10,000 in six years earlier.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. are to manufacture a wool-like synthetic textile fibre from ground nuts in a factory in Durban. The new commercial, which will be cheaper than wool, is said to add warmth when mixed with cotton, rayon, or nylon, and to combine well with wool. By 1950 the factory can be expected to produce at the rate of 10,000 tons annually.

British Colonial Policy

(Continued from page 11)

Therefore, it is clear there is no point in making comparisons between the times and conditions in Colonial territories and those in the member States or countries, whose standards achieved represent the results of a struggle which has been going on for generations and have a historical tradition. These standards do not apply to most of our territories. What we do compare is the life and conditions of our territories with those of the United Kingdom from which our Colonies and the rest of the United Kingdom, whose welfare is not at issue for their protection. If a comparison has to be made with a sovereign State, it should be with a country that is comparable with a country which has the same races, climate, and other natural features, with a common frontier, the problems are approximately similar. For example, it is not the East Coast up to the East African territories in a particular geographical region.

It is logical to suggest, as is suggested by the resolution before us, that a comparison can be made between Messrs. and the one hand and the United Kingdom on the other, but that such comparison cannot be made between Rhodesia and other territories of the same geographical region, such as that of other independent countries. If these comparisons were made, it would be found that our Sovereign States do not have the standards and conditions of even some of the more advanced of our Colonies. This may be the explanation why certain sovereign States, which do not mind criticism of our colonial administration, are so anxious to avoid any possibility whatsoever of our drawing comparisons between our colonial standards and their own territory.

Not a single convincing argument has been produced why the comparison should not be comprehensive and why it should be limited in this way. The reluctance of many delegations to see any comparison drawn between the standards of a British Colony and those of the conditions of comparable sovereign States is the finest vindication of British Colonial administration when we could expect to receive.

(To be continued.)

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Mining

Heavy Fall in Uruwira Shares

Union Corporation Resigns Management

UNION CORPORATION, Ltd., announced yesterday that it would not exercise its option to take 400,000 shares of Uruwira Minerals Ltd. at 7s. 6d. per share, and that it was relinquishing the technical management of the property in Tanganyika Territory because prospecting had not yet revealed an ore-body large enough to interest the corporation.

That the course does not imply that the Uruwira company may not make a success of its operations, indeed, if the facts were not good the Government of Tanganyika would definitely not be spending a million pounds on the construction of a railway to the property.

Uruwira shares were introduced to the Stock Exchange in May, 1947, at 12s. and reached a peak of 12s. 6d. Some weeks ago they were firm on the London Stock Exchange at around 11s. Then they slumped to about 8s. 6d. Last Friday they were a nominal market of 5s. to 7s. 6d. On Monday there were numerous rumours that the Union Corporation shares were to be allowed to lapse, and later it was announced that a statement would be issued after the Stock Exchange had closed. At 10.30 the form of the following letter to Uruwira Minerals from the Union Corporation:

Union Corporation's Letter

"As you are aware this Corporation had the option until December 31 last to subscribe for 400,000 shares in your company at 7s. 6d. per share, and the cost incurred by the Corporation in prospecting the lease area at its own expense was to be refunded out of the subscription moneys if the option was exercised. Owing to the delays in delivery of equipment and supplies encountered by the corporation in carrying out its prospecting programme, the company agrees to extend the date for exercising this option until September 30, 1948."

By exercising your option in March, 1947, you exercised its first option on the Uruwira Mines in your company and took over the technical management of your affairs. It did so in the hope that the mining work it was to carry out for its own account would be profitable in an ore-body which would justify large-scale mining and milling operations—for it would only be worth the corporation while to be concerned in the business if large-scale operations were to be undertaken.

The work which the Corporation carried out at its own expense during the period of the option was therefore not so much directed towards the development of the known Mukwamba deposit, but was prospecting with a view to discovering completely new ore-bodies of a much larger size and of higher grade. The work has not located any such ore-body, and it appears that the further prospecting of your property might only reveal other ore-bodies of a nature similar to the known Mukwamba deposit.

In these circumstances the corporation has decided not to exercise its option on 400,000 shares and to resign from its position as technical manager of the property. It stands ready, however, to give you any assistance it can in the way of technical administration.

The short whiff on Tuesday morning the market was scared, and Uruwira's were quoted 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. As soon as buyers showed interest, however, the price hardened to 3s. 4d. to 4s.

Funds for 18 Months

Many people in and connected with Tanganyika are considerable shareholders, and they are unlikely to be easily frightened by the news of their holdings. The issued capital is 1,000,000, and among the companies who have considerable interests at least until recently, were Union Corporation, Zambesi Exploring and its Associates, New Consolidated Gold Fields, and British Colonial Corporation.

Uruwira Minerals Ltd. estimate that the available funds of the company are sufficient to carry on development of the Mukwamba ore-body for the next 18 months together with the installation and operation of the tailor mill of the iron ore deposit. The work is well advanced and should enable a decision to be taken as to the scale and financing of future operations.

The annual Report and balance sheet of Uruwira at March 31 last will be in the hands of shareholders within a few days.

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Southern Rhodesia's Gold Policy

World Bank and the Subsidy

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS of the International Bank and Monetary Fund, which are being held this week in Washington, will consider the policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in paying a subsidy to producers for each ounce of gold produced, and Mr. K. M. Goodenough, the High Commissioner in London, has flown to the United States to represent the Colony, which is not a member of the World Bank, the representations of which on the subject have therefore been made to and through the British Government.

An official told the Press in Washington a few days ago:

"We have made representations to the chief executive director of the bank about the Rhodesian subsidy, and the British have consulted with the Rhodesians, who, however, felt it was their own domestic business. So far, therefore, we have been stymied."

The representations of the bank had, he continued, made little headway, because the Ministry Government in the United Kingdom appear not to have any real authority over the Rhodesian Government in the matter.

Mining Reels

THE BULGARIAN OFFICE of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia has been closed after more than 23 years of service to the industry. Minutes of meetings of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Bulawayo, from its inception in 1895 to its amalgamation with the Salisbury Chamber in 1939 are to be handed over to the Central South African Archives.

N. Rhodesian Copper Prospects

Coal and Transport Problem

Prospects of greatly increasing the copper production of Northern Rhodesia were discussed in the *Financial Times* a few days ago in a contribution from its correspondent in Southern Rhodesia:

"He wrote, *inter alia*—
 "Every ton of coal that can be moved along the single-track railway from Wankie to Ndola helps to produce half a ton of copper, and every ton helps Britain about £50. Because of this, the movement of coal to Northern Rhodesia and of copper ingots to Britain receives high priority on Rhodesia Railway."

"In May, 1948, the railways hauled a total tonnage of 388,575, of which 159,826 tons were general goods and 228,749 tons were minerals. Coal and coke were responsible for 59% of the latter total, while Northern Rhodesia's dollar-saving copper came second with 12% and chrome ore—Southern Rhodesia's dollar-earning mineral—was third with just under 1%."

"Copper ingots therefore accounted for approximately one-eighth of all mineral traffic carried. If the coal transported from Wankie to the Copperbelt is included, it can be said that three-eighths of all mineral traffic of both Northern Rhodesia was carried for the copper-mining companies."

Claims of the Copperbelt

"When it is considered that the industrial expansion of Southern Rhodesia is proceeding apace, with the accompanying increase in demand for coal and coke, and that Southern Rhodesia has no hope of balancing her dollar trading account without having to perpetuate dollar import control depends largely on increasing exports of these minerals, this proportion does seem to indicate that the claims of the Copperbelt are receiving the consideration."

"It is also fair to point out that both Rhodesia Railways not been purchased last year, the outlook for the copper-mining companies would have been bleak indeed. When the question of nationalization was mooted two years ago, the railway company offered a guarantee was given that the railways would not be taken over for at least five years."

"All the equipment which the company proposed to purchase has now been delivered. Yet the railways are still unable to meet the current—much less the anticipated—traffic demand. If they had not been purchased, the two Rhodesias would now be committed to virtual stagnation for eight years, the transport being generally acknowledged as one of the major factors determining a country's capacity for industrial development."

"But the nationalized railways now have to cope an additional 30 locomotives and 1,300 wagons of various deliveries of which is expected within the next year or so."

Effect of War-Time Strain

"Effect of war-time strain on the transport system is reflected in the annual output figures for Northern Rhodesian copper. From 1943, when 250,955 tons were produced and exported, there was a progressive decline in output, the figures for the next three years being 224, 220,824, and 1945, 194,014 tons, and 1946, 182,289 tons."

"Copper-mining companies, which during the war achieved a joint annual output of 350,000 tons, now planned to reach their target figure of 300,000 tons by 1950, viewed this deterioration of the transport position with dismay, and even went to the length of importing coal from Natal by way of Lobito Bay, and the Benguela Railway in order to supplement supplies from Wankie. The use of wood fuel was also introduced as a stop-gap."

"However, there are already signs of improvement. In 1947, despite the diversion of railway tractors to Mrought-relief emergency convoys, 190,000 tons of copper were exported. The 1948 tonnage should be well over 200,000 tons; exports in the first six months of this year totalled 108,922 tons."

"So in two years railway facilities have improved sufficiently to allow an increase of nearly 20% in copper production for export. This figure bears close resemblance to Sir Miles Thomas's estimate of the percentage increase of economic activity. If the same expert's estimate of the increase, dating from 1949 is correct, it would appear possible that exports of copper in 1950 will approximate to the target of 300,000 tons set by the copper-mining companies, the

Mineral Production Reports

Rhodesian and Tanganyika Outputs

"MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year was valued at £2,376,553, an increase of 18% over the comparable figure of £2,012,283 last year. The value of individual mineral outputs, with the % of total value, were as follows: Gold, £182,034 (7.7%); base metals, £1,273,609 (53.6%); chrome ore, £242,234 (10.2%); coal, £243,568 (10.27%); iron, £197,297 (8.3%); tin concentrates, £27,065 (1.1%); tungsten concentrates, £21,775 (0.9%); machine tools, £17,648 (0.7%); and other, £104,832."

"Despite the increase in production and the reduction in cost of fuel, the value of Northern Rhodesia's mineral output in the first half of this year was £13,287,126, an increase of more than £2,750,000 on the corresponding figure in 1947. Production figures included: copper (mineral), 76,835 tons (28,807,122); copper (electrolytic), 30,287 tons (23,547,603); and 36,705 tons (26,300); tin, 6,740 tons (24,700); and total value, 9,744 cwt. (£196,600). The value of mineral production in June (£2,437,918) was the highest for any month so far this year."

"MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in June were valued at £36,574, compared with £18,600 for the corresponding period in 1947. Gold accounted for £2,380 (6.5%); silver for £262 (£0.7%); diamonds for £73,662 (20.1%); tin ore for £1 (£0.001%); salt for £2,844 (7.8%); and kaolin for £135 (£0.4%). The total for the first six months of the year was £618,369 (£379,628)."

Taxation of Mining Concerns

"A COMMITTEE under the chairmanship of Sir John Bond, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and which also includes members of the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the Chamber of Trade, and the Ministry of Fuel and Power, has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to examine whether any remedial action is placed upon the taxation of mineral concerns by the Government of the United Kingdom, and to report on the system of allowances for capital expenditure on the acquisition of overseas mineral sources or of rights to work overseas mineral deposits, whether such allowances should be introduced, and if so, what form a scheme of allowances should take."

Gold Strike

"A GOLD STRIKE in the Kibishi Hills some 30 miles from Bahambaga, N. Rhodesia, but which are being worked by government geologists has been sent to the area, in which a number of claims have been pegged."

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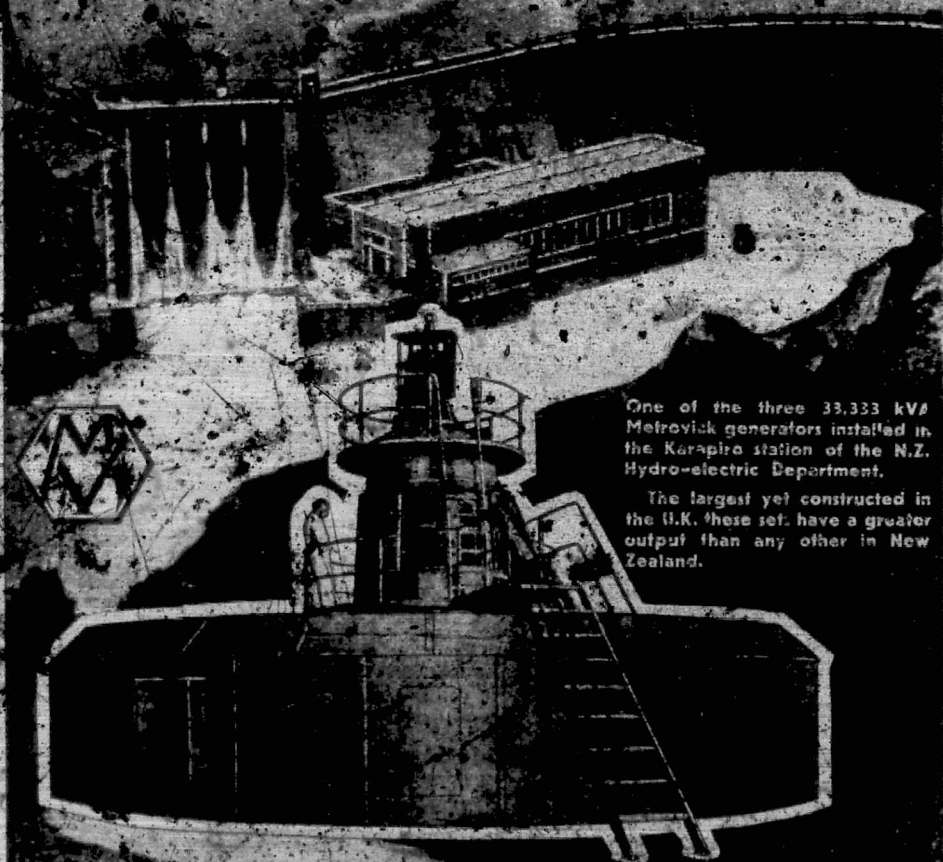


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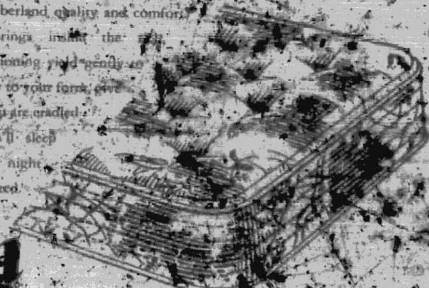
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African Conference in London

THE FIRST CONFERENCE of non-White members of the Legislative Councils of the African Dependencies under the Colonial Office, now being held in London, is assuredly a "Matter of Moment" and these notes about it therefore take the place of the leading article which would have appeared under that title. With the decision to hold most of the proceedings in private we should be the last to quarrel, for, as we suggested in our editorial comments last week, if all the speeches had been open to the Press, some of them, and perhaps many, would have been propagandist utterances addressed to the general public or sections of it in this country or elsewhere. Some delegates, we know, are convinced by what has been said within the four walls of the conference-chamber that that would have proved an accurate prediction.

All the visitors from East and Central Africa of whatever race who have mentioned the matter to us in conversation—and they have been many—have expressed satisfaction that the general debates are in committee and that the real work is being done in regional gatherings, one devoted to West Africa, and the other to East and Central Africa combined. That very, veres-

tuted, the delegates were notably restrained in their expectations; this is a handsome gesture by the Imperial Government, they did not but neither they nor we can hope for much in the way of practical results. But opinions changed when the representatives of East and Central Africa were brought together to talk about their problems, and how there is a growing conviction that all good has been done with the conference itself and outside, and that, in the words of one experienced participant, a course of being set from which there will be no turning back.

Many of the debates have never been in England before, and their first impressions are most favourable. The Africans, Arabs and Indians among them have been struck by the friendliness with which they have been met, and they bear ready testimony to the spirit of helpfulness with which they are surrounded.

The Colonial Office could not have given the conference a better send-off, for the inaugural meeting was attended by its three political heads, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., Secretary of State, Lord Hailwood, Minister of State, and Mr. D. R. King-Williams, Parliamentary Under-

With them were most of the senior members of the staff, including Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles Jeffries, Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. B. Cohen, who is in charge of the African Department, Mr. A. H. Penton, now responsible for economic affairs, following the transfer to the Treasury of Sir Sydney Caine, Mr. C. S. Eastwood, who has been much concerned with the marketing of Colonial produce, Mr. K. W. Blackburne, Director of Information Services, Mr. Robert Wray, of the Legal Section, Mr. M. K. Davys, of the East African Department, who was at one time private secretary to the Governor in Tanganyika Territory, and of course Rear-Admiral Sir Angus Bromley, Ceremonial Secretary for well over a decade and a half. It was a happy thought also to invite the East African Commissioner in London, Mr. Roger Norton, and the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Major Macfee, to attend.

Opening of the Conference

Deputizing for the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council, opened the conference on Wednesday morning of last week in Lancaster House. Sir Charles's historic and beautiful building, used by His Majesty's Government for important negotiations and other meetings. It was splendid setting for this gathering of about one hundred persons—delegates from ten Colonial territories in Africa and the East Africa High Commission, observers from Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, the Union of South Africa, Belgium and Portugal, and representatives of the Colonial Office. At the same time were those mainly responsible in London for the conduct of African affairs. At 8.15, starting at eight o'clock, were those who had well over thousands of lines to express the opinions of the millions of the British African Dependence. Masses from Central and East Africa were to the immediate left of the Secretary of State. To his extreme right were the West Africans, the seats in honourable rows, the mallams in white dress and turbans. Of the twenty-four delegates from Nigeria and the Gold Coast, two only were English—the Chief Secretaries to the Governments. East and Central Africa had sent thirty-six representatives, of whom twenty-two were European, seven Africans, five Indians, and two Negroes.

Scores of newspaper correspondents were accommodated on a dais, and an almost equal number of photographers attended the opening session, which so far, was

West African table, taking photographs from every imaginable angle, and largely ignoring the rest of the company. At last they were persuaded to sit, but first, disconcerting intrusions of the same kind occurred throughout the morning. At the back of the hall were three new-look cameras, for the benefit of which powerful spotlights had been provided. Many of these present had no reckoned with these aspects of modern publicity, but they consoled each other with reminders that the photographs would appear in African newspapers and the films on African screens. So will pictures taken on some of the excursions by the Colonial Film Unit.

Loyal Criticism

The Lord President's speech was apt and well-delivered, and in thanking him the Secretary of State affirmed that Mr. Morrison had shown great interest in Colonial affairs, and ordered the Colonial Office to do its best in its endeavours to meet the needs of the African territories. To Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, fell the honour of making the starting for the delegates, who he emphasized were given the opportunity of getting themselves known to members of the Government in the United Kingdom, but people from other parts of Africa, since African problems were closely interwoven, it was very necessary. The delegates would make full use of their right of enquiry, but it would be offered in fullest loyalty to Great Britain. Africa, he suggested, amid applause, would be the most appropriate place for the next conference.

Greatest Continent

Mr. Alfred Vigness, leader of the non-official members in the East African Central Assembly, followed the Chief. The Lord President, he said, was asked the African territories not to wait for their Governments to act. That, at any rate, had never been a weakness of East Africans, who may have been guilty of criticism but never irresponsible or unwise. While Africa was young, the British Government had had to be seen the parent of a benevolent father, and often of the stern father. Now Africa has grown up. The most powerful stimulus which it could be given was greater responsibility, which was being encouraged by the changing structure of the legislature, and the increasing willingness of Governments to seek and accept the advice of their peoples. Africa will become the greatest continent on the earth, said Sir Alfred confidently.

have done in Africa will never be forgotten, and the ties of to-day will never be undone.

On the second morning the Secretary of State gave his address. The writer has heard him make dozens of speeches, but he recalls an occasion on which Mr. Creech Jones acquitted himself more happily in the delivery of a statement to which he had evidently given much thought. It was warmly greeted, and it was the assurance by Sir Thomas Lawrence in his twenty-eight years at the Colonial Office he had never known a Minister who took so deep and personal an interest in the problems laid before him.

From constant contact with those attending the conference it can be stated that the representatives of East and Central Africa have given a good account of themselves. Almost all of them have spoken on several occasions, at the time these notes are written. We have been told repeatedly that the three best speeches made in the private sessions so far have been those of Mr. Cohen, Mr. Yegay, and Mr. Mathu, and that there is none more businesslike than Mr. Welensky, who says succinctly and sometimes pungently what he has to say and promptly resumes his seat.

Missings Disappear

Just as the delegates from East Africa were apprehensive that the Africans among them might suffer by comparison with the much publicized West Africans, who were said to include a number of brilliant speakers. Within a few days such mistisings had disappeared. Mr. Mathu, who has spoken frequently, is already rated the best speaker among all the Africans, and others from Eastern Africa have shown that they can hold their own with the West Africans.

All the delegates are looking forward to the honour of being reserved in audience to-morrow by The King, who will have returned from Edinburgh only a few hours earlier. The first of many social engagements was a reception by H.M. Government at Cavidge's on the first day of the conference. On the next evening Mr. and Mrs. Norton gave a large party for the East and Central African delegates; it was a most enjoyable gathering, at which they met Ministers, private Members of Parliament and many City men and others with Eastern African connections. At 10.30 at Lancaster House on Friday the delegates met representatives of the Press, the West African Students' Council, and a number of

ambassadors before attending a special service in Westminster Cathedral at which the Rt. Rev. J. H. Willis, a former Bishop of Uganda, gave the address. On Monday the Lord Mayor of London invited the delegations to tea at the Mansion House, and that evening the Victoria League held a reception.

Private Sessions

Monday's address in private by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff impressed everybody as vigorous and refreshing. Until then it had been hoped that the Foreign Secretary would return from the General Assembly of the United Nations in time to give a survey of world problems, but now it has been arranged that Mr. Dalton shall take his place. Rumour alleges that when the delegates were told that Mr. Ernest Bevin could not leave Paris to address them, the East African inquirers well-studied seriousness whether Mr. Edeas could not be invited to act in his stead.

It cannot be said that the Press has given this gathering the attention it deserves, partly of course, because four and six page newspapers cannot accommodate all the day's news, and partly because the conference was half-way through its business before arrangements were made for a possible representative who had had part in the debates to meet journalists and answer their inquiries. The fault was not that of the D. E. Mackenzie, who did the reporting job. The *Financial Times* has given the best reports. The *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* have published leading articles, and many journals have featured photographs of West Africans in their editions, but on the whole the coverage has been disappointing. It is to be hoped that any other publication will do a better job, as full a story as this one.

Easy Camaraderie

The greatest benefit of the conference to the participants has been found in the opportunities for contact with one another. An easy camaraderie that ignores race and region has helped greatly to foster recognition of the need for a common front to common emergencies. The friendships made in London last week and this will certainly promote the exchange of information and ideas between leading men in the different territories after they have resumed their

higher standards through the work has been greatly hampered by shortages of steel, machinery and transport.

There is a pattern in all this reports and developments. It is not just a patchwork of happy improvements in various fields. It is a well-planned social development strategy to create the conditions for a nationhood which is self-reliant and self-sufficient. It is a long and arduous task, but it is being undertaken by the establishment of sound social and economic structures and responsibility. Social progress is possible only through the development of a healthy, increasing, growing and stable population, and a high proportion of the products of the country are to be obtained in the form of goods for satisfying the social and standards desired. We want neither anarchy, social inequities, nor the kind of authoritarianism and repression which are the result of the latter.

We hope that the experience of economic development in Europe will be kept in mind as we create the conditions for a social order, economic stability, and a healthy economic development. It may be noted in this regard that the trust in the planning and execution of the development which is being produced will not be lost in the long process of largely defined aims.

It is not the intention of the Government to create a centralized system of public ownership. It has created a number of public enterprises which are planned to be developed and financed on a self-reliance basis. It has also created a number of public enterprises which are planned to be developed and financed on a self-reliance basis. It has also created a number of public enterprises which are planned to be developed and financed on a self-reliance basis.

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As we emphasized many years ago in our report on mass education, we must secure the interest and co-operation of the local people in their own advance, so that they themselves become the pioneers in building the institutions and works that are suitable to their needs.

Development is not only an affair of the committees of Government, of the various, and team work of Colonial officials, or the existence of a few lay people on central and regional development boards—all of which are important and necessary. In addition, it is a matter for the people themselves and should be expressed in every village and worked out by the experience, education and enthusiasm of those able to contribute or who have had the privilege of greater advantages and education than the rest. Social development is not only public works, big production, new economic enterprise, capital investment, it is also the community development fostered by a real feeling of mutual aid, voluntary service, self-help and community effort. It comes from that urge for change and betterment which every individual and every village should experience.

Spirit of Nationalism

We must well ask whether the spirit of nationalism, awakened in most territories is the dynamic which can create this local initiative among the people, this contribution to their own advance. Too often it is destructive and violent; it differs in social and economic aspirations. Our policy must not fail in creating the conditions for that initiative and dynamic to develop into really sound social action by the community for its own advance.

Now is a dangerous time when subversive influences and irresponsible cliques can exploit this awakening and use it for unholy purposes. All the more need, then, that we should pay heed not only to social needs which the authorities can supply but also to the opportunities of self-expression and responsibility which individuals and communities can make possible.

The social services now customary in Europe cannot be founded upon primitive peasant economies. The task of the Colonial administrator has so far been to keep a balance between social services and the economic basis necessary to sustain and develop them. It is becoming fashionable to dump down the social services and welfare and stress economic development alone, as if the two were not intimately interdependent. It is even more fashionable for our critics to decry both the social and economic conceptions of development in the Colonies and to insist on the theory that they have little to do with the real welfare and advance of the people in the Colonies, and that social initiatives alone can work the economic and social development in the territories. This is a short-sighted view which, in any case, cannot commend itself to you.

But it is well that there should be in all our thinking and discussions some flexibility on the problems we are handling, and an awareness of the steady changes going on before our eyes. Note what has happened to the world in the last decade, and particularly the influences, some creative and others destructive, which have been released since the end of the war. The course of our problems change.

New Social Stratification

I have referred to the troubled state of Europe, the economic difficulties of the West, and the possibilities of Africa making a significant contribution to the economic betterment of the world. Therefore, increased demands and new movements in our Colonial territories, and already changed economic conditions are bringing about the emergence of new classes and new social stratifications. We see the *Proletaria*; the trades and professions, the employed and wage-earning classes. In some territories we have ourselves created regional organizations under the name of Regional Councils, the Central African Council, and the East African Commission, each with different powers, duties and structures, to secure better service for the territories, and to develop the ties and relationships that can be visualized in the future, not so far ahead. At the same time as the Colonial Office increases its capacity and range of service, it also increases local responsibility in the territories and devolves financial and administrative control over many things which formerly it retained securely in its own hands.

Much has been said about exploitation in the Colonies. The phase of unregulated enterprise is over. Labour costs and welfare arrangements are essential, market arrangements and fair contracts are no less important, public control of social and economic effort are corollaries. But by helping the territories to increase production of the things wanted in the United Kingdom and Europe to give us strength in their economy and help them meet their own needs for food, tools, services and living standards, we are in a field of great mutual advantage.

The economic difficulties of Britain and the rest of the

That has been prominent in our efforts in the past years. The Colonial territories need our help and cannot get it without us. The metropolitan country must be economically healthy to give that aid. It is a common advantage therefore to secure a closer relation between the African economies and our own. It is also of advantage to the Colonies and the world that our ways of life and the values of civilized Europe should be preserved, so that Western Europe does not fall back into chaos and thereby open the door to the values which Eastern Europe attempts to enforce.

As international relations we have no desire to strengthen the hold of what is called imperialism over the Colonial peoples. The administering Powers have great responsibilities to the African peoples and certainly we are mindful of the special position we occupy in relation to them. We have emphasized that only responsibility in Central and East Africa.

No Extension of Powers to United Nations

But many of our boundaries are crumbling and even great regions we have a common interest in improving the conditions of living, overcoming disease, and co-operating in numerous technical and other matters. We welcome the exchanges and conferences which we have had with the French, the Belgians, the Portuguese and other responsible Powers, and their practical co-operation in these matters. We took our center in the improvement of the mandate system and in setting up the trusteeship arrangements under the United Nations. Our work has been made difficult in recent months and the Foreign Secretary expressed it Paris on Monday that anxieties we have in regard to it. We shall observe the Charter.

We shall not yield to any encouragement to regard to political information in relation to non-self-governing territories. We are determined to limit the efforts being made to extend United Nations responsibility over these territories. But we shall co-operate as we have already done, with the specialized organs under the United Nations, such as the labour, educational, food and agricultural, medical and certain economic organizations.

We are glad and loyal members of the United Nations. We welcome the quickening of the international conscience. We regard to the more peaceful elements of mankind. But if and that such elements are found in the sovereign States as well as outside them, and the territories facing us in Colonial administration are often precisely those denouncing the Governments of many of the sovereign States who feel able to sit in judgment on those carrying the heavy responsibility of overseas territories.

Stress on Democratic Values

Finally, I want to stress democratic values. Someone recently wrote that the last 25 years run like a storming descent through the Colonial history of the century, and that there has been too much playing for safety, too much rocking in a boat, too much opinion, both here and elsewhere, and despairing cry for leadership is going up, so it is said, by skilled navigation and bold confidence to guide the people to a higher destiny within the Commonwealth, through the troubled seas of political unrest and economic disturbance.

I am dubious about the philosophy of leadership, the rantings of Carlyle and the experiences of the First and Second World Wars, and Communist Europe. It too often demands initiative and a democratic will, contrary to the nature of the British and to encourage irresponsibility. Nevertheless, some degree of leadership and thoughtful guidance are undoubtedly essential features for the functioning and progress of all free communities.

That is the task of the adult and community education, to create a core of leadership and wisdom, we can only get it out in the construction and development of the territories. The task for the time being has fallen to us, as we are asked to our charge, direct the influences of our day into constructive channels, and give purpose to our responsibilities by clarifying our thought, studying our problems, and boldly conceiving the goal to which we march. It is our discussions will strengthen our democratic faith and give us in the complexities of the work we have to do, it is in that faith that we conceived this conference.

The United Nations have published a 509-page volume entitled "Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories Transmitted in 1947". It gives facts supplied by the Governments of non-self-governing territories other than trustee territories. All the East and Central African Dependencies except Tanganyika are described, but not, of course, Southern Rhodesia, a self-

Private Sessions of the Conference

Brief Review of Each Day's Proceedings

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, addressed the African Conference on Monday. **MR. HUGH DALTON** will speak this afternoon, and **MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER** will bid the delegates farewell in the name of His Majesty's Government on Saturday morning. Parties will then leave for the provinces, and reassemble in London for a last reception by the Royal Empire Society next Wednesday.

Proceedings in the private sessions were briefly described in *compendiums* for the first few days of the conference, but on Tuesday of this week Press conferences were instituted.

The *compendiums* were in the following terms (except that some of the West African references have been abbreviated):

Compendium of September 29.—In the course of the discussions on current economic problems a Colonial Office spokesman defined the objectives of Colonial economic policy as the increased supply of capital to equipment the wishes of consumer standards and the promotion of healthy commercial relations between the Colonies and the rest of the world.

Countering Inflation

The United Kingdom Government desired capital development in the Colonies, but at present this was proceeding at a slower rate than they would wish owing to the existing world financial conditions. He stressed the need for co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and the adoption of financial and monetary measures throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

In the ensuing discussion representatives from all regions expressed the desire of their territories to assist in solving present world economic problems. Many speakers emphasized the difficulties of making a full contribution to the solution of these difficulties without adequate supplies of capital and consumer goods. Stress was laid on the great importance of securing the capital equipment required to bring existing railways up to a full standard of efficiency, on the need for increased numbers of technical experts, on more extensive geological surveys, on the necessity for an improvement in nutritional standards, and on the efficiency of the agricultural and other African workers.

On winding up the discussion official speakers referred to steps being taken to ensure that Colonial territories received increased supplies of capital and consumer goods.

Compendium of September 30.—Conferees devoted the morning to a continuation of the discussion on economic problems and in the afternoon divided into the regional groupings of West Africa and East and Central Africa. The former dealt with public relations while the latter discussed local government.

Development of Secondary Industries

At the close of the discussion on economic problems on Wednesday many delegates had not had time to speak and it was decided to continue the discussion a further two hours today. Speakers asked a wide range of questions about economic policy in the African Colonies; the future plans of the Colonial Development Corporation; the prices offered by the Ministry of Food for primary products; and the effect of taxation of incentives in tropical territories.

Many representatives expressed their desire to continue to contribute to the economic recovery of Western Europe and the world by increasing productivity. Some concern was expressed as to the danger of undue reliance on agricultural monopoly after the experience of the rubber boom, and the speakers asked that the Colonial Development Corporation should assist in the development of secondary industries both in East and West Africa, which would serve to protect the Colonies in the event of a fall in world prices of primary products.

West African representatives stressed the value of the new large-scale marketing schemes in combating inflation and also the great importance of encouraging African import and export trade, as well as the West African import trade.

Replying to the questions about the share of the African Colonies of goods in short supply, an official spokesman described the intensive efforts made by the Colonial Office during recent months to improve the machinery for supplying Colonial needs.

In the afternoon sessions the East and Central African delegates discussed the subject of African local government. A Colonial Office spokesman said that the whole political future of the East and Central African territories, both in substance and timing, depended on the development of local government, which should be both efficient and representative and should be carried on through the institutions of the people themselves. Radical changes might have to be made in the face of the intense conservatism of the majority of the African peoples. It was the declared policy of His Majesty's Government that Colonial territories should develop as quickly as possible towards responsible government. The development should come through local government.

Consolidated Loans Pool Suggested

In the ensuing discussion delegates agreed that the growth of responsible government depended on the rate of development of local government. As regards finance, it was stressed that local government authorities should not be mere spending agents of the central Government and that consideration should be given to the formation of a consolidated loans pool to complete the development of the territories' government institutions.

It was suggested also that emphasis should be placed on the imperative need for the adequate training not only of local government staff but of the representatives of the public on the various Councils. Teams of experts should be sent from the United Kingdom to the African territories to assist in this training. Reference was made to the importance of attracting suitable staff for local government work in Africa. It was essential to develop a spirit of voluntary effort and make it clear that the rights of the citizen include also certain obligations of service.

In summing up the discussion the Colonial Office spokesman referred to the recent establishment of a panel of local government experts whose advice was readily available to the Secretary of State. It was hoped that members of the panel would be able to visit the African territories to see for themselves the progress being made and to give advice.

The West African delegations discussed the development of public relations services in the Colonies. The subject was formally introduced by an official spokesman who covered the functions of public relations and the part they would play in promoting social development.

Most speakers agreed that public relations departments were essential if a Government was to keep in touch with the real needs of the people and the people were to understand the intentions and policies of Government. Such two-way understanding was particularly important with such a large proportion of the people illiterate and liable to be at the mercy of the wildest rumours.

More Newspapers Wanted

Speakers particularly asked for an increase in the number of newspapers printed in the West African territories and for more vernacular broadcasts. There also called for an extension of radio facilities, especially in the rural areas, and for the installation of wireless receivers in public centres, libraries, markets and schools. They agreed with the importance of maintaining a two-way flow of information between the Colonies and the outside world. Appreciation was expressed of the work of mobile film units for West Africa, but again numbers were insufficient.

A delegate stressed the importance of Europeans going to West Africa having happy and harmonious relations with Africans, and the point was also made that African students in this country should also make an effort to play a part in the creation of good will between the two peoples.

In reply to the discussion the Colonial Office spokesman thanked the delegates for their many constructive suggestions which would help those engaged on Colonial Information work in the Colonies in carrying out their task. The Colonial Office appreciated the importance of developing broadcasting services and plans for the considerable extension of these services were being considered.

Compendium of October 1.—The East and Central African delegation met in their morning session.

Government be placed on the preventive side of medicine. Hitherto we had paid little service to an intensification of our efforts to this end. We should redouble our energies by taking health services to the people in their homes, for it was there that our efforts were most needed.

The East and Central African territories could not afford the large numbers of European medical officers required for the evolution of this policy. We should concentrate rather on the training of lower grade staff, including women. We should push forward with the training of nurses in community work and consider the establishment of special teams for work in rural areas. Improvement of the understanding of hygienic principles should be an essential feature of our effort.

There was general agreement among the delegates with the opinion that should be placed on the preventive as opposed to the curative side of medicine. The two were, however, complementary. While we should deal with disease before it became disease, we could not ignore our responsibilities in the field of curative medicine. Medical policy in the last resort must be a national policy, particularly in preventive and social medicine. It involved an intensification of the training of African women, for it was by them that we should look for any basic improvement in health standards.

We needed a spirit of self-help and communal responsibility. No action could be taken unless the people desired health. We had to harness the people to the advantages of medicine and instill a belief that the development of one African was today dependent on him and his own improvement in the health of the population.

The problem of pushing forward with the preventive medicine presented itself in two aspects. There was first the problem of training. We could not expect at the moment and it would be wrong to saddle the shoulders of the Government with the training of highly skilled medical officers. The supply of doctors from Makerere was inadequate. We should direct our attention to an expansion of the lower grade staff, such as hospital assistants, nurses, welfare workers and hygiene orderlies. The second aspect of the problem was that of finance. It was suggested that a new approach to the whole problem in the future should be made. A long-term plan at a low interest rate repayable over 40 years with the investment of capital and no interest found in the first years was one solution put forward by the delegates.

Becoming Health Conscious

An stimulating of the discussion the Colonial Office spokesman urged that what really mattered in our medical policy was that the people should become health and not capital conscious. Curative medicine was, of course, necessary, but it was no use effecting cures if the only result was to send back the cured into homes that were unhygienic and disease ridden. We must call on the women in the villages and in their homes to play their part in an intensification of our efforts in preventive medicine.

Social medicine must be brought on at Makerere. The pay of medical graduates from Makerere should be commensurate with their responsibilities and training. The basic health of the people must be brought to a pitch where the economic development of the territories could sustain their growing populations.

In the West African regional meeting the place of local government in the general political reorganisation of the African territories was discussed. A number of speakers stressed the need in many terms of reference for local government officials in Africa to work in liaison with the Central Administration. The conference generally endorsed the present policy of creating an efficient administrative structure of local government.

Press Conference of October 5. The first Press conference was held at midday on Wednesday. It drew a good attendance and elicited useful information for Mr. Cohen, Mr. Eastwood, and Mr. Blackburne, the official spokesmen, all replied readily to questions.

Public relations in East and Central Africa had been discussed that morning and it had been generally agreed, said Mr. Blackburne, that such services were needed, including broadcasting and films, and that the vernacular journals published by Governments served a useful interim purpose.

There had been differences of opinion about the English

of the Uganda Legislature, who denied that it interfered with freedom of the Press. The point made by this newspaper in a leading article that, for reasons that give, the advance was necessary to achieve the result at which it aimed had not been missed.

Representatives of the Central African Dependencies, which are largely served by well-developed vernacular broadcasting services from London, were somewhat of a variance with the cautious East African point of view, arising from the greater number of vernacular languages and the difficulty of qualifying powerful transmitters until very cheap receiving sets become available. The Colonial Office agreed to supply further information to the Governments.

Mr. Franklin, Director of Information Services in Northern Rhodesia, had spent part of his leave in the search for a cheap and suitable set and, thanks to his enterprise, said Mr. Blackburne, there was now real hope of a much cheaper set being made in this country with a suitcase without a handle as the container. If broadcasting in the colonies could be developed on a great scale, as was the price of receivers sought fully anticipated.

The work of the Colonial Film Unit was welcomed, but it was suggested that the Colonies ought to train their own people to take over the service in due course, and relieve the Imperial Government of the cost.

It was accepted the importance of giving the world better information about the problems and achievements of the colonies, and of spreading the Colonial Empire with more news about the United Kingdom.

East Africa and Rhodesia

Mr. Cohen added that when the past few months of information between the East African territories was considered, one delegate said that the record was generally only by East Africa and Rhodesia, to which he alluded, it was again applauded.

There had been complaints that British newspapers were not available in Africa sufficiently quickly. The official spokesman said in reply to a question that the point had not been made that this was due solely to the exorbitant charges made by the postal authorities for the air mail carriage of publications.

Stress had been laid on the importance of raising Press standards in Africa, and a welcome given to the initiative of the Colonial Office in assisting the raising of African journalism in this country. Mr. Claver had described the work of the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare in Uganda and Sir George Sandford had spoken of the East African Literature Bureau.

Several delegates had urged the need to bring women into public life in Africa and indeed from the public relations work of the Zanzibar delegate had described the Purdah Club formation to encourage Mohammedan women to meet socially and for games.

Consideration was given to the question of forming a central development in Africa which was to be a co-operative bank, unincorporated, and joint services of transport and machinery.

Papers on the major subjects for discussion had been submitted to the delegates before they left Africa.

Routine Appointments

CALAMITOUS RESULTS of the Colonial Office's adaption to routine appointments, dictated by the fact that so-and-so is not fit and such a job, regardless of special fitness, for or knowledge of the place, are mentioned editorially in the current issue of the *Nation's Review* which reminds the Office of Admiral Fisher, saying that the Empire had often been jeopardized at some critical point because it was a "Buzink's turn." To promotion, whether the best man available for the vacant post or not.

£10,000,000 from Tobacco

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Virginia flue-cured tobacco crop for this season passed the £10,000,000 mark at last Friday morning's auction in Salisbury. Five days still remain to complete the season's marketing.

The names of Rhodosians of Salisbury and district who were killed or died on active service in the recent war are to be inscribed in a leather-bound volume which will be upon a shelf of the small branch of the

Trusteeship Council Not Doing Its Job

Foreign Secretary's Blunt Criticism at United Nations

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL is not doing the job laid down for it in the Charter of the United Nations.

That characteristically blunt statement was a feature of Mr. Bevin's speech to the General Assembly in Paris last week.

It will be remembered, said the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that it was the United Kingdom Government, together with the Australian Government, which took the initiative in preparing the draft of Chapter XII of the Charter, and that draft was based on the recognized and long-standing policy of successive British Governments in regard to all British dependent territories. Together with other Powers at San Francisco who had had considerable experience of the same problems facing us in our Colonies, a draft was eventually elaborated and accepted by the United Nations as a whole.

It accords with the provisions of this Chapter, we said, that every Power administering Colonial territories under mandate should place the territories in question under the trusteeship of the United Nations. Hence, the trusteeship, in these circumstances, were introduced by the United Nations. But although their aim was to associate the United Nations with the administration of these territories in a general supervisory capacity, it was always intended, and this is made quite clear by the wording of the agreements themselves, that the administering authority should have sole responsibility for their administration.

There now seems to be a tendency in the Trusteeship Council to go beyond the general powers of supervision and to take upon the terms of the Charter and of the agreements and to take upon itself the functions of the administering authorities.

No Room for Curious British Territories

In that role of administering authority we are prepared to co-operate, and we welcome constructive criticism. There is no room in our minds for such criticism as for that matter arouse about the administration of territories for which we are responsible. For in the administration of our Trust territories we will not be dictated from what we think to be the right course by unimposed or prejudiced doctrinaire criticism from people who are not required to reveal the truth of conditions in their own territories.

Let me just present two examples of the sort of criticism to which I refer.

"We were severely criticised for maintaining the tribal system in Tanganyika. It is stated that the clan and tribe have hindered the vast majority of rural areas together for co-ordination of any sort. The clan and tribe more than anything else teach and enforce the social responsibilities and ethics and colour the lives of individuals. To break things in the name of progress, it is suggested, would be equivalent to destroying the family unit in a Western Society."

"We, the administering authority, have a much more constructive and realistic policy. Our aim is steadily to develop the existing traditional tribal organizations into a more liberal form in a way which will eventually result in a system of indirect electoral representation, linking representative local councils with the central Legislative Council itself."

The second example is the great groundnut scheme, which the Soviet representative criticized as leading to the disruption of the traditional economy and the concentration of millions of acres in the hands of a few.

cultivation; we are destroying the tsetse fly and attacking the disease which has made the lives of many Africans solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.

"The groundnut scheme is no ruthless experiment. We are not expropriating Africans. We are expropriating thorn-bush and tsetse fly, the enemy of mankind and of the health of the people. Moreover, we have made our intention abundantly clear of making this land habitable and fertile, and in due course handing it over to the indigenous peoples as fruitful, well-cultivated land which they will be taught to maintain by methods of large-scale agriculture and co-operative farming. And a considerable portion of the large sums devoted to this scheme are being spent on establishing schools and training centres for African technicians and artisans, hospitals and other social measures for the benefit of the local population."

Britain Singled Out for Attack

In these areas and in many others under our control, it what we are doing, we do not do by those who criticize us, they would be making great propaganda for their nations and their work to development areas in their plans. But it happens to be taken Britain, so our efforts are singled out for condemnation.

"Notwithstanding this, we intend to pursue our policy in the interest of Africans and other dependent peoples wherever we are responsible. I sometimes feel that there is a misguided and false idea that the possession of Colonies is bad in itself, and that Colonial Powers cannot be trusted to guide backward peoples. As a result, the Trusteeship Council is in danger of degenerating into a platform for political propaganda, which will not serve the interests of the inhabitants of trust territories and cannot do anything else but undermine the trusteeship system itself. I hope that no right-thinking person can possibly want this to happen."

"If I speak bluntly, it is in order to clear up those misunderstandings which, if allowed to persist, will effectively prevent the United Nations from carrying out the great task entrusted to the Trusteeship Council of assisting the administering authorities in bringing the peoples of trust territories to a stage where they can stand and govern themselves."

Central African Dominion

Sir Godfrey Huggins Broadcast

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, broadcast from Salisbury last Friday on the 25th anniversary of the grant of responsible government, said that the creation of a Central African Dominion was essential to safeguard the British position in Africa.

The first step would be to increase the number of M.P.s and Ministers in the Colony, and then an "Inter-House" to take care of the reservations before the Constitution. During or after that process a Central African Dominion should be created, the day of small States was over, and it was necessary to think big.

The Colony could not wait for things to happen, since the creation of a Dominion became more difficult to achieve with every year of postponement. It was the duty of each of us to build up this country as a bastion of the Empire, said the Prime Minister. He then quoted two sentences from the King's speech when opening the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last year: "This is a great day for the Empire."

Letters to the Editor

A Policy for East Africa Lady Sidney Farrar's Proposals

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—The progress, if not the security, of white settlement in East Africa is threatened by the Fabians who direct the Colonial policy of the present Government in the United Kingdom and only reluctantly tolerate and support white settlement in view of their own economic crisis, but at heart believe that it should give place to an African-run State, in which the land would be retained to the African, the Fabian-appointed Government officials would be his benevolent pastors and advisers of each a State, from which the white settlers would have been thrown out.

On the East front, I believe that East Africa is also seriously threatened by Communism, a highly trained organization in the north which operates through some anti-British members of our Indian community and makes full use of the rootless and frustrated among the Indian-Born African intelligentsia. Lacking the old and tried code of tribal ethics, lacking any back-ground of religion, buffeted about between the ambitions of conflicting sects of missionaries in their excesses and the warring alliances outside the race, as in the white race they imitate, they are easy prey for the Communist forms of propaganda and bribery.

To meet these threats we must get back something of our old Colonial fighting spirit, formulate policies to retain our European leadership, have faith in our right of settlement in these countries and in these policies, and then fight for them with all the vitality, determination, and intelligence of which the best type of British Colonial is capable. We must get away from our present disastrous floundering with the problems we have to face.

My main answer is federation with the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa, and if possible the Belgian Congo. Only so can we regard our strength and really develop economically, politically, and historically. Out of such a Union of African States—although there may be an interim period of strain, jealousy, and suspicion—Great Britain too would draw strength. The Old Country is making disastrous mistakes in her Imperial policy. We in East Africa must face that fact and look south, not west, for our future. Federation is not a pipe dream for the future, on the contrary, trends of thought abroad make it a real possibility now. And, if only to face the threat of Communism (which here means the chaos of a East Africa handed back to the African), there must be a strong movement for federation.

Here in Kenya we are in a bad way constitutionally, having lost our strength on the legislature by accepting a coloured bloc of equal numbers to ourselves. We must claim more European elected members, and particularly we must work to achieve a Ministerial Bench within the next three or four years on which we shall have five Members, not only one chosen from amongst the European elected members.

The African must be given a considered policy, based on an understanding of historical and political progressions. Instead of increasing his numbers one by one in the legislature, he should be given an advisory central assembly truly representative of every tribe in the Colony, on which men of real standing in the services would advise on proposed legislation affecting Native interests and the general running of the Colony. These advisory should be invaluable and their

confidence in British leadership. Such a body would be a fine training ground for future African legislators, who would then learn that the Government is not fighting purely for racial ambitions, and that the task of governing a Colony is indeed a serious matter, not to be undertaken in the light-hearted, feckless, and biased manner shown by some African members of Colonial legislatures to-day.

Mau Summu,
Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY FARRAR

African's Contributions to Revenue

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Mr. C. H. Dickson's plea that the African in Kenya is not yet an adequate contribution to the revenue entirely misses the point. He states that the average Native's annual income is 250s., of which he pays 20% in taxes, cesses, customs and school fees. But that is, I imagine, based upon his nominal day's work at the present time, which, according to the late St. Granville Orde Browne, is about 2 1/2 hours weekly, or barely half of that of the worker in England—who, incidentally, is contributing to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

There is little reason to doubt that the African now earning 250s. a year could, without training himself, earn 500s., and it may be noticed that, unlike the British workers, his additional earnings would be free of taxation, except for customary duty on his additional purchases of imposed paying such duties. If the alienative to the cost of primary education from 1s. to 5s. a that the African should have to work after 11 o'clock in the morning, would it be a desperate remedy after all?

Yours faithfully,
London W.2. KENYAN IN ENGLAND

Nyasaland Railways and Beira

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Having just read your leading article of September 9, I feel that the following telegram will be of interest to you.

Convention of Associations, Beira, endorse remarks non-official members at meeting Legislative Council, July of subject of railways, and re-approbation of working of general arrangements. "Thinking coming" not assessed. Convention considers that action now in England should approach appropriate authorities there and discuss ways means of improving present situation, for condition not only in getting into Beira but also in reducing delays in Beira of Mchessand impairs.

Yours faithfully,
London W.1. G. G. S. J. HADLOW

Points from Letters

Fifty Years Ago

You drew attention recently to the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Omdurman (fought on September 2, 1898). War was so close a business in those days that no fewer than eight newspaper correspondents were killed in that campaign. Colonel Frank Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, was shot, but not fatally.

Salaries

If salary levels should fall during the next few years or so, Colonial Governments and the Colonial Office will have laid themselves open to criticism by our adversaries in U.N.O., who will seize the opportunity of saying that the British have "deserted"

BACKGROUND

Note in this column in face of the expressed readiness of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France to negotiate with the Soviet Government all outstanding questions regarding Berlin and Germany, as shown in an atmosphere free from suspicion, the Soviet Government has persisted in using violence. It has resorted to acts of force rather than to the processes of peaceful settlement. It has imposed and again reimposed those restrictions amounting to a blockade of Berlin. It has failed to work out in good faith Peace Power arrangements for restoring the currency of that city. Even while the Western Occupying Powers were seeking agreements or measures to implement a new understanding reached in Moscow, the Soviet military authorities continued and encouraged attempts to overthrow the legally constituted municipal government of Berlin. These actions are plainly attempts to subvert unilaterally the rights of the Western Occupying Powers in Berlin, which are co-equal with those of the Soviet Union, and like them are derived from the defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany and from Peace Power agreements to which the Soviet Government is a party. The use of coercive pressure against the Western Occupying Powers is a clear violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The issue therefore of the Soviet Government has clearly shown by its actions that it is attempting by illegal and coercive measures in disregard of its obligations to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled, and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. The attitude and conduct of the Soviet Government reveal sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coercive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, the Occupying Powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule, and thus obtain absolute authority over the economic, political, and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone. In order that international peace and security may not be further endangered by the Government of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, the Government reserves its right to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain in those circumstances their position in Berlin and themselves obliged to render aid to the Soviet Government in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Apartheid.—We Nationalists do not favour Europeans and non-Europeans sitting on the same bench in our universities and being treated in the same way. We want to give non-Europeans higher educational facilities in their own institutions. *Apartheid* in the political field means that we should not have in Parliament representatives of the non-Europeans who are of the same race as those non-Europeans. We do not want to deny the non-Europeans any say or deprive them of their rights, but instead of their sitting with us in the same legislative assembly we want to build up for them their own self-governing institutions on their own territories. *Apartheid* in the residential sense means that there must be an end to mixed residential areas throughout the country, because mixed living areas are demoralizing for both Europeans and non-Europeans. We want *apartheid* in the industrial field as far as possible in the work shops, so that we will not have the sort of thing that sometimes occurs when Europeans, frequently European women, have to work under the supervision of non-Europeans. We do not want mixed trade unions, and must be two spheres in the country—different areas where Europeans and non-Europeans must be separated from each other. We must have social, political, residential and industrial separation. Dr. D. F. Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, addressing the House of Assembly.

Disarmament.—Mr. Litvinov's disarmament resolution echoes Mr. Litvinov, who once moved a proposal for the total and rapid abolition of all armed forces. It is Señor de Madariaga, representing Spain at the conference, who meted to this proposition the following certificate: "If Mr. Litvinov promises not to be angry, he said, 'I will narrate a fable and let it be an Englishman. A conference of the seas' once discussed the question of disarmament. The lion spoke first, and looking at the eagle, demanded the abolition of his claws. The eagle, turning to the hulk, asked for the suppression of horns. The bull, in his turn, regarded the unicorn and demanded the elimination of his horns. He remained for the bear to speak, and he proposed the total abolition of every means of attack and defence. So that he might take advantage of this, he having expressed his own desire, the assembly resolved that the lion should be the

Imperial Relationships.—Why should it be eminently correct for a Dominion to offer the strongest views to Great Britain (and, in these latter and noisier days, even in public), but quite a different matter for Great Britain to chide or chastise a Dominion with the instruments of argument, reproof, or even old-fashioned sentiment? His delicacy about offending the supposed susceptibilities of the Dominions is not complimentary to us who are of the Dominions; it seems to assume that we have an exaggerated sensitivity which is inconsistent with a real adult life. After all, Great Britain is still by far the most important unit in the Empire, and we claim the rights and privileges of Dominion status herself. She is the first and the dominant Dominion.—The Rt. Hon. J. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia, writing in the *National Review*.

Efficiency.—In the nationalized industries we must evolve an efficiency audit. It is argued with some force that the body of full-time members should be exceptional because it tends to become a board of officials living in the undertaking, somewhat divorced from the outside world, and perhaps not willing to criticize each other within the party members, being free from departmental responsibility, and enjoying other experience outside, have the duty, capacity and experience to act as watch-dogs of the public, and to criticize the full-time administration as well as initiating discussion with a view to effecting changes of policy in our public interest.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council.

Nationalization.—I know a small country railway station where underworked staff of three was doubled immediately on nationalization. I have heard of three doctors in a country town each being sent two unwanted civil service clerks when the new Health Act came into force. So nationalization should have few surprises for me. But apparently it still has. The humble mourners at a recent miner's funeral in a remote South Wales village were astonished to find in the front pew a stranger whose immature appearance, complete with silk hat, and "morning coat" astonished them.—H. C.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked P 13011333 fighter aircraft and pilotless bombers are by no means impossible."—Lord Tenter, Chief of the Air Staff.

"Almost all the insurgents in Malaya are Chinese."—Mr. Creswell Jones, M.P.

"My firm has shipped 256,000 tons of rubber from Malaya to America since the end of the war and thereby earned 170 million dollars."—Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"The growing practice of paying tributes to civil servants in this House is bad. All we pay tribute, how can we be prejudiced also from attacking civil servants?"—Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P.

"The trouble with the Labour Party is that it has ceased to be a party of labour and become a party of intellectuals divorced from understanding the people they are supposed to represent."—D. O. R. Woolton.

About 65,000,000 tons of grain a year are destroyed between harvest and consumption by mice, rats, and rodents—the total grain being equivalent to all the food travelling into international trade."—Dr. G. Scott Robertson.

Australia's share of the profits of this year's cricket tour will be about £28,000."—Mr. Keith Johnson, manager of the team.

"The most reassuring picture of members of the Government has appeared. It shows Mr. Shinwell, Secretary of State for War, looking along a file with both eyes open."—Peterborough in the Daily Telegraph.

Before the war 14% of the commercial motor vehicles manufactured in this country were exported. Now the proportion has risen to 51% and the value is about eight times the 1938 figure."—Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

The Union of South Africa has been living on the capital accumulated during the war, but her resources are deteriorating at the rate of £5,000,000 or more monthly."—Mr. J. H. Hoffmeyer, former Minister of Finance in South Africa.

"The evil of Marxian Communism over and above its atheistic materialism consists in the perversion of truth and love, Christianity's two precious possessions. If we abandon these we have no title to survive."—Don A. Gresh Graham.

"One of the strongest arguments for democracy is that its method of checks and balances takes realistic account of human nature. It recognizes that no human judgment is complete and no policy perfect."—C. E. Johnson.

"The basis of Belgian policy is fear of Russia. We love you because in every country you remain a free citizen; beside which the Hitlerite fifth-columnists, posing more than a boy scout organization."—M. Spaak, replying to M. Vyshinsky at U.N.O.

"If the Post Office begins entitled to refer to a recognia Victorian and Edwardian stamps. A postage stamp is not a coin that can be demonetized. It is a receipt for the payment in advance for a certain postal service. This service cannot be subsequently repudiated simply because a new form of receipt has been adopted."—Mr. H. A. Sainsbury.

"Great Britain is carrying too cumbersome a load of administrative overheads. More than 10% of our total working population of 27 millions are civil and local government servants. Exclusive of the nationalized industries, there are 700,000 more of them than in June, 1939, when the rearmament programme was under way."—Mr. Cyril M. Cohen.

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PERSONALIA

MR. ANTHONY W. J. CLISEY have acquired the White Hotel, Kenya.

Kharjous has now a full-time town clerk. **MR. EFFENDI ABDEL LATIF**.

Hitherto's new Minister Plenipotentiary in London is **Dr. H.E. ALBERT RUTJA**.

MR. G. F. F. COLLEY, Governor of Nyasaland, arrived in Kenya on September 21 for a short visit.

LORD TREGARNE leaves tomorrow for the DUMBA CASTLE of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. A. S. DEATH has been appointed chief accountant of Balfour, Beatty and Company.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH has bought a 100-acre estate in Kenya, from which he recently retired.

MISS BERTHA GASTER, a member of the London News Agency staff, has been visiting East Africa.

MR. R. T. REV. L. C. FISHER WILSON and **MRS. WILSON** are on their way to the District of the Upper Nile.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS RHODESIA and **MRS. AGAR** are on their way to the R.M.M.A. meetings.

THE Rt. Hon. ALBERT JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is likely to pay an early visit to East Africa.

MR. J. BISHOPROUGH has been appointed Town Clerk of Nairobi following the retirement of Mr. W. W. RIDOUT.

CANON THOMAS HUCKS, who lately returned to Nyasaland from the country, has been made Archdeacon of Kotsi Kotsi.

MR. NAZROU W. ALIYEM, an Indian, has been elected chairman of the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations.

MRS. ELEANOR WILSON, chairman of Messrs. Mitchell, Tombs & Co., Ltd., is paying a business visit to the United States.

MR. J. R. G. THROUGHTON, Director for Finance in Kenya, who has been seriously ill, is now reported to be making a good recovery.

MR. R. H. GOWEN, who is on leave from Tanganyika Territory, broadcast in Sunday Evening East Africa programme of the B.B.C.

SIR EDMUND GERRARD, a director of Lube Investments, Ltd., is on his way to Cape Town by sea for a visit to the Union and Rhodesia.

MR. P. MCNAMEN of Port Elizabeth, has been invited by the Mayo City Council to report on urban administration in the municipal area.

THE REVEREND J. S. AUSTIN has been named chairman of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Ltd., a company with a capital of £5,000,000.

MR. G. H. STONE, who was thrift and finance officer in Southern Rhodesia during and after the war, and Mrs. Stone have arrived in this country.

MR. R. W. BAXTER, director of Messrs. R. W. Trean & Co., Ltd., has returned to London from a tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Messrs. CLIFFORD ROBERTS, P. B. WILSON and **W. G. MURPHY** have been appointed to the fourth class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.

SIR GEORGE HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London at the end of the week to attend the meeting of Empire Prime Ministers.

MR. BRUCE ANDERSON has been elected president of Ngara Golf Club. The captain and honorary secretary are **MESSRS. K. SINCLAIR** and **A. O'NEILL**.

BROADBENT G. NOGEE has been appointed legal secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He is nephew of the late Bishop Smythies of Zanzibar.

MR. J. W. LEWIS AND COTT, chief agricultural officers of

LOAD ROTHCHILD has resigned from the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation, following his appointment as chairman of the Agricultural Research Council.

MR. DAVID BROTH, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Broth of Nairobi, and **MISS HELEN OATES**, daughter of Colonel W. S. Oates of Kipabus, Kenya, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. A. N. DUCHONAY, agricultural attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, has made a brief tour of Kenya to study the work of the Board of Agriculture and the production committee.

MR. H. MILVERTON has accepted the chairmanship of the Empire Day Movement, following the resignation of **SIR WILLIAM WALKERS**, who has held the office for 15 years and is now 72 years of age.

MR. R. P. ELLIS, chairman of Messrs. W. W. Sparrow & Co., Ltd., and **MRS. ELLIS** will shortly leave London for a visit of about six months to Australia and New Zealand, to help save again the South and East Africa.

MR. W. P. WINNING, of Mombasa, recently made a trip of 1,890 miles from that town to the Belgian Congo and back in 15 days, travelling in a sports car. The longest day run was 343 miles, from Molo to Kampala.

A new book by **MR. COMPTON MACKENZIE**, who spent several months in the Rhodesias, and is planned to England via East Africa, is shortly due for publication. It will be entitled "All Over The

THE **REV. WYAN JONES**, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, leaves London by air on Saturday week to return to Dar es Salaam. He showed some of his films of the territory at the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday evening.

MR. MICHAEL BARRAGELOUGH, 4th Air Royal Dragoon Guards, younger son of the late Ernest Barrageough of Thomson's Falls, Kenya, and **MRS. M. M. VIGNES** of Pease Hall, Springfield, Essex, have announced their engagement.

MISS I. WALDEN has arrived in Kenya to take up duty as assistant matron of the base War Memorial Hospital. She served with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in Malaya and Burma, and was awarded the Q.B.E. and R.R.A.

MR. R. W. WALMSLEY, B.A., appointee an education officer in Kenya, was born in Epping, educated at the High School, Clacton-on-Sea, St. Catherine's Society, Oxford, and the Institute of Education, London University. During the war he served in the R.F.V.M.

Some of Sir Beit's collection of antiques and bronzes will be shown in a gallery at 1, One of the houses in Nelligan's building, date of 1625 which belonged to Cecil Rhodes, and afterwards to Dr. Jamieson. Sir Jamieson and Lady Beit will sail for the Cape in a few days.

The donor of £100,000 to the University for the foundation of a new college, St. Anthony's, has been revealed to be **MR. ANTONIO BRISSE**, a French shipowner and merchant with headquarters in Aden, where he spends most of his time although now over 70 years of age. He has an office in London.

WANTED: SECRETARY OR ACCOUNTANT

WANTED: A person for qualified secretary or accountant, or person with considerable experience. The business is primarily related to the sale of office, desks and large number of accessories. Profit-sharing arrangement would be considered. Excellent scope for expansion upon discussion. Active person with sound knowledge of work required. In order to save time, applications are

REAR-ADMIRAL R. SO. OLIVER, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., who commanded the cruiser "VENUS" during the recent war, and was mentioned in dispatches for his bravery and enterprise in the Mediterranean operations, has been promoted to Vice-admiral and placed on the retired list.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, LORD DUNCAN OF HIRTHESIDE (formerly Sir Shelton Douglas) has been appointed Director of British Overseas Airways Corporation. He was A.O.C.-in-C. Middle East Command during part of the war. A member of the Labour Party, he was raised to the peerage in the last New Year's Honours List.

An African letter addressed the Rhodesian National Affairs Association at its weekly meeting for the first time. He was Mr. Gibson MHLAHO, one of the first Africans from East of Central Africa to receive a B.A., and now a teacher at a secondary school in the Colony. There was a record attendance at the meeting, which warmly applauded his address.

MR. ALBERT N. ARLOTT has been a regular lecturer in African law at the School of African Studies, London University. Educated at Downing and New College, Oxford, he served with the 11th East African Division from 1944 to 1946 in Kenya and India, and then acquired a knowledge of Swahili and Chinyanja. He obtained a First in the Honours School of Jurisprudence at Oxford last June.

MR. W. H. JONES, chairman and managing director of Messrs. W. H. Jones and Co. (London), Ltd., has been adopted by the Barnett Division Liberal Association as their prospective Parliamentary candidate. Mr. Jones, who has lived in the district for 46 years, is a Freeman of the City of London and was appointed on the Barnett Urban District Council during the war. He is a member of the Institute of Exporters.

CAROLYN J. MONTGOMERY, in the employment of the Union-Castle Line in South and East Africa, has retired after 35 years' service with the company. He was serving on H.M.S. "HESPERIDES" as a sub-lieutenant R.N.R. when she was sunk in the Mediterranean in March 1945, and he continued in the Eastern Mediterranean until the end of that war. Cape Town was his base as marine superintendent, and heavy calls were made upon him during the recent war.

MR. R. H. GARVEY, Administrator of St. Vincent, Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago, Honduras. Born in 1903 and educated at Trinity College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he was appointed to the Colonial Service in 1926 as a cadet in Fiji. He became assistant secretary to the Western Pacific High Commission in 1932, and in 1934 was transferred to Nyasaland, where he stayed for two years until his promotion to St. Vincent.

MR. COLONEL W. V. CROOK has just been appointed liaison officer in London for East African students in this country. He served in the Administrative Services in Uganda from 1916, apart from war service, to 1945. Born in Bournemouth and educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, he entered the Regular Army in the East Surrey Regiment. In the recent war he was D.S.O. and later permanent president of Corps Martial in East African Command. His office is at Kinaird House, London, S.W.1.

MR. J. LEYDEN, who was recently appointed Development Liaison Officer for the East and Central Africa region, has been in London by an air Monday for East Africa, from which he expects to return in mid-December. His duties are to maintain the closest touch between the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments in all matters of economic development. Mr. Leyden was in the next room with us in London when members of the

New British - India Liner "Karanja" Leaving for East Africa

THE NEW BRITISH-INDIAN LINER "KARANJA", of 10,000 tons, has completed her trials and will shortly sail to join her sister ship "KAMPALA" on the service between India, Pakistan, and East and South Africa. The vessels are more than 300 ft. long, have a beam of 45 ft., and are the largest ships in that trade, for which the "KAMPALA" has been engaged for more than a year.

The "KARANJA" accommodates 60 first saloon passengers in single and two-berth cabins, 180 second saloon passengers in cabins for two, three and four, 75 intermediate, and up to 7,200 unberthed passengers. For first saloon travellers, the public rooms comprise a lounge and music room, smoking room, card room, library and dining room, all panelled in veneered Empire woods.

The twin screw turbines will give the ship a service speed of 16 knots. She has space for 425,000 cubic ft. of cargo, with 15,000 cubic ft. for refrigerated stores.

E.A. Shippers' Association

MR. G. ARBLASTER, of Messrs. Rudolph, Peterson & Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association, with MR. B. H. BARKER (of J. Groom & Co., Ltd.) as deputy chairman. The other members of the committee (with the names of their companies in brackets) are Messrs. J. C. BRADLEY (Tracey, Blagden, Ltd.), W. W. CHAPMAN (Ellis Chapman, Ltd.), S. R. ELLIS (W. A. Sparrow & Co., Ltd.), R. D. HAMILTON (MacKinnon & Co. (London), Ltd.), J. H. RUNAHERS (Baker, Warburg & Co., Ltd.), and H. J. STRICKLAND (E. Whiteaway & Co.).

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Obituary

Mr. Henry Owen Weller

Author of 'Kenya Without Prejudice'

MR. HENRY OWEN WELLER, B.Sc., M.I.N.S.T.E.E., who died on his farm at Kikuyu, Kenya, last week, was the author of 'Kenya Without Prejudice,' and the title he chose for that book was an index to his character, for he tried always to judge without prejudice in all things.

Graduating at Glasgow University as a civil engineer in 1905, he spent some years with English railways, and was then engaged on railway construction in India for many years. In 1920 he was seconded to the Imperial Government as the first Director of Building Research, and when he retired four years later he practised as a consulting engineer in London until he went to Kenya in 1926 to take up a new post of supervisor of technical education. In these years he had done good work for the East African Industrial Management Board.

He was deeply interested in East African problems, as was shown from his book on Kenya (which was published in many newspapers); it was authoritative and balanced. Later he wrote a 'Short History of Kenya and its Peoples.'

He was an active member of the committees of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society and the Natural History Society, and of the Chapter of the Cathedral of the Highlands.

"Engineer of the Spirit"

By W. J. WRIGHT, former Dean of Nairobi, writes:

Weller was a faithful servant of the Commonwealth in Africa and India. His appearance was substantial, but his talents were subtle. His convictions likewise were solid. An engineer by profession, he was more than an engineer. There was in him something of the soldier, something of the scholar, something of the saint. Perhaps he might be termed an engineer of the spirit.

As a consultant he was eminent enough for his name to have been sought on the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral; but he was just as willing to give his help to the infant Cathedral of Nairobi or the Children's Church at Kabete. He helped as an administrator and educator in laying foundations for the New Africa that will arise in that part of the continent in which he lived for many years.

THE ALFRED ERNEST WARD, 1810 of Southern Rhodesia, died last week in East Hospital, Salisbury.

MR. OSCAR MURPHY COOK, late of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, died in Johannesburg last week from a heart attack. He leaves a widow.

LADY FIFE, whose death is reported, was the wife of Sir Godfrey Fife, chairman of Thistle-Etts, Gold Mines, Ltd., and other companies. She was the only daughter of the late General Sir Donald McLellan.

MR. RONNIE KERR CORMACK, a former member of the staff of the *Rhodesia Herald*, died recently at Edinburgh. During the 1914-18 war he saw service in France with the 9th Royal Scots and the Seaforth Highlanders, and subsequently gained the Military Cross whilst serving with the Gurkha Regiment on the North-West Frontier of India. He went to Rhodesia as a journalist in 1934.

MR. JAMES ROGER RAYNER, who has died suddenly in Nairobi at the age of 41, went with his parents to Kenya 25 years ago. After farming in Muth and Ol-Jonjoni, he was connected with Omsley's Engineering Works in Esauwari. During the recent war he served

Conservatives and Imperial Preference

Faith in Imperial Preference

THE CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE which is meeting in Llandudno this week will devote most of this afternoon's session to matters of Imperial Policy. The contributions on this subject appear on the agenda, but the debate will take place on one moved on behalf of the London Conservative Union.

That this conference, whilst welcoming the various statements of policy now being issued, feels the need for a greater sense of direction in the designing of a future Britain; calls for more action in the shaping of a new prosperity; and urgently requests that the Conservative Party should in consultation with those of like mind within the Empire, boldly bring the new concept of a new conception of Commonwealth relations by which the British peoples, working together for the common benefit, will become closely integrated into one great strategic and trading unit; it is convinced that the future peace and prosperity of the country, the Commonwealth and the world depend upon a definite and imaginative pursuit of this policy.

Mr. Julian Amery will ask for a reaffirmation of faith in the principle of Imperial Preference as an essential element in any policy aimed at the prosperity, strength and unity of the Commonwealth, and each of its members, and will invite the party to pledge itself to announce this General Trade Treaty and work against implementation of the Havana Charter in so far as it limits the preferential system.

There will be a request for a clear statement that any Conservative Government will not tolerate subversive activities directed against British influence and authority in the Overseas Dependencies, and another for a confirmed statement of the party's policy towards the British Empire with special regard to the Colonial Empire in Africa.

Overseas Army Postings

ALL DRAFTS for the Middle East Land Forces (which include East African Command) excluding officers of the R.A.M.C., R.A.D.G. and nursing officers, who are dealt with under separate rules, will now normally be selected from the following age and service groups—all arms (excluding A.T.S. group 113; A.T.S. extended service and fixed-term engagements with not less than one year's service complete). Personnel will normally be sent from certain age and service groups than those shown only if they have volunteered to defer their release or are regular soldiers with certain minimum periods still to serve. If suitable personnel cannot be found from the age and service groups laid down, those from other groups will have to be sent as a matter of necessity. This may apply to officers, key men, and specialists.

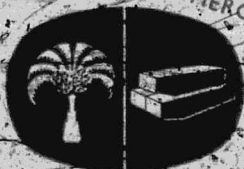
Beira Railway

SIR ARTHUR GRIFIN, general manager of Southern Rhodesia Railways, who returned to Southern Rhodesia recently by air after a short visit to London, is expected to accompany Mr. G.A. Davenport, Minister for Mines and Public Works, to Lisbon about the end of the year for discussions regarding future operations of the port of Beira and that section of the railway which traverses Portuguese East Africa. Owned by Beira Railways, Ltd., it is operated by Rhodesia Railways. Portugal will take over the port of Beira on January 1 next, and it is known to be considering the acquisition of the Beira Railway. Sir Arthur Griffin said in Salisbury a few days ago that his great need was to avoid dislocation of the long-standing, efficient and integrated workings of the port and the railways.

APART from "complete segregation" as a policy, especially aimed at the



PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE



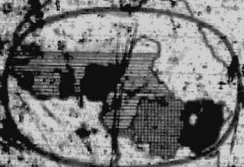
PLANTATIONS AND TIMBER



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Kenya, and the High Commission Public Debt of £20,000,000 Acceptable

AN 8,000-WORD MAIDEN SPEECH in the Kenya Legislative Council by Mr. Derek Erskine, which, as already reported, resulted in the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect on the cost of living of "customs duties, customs procedure and import restrictions"—argued that a sacrifice of £500,000 of customs revenue a year drop in the cost of living could be achieved, and that this might well be turned into a 50 per cent reduction by discrimination in the items on which the duty was reduced. Mr. Erskine stressed his discourse will honour his best self being in the course of Mr. Hope-Jones' member for Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Erskine has said: "I mentioned Anteus in connection with keeping both feet on the ground. Anteus, against the Libyan thousands of years ago, was reputed to be the son of Poseidon. This Libyan giant did not take to his father's profession, the great mainstay of his being the first customs official in Libya. It was his custom to be dressed in white with every traveller coming to his country. With the skulls of those who he had slain he built a temple to his father. The mountain of skulls is now for the place of a strip of balances. Anteus met his end when Hercules, who was fond with him and pulled him off the ground, where his strength left him and so killed him. I do not feel impelled to be a Hercules, but I do feel that there should be a great lightening of the difficulties of our country."

Official Salaries and Pensions

In the debate on the consideration of official salaries Mr. Troughton, Member for Finance, said: "About 1,050 Europeans in the Kenya European Civil Service who are at present members of the contributory pension fund will all become eligible for free pensions under the proposals, and some of us here shall have to make provision for these pensions. I would not have the temerity to profess what our future pension bill will be."

A very much more experienced mathematician than I tried in some years ago and in the event proved very wrong. But it is a matter of simple arithmetic to say that if these 1,050 employees eventually draw an average pension of say, £400 a year, that the effect on our annual pension bill would be extremely formidable. But this is only the beginning. We have 1,200 posts in the permanent establishments of the Asian Local Civil Service and some 1,300 Africans under the bill and upwards who would be entitled to free pensions."

I have noticed the effect of these proposals, because coming from a white province is one which might well be a source of concern. It requires great courage on the part of the Council to approve the proposals in regard to pensions or retiring benefits which I ask it to approve. The effect on taxpayers' future will be serious, and it is essential that our members should know just what they are doing if they approve these schemes."

Mr. E. A. Viner proposed a motion asserting the right of members to seek information on and draw forth any matter concerning the High Commission Service or any service common to East Africa by

putting questions in the Council, when such matters affected the interest and well-being of the Colony. He asked Government to nominate an existing official member to be responsible for obtaining such information and making the necessary replies.

The motion, which was moved at the request of the Non-Official Members' Association, the majority of whose members were disturbed by the questions regarding the common services had been disallowed, was seconded by Mr. A. B. Paris, an Indian member, and supported by Major A. G. Keyser. Mr. S. V. Cooke supported the motion but objected not only to its preamble but its legality, as it applied to a department from the majority of members of the Council Assembly.

Mr. Rankine, the Chief Secretary, said that the motion was acceptable to Government, but that he shared the doubts of the last speaker.

Agreement with U.M. Treasury

Mr. Troughton announced that it had been agreed with U.M. Treasury that it would be within the limits of sound financial policy for the Kenya Government to incur on its own behalf, and excluding any amounts borrowed on behalf of the East African Railways and Harbours or municipalities, a public debt of £20,000,000 in total, provided that the present healthy financial position continued. This agreement was only a preliminary to the part of U.M. Government's proposals to be issued in the London market or any foreign market about the conditions on that market at any given time. Consideration would be given for markets other than London to be approached should the need arise.

Mr. Hope-Jones gave an assurance that the importance of encouraging tourist traffic would be impressed on all Government servants, a memorandum which had influenced the Chief Secretary was the subject of a circular to all departments on the subject of tourist and expedition.

Mr. Hornley admitted that Government was aware of the dissatisfaction expressed by travellers leaving an East African airport.

N. Rhodesians Visit Kenya

THE DELEGATION of farmers from Northern Rhodesia recently in Kenya visited the Old Limuru, Kamburu, Njoro, Molo, Nakuru, Thomson's Falls, Turkana and Nyeri districts, and on the last evening of their eight-day stay stayed in Nairobi, with Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor. The visitors were Mr. E. F. Martin, Chairman of the Deputation; Mr. G. B. Barrett, M.C., chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union; Mr. W. H. Wright, vice-chairman; and Mr. G. F. M. van den Broek, secretary of that body, and Mr. N. Clothier, senior agricultural officer. The special object of the visit was to study the application and administration of the increased production of Crops Ordinance.

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Oakton's Sons, Breweries Ltd., United Industrial, Ltd., Russian Mining & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Ropes & Mattings (S.A.) Ltd., Standard Canners & Packers, Ltd., Swift & Mueller Company (Pty.) Ltd.

Tanochro Australia, Ltd., United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd., U.S.A. Brush Mfg. Co. Ltd., Voller & Harlow Ltd.

Democratize Native Authorities Crime in East Africa Last Year Keeping the Africa's Friendship

MR. HENRIETTA BRADLEY, a former district officer in Northern Rhodesia, who is to co-lead the Colonial Service journal tour to Kenya next year, spoke at a recent broadcast talk from London.

One of the commonest criticisms of the policy of indirect rule through the chiefs and elders is that it ignores the young educated men, and that the majority of the population is in danger of seeing the criminality of their chiefs and elders as a sign of admiration which is held out to them by the Government. In this way a rift may be created between the intelligentsia and the chiefs which can only result in the disappearance of the chiefs, the destruction of tribal authority, and the merciless exploitation of the masses by the bourgeoisie.

It is essential, therefore, for the people in democratic times to be encouraged to put their heads above the ground and to be encouraged to consider the possibility of the creation of a new type of tribal authority, not based on the old man to the totem, and even the elderly beginning to see a way for many of their people.

It is essential, too, for the Native authority (which is an African version of the urban or rural councils which have been created by the people and in which the chief is replaced by a committee of elders) to be based on a democratic system.

Keeping Faith to the Truth

One of the secrets of African independence is that we have to keep the people step-by-step of the public affairs which they need and want to know, and they know it best by themselves, and to help them to do it in the right way, rather than to tell them that they are fulfilling or not fulfilling the "correct" or "distorted" vision of the truth.

Any chief and each better encourage the orderly demarcation of the Native authority in the early stages than wait until it is forced upon him in a form which he dislikes, for once a chief who has seen what he has been frustrated to become disappointed and angry. So we come back to the time factor and this sense of urgency.

How can we keep the friendship of the young man, by offering him our friendship with all that implies in the way of affection, understanding, sympathy, and advice on his part.

Most of us who work with Africans became very attached to them. We do, give them our hearts, but the trouble is that we are often too nervous to admit our affection and miser too often to show it. We have to keep ourselves at a safe distance, and to cease ourselves by talking in terms of race and colour. The African may be frightened for war, understanding us, he is in a bad way, but those of us who live and work in the Colonies must make the effort to break through our own selves. If we can do this successfully the African will no longer misinterpret our sincerity.

"Bataka" and Their Representatives

THE THREE REGENTS and 18 chiefs of Buganda have made the following declaration and recommendation to the Regent in Kampala:

This meeting has resolved that the so-called *bataka* (elders) are not in reality the *Bataka* of Buganda and therefore that meetings, conferences and meetings of the so-called *bataka* are illegal. The Protectorate Government should prohibit all such meetings or grant power to the British Government to do so, as these meetings are disturbing the peace of the people. This meeting also resolved that Mr. R. A. ... the *bataka's* representative in London does not represent the Buganda Government, and this meeting requests the Protectorate Government to have the necessary steps taken to terminate the meeting on the ground of the illegitimacy of its formation and the people of Buganda with the intention of creating divisions in the country.

Income Tax Returns

THE EUROPEAN-ELECTED MEMBERS of the Government of Kenya has asked the Government of the Colony to follow the precedent set by Northern Rhodesia in respect of residents in that territory who on joining the Forces became liable to Imperial rates of income tax. Northern Rhodesia, under its last year to refund to Northern Rhodesians the difference between the tax

Tanganyika: 100-Death Sentences

AN INCREASE in the number of civil cases instituted in the Supreme Court of Kenya is a feature of the annual judicial report of the Colony for 1947. From 242 in 1946 the total rose sharply to 289. Original criminal cases increased from 237 to 265. The total of cases filed in the Supreme Court was 3499, compared with 3,382 in 1946. 3,031 in 1945, 2,561 in 1944, and 2,705 in 1943. Court fees amounted to £51,581 (£39,842). Cases filed in resident magistrates' courts were 28,142 (24,736).

Death sentences were passed on 26 persons by the Supreme Court and on 144 persons by the special district courts of the Northern Province, and eight persons were put to death during the year. The sentences were carried out at the beginning of the year. The sentences were carried out at the beginning of the year. The sentences were carried out at the beginning of the year.

In Tanganyika civil cases in the High Court numbered only 31 in 1947. Original criminal cases rose from 332 to 558, and matrimonial cases from four to nine. Capital sentences were imposed on 2,087 persons, of whom 11 were executed. Twenty-one sentences were committed to imprisonment, while 18 appeals were allowed and nine convictions allowed and carried out. Three were detained, and the other cases are being carried out.

An exhibition of classical and contemporary paintings has been held in the King's European and Asian schools in Kenya, the expenses having been provided by the East African Branch of the British Council. An art class for African boys is being run in addition to the class for African boys to encourage the production of painting rather than the copying of European methods, according to the Council's plan.

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Official Report on Zanzibar Strike

Text of Statement by Information Officer

The strike which started in Zanzibar on August 20 as a labour dispute between the employees of the African Wireframe Company and their employers hardened and expanded into a general strike on September 2, and no general resumption of work occurred until September 14.

The trouble arose through the repudiation by the company of employees of the terms of a 12-months contract to which they had subscribed without any complaint one month earlier; after its casual explanation to them by the district commissioner. Moreover, the employees' ultimatum to the company that they would strike within 48 hours if their demands were not satisfied made free discussion of differences almost impossible. The men had failed to avail themselves of the facilities of a Whitley Council which had been in existence for some six months, to voice their dissatisfaction on the agreement, and they departed with no one except the district commissioner in charge of the 48-hour ultimatum. Efforts were made by the Government Information Officer to settle a strike without success.

Attempt to Spread Strike

At first the strike was conducted by an Order of pickets, though the pickets sent out by the strikers carried sticks. On the same day attempts to make the strike more general were made at a meeting convened by the company's employees, who hoped to include the African employees of Government, the employees of the Association, and the Shell Company.

Strikers continued to loiter about the shops carrying sticks, though without doing anything which brought them within the purview of the law. The British Resident caused a notice to be issued on August 23 warning people against the use of instruments.

Events were very fast. Meetings held in many meetings of Africans and asked for a resolution making it an African affair. Several of the able speakers addressed these meetings, and the result which has never been presented to the Government is in any form in which the Government could be expected to consider it. There were several instances of anonymous letters to Government officials or heads of firms making extravagant and unsubstantiated demands.

On August 25 the company announced that they were prepared to accept back any workers who wished to return to their work on the following Monday on the same terms as usual in view but with an increase of 10% for overtime and that if the men returned to work the company would meet their grievances and try to adjust them. This offer was disregarded and none of the men returned.

Armed Men at Dock Gate

On the night Saturday night the looting of the shops in practice at the Zanzibar police barracks had produced considerable loot. A large crowd gathered and from the Native quarters to the dock gate carrying guns and shouting warlike taunts, and the crowd was very noisy. When the crowd reached the dock gate they were met by a line of their homes, but they did not stop there and went on to what length an armed mob could go and being a menace to the safety of the public.

On September 1 the Sultan's Executive Council made and published the Peace Preservation Rules. These notices from His Highness was read to a large gathering, and copies were distributed throughout the town and district, advising people not to carry weapons.

On September 2 the British Information Officer, Government were preparing to allow other vehicles into the customs area for the purpose of unloading ships. A demonstration against the men going to work was organized and police were stationed for the night. The demonstration was a success, and the men did not go to work. The demonstration was a success, and the men did not go to work.

magistrate who was present read the riot proclamation and called upon the crowd to disperse.

There was a riot on the police but had little effect and a few stones were thrown by the crowd. It appeared to those on the spot that within a week short time violence would almost certainly break out on such a scale that the police could protect themselves only by the use of firearms.

At this moment the magistrate stepped up to one of the leaders of the mob and was told that if the two men who had been arrested were released the crowd would resort to violence. In consequence, on the instructions of His Highness' Government the two men were immediately released and the crisis passed.

But the crowd after dispersing, broke up into smaller groups who paraded through the town calling all Africans working for Government and others to leave their work. Most of the African labour in the Public Works and Public Health Departments and most of the domestic servants of Europeans joined the strikers. Bakers, dairies, and other essential services were deprived of essential labour and volunteers from all communities did great work in maintaining them and loading and discharging essential cargo.

The time had come substantially to strengthen the forces of law and order, and His Highness' Government accepted the generous offer of the Tanganyika Government to provide a number of additional police who arrived on the morning of September 2. Events at this stage showed that a definite attempt was being made to divert rural food supplies from the main markets of the town. On Friday morning, September 3, a demonstration against the police barracks took place. The crowd which had assembled was dispersed without difficulty on arrival of police reinforcements.

His Highness on the night of the 14th, the Resident declared that after such blatant gestures against the welfare and safety of the public he was justified in calling for military assistance. A force of the King's African Rifles arrived early in the morning of the following day. The arrival of this force made a great impression on the strikers, who realized that they could not attain any object by mob violence.

Conciliation Committee Appointed

At the same time the British Resident announced that he had appointed a Labour Conciliation Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice, consisting of Mr. L. E. Moulton, welfare officer, and Sheikh Ali Mubshir Sarwar, a well-known newspaper editor, as members. The committee's terms of reference were:

(1) To invite representations from labour in various trades and occupations with a view to presenting to the committee that they are dissatisfied with the terms of service, and to discuss with the employers with a view to reaching a settlement.

(2) To make recommendations to the Government in respect of the fixing of minimum wages for employees, in any trade or occupation in which the committee considers that minimum wages ought to be fixed and in respect of which the committee has received representations under these terms of reference.

(3) To submit a report to the Government as soon as possible.

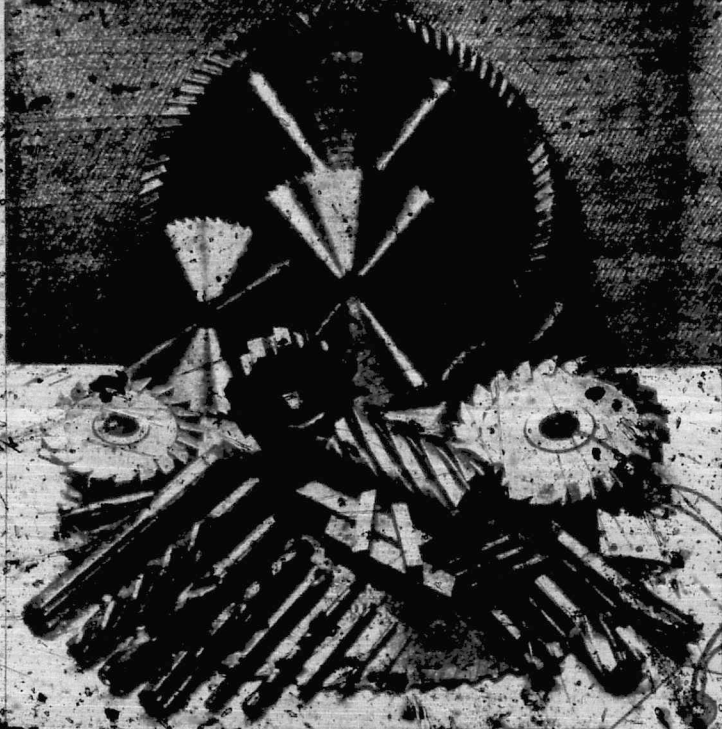
The committee started its work immediately after its formation.

Another committee was also appointed by His Excellency to examine the subject of price control with a view to deciding if possible the highest cost of living to be recommended whether the fixed maximum controlled prices in any commodities or materials subject to price control could be reduced, and whether any other control at present price controlled could be brought under control, and to recommend any other measure to prevent inflationary pressure which would tend to rise. The committee was formed on the 10th of September and its terms of reference were: On the 10th the majority of the strikers returned to work, and on September 11 the dock labour returned to work on casual labour terms.

Political Football

When the Sudanese Football Association applied for membership of the International Football Association, provisional approval was given, and Sudanese delegates attended a meeting in London. But the Egyptian delegates opposed the confirmation on the ground that the Sudan should join the Egyptian Football Association. The matter was therefore postponed until the next meeting in 1950.

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Statements Worth Noting

"Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness."—H Peter I. 5-6.

"Southern Rhodesia urgently needs about £50,000,000 to spend on development."—The Minister of Finance.

"Petrol consumption has increased by 120% in recent months."—Mr. J. Paterson, Director of Civil Supplies in Northern Rhodesia.

"If Natives are tried by people of their own colour, they will be more ashamed of being found guilty than they are if tried by Europeans."—*Bantu World*.

"The Sudan College in the Sudan has received full university status in the almost unbelievably short space of three years."—Mr. L. C. Wheeler, the principal.

"A wretched spasm between blue-cured and flue-cured tobacco is the fresh herring and the kipper."—Captain F. M. Murray, of Chipoli, Southern Rhodesia.

"The Commonwealth and Western European States need a 'Federation of South Africa' in Africa."—The Minister of Education, Mr. G. M. Roddan, Acting Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

"There does not seem to be open a remote possibility of any of the Tana River schemes to be become developing propositions unless the capital is given as a free grant."—Mr. G. M. Roddan, Acting Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

"The country cannot develop without the European, and it is most important that the European capitalist should not be antagonized by the restriction upon the ownership of land."—Archdeacon Wilspear, speaking in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

"Kenya's nearest source of coal is southern Tanganyika, and it is quite obvious that East Africa as a whole cannot progress much unless the coal is exploited. Let us make no mistake about the immediate need for Tanganyika coal."—Lieut. Col. Nel, speaking.

"So great an effect did the Southern Rhodesian election results have on British industrialists and investors that in a short space of time capital valued at several million pounds is coming flowing into this country."—Mr. W. A. Porter, managing director of Pottery and Cement Industries, Ltd., on returning to Salisbury from a visit to the United Kingdom.

"Import control has been forced on us. South Africa is, of course, in a better position than we are, as she carries over with her gold. Australia and New Zealand and many other countries on the other hand are all worse off. Our position too should improve at the stroke of export increase, and as we work off our debt."—Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Commerce and Industries in Southern Rhodesia.

Barclays Bank Commercial Report

Increased Cotton Planting in Uganda

BARCLAYS BANK & CO. LTD. has reported in a report issued in London a few days ago of economic and commercial conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika:

Cotton.—The 1941 cotton season ended on June 30, and the crop amounted to 21,077 tons. The average price realized was £155 per ton. For the new season, Uganda and Kenya are now estimated at 35,000 tons.

Corn.—Total plantings in Uganda to the end of July were 1,149,017 acres compared with 568,965 acres for the same period last year.

Hides and skins.—Arrivals of hides have improved and are expected to continue. Prices remain steady. The market in goat skins has revived and prices have improved. The United States remains the largest buyer. The market for sheepskins is steady.

Cocoa.—Cocoa production in Uganda, which in 1940 totalled 2,170 oz., was in 1941 20,831, dropped in 1942 to 12,000, valued at £12,320. In the first eight months of the year only 700 oz. of cocoa at £34.47 had been produced. Production in Kenya has similarly declined, and although a new strike has been made at Kilgori near Kisumu, output generally is not expected to increase. In Uganda, as production is said to be uneconomic at the present price of £8 12s. 6d. per ton.

Wool.—Kenya's young textile industry is still in its infancy. It has 700,000 lb. of the Colony's total requirements of about 1,000,000 lb. of wool. The Government has been asked to purchase the largest quantities of wool for the country, as machinery at present available is not suitable for the wool.

Textiles.—Although the prices of Japanese textiles recently offered by the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments are well below those quoted for similar goods of English manufacture, few offers for quantities of quantities have been received. Ten mills are under way, and shortly due in Dar es Salaam and 2,000,000 in Mombasa. The general opinion seems to be that this season's market has been missed and that by the time the situation is made more spending is possible, the market for cotton will have become exhausted.

Imports from U.K.—Supplies of textiles are adequate, and a revival of spending is not expected for some time. The processing of textiles in West India, the Chinese mills has now been officially approved, and the Government of U.K. and U.S.A. manufacturers will have to reduce prices to compete in this market. Cement is short in Kenya but not in Tanganyika in small quantities. Glass building materials are plentiful and prices are rising. A demand exists for most types of hardware.

What a Hope

Replying to a speech in the Legislative Council of Kenya in which Mr. Hope-Price, Member for Commerce and Industry, estimated the national income of Kenya at about £55,000,000, Mr. M. E. E. member for Nairobi, replied the following lines:

How strange a condition
Who declares in his confident tone
That fifty millions, my dear
Is the sum which we
Why spill the sweat of your means?

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are some 300 Scandinavians in Kenya.

There was an increase of 7% in the number of recruits readmitted to prisons in Nairobi in 1947.

Vacancies for enlistment next year as cadets in the Sudan Defence Force are to be offered for competition. Adult literacy classes given by Teit's Concessions Ltd. in Kenya have attracted nearly 600 African pupils.

Applications have been invited for the post of publications and broadcasting officer in the Kenya Information Office.

The three districts of Nyanza are now to be known as Gulu, Zambazani, South Nyanza, and Kavirendo, as municipalities.

Nearly 70% non-Europeans now have the vote in Southern Rhodesia. They comprise 397 Africans, 220 Coloureds, and 300 Asians.

A White Rose Society for Yorkshire-born persons of pure European descent, and their children, has been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

Six students of the Imperial Ethiopian Air Force, piloted by Ethiopian pilots with Swedish instructors, recently flew from Addis Ababa to Addis Ababa.

Fines amounting to 245 have been imposed on the editor and publisher of the *Indian Journal and Chronicle* in Nairobi for publication of seditious matter.

Views of a Native servant of Mr. David Petrie in Nakuru, Kenya, were broadcast in Southern Rhodesia when he recently visited that country with his master.

The maize meal ration for Africans in Northern Rhodesia has been fixed at 1 lb. weekly for adults and children aged 12 and over, and a 1 lb. 7 oz. for children under 12.

Preparation of the electoral rolls for the new Sudan Legislative Assembly is now well in hand. The Government aims to hold the first election about November 15.

Cinema Offices

A cinema officer is to be appointed in Southern Rhodesia to control the Government's six mobile cinemas, a large 16 mm. film library, and the production of 16 mm. films of local interest.

During the two years since the Southern Rhodesia Land Board has been in existence it has helped some 114 new European settlers on the land, and has alienated 329,000 acres of Government land.

The Government of Uganda will receive this year only 6% annually from the poll tax and 14% levied in the Province of Uganda. The balance will accrue to the Uganda Government so that it may assume greater financial responsibilities in local government matters.

The B.O.A.C. Short Solent flying-boat service between the United Kingdom and East, Central and South Africa is to be resumed within a few days. The Solents were withdrawn from service in June for alterations to the wingtip floats.

Two Kenya Africans, members of the banned religious sect of "Dini ya Jesu Kristu," have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having participated in the abduction of another Kikuyu with the intent to murder him or cause him grievous bodily harm.

Troops from Kenya have been introduced into the streams of the Imatong Mountains on the Sudan-Uganda border. The fish were flown from Nairobi to Juba, and then taken by truck to Gilo. They are expected to breed for the first time in July of next year, and it is hoped that it may be possible to hear the streams in 1951.

Anti-Pool Bill

A Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council of Kenya which it will be an offence for any person to take part in the organization, management or conduct of a "pool" defined as "any arrangement to the public to forfeit the result of any game, race or event which the Council has declared to be a pool for the purposes of the Act."

Initial subscribers to the Diamond Agricultural and Mineral Fund included £100 from the Johannesburg-based Groves Association, £100 from the Johannesburg Oil Co. of South Africa Ltd., £100 each from the Khari Diamond Jubilee management committee and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., and £50 from the Acting Governor.

The Church Missionary Society now has a staff of 340 Europeans in work in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Ruanda-Urundi. Among them are clergy, evangelists, doctors, nurses, educationists, agriculturists, social workers, and business experts, who give evidence of the Society's concern for the whole man and his realization of the interrelation of every aspect of life.

It is expected that the Egerston School of Agriculture in Kenya will be changed now that the training of candidates for the two Government-sponsored settlement schemes has been completed. In place of the intensive eight-month training course there will be a three-term schedule of practical training for settlers and assistant agricultural officers. The short nine-month "refresher" courses will be continued.

The phenomenal increase in cigarette smoking in the Sudan over the last 10 years is illustrated by the fact that compared with a monthly consumption of 14,000,000 cigarettes in 1938, 16-day's monthly consumption has reached 35,000,000. The variety of brands has also changed, and the cigarettes smoked today are Virginia, compared with 45% being the way.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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

Report on Zanzibar Trade

Heavy Fall In Clove Exports

A DECLINE of 15.8% in the total value of Zanzibar's external trade is disclosed in the annual report for 1947. Imports at £2,012,000 increased by 1.7%, but exports at £1,476,000 were 31.8% below the figure for the previous year, the chief shortfall being in cloves production of which was roughly halved.

Imports of food, drink and tobacco amounted to £870,025 (£907,730) of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured to £165,515 (£173,519) and of wholly or mainly manufactured articles to £398,237 (£705,175), including cotton goods at £310,684 (£243,684). Domestic exports included cloves at £551,106 (£1,593,329), copra at £234,675 (£204,113) and olive oil at £72,368 (£3,784).

India was Zanzibar's best customer, taking 37.6% of domestic exports. Kenya received £163,658; Tanzania, £72,779; the U.S.A., £70,112; Strait Settlements, £69,232; and Holland, £50,627. The total value sent to Empire countries was £795,391.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland supplied goods to the value of £245,566; Kenya, £260,976; Tanganyika, £799,232; India, £174,827; and Uganda, £117,895. Trade carried by clove exporters to 15.4% of the total compared with 6.2% in 1946. Re-exports and transshipments were valued at £398,549.

Cost of Living in Kenya

COST OF LIVING of Europeans in Kenya inclusive of everything but house rent, on June 30 last has been computed by the East African Statistical Department at 83% above the figure on August 30, 1939. The average family earning £500 a year in Nairobi is said to spend 42% of its income on food, drink and tobacco, 12% on wages, 14% on transport, and 10% on clothing.

One of the few categories showing an excess of income over expenditure is the average unmarried Government official earning £43 40s a month who ought, it is suggested, to save about £90 a year, whereas a married civil servant with no children and earning £47 monthly would overspend about £150 a year. The report states that payments on refrigerators, motor-cars and expensive household furniture are very heavy items in the case of childless couples, but that family men with small incomes avoid such amenities from sheer necessity.

Men with lower salaries are better off in Mombasa, because tropical clothes are cheaper than those needed in the Highlands. Fuel is also required for heating, and food, apart from vegetables, is generally cheaper.

Wages of African domestic servants have increased about 84% since the war days.

Glenora Estate and Mining

GLENORA ESTATE AND MINING CO., LTD. of Southern Rhodesia, incurred a loss for the year ended March 31 last of 26,963. The 1,000 shares of the subsidiary, Sun Yet Sen Gold Mining Co., Ltd., were acquired by Unifonts (Pty.) Ltd. of South Africa, in exchange for 107,500 £1 shares in Unifonts, that being one-half of the total authorized capital of the latter company. Rhodesian Strathmore Investments, Ltd. have assumed technical direction of the mine, and have also acquired 1,000,000 shares in the Glenora company out of a total issued capital of 3,333,000 shares, thus gaining the controlling interest. Rhodesian Strathmore Investments have also assumed technical direction of the Glenora estate and of the Woodfield Gold Mining Company. The new board of directors consists of Colonel Sir Ellis Robbins, Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, Mr. Arnold Mills, Mr.

East African Trade with Hong Kong

Meeting of E.A. Section in London

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce invited Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, Hong Kong trade representative in London, to attend its meeting last week. He said that imports into Hong Kong from East Africa in the first six months of this year were valued at £59,171, while exports to East Africa had reached the considerable figure of £227,698.

Among the local industries were the manufacture of rubber shoes, torches, batteries, sewing needles, hardware, soft goods (clothing, etc.), machines, toys, vacuum flasks and electrical accessories, hurricane lamps, and preserved ginger. Mr. Grimwood hoped that East African merchants and their representatives would increase their trade with the Colony, which enjoyed the benefits of Imperial Preference.

Mr. J. A. Brier, chairman of the Section, asked members to consider Mr. Grimwood's suggestions, and felt that business might be developed in hurricane lamps in particular.

The secretary reported copies from East African chambers of commerce to the effect for their views on a statement attributed to the East African Commission for Transport regarding the steps necessary to avoid congestion in the ports.

The Uganda Chamber commented that although heavy shipments had arrived, causing congestion in the port of Mombasa, this was mainly due to the lack of stores and that on the whole the position had improved. It was felt that priority should be given to shipments of building materials and cement.

Nairobi Chamber stated that local commercial opinion strongly opposed restrictions on imports as a means of reducing congestion. The position was easier than when Sir Reginald Rennie had made his statement.

Ninja Chamber likewise reported that the position had considerably improved.

Reduction of Imports Opposed

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa had passed a resolution opposing the reduction of imports as a satisfactory remedy for congestion in the ports.

The chairman of the Section, reporting on the meetings of the Government working party held in July, August and September, said the committee had recommended that for Dar es Salaam the tonnage handled should be 5300 tons monthly in July and August. The railway authorities in Tanganyika had insisted that the quantity of goods they could handle double the quantity. East African representatives had stated the view that congestion in Dar es Salaam was worse than in Beira. Latest evidence suggested that congestion at Dar es Salaam had increased considerably and that warehouse and quay accommodation was again strained.

Mombasa's position was rather easier and the port committee had recommended that the September average figure should be 35,000 to 40,000 tons of Indian tons.

The shipping line having definitely refused the idea of alternative registration for export goods from this country, Mr. Parryman urged that the Section's view on this matter should be made clear, and was urged that the East African Commission should be represented at the meeting by Mr. J. Riley, who would be best able to keep the question of alternative registration before the committee. The Chairman thought it inconceivable that goods to the Mersey estuary should be refused unshipped, but London register should be maintained free.

Kenya's 36,874,300 Forms

PRINTING PAPERS consumed by the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of Kenya in 1947 amounted to rather more than 160 tons, compared with 170 in the previous year. Work for the Posts and Telegraphs required 44 (28) tons, and for the Railways and Harbours 23 (33) tons. The year's output consisted of 36,943,000 forms and cards, 299,208 paper booklets, 669,880 circulars and pamphlets, 10,903 folders and other bindings, 3,368,600 railway tickets, and 425 rubber stamps.

In connection with the mechanized crop production scheme at Ghaamballya in the eastern Sudan there were 300 applications for the 250 plots of 2½ fathoms which

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Of Commercial Concern

Exports from Southern Rhodesia in July exceeded imports for the first time in two years.

Lusaka Town Management Board contemplate building prefabricated houses made of gypsum boards and costing £1,250.

Southern Rhodesia plans to grow enough barley to meet local consumption and have a surplus for export in the form of malt.

Improved routes made by the Blawie Cox Company for the groundnut scheme arrived in Tanganyika Territory a few days ago.

Nearly all the industrial sites in the main areas of Nottingham, Southampton, and Great Britain, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been sold.

Shipping Assets (East Africa), Ltd. of Nairobi, have applied to the East African Air Authority for a licence to operate air services in the East African territories.

Traders have been invited by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the leasehold of five acres in Ndola for the erection of an hotel costing not less than £60,000.

The garage now being built for the Bulawayo Omnibus Co., Ltd. will be one of the largest buildings in the city. The area of the garage is about 60,000 sq. ft.

Margarine from East Africa

Margarine from the East African independent scheme will be available in Great Britain for the first time next year, according to the Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachan.

European tobacco growers in the East Jameson District of Southern Rhodesia are considering the formation of a co-operative society for the local purchase of their maize requirements.

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London Correspondents: Messrs. Lewis & Co., Ltd.

Kenya's coffee crop for the 1947-48 season, one of rather more than 14,000 tons, is estimated to be worth almost £2,100,000. The previous crop, of about 9,000 tons, sold for £1,024,000.

Rhinair Charter Services Ltd. of Bulawayo have applied for an air-cran service licence to operate two C-47 aircraft on non-scheduled charter, cargo, hire and instructional services.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. have announced an interim dividend of 5% (the same). Last year there was a total distribution of 20%, plus 5% not subject to tax, being granted on the sale of investments.

During the first eight months of this year 286 new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia, with a total nominal capital of £8,480,000. In the corresponding period of last year there were 174 registrations, and the total nominal capital was £4,320,900.

Large Ranch Purchased

The North Chartered Exploration Co. (1937) Ltd. have purchased the Goodwood Ranch in Southern Rhodesia some time ago. It is to construct water conservation works and stock up this 83,000-acre property in order to take immediate advantage of the excellent and assured cattle market.

Messrs. E. Lee, E. A. Vasey, G. M. Eby, S. J. Marshall, and J. W. Harris are directors of the recently formed Kenya Orchards (1948) Ltd. The capital is £200,000 of preference shares of 78s. each and ordinary shares of 5s. each. Shares have already changed hands at 24s. and 10s. respectively.

Messrs. Hallam and Pycroft, of Plantyne, Nyasaland, have proposed that they should start a bus service in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, the town council to which are seeking advice from Bulawayo before accepting any one form of which would guarantee the Nyasaland promoters a 13-year monopoly.

Margins of gross profit allowed to the distributors of petroleum products in Kenya are as follows: motor spirit, 2.47%; power crock, 48.3%; diesel oil, 46.55%; kerosene, 21.30%; illuminating kerosene, 49.56%. A cash profit of 25 cents per gallon on motor spirit and a margin of 20% on oils and greases are allowed to retailers.

Southern Rhodesian sales of tobacco in the auction in Salisbury to September 31 totalled 43,500,484 lb. for the United Kingdom, or 69.46% of the total, 1,781,208 lb. (14.96%) for other preferential markets; 7,368,887 lb. (11.18%) to non-preferential markets; 2,935,799 lb. (2.26%) to the Union of South Africa; and 1,800,262 lb. (2.84%) for the local market. In the week ended September 18 more than 2,000,000 lb. of Rhodesian, Blue Mountain and Virginia tobacco were bought for the United Kingdom.

Poultry Products Co-Operative

Progress made in the first year's work by the Gwelo Rhodesia Poultry Products Co-operative were outlined at the annual general meeting in Bulawayo by the chairman, Mr. A. M. Fredold. Starting with a turnover of £980 worth of eggs in the first month, the total for the last three months in 1947 reached £1,600. In the first three months of this year the total was £1,600, and in the second quarter £3,000. Production for this year should reach £500,000 when the co-operative's net was increased from £34 to 28s.

A warning to the public in Southern Rhodesia concerning the disposal of empty petrol drums was given recently by the Petrol Controller, who said that unless the drums have been returned to the oil companies, they will be used for power paraffin and fuel oil might be used, thereby delaying the ploughing season and causing an expensive fuel production. Units issued under the returning scheme, which are in excess on

East African Power and Lighting Revenue Well Maintained

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. earned a profit of £190,903 in 1947, compared with £193,738 in the previous year. Income tax absorbed £15,600, depreciation £46,200, general reserve £15,000, and development reserve £25,000. The dividend on the preference shares is £1,210,000 and a distribution of 7% on the ordinary shares £7,933, leaving £1,588 to be carried to the balance sheet against £99,212 brought in.

The audited capital consists of £300,000 in 7% preference shares and £2,113,359 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Depreciation accounts stand at £472,220, general reserve at £195,000, development reserve at £150,000, and current liabilities at £207,225. Fixed assets are valued at £1,310,018, investments in subsidiaries (the company's accounts are written off to £184,436, current assets at £407,237), the Uganda licence and its assets (less depreciation) at £293,580, and cash at £47,563.

Revenue is well maintained throughout the year, a spite of certain increases in generating and other expenses, but progress is still being made by delays in the delivery of plant and transmission material.

Since the close of the financial year 800,000 4% preference shares of £1 each have been issued at 20s. 6d. The issue, which was made to meet existing commitments, was heavily oversubscribed.

The directors are Mr. G. M. Taylor (chairman), Mr. A. J. Don Smith, Mr. W. C. Hunter, and Mr. R. G. Vernon. Mr. G. C. Reynolds is secretary. The London board of directors consists of Mr. W. Shearer (chairman), Mr. J. C. Brook, Mr. A. Scott-Moncrieff, and Mr. D. S. Warren. The London secretary is Mr. H. C. Cranworth.

The 26th annual general meeting, at which a resolution will be proposed that the capital of the company be increased to £1,500,000, will be held in Nairobi on October 14.

Research in East Africa

THE WORK of the East African Industrial Research Board in 1947 is reviewed in a report obtainable for 1s. 6d. from the Board in Nairobi. It was a year of transition, pending the establishment of a permanent Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, and work was concentrated on a few subjects, since wider research would have required more staff and equipment. There were further investigations of rock phosphate from Uganda, of the extraction of pyrethrins from undried flowers, of water pollution problems arising from the processing of sisal and coffee, and of the local production of pottery, bricks, and tiles. A method was discovered of reducing by about 80% the water consumption in the decortication of sisal.

Mr. I. S. Brown, manager of the Farmers Co-operative of Southern Rhodesia, recently said that the country was dangerously dependent on imports of food supplies. It now grew only one loaf of every five eaten in the Colony, and in the past decacornik production had increased by less than 10%.

Mining

Base Metal Prices Raised Copper Now £140 a Ton

BASE METAL PRICES were raised by the Ministry of Supply last Friday. The price of copper by £8 to £140 per ton, lead by £22 to £112, and zinc by £17 to £92. An increase of £20 per ton in the price of lead had been generally expected, but the advances in copper and zinc were a complete surprise to the market.

The last change in the price of copper was on July 14 of last year when it was reduced by £5 to £132. Lead prices were last altered on March 31, 1947, when the Ministry of Supply prices to consumers rose £20 to £90. In the case of zinc, the last change was on January 30 of this year when an increase of £5 to £75 was announced.

These increases are, of course, important to Northern Rhodesian producers.

Base metal prices have been rising for months in the United States, where there has been much talk of still further increases. The new U.K. price for lead brings it to the official New York parity, though £35 per ton above that figure is stated to have been paid recently. The British price of copper is now just over the world level, and the new zinc quotation puts it an approximately the U.S.A. parity.

Minor Minerals

BY ARRANGEMENT with the British South Africa Company, applications to work and gravel, pebbles, clay, limestone, common salt, and other minor minerals in Northern Rhodesia may in future be made to the Mines Department through the local district commissioner. The area granted to any individual in respect of any one mineral will be limited to five acres, and a fee of £1 per acre in respect of Crown land and £2 per acre in respect of privately owned land must accompany each application. An application by a person other than the owner of the land to be worked must be endorsed by the owner, who will receive half the fee. Permits will be valid for one year and renewable annually. Erection of residential buildings on the area is prohibited.

Gold Subsidy to Continue

THE MINISTER of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. A. Davenport, said in Salisbury a few days ago that in view of the attitude of the International Monetary Fund to the payment of a subsidy on all gold produced in the Colony, the Government might need to evolve an alternative scheme. It was determined to continue the present measure of financial assistance to the mines which, he thought, would require such help for a further three years.

Copper in Southern Rhodesia

RHODESIA COPPER VERTEUNA LTD. have been investigating copper deposits near Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia, and equipment for more rapid progress and deeper work is being installed. The Minister of Mines stated recently that two tests in the Colony had been reserved for copper prospecting.

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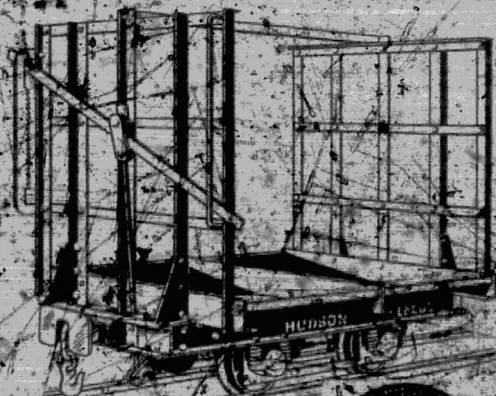
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At first sight there would seem to be little comparison between windmills and the island of Barbados. Yet in fact, more windmills are to be found there than in any other part of the world, with the single exception of Holland. Originally they provided the power used in crushing the sugar cane. For Barbados was the first West Indian island on which sugar was cultivated. Today the industry relies principally on steam power for these operations, though a few estates still remain faithful to the traditional method.



A British possession for over three hundred years, Barbados is a favourite tourist centre and a port of call for many steamships lines to and from the West Indies. Full and accurate information from our branch at Bridgetown—the capital of the island—on local industries and other matters of commercial interest is readily obtainable on request.

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