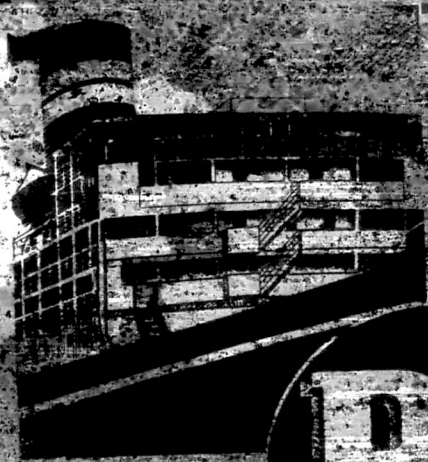


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N. Rhodesian Copperbelt

Mineworkers Demand for Higher Pay

FOLLOWING discussions between representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and the copper mining companies, the Mine Workers' Committee has issued a long statement in reply to proposals for greatly increased pay and other changes in working conditions.

The requested increase in remuneration is considered to be unjustified, since the present basic rates of pay compare more than favourably with remuneration for similar work throughout Southern Africa, east of the dividing line of the Orange River, and are likewise well in comparison with the rates paid elsewhere.

Included in the statement is a summary of some of the more important proposals made by representatives of the Union. They include the following:

The Union to obtain the sole right to manage who shall and who shall not obtain daily paid employment with the company.

The Union to have the right to call a strike without 14 days' notice.

The Union to be freed from its present obligation to supply classification and transfer on which agreement cannot be reached with the company or companies.

The Union to have at all times the right to refuse to permit company men to work, and the decision of the Union to be final.

Even in an emergency, such as the incident of serious breakdown, and employees to have the right to refuse to do work of a nature other than that for which he is employed.

Basic rates of pay to be increased as shown in the Union's schedule, and these rates to be again increased by 25% and 40 four weeks to be introduced.

Mining Personnel

Mr. George E. Dawson, for 16 years consulting electrical and electrical engineer of the Mafab and Phetuis mines, and the Phetuis mine, Ndura, has retired after 33 years' activity in mining in Southern Rhodesia. He has previously served on the staffs of the Green Almain, Cam and Motor and Lomag mines, and with the Globe and Phoenix group since 1929.

February Progress Reports

At the East, 5,700 tons of ore were scheduled for the month, and 2,875 tons were milled at the Easton Colliery, 2,275 tons at the New Forest, 2,275 tons at the Easton Colliery, and 2,275 tons at the Easton Colliery.

Sherwood Star, 8,300 tons of ore were milled at the mine, and a working profit of £2,948.

Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2,000 tons of ore were milled at the mine, and a working profit of £2,948.

Cam and Motor, 20,000 tons of ore were milled at the mine, and a working profit of £2,948.

Tati Goldfields, 4,000 tons of ore were treated for an assumed mine profit of £2,948.

Wentworth Gold Areas, Production of 1,200 oz. gold for 6,649 tons of ore milled at Great Mine.

Wentworth, 12,300 tons of ore milled yielded 1,683 oz. gold, working revenue £1,140, working cost £1,140.

Zimbabwe, 22,500 tons of ore treated yielded a profit of £1,140. Diamond drillings No. 2 on 650 ft. level advanced to 202 ft. and stopped, no values encountered. Hole No. 3 on 650 ft. level started and advanced to 246 ft., drilling continues.

Mufulira Copper Mines

Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. report that in the year ended June 30, 1945, there was an operating surplus of £900,288, computed with £1,444,497 in the previous year, and a net surplus of £871,284 (£1,415,741). After providing £200,000 for repairs, maintenance and making sundry other adjustments, the profit subject to taxation is £675,106 (£1,174,740). After tax at £24,000,000, there is a very large fall from the £804,000 in the previous year. There is no addition to the general reserve, which was increased by £199,718 a year previously.

During the year 8,275 long tons of blister copper were produced at an average cost of £28 2s 7d. Total British and London realization expenses and administration charges. The total estimated ore reserves at the end of the period under review, was 438,678,000 short tons, containing 3,844,000 copper.

The issued capital is £4,888,000, shares of £1. The general reserve stands at £1,505,191, plus a provision for replacement amounting to £1,142,329, and creditors, shown in the balance sheet at £469,215. Fixed assets have a value of £5,583,997, the main items being mine development and equipment at £1,405,098, content of plant, machinery and electrical, £900,793, power plant, £754,943, smelter plant, £671,831, township, £268,738, flotation, drilling and pitting, £164,021, African compounds and hospital, £159,828, railway system and rolling stock, £97,418, and workshops and equipment, £88,478. The Chambishi mine and special grants in the Nkana concession are offered at £33,487; materials and supplies have an estimated value of £883,555; and copper stocks were worth £159,696. There was no less than £1,108,200 of high grade reserve certificates had a value of £711,225, and a provision of £529,427.

The report contains an interesting statement by the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, whose colleagues on the board are Mr. R. L. Prain (managing director), Mr. V. Chester Beatty, Jnr., Mr. Charles W. Boise, Mr. C. G. Danis, Lord Geddes, Mr. D. D. Ingham, Mr. G. L. Prain, Mr. G. L. Prain, Sir Douglas O. Malcolm, (alternate Mr. C. D. McE. Hutchinson), Mr. S. G. Taylor (alternate), Mr. C. G. Taylor.

The 10th annual meeting will be held in London on March 26.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN Selection Trust Ltd. reports that in the year ended December 31, 1945, there was a net profit of £1,140,288, computed with £1,726,500 in the previous year. Dividends were paid of £1,140,288 (£1,726,500). The distribution of the profit was £1,140,288 (£1,726,500) less income tax of 10s. in the £1, to be made of £1,140,288 (£1,726,500), and leaving £1,140,288 (£1,726,500) to be carried forward. The company's holding in Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. remains unchanged at 64% of the issued capital of that company.

The directors are: Mr. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman, with Mr. V. Chester Beatty, Jnr., as alternate), Mr. Charles W. Boise, Mr. H. K. Hochschild, Mr. S. F. Angus, (alternate), Sir Douglas O. Malcolm (Mr. C. D. McE. Hutchinson, alternate), Mr. R. L. Prain, and Dr. O. Sussman. Mr. A. W. Gombodoy and Mr. W. V. Corbett are secretary and assistant secretary respectively. Mr. D. C. D. Eath, who had been secretary since the incorporation, having retired at the end of last year.

The adjourned 11th ordinary general meeting is to be held in London on March 26.

Part Consolidated

The accounts of the Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1945, are now being carried to the consolidated accounts of the company, which will be published in the next issue of the "East African" and compared with the accounts of the other companies in the group.



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THE CLOTHS OF HEAVEN
LONG TO THE HEAVENS
NEVEU (Soprano) with the Philharmonia Orchestra
I'M ALWAYS WITH YOU
I'VE CONFESSED (That I Love You)

JOHN McGRONACK (Soprano)
with Gerald Moore on the Piano
BLACK ROSES (Sibelius)
THE TRYST (Sibelius)

JEAN CAVALLE with Orchestra
INSENSIBLEMENT (Now I understand)
(Sung in English and French)
I'LL CLOSE MY EYES

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JOE LOSS and his ORCHESTRA
NO CAN DO (Forrest)
SOON IT WILL BE SUNDAY (Forrest) BD5118

STONY PASTOR and his ORCHESTRA
BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS (Forrest)
I'VE CALLED PEANUTS (Forrest) BD5117

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with the Symphonic Dance Orchestra
LONELY FOOTSTEPS (Forrest)
I'M SO ALL ALONE (Walt Disney Season's Slow) BD5116

Swing Section
ARTIE SHAW and his ORCHESTRA
BEDFORD DRIVE (Walt) BD5114

HARRY HAZEL and his BAND
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Obituary

The Rev. Adolphe Jalla Pioneer Missionary and Linguist

The Rev. A. Jalla, of Mabumbo Mission, Rhodesia, at the age of 85, was the son of the late Paris Evangelical Missionary Society in Northern Rhodesia and the last of the pioneers of that country, in which he had spent 50 years of devoted service to the Congo people.

He was an orphan, the son of a minister of the Evangelical Church, took his theological degree in France and continued his studies in Paris and Berlin.

Following his marriage to the Rev. Louis Jalla, he joined the missionaries in Barotseland in September, 1889, at the mission station at Karungula. A few months later he left for Selala, where he was stationed from 1890 until 1900 and again from 1928 to 1930. But it was at Selala, near the Paramount Chief's residence, that he spent the greatest part of his ministry. For more than 20 years he was closely associated with the Malozi rulers, being a personal friend of the late Chief Lewanika and of his son and successor, Yeta III, who had been his pupil at Selala. He accompanied Lewanika on his journey to England for the Coronation of King Edward VII and was also present in London when Yeta attended the Coronation of King George VI.

During his 50 years of labors, Mr. Jalla often acted as interpreter and advisor to the Paramount Chief. It was through his influence that in 1897 the last raid planned by the Malozi was stopped, and when in 1905 the Nambela, Nekambela declared that henceforward human sacrifices and other heinous cruelties would be unlawful and punishable, it was the result of the missionary's patient teaching and tactful and sympathetic advice. The trials of that period are recorded in his book "Pionniers parmi les Marets".

Mr. Jalla was present at the signing of the agreement which brought Lewanika under the protection of Queen Victoria. At the time of the arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal regarding the Western frontier of Barotseland, the King of Italy as arbitrator had almost decided to make it follow the testimony of the Revs. Jalla and Coillard that ultimately the boundary was transported further in the west. In 1935, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Paris Mission, Mr. Jalla was appointed an honorary C.B.E.

He was Vice-President of the General Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia from its inception in 1914 to 1919 and President from 1919 to 1922. For many years he was also President of the Northern Rhodesian Conference of the Paris Mission.

A great Lozi scholar, he wrote a grammar of the language, compiled a dictionary, translated most of the New Testament, and published many textbooks for African schools, including a record of the oral tradition on the origin and early history of the Malozi. During the closing years of his life he wrote a Lozi version of the "Pilgrim's Progress" and prepared the manuscript of the Old Testament in the vernacular, to be printed as soon as circumstances permitted. The Lozi church hymns also owes to him its finest hymns.

Mr. Jalla is survived by his wife and two daughters, Miss G. Jalla, Principal of the Girls' School, Mabumbo, and Mrs. G. Neale, of the British Institute, Madrid.

Captain W. (John Willie) Francis, a Kenya soldier for over 20 years and a prominent freemason, has died in Harrogate.

Mrs. Agn. Davies (Muriel), widow of Mr. J. Crawford, Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia, died last week in Harrogate.

Mr. Henry Richard Wallis Former Assayer to Acting Governor

MR. H. R. WALLIS, at one time Acting Governor of Uganda, died in Cheltenham at the age of 79. Born in Dartington, he went to Durban in 1889, where he took a pocket and started with a jobber assayer to an unsuccessful mining company. Later Mr. Wallis succeeded with the Natal Mounted Police in the Randoland assay, and at another time became senior master of the Durban Government school. He joined the Colonial Service in 1897 when he was vice-consul at Port Johnston. In 1904 he was appointed assistant Deputy Governor of Nyasaland Protectorate, acting in 1905 as Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, and in 1910 as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The next year he became Chief Secretary in Uganda and between 1912 and 1914 when he retired, was on several occasions Acting Governor. He received a C.M.G. in 1911 and a C.B.E. in 1921. His services in preventing the Germans going through Uganda to reach the Belgian Congo during the 1914-18 war brought him the Order of the Crown of Belgium. A correspondent who served under Mr. Wallis in Uganda writes:

"It will be no service to the memory of a high-minded and selfless public servant to suppress the fact that Mr. H. R. Wallis retired and died a disappointed man. As Acting Governor of Uganda on the declaration of war in August 1914 he handled, with complete competence, a grave emergency in a totally unprepared territory, and he continued to carry a major part of the responsibility of government for nearly the whole of the war, for Sir Frederick Jackson was on the point of retirement.

He was confronted by the Military Authorities conducting the later stages of the German East Africa campaign with what were, in his view, ill-considered demands on Uganda's limited man-power. The continued withdrawal to active service of a score of European civil officers (when hundreds of European officers were concentrated at the base at Dar es Salaam) threatened to jeopardize the security of a wide region. At the call for native soldiers for a campaign which was passing far beyond Portuguese East Africa was available. Wallis was troubled by the fearful losses by sickness (too often attributable to inadequate welfare arrangements) of primitive tribesmen who were being sucked into the military maw—and said so.

He was branded by the Military Authorities as non-co-operative, and no further civil promotion was offered to him. A lesser man would probably have proceeded to high honours and office at the cost of a few thousand negro African lives.

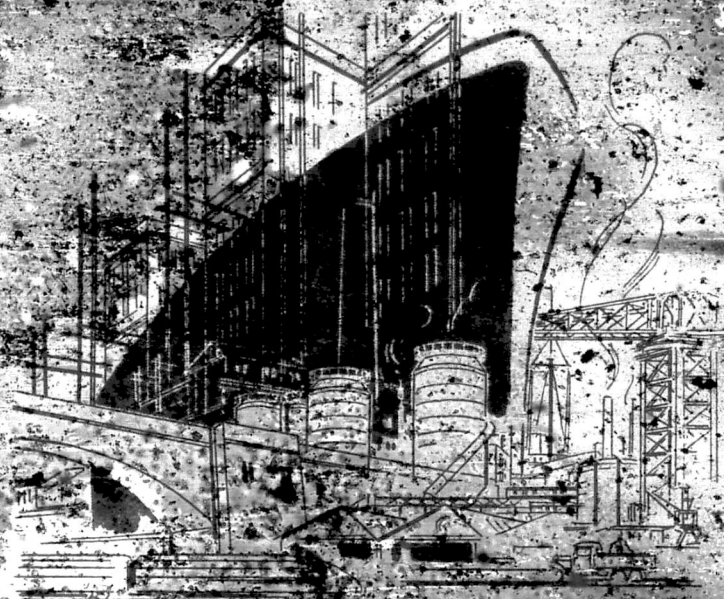
Mr. William Appleby, assistant to the Sudanese interpreter to General Gurney at Khehner, was killed in Khartoum at the age of 54.

Mr. William Alfred Fenwick, of Chesnut Grove, father of Eric Wood, director and former manager of Bullard, King and Co., Ltd., died suddenly in this country last week.

It is now known that Mr. W. H. Case, a member of the Victoria column in the Matabele war of 1893, was killed fighting the Japanese in the Philippines during the occupation by America in 1904.

Mr. Harry Carrington, Governor, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 81 is reported, served in the 1890 Pioneer Column. He remained in Rhodesia until 1931, since when he had lived in Natal.

Mrs. Alexander Murdoch James Logan, who has died in Selkwe Hospital at the age of 79, first went to Rhodesia almost 50 years ago with the late "Wankie" Thomsons. Until 1914 he was engaged in mining, and then he began farming near Umvumba where he took a keen interest in public affairs. After the last war he returned to mining, and for the past 14 years had been in charge of the Wanderer mine.



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PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Mason has arrived in London recently.

Mr. H. J. B. ... the ...
 Mr. R. R. ...

Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born to ... and Mrs. ROWLAND WALKER, ...

BRIGADE GENERAL ...

THE EARL OF ...

THE REV. C. E. C. STILMAN and the REV. ...

of All Saints' Cathedral, Khartoum.

DR. ABDEL RAZZAK EL SANHOURI BEY, Egyptian Minister of Education, recently opened the Egyptian Intermediate School at ...

THE REV. R. HAYWARD, recently returned to Southern Rhodesia from ...

... of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) ...

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... recently arrived in Khartoum to become secretary to Bishop ... During 10 years in ... he was Commissioner of ...

... was engaged in Church Army ...

... M.P. for ... who left ... to join the Opposition ...

... has announced his withdrawal from the ... Rhodesia Labour Party ...

... M.P. for ... who left ... to join the Opposition ...

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E. African Service Appointments

The latest list of Colonial appointments includes the following:

Administrative Services.—Mr. J. H. ... Deputy Provincial Commissioner to be Resident Co-operative Officer, Kenya; Mr. D. ... Officer to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Kenya; Mr. W. A. ... Senior Veterinary Officer to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika; Other Branches.—Mr. H. C. ... Superintendent to be Deputy Superintendent, Tanganyika.

New appointments.—Lieut. G. W. Baker, Captain M. B. ... Tanganyika; Mr. D. ... Kenya; all as administrative officers; Miss A. C. ... Uganda; Mr. J. D. ... Kenya; and Miss F. W. ... Kenya, as education officers; Miss C. F. Jackson, assistant mistress, Kenya.

Colonial Nursing Service.—The Misses R. Angus, F. H. ... and A. C. Webster, as nursing sisters, Kenya; Misses S. Anderson, C. Chiswick, B. R. Gorinan, P. ... and F. ... as nursing sisters, Uganda; the Misses B. ... and ... as nursing sisters, Tanganyika; and the Misses M. ... and ... as nursing sisters, Northern Rhodesia; Mrs. G. E. M. Coates, nursing officer, Zanzibar.

Dental Service.—Mr. S. F. ... Government dentist, Mr. A. M. ... senior dental surgeon, Zanzibar; Mr. H. ... senior dental surgeon, Tanganyika; Mr. ... Tanganyika; Mr. J. S. Gurn, Tanganyika; Mr. ... next, Uganda; Mr. P. A. Jones, Kenya; Mr. ... Uganda; and Mr. D. Morrison, Tanganyika, as dental officers.

Other Branches.—Miss W. C. I. ... development officer, Uganda; Mrs. M. S. Hale, district welfare officer, Uganda; Mr. A. M. Robinson, mining consultant, Tanganyika; and Captain W. de L. Wheeler, superintendent of police, Tanganyika.

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Exaggerated.—British industry camps are running at a half. Companies succeed, because they are run by men full of brains and will-fire in their bellies. —Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

We are still dyeing blankets single green for the use in Blinnis. —Mr. Oliver Lyell, M.P.

There have been no fewer than 16 Ministers of Transport during the last 26 years. —Lord Poulton

The paper quota for books in the March and June will be 75% of the 1939 figure. —Mrs. P. Wilkinson, Minister of Education

The House of Commons contains a big bevy of brigadiers, a considerable clutch of colonels, and monstrous mass of majors. —Derek Walker-Smith, M.P.

It would be fitting to say that if women are a problem to the Cabinet they would not be appropriate for sitting on the House of Lords. —Viscount Addison

You will never solve the coal problem until you get there first. What is the use of an engine which to a chap who has brought down the shaft, walk two and a half miles to the coal face, and work for 12 days? —Lord Hatfield

It is a pity that the railways would be a better service if the Government had not done this damage to the industry in the country. We intend to re-organise the industry by all lawful means. —Mr. Royden Cheim, Chairman of the Midland and Scottish Railway

Western Germany and Communist Party have much to learn from each other. Communism in the working class political institutions and the rest of the world of individual nations are a very different thing. —Mr. J. G. Macdonald, M.P.

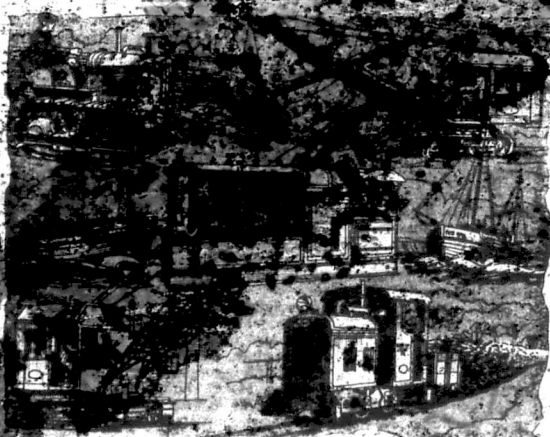
It is a pity that the Germans are not taking more interest in their own people. They have the rate of 10% in volume over pre-war figures. —Mr. Germain, M.P. They have not taken more interest in their own people. They have the rate of 10% in volume over pre-war figures. —Mr. Germain, M.P. They have not taken more interest in their own people. They have the rate of 10% in volume over pre-war figures. —Mr. Germain, M.P.

There is to be a double-size issue of postage stamps on the anniversary of VE Day. A half-size issue at half price would be more acceptable to the British public. —Lieut. Colonel A. P. Wake

In the past quarter of a century London has lost 26 theatres through bombing, closure and conversion into cinemas and dance halls, and only five new ones have taken their place. —Mr. Donald Wolff

The lost foreign assets and new foreign debt of Great Britain amount to £4,000,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the £1,500,000,000 of damage and £750,000,000 of damage done by German submarines. —Mr. Fred Vinson, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury

We must increase our exports by 50 to 75% in volume over pre-war figures, and reach an average for export of 25% of all Britain's factory production, which is indeed a formidable amount. Our own people and workers must be convinced of the urgent need for exports and to convince them is not easy when they themselves are already going short of so many things. —The Board of Trade has in hand such a campaign which would follow the production drive just launched by the Prime Minister. —Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade



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Telegrams

BACKGROUND

Canadian Government of Canada has collected \$42,000,000 by the Government of the United Kingdom on an account of the purchase of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in the autumn of 1939. Lord Riverdale, Air Chief-Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney, Air Chief-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and myself were in Ottawa negotiating the original Commonwealth air training agreement. As we negotiated land rights across Canada and aircraft ordered in certain knowledge that somehow at some future date we would agree on a formula which would be shared by the Government of Canada. It was not going to be lost because agreement had not yet been reached. In subsequent war years the scheme was repeated several times over. I had the privilege of working closely with Mr. Power, the Canadian Air Minister, and visited Canada once or twice each year. Never did I know any decision ever delayed for a day on grounds of "who should pay when and how." Mr. Power inspired into all who worked with him an appreciation of the wisdom of our task and with the wise counsel and support always at hand of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and his War Committee, our Canadian did a job which went far to clearing the path of the air." — Lord Balfour, of Burghley.

996 U-Boats Sunk. — A total of 996 commissioned U-boats, German, Italian and Japanese, were destroyed by the Allies: an average of nearly one every two days throughout six years of war. Of 1174 U-boats commissioned by the Germans since they re-started building their fleet before the war, less than 781 were destroyed, leaving 193 outstanding at the end of the war. Against U-boats were sunk 1943, when 46 U-boats were sunk, and April 1945, when the Germans were evacuating the Baltic ports and 48 U-boats were sunk. The intensity of the U-boat concentration against the British Isles is illustrated by the fact that of the 996 U-boats sunk throughout all the oceans of the world, nearly one-third were destroyed within 500 miles of the United Kingdom. An airmine equivalent in size is only about one-fifth of the North Atlantic Ocean. Over 600 submarines were killed by British forces, or Allied forces under British control. In the whole course of the war nearly 51,000 officers and men of the Royal Navy, excluding the navies of the Dominions and excluding the Royal Marines, were killed or missing. This number exceeds by over 20,000 the numbers killed in the Navy during the war of 1914-1918." — Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

German Influence in U.S.A. — That party, on behalf the Party, when the German treaty of 500 was loaded with gifts and plied with liquor, has terrified Britons here that America will have a German-speaking community of 1,000,000 which pours out a flood of propaganda in 40 German language papers in the United States. In a translated digest of these German newspapers published in the United States the great mistake that they are Americans being dragged by a wicked American Government at the tail of a British or Russian or French cart. Endless sneers and poisonous barbs are directed at these countries. The only country never criticized by the Germans is America is Germany. These Germans in America are the spear-head of the demand for a rapid demobilization of the American Army and the withdrawal from the occupation of Germany, which has got to such a pitch that General Eisenhower is touring depots making speeches to warn soldiers that if they do not hold fast to the fruits of victory, their sons will have to bleed in tutie. Whenever the British loan is mentioned, that frequently for the purpose of saving, the British will only call us Uncle Shylock after all, these German newspapers, moving with military precision, always add: "Of course; it is really a gift, or the British will never repay the debt." These German readers are told: thousands and thousands of Indonesian have been murdered by the British." And here is a quotation from the California *Zeitung*, which explains everything else. "We Germans, Americans, are playing a most remarkable rôle among all the Germans dispersed throughout the world because we are neither the ruling people nor a minority in the absolute sense. That the language of the State of California is by coincidence English may lead us to suppose that those who speak English are of the race and this supposition is false for the best of reasons. It will be quite surprising if the blessed reconquerment of the self-chosen home is not. However, we shall only be able to do so if we can give up all our national pride and we remain fundamentally anti-Brit and anti-Germans. Our activity must be in the American or English sphere." — Mr. ... *Daily*

Anglo-American Co-operation — And the extension of Anglo-American co-operation which Mr. Churchill presaged in his speech in Missouri in the line of destiny. The sharing of overseas bases may surely be deemed to be... But the co-operation between the two countries was not that level. If Britain there would be an objection to continuing it, it is the United States that would object. This is because we should not have it that we have a better share of overseas bases than America has. But obviously the sentiment of friendship towards America is British is much more universal than that towards Britain in America. An Anglo-American war has been ineffectual to Britons for 70 years. It has not been inconceivable to find a matter of American importance than 25,000 and large black and British sentiment in the electoral field in the United States. Most of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States are American-born. The British are fantasist. "Only a number of the past few years have asked the present whether it is possible to set Canada free, by realizing that she is already quite as free from us as the United States, since they can be as ignorant as the about their neighbor about it. It to be expected that they should be wise about Anglo-American relations?" — "Scrutiny" in the *Sturday Times*.

Wages of Farm Laborers. — In 1924 the average weekly wage for a farm worker was £19.11d. Just before the war the record £1 18s. a week when jumped to £2 8s. in 1941 and in 1942 £2 5s. and £3 10s. in 1943. These wages were paid for a 50-hour week. Average weekly earnings for other industries in 1943 for a 40-hour week of 40 hours. The farm laborer's wage for a married man with 4 children is £12 10s. 6d. for health and unemployment insurance, £5 4d. for life insurance, £2 10s. for clothes, £10 10s. for shoes, 2s. for club subscription, £1 10s. for insurance, £2 10s. for other expenses. An agricultural worker in the heavy industries does not get a rate paid for at least 20% more than the rates. Prices of the same rate is 10% net loss. 10% and 10% for the same rate is 10% at 10% of the rate. — *Stanford in the Daily Mail*.

Mr. DOWNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in allowing land in the Highlands of Kenya for leasing to the Kamba tribe, the strictest conditions would be imposed to secure that it was properly farmed and that shifting cultivation and overstocking, which had been consistently practised by the tribe to the detriment of their own reserves, would be prohibited.

Mr. CRECH JONES: No arrangement has been made for the lease referred to, although the matter has recently been the subject of public discussion in Kenya. The Kenya White Paper on Land Utilization and Settlement, published last November makes it plain, in dealing with African settlement schemes generally, that proper control by Government over the methods of cultivation is essential. It may be assumed that in the case of any such schemes this control would be exercised.

Mr. TAYLOR asked what steps had been taken or were contemplated to increase the production of tobacco in the Colony of Kenya, and to this course in the future. Mr. CRECH JONES: The principal authorities in the Colonies are giving their attention to the production of tobacco, wherever suitable conditions exist. It has generally been thought that the climate in Kenya is not so favourable to the production of tobacco as in other parts of the Empire, but the fact that all tobacco exported from Kenya is produced in the Highlands and the consequent modest, and the possibility of increasing the production by delegation from these districts, has led the Government to investigate the possibility of introducing a new tobacco variety which would command increasing sales in this country. Mr. TAYLOR: Having had experience in the production of tobacco in the Colonies, do you think that the most important factors have been given in the representations from the Colonies which came here, laid in the Colonial Office itself, for the active consideration of Kenya? Obviously, active consideration must be given to proposals regarding negotiations between the Colonies and the Government.

Mr. WILKINSON asked how many Africans in Kenya were

giving as African administrative assistants to district and provincial commissioners and what steps were being taken to increase their number.

Mr. CRECH JONES: There is no provision in the Estimates for 1948 stipulating to be made. Since the arrangement is a new department, steps are being taken at present to increase the number.

Mr. DOWNER asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that, in connection with the transfer of power, there had been delays on the part of the Education Council in Kenya.

Mr. CRECH JONES: Since the inception of the 1945-46 period, the Board has dealt with nearly 500 applications for the transfer of land within the Highlands. Its procedure requires consultation with local authorities and the transfer of land, which involves not only the present difficulties on which advice has to be sought from other quarters. The average time taken to deal with an application is about five to six weeks from the date of the application. As a result of experience of the operation of the ordinance, the possibility of speeding up decisions by the Board under examination but it is doubtful whether it will be preferable to reduce the time except in cases of special urgency.

Censorship of Films

Mr. DOWNER asked what arrangements exist throughout the British Colonies for the censorship of films imported from the United States.

Mr. CRECH JONES: Censorship boards have been established in all British territories with power to screen the imported films. The supply of films to the Colonies is controlled by the British Film Distributors' Association, and in the event of the cinema industry becoming unworkable, the British Film Distributors' Association would be the body to mind in the event of a general breakdown of the industry.

Mr. DOWNER asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware of any proposals for the censorship of films in the Colonies.

Mr. CRECH JONES: There are no proposals for the censorship of films in the Colonies. The British Film Distributors' Association, which controls the supply of films to the Colonies, is the body to mind in the event of a general breakdown of the industry. Mr. DOWNER: I am sure that the British Film Distributors' Association would be the body to mind in the event of a general breakdown of the industry.

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European Settlement in Kenya

Warm Tribute by Socialist Secretary of State

MR. GRECH JONES, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last Thursday in reply to a question by Mr. J. G. ...

The attitude of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to European settlement in Kenya was made clear in Kenya Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1945 on Land Utilization and Settlement, published last November. The text of this paper had the full approval of my right hon. friend, who had discussed the questions involved with the Governor of Kenya during his visit to this country last year. The paper recorded my right hon. friend's approval for an important scheme for white European settlement as part of a comprehensive programme for the fuller and better use of the land in Kenya for all races.

Contribution to African Prosperity

Paragraph 6 of the paper stated that the European settlement scheme "is based on the recognition of the important contribution which the European settler community can make both to the Colony's prosperity and to the development and welfare of the African population."

With stress of this authoritative statement, it appears from recent Press reports that there is a serious misunderstanding of the attitude of His Majesty's Government in certain quarters in Kenya. I therefore wish to make it clear that my right hon. friend fully recognizes the value of European settlement in Kenya and that he appreciates the important part which the European community has contributed to bringing the country to its present state of development and the important part which it will play in developing it further. My right hon. friend is convinced that if the Kenya Government is successfully to carry out the presently urgent tasks, on which it is at present engaged, of rehabilitating and developing the African land units and raising the standard of living of the African population, it can do so only with the assistance, not only of the Africans themselves, but also of the European settler community. He believes in fact that European settlement must be viewed as an integral part of Kenya's development as a whole.

Future of East Africa Forces

In the course of the Debate on the Budget in the House of Commons the opening words of which were devoted to our issue of last week, Colonel ... introduced himself as a member of the ... in the Colonial Army ...

The right hon. Member for ... (Mr. R. A. ...) ... was ... and ...

... and ...

... training them to take their part as citizens in the community ... it strikes me as very interesting that when ... is ... to the development of mass education in ... and ... the fact is overlooked that the Red Army in Russia was ... of developing social education. I am ... of these issues involved in following that policy.

Lieut. Colonel Corbett ... possible would do some of their ... training overseas, especially ...

It would be a ... every man know that he had ... year's ... three months ... and ... months ... Patients would welcome the opportunity ... their ... to have something like a university ... in the ... Colonies, or ... other parts of the world, not only in our ... Empire but ... other countries, on the continent, even in Russia. The more we ... with other countries, the better we get to know them, and if we ... and train together, we may be less inclined to fight ... in the end.

Lieut. Colonel Thorp asked for ... of the Government's intentions regarding a central and strategic reserve, and suggested that East Africa might be considered ...

To Economize in Manpower

I had ... of service here. I took part in the rehearsal of the ... before the invasion of Madagascar and also in ... exercises in the desert (which was equivalent to the kind of country to be found in North Africa), and finally in the hills of Kenya, 6,000 feet up in dense jungle, where we trained for jungle warfare in Burma. Incidentally, in that last exercise we were able to blow up in 20 different places a road, or rather a track. The job was done properly without any question of the umpires having to decide. The advancing forces had to put the road in good repair. It was good training, and at the end of that time the work of the sappers was so good that the inhabitants very much appreciated the results of the exercise.

I had the honour of ... in the East Africa forces for nearly three weeks. I was with them the whole way from Nairobi to ... and I can say that they could be made into excellent ... if brought to try to economize in our manpower, ... by using the men of our Colonies. They are ... and they can be used for many ... it will not only save our manpower but will give these men significant advantages in education and ... which will improve them for their future life in their own countries.

MR. A. V. ... Lord of the Admiralty, who replied for the Government said merely on these points:—

"With regard to the Colonial forces, ... with the few expressions which have come from different parts of the House in paying tribute to the work which has been done not only by such units as the East and West ... but the splendid voluntary service which came from all parts of the Colonial Empire in the way of individual enlistments in the Army, Air Force, and Navy. We shall, of course, do what we can to give time to make them feel conscious that their service has been valuable and that it will be possible to use the Colonial members in that direction."

Millions of Acres Empty

Lord Winterton said in the course of a speech in the House of Commons on agricultural policy:—

"It happened to be the owner some years ago of some 10,000 acres of land in Northern Rhodesia of which only 10,000 were under cultivation. It offered 20,000 acres to the Government without any rent, so that it might be utilized for growing maize, groundnuts, and other products that could be grown in that country for local use and export. The offer was not accepted, it being stated that there was no labour available.

"Millions of acres of land ... empty. How ... it would be if they had been cultivated and were being grown in the ... there for the ... in ... it is all very well to ... the ... but ... would be ... Preference would ... be ... to the country and the ... food production of the British Empire. ... are beginning to realize ... on neglecting their oil of hope ..."

Further Discussions of White Paper in East Africa

Views of Uganda and Tanganyika: Disagreement in Kenya

OUR LEADING ARTICLE in this issue suggests a means of bridging the difficulties which have arisen from the recent discussions of Colonial Paper 191 on the re-organisation of services and territories in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

It is the Editor's opinion that the Legislative Council of Kenya is the best body to study the proposals at the next general meeting and to express an opinion on the paper which is not accountable in every detail, but offers a very real basis for the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests and the material welfare and orderly development of the whole East African territories. He continues:

The Only Viable Foundation

"Equal territorial representation and equal non-official representation on the East African Council form the only possible foundation on which any work programme of social, cultural and economic development can be safely built. In those territories where the interests of progress harmoniously coincide, the basic errors that have caused so much trouble in other countries, viz.

"All three continents of Africa as a whole are inter-dependent, and the only way in which they can prosper without the co-operation of the other two, is 'All must advance together'. Let individual factions, whatever their racial origin, state its ways to the light and be acknowledged.

"If it is to be the case, it is not to make the most of the services that are available, but of the general good which are apparent in every man's qualities of race, colour or creed at the moment the sun first begins to shine so to strive.

"It would be a tragedy if these views, justly proclaimed, were to be broken down, and to infect racial relationships in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, and stress matters of difference, in the name of 'all must advance together'.

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present approach as highest and best, and that the motion was carried.

The voice of Tanganyika was heard in the Speaker's Chamber. The Management Committee had submitted to a recent special meeting the resolution to be adopted by the Council to the effect that, if possible, the members of the Council should be drawn from the whole of the territories.

The motion carried that the members of the Council should include non-official representation and that it should be as speedy and unified action regarding such economic matters as may be common to all the territories and as essential to the welfare and future progress of East Africa. It is a limited legislative power.

Mr. H. F. BARGMAN in moving the resolution, emphasized that commerce had played for economic union of the East African territories for the past 25 years and Major A. R. HODGKINS who spoke in support said that this was a clear attempt to keep out politics and deal only from the economic standpoint. Mr. W. A. SHAPLEIGH and Mr. D. C. BARKSIN opposed the resolution, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER KIRKHAM said that human members were added to the Council because of the word 'legislature' implied that the matter had become political, whereas the Chamber should be a political institution.

Sir Alfred Vincent Criticized

The February 23 issue of the *Kenya Daily News* contains an article by MR. F. J. CONDREY, Advocate and one of the elected members of the Legislature of that Colony, which shows quite clearly that he is now at variance with a number of his colleagues, including his leader, Sir Alfred Vincent. Mr. Condrey writes *inter alia*:

"I emphatically do not wish that talk of self-adjunction of the whole of Kenya by the non-official Europeans to the exclusion of all other reasonable wishes of the Imperial Government is a possible or even reasonable reply to White Paper 191. I believe that starting off with Sir Alfred Vincent's remarkable resignation we have founded this whole party which has to be the start and have for sometime had a difficult position in which we had better consider our position as a whole."

Last week's motion of Sir Alfred Vincent's resignation was a clear need for a non-official European majority on the Kenya Legislative Council and that is what all of us have endorsed the majority of all elected members. Sir Alfred said that what he felt he should do was to resign, and his views represented the wishes of the majority of the electors, which is of course a different thing. One elected member, however, as in a very official position, it is the fact that he had heard Sir Alfred say that a European non-official majority was an integral part of his programme and he did not agree with that point. The only way in which he could have shown his disagreement would have been to speak against the leader in public, which he felt ought to do, until he had laid the matter out as an elected member's meeting.

In the same article, Mr. Condrey is emphatic that bad reports of the total arrest of Mr. George Jones's recent address to the Fabian Group, in fact, have been an important contribution to the situation which has developed, inconsiderable to the feeling of frustration and anger which has produced some non-official utterances, which are likely to be unfortunate.

After examining the reports, it is evident that the speech is a veritable feast of words, and while it is true that it is from his lips, and that it is a well thought out speech, Mr. George Jones's speech was not a good one, and was very badly put together. Nothing he has said in public since he has been in power has approached it.

There are probably at least a million African leaders in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Mrs. Theophylla Huxley.

Kenya's last chance to strengthen white settlement in a big way is not the moment to proclaim to the world that it is being withheld and undermined by malignant authorities. But this is a digression and I must apologise for introducing personal opinions on such a controversial topic.

To get back to the land question, I want to merely comment on the improvement which has taken place in the standards of farming women. It is a very one-sided picture. Even in the best of the highland plenty of black spots but what is the matter in the native areas the depression is continuing. The "barotse" was used by one or two former officers that these trials had been made to the line of a road and leaving up to Nyeri I don't see white a lot of people from the road. But I heard of two things - first that the terracing was mostly in little scraps and pieces, the terraces began and ended on individual gardens and had no plans and therefore no virtue. Second that if you went more than a mile or two from the main road there was scarcely a terrace to be seen.

A Wilderness of Rocks

One might add a third comment, that increasing is one sort of the better, bigger concept of soil conservation and that I saw no sign whatever of a rational planned system for the proper use of the land. I saw one remarkable drive through a part of North Kavirondo once through Karis and supporting it to have a few 1000 people in the same area. Now except the occasional wilderness of rocks, with many growing trees, a few blocks of earth caught up on the hillside.

Another thing that is the threat of a rapidly rising population is now beginning for the first time to develop into a reality. In the present population of perhaps four millions increases to eight millions in the next 25 years, what are all these people going to do? Where are they going to live? We know from the Humphrey report and other sources that most of the native lands are far too closely subdivided already. Those are trying to scratch a living from two or three acres that they need 12 or 15. Experts say that if these lands were properly farmed they would support ten people directly, not more than to-day, certainly not the tremendously swollen population we are going to get.

Position of European Highland

This is bound to have one immediate effect - a demand for more land and the obvious place to look for more has been the European highlands. That demand has already been advanced and we have heard only the first rumble of the storm. As pressure increases that demand is bound to grow louder and to my mind that is where the real threat to the future of white settlement lies, not in any political proposals. That is one reason why it is vital to make the very best use of every acre in the European highlands, fill up the gaps, and make a real success of the settlement scheme.

Demand, from admittedly benefited people for land that at any rate looks much grimmer than they are and is owned by Europeans are likely to get a lot of support in this country. Indeed, it is what they ought to be supported unless there are very strong reasons on the other side. And there are such reasons. One is that Kenya simply cannot afford to expand white settlement economically because so much of the national income is derived from the country and that Britain ought to sacrifice this income to colonise Africa. A second is that the economic position in the highlands is not leading to any Government to change its mind when it was given responsibility for the Colonies.

We all know what would happen if we were to turn up and dole out to the native Africans such parts of the highlands as could be used for peasant agriculture

which I do not think to be a very big a people here think. The land would soon be overgrazed and eroded as land in the future. The owners of the Colony would think in fact as the British have and had a serious war with some of the best of a few years.

People in Kenya perhaps know what would happen if some were to. Hardly anyone here realizes all this and people still talk very much as if the propaganda of the land question that the poor Kenyan is making the poor African and while the masses will be persuaded to share in the gains of industrialized world. It is a pity the enlightenment is under the control of the better class.

But as the long run has been made with more able to see that and unless some answer can be found to the question of what is to be done with the hundreds of thousands of soon-to-be landless Africans? What useful orders for them can be found? This is not a new question and many people have faced and answered it, so a solution is possible by any means. We in England faced it in the 18th and 19th centuries. Our answer was enclosure of the land, which led to terrible social hardships, plus industrialization which absorbed the surplus population. Russia faced it much later, their solution was state industrialization, plus collective farming and central management of the land, which was another way of doing it. It is not a matter of time and spending a much more efficient and productive system.

Difficulties of Industrialization

I do not suggest that Kenya can follow either of these examples closely. The great snag cannot be industrialization. It is hard to see how very large numbers of people can be got on the land without it and equally hard to see how you can start serious industries without available coal, oil, or water power, with little in the way of heavy minerals or raw materials, with unskilled labour, and with all the competition from established industrial countries. Perhaps atomic power will come to the rescue. This will have to be worked out by someone in the not too distant future if Kenya is ready to go forward and if all those vast dreams of social progress and more education and welfare are to come true. We have got to get down to the sea to observe what the alternative is. India with all its poverty and misery and the prospect of continuing warfare for many of its teeming millions.

Kenya Africans To Visit U.K.

It is proposed that a party of six African friends should visit the United Kingdom during the Victoria parade. It will consist of two Africans from the Lake Province, two from the Central Province, and one each from the Rift Valley and Coast Provinces. In addition to presenting their addresses to the House of Commons Africans will be able to see the standards which the people of Britain have under their own feet and it is hoped to arrange visits to certain educational, agricultural and industrial interests.

Africans and Their Study Union

We recently reported that the Kenya African Study Union had appealed for funds for propaganda purposes and to meet the expenses of a delegation which it was proposed to send to London. *East Africa*, a Nairobi newspaper owned and edited by Africans, has since written that the collections had almost reached £1000 of which Indians had subscribed 200, so that the response from Africans was poor, and a great stimulus on the part of Kenya Africans. At the time of writing about 19,000 natives had subscribed, others throughout the Colony were called upon to support a noble and sacred cause.

... trade and the reduction of trade barriers were secured in 1938. There have been very good advantages from the kind of reciprocal and we have been discussing. We are going into those negotiations, and we intend to make them a success. On the other hand, we are not faulting and begrudging, we are going into the matter neither with our hands in our pockets nor with our cards in our hands. We are going in in a fashion which is at once candid and tough, with all the force of our lives, but with our heads on our shoulders. It is necessary to consider what in isolation the isolationist nations have done of late in the past in order to gain better results under the expansionist approach of the future. It may lead us to give up to obtain value for the sacrifice.

Resolution Accepted

Strong cohesion in Commonwealth. It is our means to lasting friendship between this country and the United States of America. As we open these momentous negotiations with clarity in our hearts for all, we turn to the British Commonwealth and Empire and say: "If we forget you, may our hearts forget its cunning." I am sure that message goes out from the House of Commons which rises far above any question of party. If we forget the British Commonwealth and Empire, we are in our turn to be forgotten. On behalf of His Majesty's Government I have now given my assent to the resolution.

LORD CROFT said that in the debate opened by Lord Tweedsmuir in the previous week there was a consensus in all sections of the House that there had been a grave neglect of the education of our people as to the true meaning of the Commonwealth and Empire.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain went to the Colonies he believed you could really uplift the Native population, and if you greatly improved communications. It was his words which stimulated the growth of railways, docks, and ports, roads, and that warlike spirit which blooded the soil and turned to peace, law, and justice under British guidance. Within 10 years of the departure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from the Colonial Office, all the Colonies, many of which had been a great financial burden, had turned the corner. After that one day they continued to try their way.

That was done by communication.

Why did the "top" there? Why were we so callous as to fail to determine to uplift this mighty host of peoples in the Colonial territories by giving them some shelter for their primary production as they were marching to the full estate of manhood? Instead, we let them drift. We allowed hundreds of our settlers to be ruined in every Colony. Wonderful opportunities were missed of benefiting both the Natives and the British who had asked their all in the venture for production. Only in 1919, when it was made a small start to prepare the products of the Colonies for the Empire, in 1927-28 we imported in the case of gum 75% from the Empire. In 1937-38 we imported 90%. In the case of wine we imported only 2% in 1928-29, 34% in 1937-38. With cocoa in 1928-29 we imported 22% and in 1937-38 63.8%. Coffee in which I have been personally interested, which stood at 49% in 1932-33 rose to 55.3%. Sugar rose from 22% to 69.5%, a remarkable rise. Raising rose from 8% to 29.5% and tobacco, for which we must find dollars to give us with the inferior Virginia leaf, just is so much as to give us a smoke like massiff from 33% to 74%.

Score for Tobacco

The figures are a glaring proof of our success in abolishing the system of *laissez faire* in favour of the Empire. It is our test to the favorization of Empire tobacco and it is only a matter of a few years, and can it be any longer will require to be possible, that in three years we shall be able to contemplate a profitable dependence on the Empire for our supplies of the most important Imperial Preference under the Ottawa Agreements.

Imperial Preference under the Ottawa Agreements marked the immediate revival of the Commonwealth and Empire, and because we thus raised one-quarter of the world's secondary economy, the whole world benefited. It was for only six short years, but we know that there had been depression and we led the world in the recovery under the Ottawa Agreement. Our imports from British Empire countries increased from £200,000 in 1931 to £400,000 in 1937. Domestic exports rose from £12,000,000 in 1931 to £200,000,000. As a result of these British colonies and the United Kingdom, their exports increased from £500,000 to £15,000,000.

(Continued on page 706)

A Visitor's Impressions of Kenya

The White Paper, the Land, and Industrialization

I HAD BEEN BACK IN KENYA for a few weeks when someone asked: "Do you think Kenya has changed much?" and I said: "No, I think that everything has changed." After a bit, one does notice very considerable changes, but I think England has altered so much more than by comparison Kenya seems almost the same.

It is probably only on the surface of things, then, whose way of living has not altered as it often has in England, they are still cooks and cars and shop fronts and people in clean shoes and carry bags. And conversation seems to be about the same old topics—rain, the balance of the budget, the squatter population, water supply, Indians, and so on. I found still a very pleasant change from the prevailing small talk here of national companies, road shortage, fish queues, the intentions of Kariakoo, and the African home.

When you go a bit deeper there are changes, many of them big ones. Some are encouraging. For instance, in the farming areas generally, the roads seem to have improved not only in getting more land under cultivation, but in the amount of it. I have found out about such farming practices under African conditions. I am old enough to remember that in my youth about the only reason for the fertility of the African soil was that myth had been dying for a long time and I was interested to find that it is not only now a myth, but that it is, in fact, a reality, that African soil on the whole is more fertile even more quickly than most others in the world.

It is only in the past few years that the prosperity has enabled the Government to make a great deal of progress in the B.C. area, and it is a pity that the Government has not done more in the past few years. It is a pity that the Government has not done more in the past few years. It is a pity that the Government has not done more in the past few years.

People do put into practice a farming system which they have probably long known to be the right one, but which they could not afford to bring in before the war with such low and uncertain prices. This is a great gain, and it struck me how much more fortunate the new settlers will be than those who came in in 1919 and 1920. Farming in those days was very much a hit or miss affair, but now the new settler will be able to get really good advice and training, which should make all the difference between failure and success.

Unwise Public Statements

The success of this settlement scheme is of great importance. Great credit is being conferred on it, and one does rather wonder whether this exuberant moment of the right one to make one's own claims, and belligerent public statements about the great white settlement, should be allowed to be uttered by the territories involved. Of course, it is not the fault of the white community, but it is really quite reasonable to desire these proposals as an attempt to destroy white settlement.

After all, it is a pity that a Labour Government, which has just reversed its declared policy and come on the side of supporting, and not of opposing, the settlement, and that needed a great deal of political courage of the part of Mr. George Hall and Mr. Charles Jones—is it really likely that they would deliberately to undermine white settlement at the same time? Of that Sir Philip Mitchell would do so, after putting up with so much vigour the arguments in favour of white settlement, which must have played a large part in convincing Mr. Hall and Mr. Charles Jones. Remarks may be crass, but surely not that easy.

These proposals may not be good ones, but it would like to suggest that this moment, which is perhaps

of interests, the High Commission or the Secretary of State would assuredly wish to avoid additions to which there were strong and valid objections in any territory. Why then should it not be laid down that no service shall be removed from the control of a territorial legislature without its formal sanction? Since there are official majorities in each, it might even be provided that on such occasions official members should be free to vote according to their conscience, not by the Governor's direction. Finally, if any

executive council is set up, and there will certainly be a council for it, there must be adequate non-official representation, just as that principle has been applied in the past. There should be no official objection to the extension of regional co-operation to any approach to the question of the re-orientation of inter-territorial links. The subject has been studied by all concerned, and the development of an East African market on common problems for it is on that basis alone that the territories can safely plan their destiny.

Approval of "Strong, Coherent Commonwealth"

Government Accepts Principle of Reciprocal Economic Aid

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week LORD ALTRINGHAM moved: "That this country should maintain and promote the policy of reciprocal economic aid between kindred peoples as indispensable to the coherence of the British Commonwealth, to the welfare of the Colonial Empire, and the free development of regional co-operation amongst such other States as may desire to strengthen their economic systems in that manner and as calculated to stimulate multilateral trade and world recovery."

LORD ALTRINGHAM said (in part): "We are more dependent than any other country on our export and import trade. Therefore our economic policy must be a world policy. In fact, recovery in this country depends in equal measure upon a united national effort and the wisdom with which we devise, pursue and expand our policy in external affairs, political and economic."

Duty to the Commonwealth and Empire

We are to have an Imperial Conference towards the end of April, and an International Trade Conference later in the year. Unity and clarity of purpose in the way in which we present our views at those conferences are absolutely essential, and it is not for us why our domestic differences on economic questions should impair our national unity on this kind of external issue. Everyone will agree that in external relations our first duty is to do all we can for the Commonwealth and Empire, and that we must hold to our historical policy of maintaining the cohesion of the British nations.

What danger can menace the fullest co-operation between ourselves and the United States? Assuredly not any divergence of ultimate aims and ends. We and they want a maximum of production and a widespread increase of real living standards. Both want to abolish all trade restrictions, which can be shown to hamper production and stunt the growth of trade.

There is no question of extending this not in any difference about ultimate aims, but in a half-century directed against the right and strengthening of the Empire, and more particularly of the moral obligation which it constitutes for us. There is a very broad divergence between American thought and ours in that important field.

The American view is simple one, based on two fundamentals: maximum production in the United States and maximum freedom of trade throughout the rest of the world. Americans ask what happens, the maximum freedom of trade which they desire, and answer "discriminatory practices." Therefore they conclude, all such practices should be abolished, therefore, they accordingly advocate a right to universal application of the most-favoured-nation clause, which no State can give a preference of any kind to a near neighbour or a kindred State without conceding the same advantage to all other States.

Under such a system Imperial Preference would cease to have any significance. This idea we ourselves pursued with hesitancy in the second half of the nineteenth century. It was the result that it destroyed our agriculture, increased the poverty of the millions, and landed us with an unbalanced

economy which it is now very difficult to shake. The unending process of political development, greatly accelerated by two world wars, has since that time completely transformed our relations with many parts of the Empire and also our own attitude of mind towards it. The wars we fought, and which survived had the peoples of the Empire not stood by us, those wars have taught us in the most eloquent of all languages, the language of help, what the Empire means to us, what our real peril is at our throat. Yes, and what it means to the future of the United Nations and the rule of law in international affairs.

We know now that there will be no enduring peace or stability if the British Empire loses its coherence as part of the structure of the world. For Commonwealth and Empire is, therefore, not mere trade or business association with a purely material significance. It is for us a family bond to which we are bound by the strongest of human ties. To default in any way in our duty and affection towards it would be for us a moral degradation. To do our utmost not only in the world as such, but a question of more practical aspects of material interest. It is a moral obligation much more deeply and widely felt by us here because of the knowledge we have, following the two terrible ordeals of this century, of what the Empire has done for us and for humanity.

On this great issue, then, we must be absolutely clear, because the American people do not understand what the Empire is, or how indispensable its coherence is to the cause of peace and recovery everywhere. Nor do they understand the moral obligations which bind us to it. Empire, in any form or any period, has been inconsistent according to American opinion with the principles which are to be found in the Declaration of Independence and more broadly in the Rights of Man.

What Americans Do Not Understand

I observed the other day in the *Manchester Guardian*, which is not an Imperialist or even an Empire-loving journal, that any country in America, which is not sovereign and independent, must be subject to "imperialist exploitation" that is broadly speaking the universal American point of view. The mass of Americans not only see no virtue in the British Empire but regard it as a purely evil. Sir Norman Betham, who has written one of two very interesting articles about the Empire in the United States, said on January 21 in the *New York Mail*: "Any Englishman thinking of living in America is likely to find himself asked to explain the British Empire in much the same unpolite terms that a man might ask you to explain how you came to be carrying this unpalatable, for about 99 out of 100 Americans regard the simple existence of the Empire as a crime. They believe the time for repentance and liquidation has come."

It is inconceivable to me that, because the Americans do not understand the Commonwealth and Empire, we should ourselves be false to it. The right and honest course is to explain exactly where we stand, and that in certain matters we are governed by ties of liberty and sentiment which we cannot break for any consideration in the world.

The issue may come up in very practical terms. We may be asked whether Danish butter is to have the same consideration in our market as New Zealand butter. I rate a great regard for the Danes, but they have not done for us what the New Zealanders did for us in this war. We may be asked whether New Zealand and Australian meat is to be treated on the same level as Argentine meat, but quite clear what our answer should be. There is also the whole question of the Colonial Empire, on which we cannot concede anything to the American point of view.

The Americans are a fair-minded people, and I do not believe that misunderstanding would possess them of our position in these matters was clearly and resolutely explained. The kind

factors must have their varying effect upon the economic, social, and political progress of East Africa. Not is that all. The Dependencies will be more than ever influenced by world movements, deriving from the virtual elimination of time and distance and the endeavours of the nations to treat this globe as one integral whole and no longer as a series of separate and often mutually hostile empires.

Thus many major problems have to be faced and solved in the years immediately ahead, and a much longer list could readily be made. It is deemed necessary to strengthen the argument—is it not the **Trial Period** of a course of action to avoid **Five Years** rigidity in the machine which is to be created to deal with these ever-changing factors. Basing ourselves on that principle we suggest that the **Central Assembly** which is to be established should have its composition laid down for eight years only, not permanently. That change would assuage some territorial anxieties. The **White Paper** provides that the life of each Assembly shall be four years. To make the trial period of short life that would clearly be unsatisfactory, for it would not leave sufficient time for the new body to get well into its stride, and it is well known that at the end of four years changes in its composition were possible, there might appear to some interests to be an inducement to withhold part of the contribution which they could make. Two periods each of four years should, however, meet both of these objections. **EAST AFRICA AND INDIANS** therefore proposes that the composition of the Assembly should be fixed for eight years only, and that it should be understood from the outset that in the seventh year the Assembly would devote itself to a thorough examination of its own efficiency, and report to the public upon those changes in its constitution and membership, and in the inter-territorial executive machine, which experience may have shown to be desirable. This responsible function of the Assembly should we believe be made by the Assembly itself, not by commissioners from the United Kingdom, though the Assembly should, of course, be free to enlist the aid of any experts or other advisers of its choice.

Many of the problems of which mention has just been made can now be discussed, with eight years hence in the process of solution, or at least of clarification. The economic, political, and social picture, territorial, regional, and **Too Far Ahead**, inter-territorial, will be made clearer. For example, the relative positions of Europeans,

Africans, and Indians in the economy of East Africa will have become much less a matter of theory, and be more readily calculable. The generous mounting of money under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will be at its maximum, and the influence of the craze of pump-priming will be reasonably evident. As services to home and within territories will be largely multiplied, bringing in their train finance, enterprise, and traffic, and, not least, a new, swift, and badly needed improvement of liaison between the territories themselves and between each and all of them and the Mother Country. In other words, what can now be seen merely by the eye of faith will then be visible to the whole world to see. In such circumstances it is, we think, well to plan too far ahead and in too great detail, so that some may be led to say that the Government is to be dictated by events.

For the initial eight years, if any inter-territorial parties might be suggested to create the principle that all non-official members of the Central Assembly shall be nominated irrespective of race, on the sole **Out Plan** criterion of suitability to fulfil their function, the great majority of such nominations being made (in equal numbers) by the territorial Governors from panels of names submitted to them by the recognized public bodies of their respective Dependencies. In addition, a small number of nominations might be reserved to the High Commissioner, as now proposed, in order to rectify any imbalance if necessary, or to give representation to a deserving interest not adequately covered by the territorial nominations. Whether the present number of official and non-official membership should be somewhat reduced, as is advocated in some quarters, might also be considered. The principle of nomination has already been adopted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Eastern Africa, in which body Kenyan business men are largely in the majority, and would probably meet with little resistance, if any, in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. If Kenya set the example, would conceivably point which should not prove prejudicial to the colony, they would thus make a real contribution to the order of affairs at this stage. The African members of the Assembly would have to be nominated, and shall European interests were agreed on that matter, the Indians would be extremely ill advised to quarrel with the principle. Next among the major objections to the present plan is the absence of safeguards against unbalanced additions to the scheduled services, since the whole purpose is to promote a community

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING CANDIDLY ANALYZED, in recent weeks many dominating statements made in East Africa on the subject of Colonial Paper, 191, which offered for public discussion the proposals of the Imperial Government for the management of the services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA might well be challenged to suggest a constructive alternative. That we now venture to submit. So far as we are aware, nothing of the kind has emerged either publicly or privately from any quarter. It cannot, therefore, be thought that this journal is supporting the views of any particular group, and that fact may, we trust, help to assure impartial examination for the ideas outlined hereunder. They contain, we believe, nothing which should be objectionable to reasonable opinion among Europeans, Africans, or Indians. Indeed, some of the broad principles are already known to enjoy a considerable measure of support in the three territories concerned. Acceptance should not be impossible on the part of those who have rooted objections to certain of the most controversial aspects of the White Paper, and adoption of the plan would have the very real and, in our opinion, essential advantage of allowing the future character of the inter-territorial assembly and executive to be determined by experience, instead of

as now, officially intended, of being rigidly regulated in advance on what must be to some extent theoretical grounds. The proposal springs in fact from the conviction that it is imprudent to make decisions of permanent nature at a time when there are so many unknown and unpredictable factors of which account ought to be taken.

There can be no doubt that many of the misgivings expressed in East Africa and this country (including some in our own colonies) are caused by the uncertainties of the present and the immediate future. **Unpredictable** No prophet can forecast all the factors, course of commodity prices or predict the pattern of African and European agriculture in East Africa a decade hence; there can be no foreknowledge of the speed and extent of the development of secondary industries in the Territories; nobody may yet define the probable prospects for precious and base metal mining in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—and these were excellently informed observers who reported the advances in this industry, particularly in the last named Territory, will be a substantial part of enormous. Even those who best know the African are unable to guess with confidence the steps which he will make to the various fields he has hitherto made for his educational and vocational advancement, and many of the millia-

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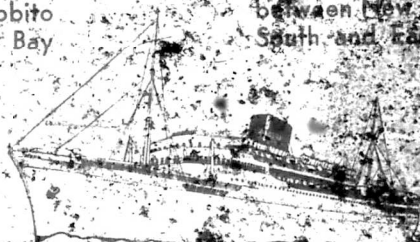
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The coastal belt of Tanganyika was in many centuries visited by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Imams of Moscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

The native population is some 10,000,000, mainly engaged in agriculture, the coffee and sisal plantations in the North, besides the staple export crops. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also important.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the year 1935-36 was about £2,000,000.

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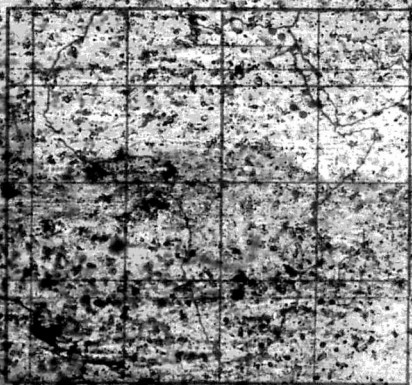
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Just Wasting Time

The Government of Nyasaland has invited the various public bodies, Nyasaland Railways, and a number of commercial houses to express their opinion on a proposal that Nyasaland's time should be made to conform with East African time.

Under the heading of "Just Wasting Time" in *Nyasaland Times* commented:

"Nyasaland's time, in association with Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, conforms to South African standard time. We have the same railway time—postal time, telegraphic time, and time by air-time. Our railway and air transport, like almost all other things, are printed accordingly."

Tributes to Traitors

Gatherings of Indians in both Mombasa and Nairobi were held to pay tribute to the magnificent courage and sacrifice of the soldiers of the Indian National Army, which went over to the Japanese. In a description of the Nairobi meeting, the Indian-owned *Commercial Times* wrote: "Whereas prominent leaders of Mombasa actively participated in and addressed the gathering, the Nairobi leaders were disgustingly conspicuous by their absence."

Subversive Propaganda in Kenya

The Nyanza Electors' Organization reported at the recent Nairobi conference of the Electors' Union. That this conference emphasizes the grave responsibility of Government for the guidance of the African community in the Colony, reviews with alarm the state of unrest, largely due to subversive propaganda, and urges that immediate steps be taken by the Information Office to combat these malign influences.

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Electric power is available in many areas, but the responsibility of the generating power apparatus, from the technical point of view, is the responsibility of the Engineer in Charge. It is his duty to ensure that the power is generated in a safe and efficient manner, and that the power is distributed in a safe and efficient manner. The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. is the only company in the East African region which is able to supply power to all parts of the region. The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. is the only company in the East African region which is able to supply power to all parts of the region.

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Subsidies Worth Noting

Wisdom is a virtue, and more so when it is the wisdom of knowledge. That wisdom should be shared has been a Christian ideal since the time that have been in existence.

Great Britain has almost ceased over the past few years her efforts to be fair in the Tanganyika mandate. Mr. Neville Hanson.

In Southern Rhodesia there is also an open market, except possibly in the coffee trade. Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

It is a standard for many years to come. Mr. Royden Harrison, speaking recently in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

I look forward to agricultural exports from Rhodesia exceeding £10,000,000. That would mean wider opportunities for a larger white population.

My wishes and instincts are all in favour of private ownership. I am not very fond of Government enterprise, more than is necessary with enterprises which can equally well be run by private interests. Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.

If ever you have to travel over Tanganyika roads try to do your safari in the early morning before the Government is going round. I did so on three occasions and it was wonderful. Mr. Harry Forrester, of the Tanganyika Customs Department.

I am opposed to the nomination of a European to represent Africans in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland. I should like to see Africans sitting in the Council. Sir William Tai Bouie, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Social services, hospitals, clinics, welfare workers and many other things of the kind are a consequence and not a cause of primary production and if we cannot produce the wealth we cannot have as a consequence. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

The old practice of the farmer selecting maize cobs from his own crops is a practice which led to much improvement, has now given place to the purchase of hybrid seed, which, though costing more, repays the extra outlay several times. *Rhodesia Herald*.

The Rhodesian Government seems to realize that at least an inkling of the very serious position of the maize industry and of the great shortage of the national food there is all over the continent of Africa. *Nika*, organ of the Rhodesian National Party Union.

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Company Meeting

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. William Shearer's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., was held at the Winchester House, London, E.C. 4, on March 20.

The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the report and accounts:—

"The gross profit for 1945 was £15,000, an increase of £1,528. The charge for depreciation for the year at £38,871 was less by £14,111 than for 1944 due mainly to adjustments in respect of the previous year. Your directors have transferred £20,000 to the general reserve increasing it to £100,000 and have brought up the contingency reserve to £100,000 by a transfer of £1,637. After making the above appropriations and provision for dividends the amount carried forward is increased to £60,151.

"Before the war a substantial contribution to the profits of the Corporation was made from issues of shares, underwriting commissions, and financial transactions. It is satisfactory to note that there was some revival of such business, which, if not unduly discouraged and hampered by Government action, should provide scope for profitable activity. Since my last statement two important issues of capital have been made under our auspices.

"With our principal subsidiary, Bellamy, Healy & Co., Ltd., we carried out during the year approximately £1,750,000 of electrical and civil engineering and construction work, and the contract work now in hand aggregate in value £3,750,000.

"During the year work on the electrical engineering

and construction side of the business steadily increased although hampered by the lack of labour and difficulty in obtaining materials and reasonable deliveries. The works completed and in progress at the end of the year included the power plant of about 23,000 kw. capacity, in addition to the erection of the 220,000 volt transmission line.

"Our activities should have made more considerable contributions to the power plant have been completed and construction work in progress, and the installation of a further unit in the addition to the distribution system.

Large Works in East Africa

"Large schemes of work are in hand in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, including hydro and oil plant and being carried out at various stations. In these schemes, together with additions to main transmission lines and distribution systems. For these transmission lines, which are being made of concrete poles, which are manufactured on the site of the works.

"A survey party was sent to Malaya following its liberation, to investigate the situation of the generating plant and transmission systems of the Perak River Hydro Electric Company, and the preliminary reports received are now being studied.

"We continue to operate the electrical system in Ethiopia on behalf of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

"The civil engineering works executed on behalf of the Admiralty have been completed. At Ulundi we built quays, complete with cranes, hospitals, water supply and power house for the Submarine Base, followed by the construction of a reinforced concrete jetty 300 feet in length and an extension of 600 feet of concrete wharfage, involving heavy under-water work. On the various islands we carried out a very considerable volume of work, entailing several hundred contracts of an idiosyncratic nature (including three excavations) in connection with the defence and garrison arrangements of the Fleet.

Closing Tidal Channels

"The largest individual undertaking, and one of the most interesting which has been carried out in this country was the closing of the four tidal channels known as the Eastern Entrances. To give some idea of the magnitude of this work, I might mention that the total area of water covered amounted in the aggregate to some 2,050 feet with water varying in depth to a maximum of 20 feet. The Sounds were successfully closed with tipped rock, protected with concrete blocks, and as a result a roadway linking up the Orkney Mainland with South Ronaldshay has been established.

"Our relations with the Iron Government authorities continue to be of a friendly character, and negotiations have resulted in the resumption of work on the Euphrates Flood Relief Scheme at Haboniyah, which was in hand until 1941. These works will take some four years to complete at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, which is additional to £2,000,000 already expended on the scheme prior to 1941. Amongst other civil engineering works, which are engaging our attention is a contract with the Iron State Railway authorities for approximately £300,000.

"We are endeavouring to get back a certain number of our pre-war staff from the armed forces, and hope to see a larger number during the next few months. Fortunately few casualties were sustained, but the relatives of those who do not return have our sincere sympathy.

"In conclusion, I tender the thanks of the directors to all members of the executive and staff who have carried out their duties during the year with continued loyalty and efficiency.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mr. S. Inverarity, who recently visited the Southern Rhodesian Government, has been appointed to the Advisory Committee in the same capacity.

A new bank, the Southern Rhodesian Bank, has been formed in Salisbury.

The "African" Cinema, which arrived in Salisbury on the 13th, will show "The African" on the 14th.

Wool, which has been produced in the Southern Rhodesian Colonies, has been produced in the Southern Rhodesian Colonies.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has allocated £400 for the issue of free meals to African school children.

A luxury hotel and swimming bath on the sea front of the Colony is being built at a cost of about £100,000.

The liner "SARAWAK" and "FRANCONIA" are on their way to East Africa with mail and passengers on the 14th.

The Government has been instructed in order to encourage the production of high grade pork in Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is planning a small agricultural settlement scheme for 100 British Servicemen.

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., is to pay a dividend of 5% in respect of the year ended June 30 last.

The Southern Rhodesian response to the needs of UNRRA has been praised by Mr. Francis Dwyer, diplomatic adviser to UNRRA.

At the World Exhibition of the Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society, its gold medal was won by Mr. William Silvano Agutti, of Umtata.

Messrs. R. W. Noack, Ltd., the well-known tobacco merchants, have moved to new offices at 18a Rumbold Place, Liverpool.

The boys' boarding block of Hiderol European School was burnt to the ground by a fire started to smoke bees out of the roof of the building.

The King has approved of the resumption of the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, April 27.

For the agricultural training at Morogoro, Tanganyika, of Indians of the East African territories, all Indian agricultural schoolmaster is being engaged.

The largest orange orchards of Mazoe Citrus Estates in Southern Rhodesia, which have been suffering badly under unaided compost and green manuring, have been saved by the application of 90 lb. of soya bean meal per tree.

About 150 students of Gordon College paraded through Khartoum streets on Monday in observance of the "day of mourning" proclaimed in Egyptian memory of those killed in the recent anti-British riots in Cairo and Alexandria.

serum for the lymphatic disease discovered by Mr. W. C. Jones of the Balfour Laboratory, Salisbury, is now available to all doctors throughout Rhodesia.

A motion by Wing Commander Eastwood, M.P., that protection through customs tariff is undesirable was rejected by 14 votes to 41 in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

A report received by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) from Ethiopia states that Syria and Persia are offering as much as £540 per ton for Ethiopian hides and £600 a ton for sole leather.

The first scheme to be made in Northern Rhodesia has been rejected by the majority of the Dominion Council, Broken Hill. It is the work of a Polish sculptor, Mr. Joseph Zykowski.

Minimum prices for butterfat in cream for butter-making in Southern Rhodesia are: 1st grade, 1s. 9d. per lb.; 2nd grade, 1s. 7d.; 3rd grade, 1s. 5d. And below grade, 1s. 3d.

Sir Harold Gurney said in Dar-es-Salaam last week that the Amami Research Station is wrongly situated from the standpoint of service to British Eastern Africa as a whole, and that its functions also require revision.

The Beira Railway Co. is to pay a dividend of 2s. per share less income tax of 1s. in the £ for the year ended September 30 last. The preliminary statement shows the net profit at £17,200, against £26,420 in the previous year.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has appointed the following committee to assess grounds for proposals for the United Kingdom: Messrs. J. F. G. Henson, J. F. Morris (alternates), and H. W. Priest (alternate).

The Colonial Office has issued a pamphlet entitled "Further Education and Vocational Training" giving particulars of courses designed for the benefit of men and women who left the Colonies to come to this country to assist in the war effort.

Details may be obtained from the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, Kinross House, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. By revival of a scheme started in 1937, two and possibly three scholarships of £85 a year each may be awarded to Rhodesian boys to attend the Imperial Service College and Harlowbury. A Rhodesian Committee, consisting of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Francis Newton, and Colonel J. B. Brady, has been appointed to interview candidates and make recommendations.

Rhodesia Railway report that gross receipts in December were £503,077, and £1,318,568 in the three months October-December, compared with £503,077 and £1,318,568 in the corresponding periods of the previous year. The Beira Railway Company's receipts for the month were £68,507, and for the three months ended December 31, 1945, £205,254, compared with £70,623 and £235,186.

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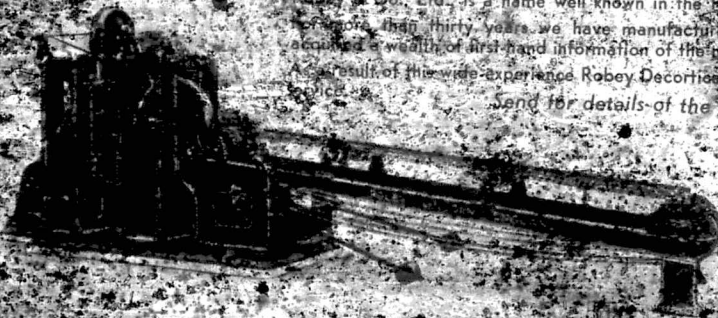
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Kenya Official Speaks Out Drought in East Africa

Surprise for Acting Governor

C. E. DONOVAN, who is now Acting Director of Education in Kenya, as stated by the *Kenya Weekly News* to have had the temerity to speak his mind and criticize the report on the budget almost as if he had been a free man or a non-official member.

Our contemporary proceeded:

The Acting Governor might have pulled him up and put him in his place, but instead from the chair that he had had any amendments to make he should have given notice first to the Chief Secretary. This, of course, may be a Government disciplinary measure, but it is not a rule of the House. However, Mr. Donovan was equal to that, said he did not propose to move an amendment, and calmly proceeded to carry on with his criticisms. Then the Acting Governor had an inspiration. It was getting near 11 o'clock, when the Council usually adjourns for a smoke and coffee or tea, so he said: "I think this will be an appropriate time to adjourn, and adjourn we did."

Then, of course, the Acting Director of Education was metaphorically sent for to the headmaster's study, and told he could only reply to matters raised in debate. So when we returned he resumed in the orthodox, normal, official style.

It was all very amusing, but obviously in a Colony like this it would never do to allow officials to say what they really think. After all, we are supposed to be advancing on the lines of democracy (or at least bureaucracy), and good little bureaucrats always speak, write, and think in their Fuehrer tell them.

"Anyhow, I am ready to make a rule, but that Mr. Donovan does not get an O.B.E. in the next Honours List."

(But he has just been appointed Director of Education in Sierra Leone. He has served in Kenya since 1927. Ed. "E. A. & R.")

Many educated Africans seem too obsessed with the idea of securing positions in the various Native organizations and with personal gain to spare a thought for the fate of their people. *Standard Weekly*

The widespread effects of the drought in East Africa are indicated in a report that, owing to the rapid fall in the level of Lake Kioga, in Uganda, it will be necessary to close several small cotton-gathering ports and to transport the cotton by road to the railway. The fall has been perceptible for three years, but has recently become more rapid. At a conference at Nairobi to consider the local water shortage the Member for Kisumu said that the effect on the public health, particularly where children were concerned, was serious and might lead to epidemics. There was no reason to expect relief from natural sources for six weeks. The Member for Agriculture said that the military were giving the maximum help with technicals and materials. Telegram from Nairobi to *The Times*.

According to the Director of Public Works, the present drought in Kenya is the worst on record. But the rains broke in Tanganyika Territory last week and should be moving northwards.

Bank of England and East Africa

Mr. F. Cobbold, whom the King has appointed Governor of the Bank of England under the Bank of England Act, 1946, visited East Africa some months ago. Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, who has been appointed a director for one year, was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe, and Mr. P. G. M. Reardon, who has been appointed a director for two years, had considerable East African interests until some time ago. Mr. John Martin, who retires from the Governor's Bank at his own request on account of his residence in South Africa, having had large Rhodesian interests, is likely to be Chairman of Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd.

Miscellaneous and Inquiry

Sir Storer Abraham, P.C., has been appointed to take an inquiry regarding the lands of Nyasaland. His terms of reference will be: (1) to consider the needs of the inhabitants of the Protectorate with respect to land and water requirements; (2) to consider the position of the white community other than Native Trusts; and (3) to review all legislation relating to land, and in connection make recommendations. His inquiry was begun in Zanzibar from 1945 to 1947, and the Chief Justice of both Uganda and Tanganyika.

Imperial Preference

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Clan Line, said last week in London when addressing the Chamber of Shipping that the conditions attached to the proposed agreement for a world drag Great Britain down to the level of a third class power. The American demand for the abolition of Empire Preference was a direct denial of the right of the Empire to exist. Was it worth while to strive to bring to a happy independence and the economic existence of the Empire? The loan should have been made as a gift free of interest. It should have been made as a *Prima Declaration of Independence*.

Settlement in Kenya

We recently reported that Mr. Roger Norton, Colonel of the Buffs, and Mr. J. M. Powles would act as a Selection Committee in London for applicants under the Kenya Government's Settlement schemes. At their first series of meetings the committee interviewed 57 intended settlers (including the wives in the case of those who were married) and approved 22 for inclusion in the schemes. It is noted that proposals will be found for the successful candidates at an early date. The committee will resume its meetings next month.

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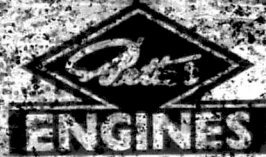
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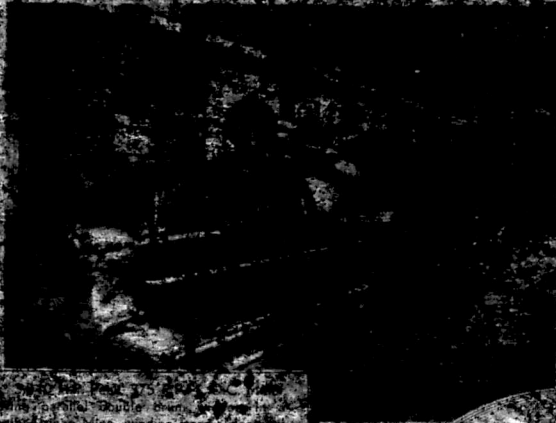
It is, therefore, to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

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PERSONALIA

MR. G. P. SABLE, left England by air yesterday for Kampala.

MAJOR R. C. SAMMEL, arrived in London by air from Uganda.

THE KING received the Kamba King by air Friday morning last.

CAPTAIN R. BENNETT has left for the United States of America on Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

MRS. B. EXLEY, called yesterday by the BEANON family for Durban, en route for Broken Hill.

THE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER, and MADAME MESBHE, were received by the Queen one day last week.

A son has been born to MR. and MRS. A. C. of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda.

MAJOR W. P. S. LANE, Public Information Officer, Asmara, is paying a short official visit to London.

MR. and MRS. JAMES FORREST, a Rhodesian couple living in Salisbury, have celebrated their golden wedding.

MR. NOEL SAUNDERS, public relations officer for the Colonial Office, recently addressed the Public in Hull.

An engagement is announced between MR. A. O'TOOLE of Nairobi, and Miss V. G. of Khartoum.

MR. SANGAT SINGH, India Government, Public Commissioner in East Africa, has received from the Queen the title of Sardar Sahib.

MR. E. H. PAYNE, has been appointed to the post of Problems (European) Committee in Northern Rhodesia, vice, CAPTAIN M. J. MORRIS.

MR. W. Y. BOND, has arrived in London from Salisbury to take on the post of immigration officer on the staff of the High Commissioner.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir PERS LEGH, Master of the Household, who visited East Africa several years ago, has been appointed an extra equester.

MR. A. M. A. VANDERSPEK, has returned to Molo in Kenya, where he is in command from the Sudan Administration.

MR. PETER FRANCIS PAGE, son of MR. and MRS. F. J. Page, of Nyeri, and Miss G. of Wimbledon, were married in London last week.

DR. CLIFFORD ROBERTS, Acting Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar, who has lately returned from the forces, is now an official member of the Legislative Council.

MR. CARL BOSCH, light-weight boxing champion of Northern Rhodesia, who was injured in a blasting accident at the Rosebery mine, is progressing satisfactorily.

A son has been born in Kampala to MR. and MRS. GORDON BAX. Mrs. Bax is the daughter of Sir Albert Cook, the pioneer medical missionary who first went to Uganda in 1897.

MR. WILLEARD QUINCY STANTON, American Consul-General in Kenya, has returned to the U.S.A. The new Consul-General is MR. LA FOUCHETTE, previously Vice-Consul in Mombasa.

LORD and LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN have left Chirk Castle, North Wales. Their permanent addresses are Dean Castle, Kilnarnock, Ayrshire, and Llanina, Gwynedd, Cardiganshire.

MAJOR M. W. MARTIN, who has served in France since 1942 as Finance Officer and Controller of Enemy Property, has left for Durban, where he will marry Miss PEGGY BARBOUR, a well-known South African actress.

MR. HANS SUTTON OWEN, son of the late Archdeacon W. E. OWEN and Mrs. Owen, of Kisumu, Kenya, and Miss MAY PATRICIA BURTON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Burns, Glen House, Wimborne, have been married in Khartoum.

MR. EWAN PHILLIPS, formerly a member of the staff of the Tate Gallery, has been appointed as Curator in Nairobi in 1947. He returned to Kenya, and is shortly leaving for Germany on a special mission with the art treasures of that country.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT J. H. has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the King, and is now on the staff of Lord Folkech and Mrs. Folkech, at Folkech, Kent, and Miss Joy DUNCAN, wife of the late Major and Mrs. S. R. Duncan, of Bush Hill, London, and Miss J. H. HANFESX, of London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. OF LONDON, a distinguished engineer, who was responsible for the design of the dam at Berbera in the reconstruction of British Somaliland and served with the East Africa Command in Kenya and Kenya, has been awarded a new house at Leigh, Surrey.

MR. WILLIAM GALLIE, of London, who has long been interested in Rhodesian mining, and has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, was married in Cape Town last week to Miss J. CAMPELL MACMILLAN, of Glasgow, lately on the staff of the University of the Witwatersrand.

MRS. BACHARD, wife of Brigadier G. M. Bachard, who served during the war with East Africa Command, has undergone an operation in London and made a good recovery. During the war Mrs. Bachard built herself a house at Ngong, with African labour only. Brigadier and Mrs. Bachard plan to live in Kenya.

DR. ALDO CAVALIARI, has been dissolved by the investigating committees of charges brought against him of collaboration with Fascism, and is therefore entitled to return to Italy. He is an Italian Senator and his chair at Rome is held by an honorary K.C.M.G., his name was removed from the register during the war.

MR. and MRS. R. B. have been married, and will shortly take up residence in Salisbury, between BRIGADIER RALPH B. and Mrs. A. E. Plank, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Plank, second wife of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Plank.

MR. R. B. has seen much service in the Sudan. He was formerly a former editor of the *Bulawayo Rhodesia Herald*, and afterwards general manager in Salisbury of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., who throughout the war was successively lent to the Government of Southern Rhodesia as Director of Recruitment, Controller of Man-Power, and Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation, is, we understand, to become editor of the *Johannesburg Star* on the retirement shortly of Mr. E. R. Payer.

Obituary

Sir Walter Nicholson, K.C.B., who died in London last Thursday at the age of 70, was from 1930 to 1937 a director of Imperial Airways.

Major Stanley Smyth Flower, O.B.E., of Tring, whose death is reported at the age of 75, went to Egypt in 1898 as Director of the Giza Zoological Gardens, and two years later was additionally appointed "Ranger of Central Africa," in which capacity he founded the Game Preservation Department of the Sudan.

Professor John Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Zoology in the University of Cambridge, who died in that town last Thursday at the age of 74, visited the Seychelles for zoological purposes many years ago, and was secretary of the Sir John Murray expedition which in 1913 made a survey of the Indian Ocean.

MR. S. G. TIPPENS, who has died in Reading at the age of 68, joined the Sudan Political Service in 1902, and retired 25 years later. Amongst other things he was Deputy Governor of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In the 1914-18 war he served as military officer with the Red Sea Patrol. He was bursar of Bradfield College from 1921 to 1927, and then for two years bursar of Shrewsbury College.

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overs as adding in this connection, they believed that any such arrangements would interfere with their own responsibilities.

THE EARL OF GOUGH said that the real motive power of our Imperial machinery did not lie in official dispatches, public speeches, or round-table conferences, but in personal interviews between individuals, between man and man, appreciating each other's difficulties, problems and points of view. It was therefore vitally important to have those contacts as often as possible. He pleaded for a great increase in hospitality to visitors to this country from the Dominions and Colonies.

VISCOUNT BRENCHARD suggested that as in the past the ships of the Royal Navy had visited all parts of the Empire, our air squadrons ought now to fly throughout the Empire, not on formal invitations but as a matter of practice on long distance flights, or even for a dance or sport. He hoped the Government would not say "We cannot afford it," as they had done in the past.

Films in the Colonies

LORD FAIRFAX of CAMBRIDGE, speaking of films for the Colonies, said: "Certain types of film and American films manufactured in America and South Africa are being circulated in East and West Africa. These films were never intended for a simple Colonial audience—they were made for European audiences. They are misleading and bad influence; they give a wrong impression of what white people are like, and they should certainly not be circulated amongst people who are being educated and brought up on the right lines. These films have now done their worst—on a large number of them have now they can be circulated at practically no cost. Therefore it will be readily seen that it is hard to compete with them. These films should be checked because of the evil they are doing. There is only one other alternative—a stricter censorship and a more necessary limiting of projections. In that way a check could be kept on any show films. However, if these films are to be stopped, something else must be put in to fill the gap, and I would think, some of the great potentialities of films for Colonial development, cultural and physical, become apparent."

The main requirements of films in the Colonies are practical education and cultural education making for understanding of others, and that would help a number of situations in the Colonies and be a source of new ideas. To meet these requirements there are three main classes of film:—
The first is the news film, world, regional, and local, and as a means of showing what other people are doing the good which can come from those films can be readily appreciated.

The second class is the feature film, long one with a fiction story in it. These feature films must be carefully selected, but there are some which can be readily shown in the Colonies and which can be a factor of hope in those showing the exploits of British soldiers during the war, or some such stories.

Education through the Cinema

Then there are documentary films, and when I talk about them I think chiefly of the Colonial Film Unit. I must say a word in warm praise of this unit, which is doing magnificent work. I saw an exhibition of their films showing two types of those made in the Colonies, by Colonial peoples for Colonial peoples, which comprise some of their production, and those made in England for Colonial peoples, which are of the other type.

The first kind dealt with practical education. The film I saw was an exceptionally fine one showing the building of a dam in a village. It taught lessons which, if they were taught in any other way, would have taken 10 times the length of time and 10 times the labour. These films should be widely encouraged. The other kind is to show how certain people live.

The work of this Unit could be extended to making films in the Colonies and showing them in England. I think it would be of great educational value to British people about the Empire. This is a vast field for Government and private enterprise and the heads of the great producing companies in this country. It is a great opportunity for both to work class in hand and achieve a great deal which is worth achieving. The price is very great.

Films can be a tremendous instrument in gaining the confidence of Colonial peoples, and we can gain their confidence because it eases suspicions and helps their progress and evolution immeasurably. I hope we can make the fullest use of this new weapon for the benefit of the 50,000,000 people in the Colonies for whom we are responsible.

LORD ALTON said that there must be a greater sense of that loyalty to the United Nations Organisation, and profound as it should be, could replace loyalty to the conception of the commonwealth. There had to be greater loyalty to the Empire as a Dominion, and here. Commonwealthe cooperation through a regional council was certainly needed in Africa.

You are facing a real danger in Africa, that is the danger of creating a rift between two systems of government, regard to a colour line, and that is a danger which is in the greatest union in history in the United Nations. We must strive to prevent anything of that kind from happening in Africa. By the way, I mean way of coming into the Union of South Africa into consultation with the great questions that arise in the future of the region. I believe, however, that regional advisory councils may prove more valuable in this stage than a central council, although I think a central council might well be set up for co-operation between us and any Dominion which wishes development of that kind.

VISCOUNT SWINTON emphasized that men from the Dominions have often the very qualities and experience which the Colonial Service most needs.

VISCOUNT ADAMS, replying for the Government, said that the story of the greatest of all human ventures, the achievements of the British Commonwealth, was insufficiently taught in our schools, that the Government was determined to do so, the presentation of the British case throughout the world, and that consideration was being given to films for the Colonies. During the 15 years before the war 300 men from the Dominions had entered the Colonial Service, and the Government General in the Dominions had been asked to suggest themselves in further recruitment from such sources.

**Strategy and East Africa
Value as a Fighting Ground**

MR. R. A. BUTLER said on Monday that the Government debate on Imperial Defence Policy.

I take this opportunity of stressing one aspect of the resources of our Colonial Empire, to which no reference has recently been made, namely, the development of the strategic resources of the Colonies and, as we have done in this war, of the Mandated Territories. The use of the East African Colonial Forces during East Africa since between the years 1919 and 1942 was from some 400 men to over 20,000. Even larger numbers were recruited from West Africa.

The East African forces served in Ethiopia and Somalia; they provided transport and assistance to the British East and they sent a very large number of reinforcements of war under S.E.A.C. command to the West African front. The West African reinforcements were for the most part the sons of the Empire in Burma. The number of Africans in the East African Forces is approximately 100,000.

I am informed that the educational value of the forces themselves has been proved by the fact that the Colonial Administrations have been able to find many who are now coming out of China, and other parts of the globe, to reconstruct their country. They have shown themselves to be thoroughly responsible and to have considerable technical skill and training, which was learned in the course of their war service. The sense of citizenship which are so important to the reconstruction of that part of the world.

Therefore, it is the Government's intention to include their calculations when they are taking into consideration the development in Africa, and also whether they are considering the possible use of East Africa as a source of strategic resources for our own defence. It is to happen that the climate in the East African Colonies is the same as that which has shown the value of the East African Forces in the past, as it was for the East African Forces during the war. I trust the Government will also be giving their opinion upon the development in West Africa.

If they use their imagination, as I am sure they will, they will find that in these developments we have a highly unforeseen source of assistance for our great Imperial war effort helping the world with its hard problems.

Captain J. D. CAMPBELL said:

I refer to the White Paper's reference to collaboration with the Dominions, but there is not the slightest reference

were needed in November the Minister of State appointed a committee of inquiry for the production of a special production and distribution of goods... The Government Council... in November... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

The committee... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

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Lords Discuss Dominion Colonial Relationship

Importance of Better Policies About the Empire

LORD SWELLER, who before the war served for a short time in the Colonial Service in Canada, called attention in the House of Lords last week to the need for improvement in the administration of Commonwealth affairs and for improved publicity and about the Empire.

Between the war and the said British government of the Colonies... as the unprincipled exploitation of backward peoples for commercial ends... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

Some... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

Several members of that House had been troubled by the gross ignorance of Empire matters which pervaded the Commonwealth... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

Lord... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

...the individual. The man in the street... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

...the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

...the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

...the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

...the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry... the Minister of State... the committee of inquiry...

Africans and Indians in Kenya To-day

By Elspeth Huxley

THE EXTENT to which Africans have developed a political consciousness is brought to the attention of the visiting visitor to Kenya. The Africans have had a strong politically minded education for years, and the movement to-day is very large. It is not only the educated group of relatively educated men, though some (as yet) some of whom may have been to Masters and others to South African colleges, and there is, naturally, one of these who is not a politician at all.

It is an interesting experience to meet the group which assembled every fortnight in the Pumani Social Hall, Nairobi, to meet a talk organized with great public spirit by Mr. George Tyson. Perhaps a couple of hundred gather there, and the discussion which follows, entirely in English, is lively, keen, and generally very sensible and point. The library of more than 2,000 volumes is well patronized, but some of these volumes are very trashy, of shoddy and the need for good books is felt.

Africans of the New Generation

These are not the Africans the old settlers used to know. They speak excellent English and follow world events, their dances in the hall are models of decorum, their dress is better, cottages in the new municipal housing scheme are spotless, and it would be hard to find for the European settler in the country the slightest sign that they regard themselves as the *Baso* of the *White Man's* published in Nairobi.

If they appear to be so confident of their economic and political future, why should any scheme of a new system of education? Judged by results, the education in East Africa or West, I do not think that we can claim any but our education system, as applied to Africans, has been a success.

Signs of this growing political activity are many. One is the rise of a vernacular Press. It began with the publication of *Baasa* by a Nairobi newspaper company, at first under a Government guarantee against loss, which never had to be taken up. The paper, now entirely free of Government control, is Swahili with some letters in English and has reached a weekly circulation of 35,000 in the highlands, which shows the hunger for news and reading matter among African.

Native Newspapers

Other privately owned newspapers are being printed in Kenya, four in Swahili (each containing a little English) and one each in Kikuyu, Luo, and Luo. Their combined paid circulation is about 70,000 copies, but every copy has a circulation of a considerable number of people. One presses these sheets all over the place, and those in Swahili have almost a monopoly in the field of reading matter, except for a few religious volumes published by the Christian missions, and of course the Bible, there is practically nothing else to be seen in the way of books, and the great majority of young people (and virtually only the young people) can read, begin to create a stirring political atmosphere, a habit of writing popular with several editors, to a sense of the Bible.

There has recently been talk about the 'subversive' nature of these publications. It is, I think, quite time to say that on the whole they are anti-Government and probably anti-Indian in tone. After all, it is in the nature of things for newspapers, even very primitive ones like these, to voice the views. That they often use wild

and untrue language is also no novelty. The most popular for instance, when referring to identity cards, talks of Africans being hunted like wild game. Preaches freedom for the black man, and publishes letters urging the expulsion of all Europeans and the seizure of their land. Obviously a Press like this will be a factor in stirring up inter-racial trouble. It is to any observer, however, it may appear a little incongruous that the very folk who are expressing alarm at the subversive nature of the African Press are making and writing the most fiery and threatening speeches and letters against the 'Mitchell-Lockhart' proposals, which are denounced daily in the European Press. It is difficult to produce a sauce actually suited to the white goose and the black gander.

Kenya African Study Union

Another instance of political activity is the formation of the Kenya African Study Union. This is largely dominated by Kikuyu, but it might appear to be a renaissance of the Kikuyu Central Association, but it is in fact a Colony-wide organization, the object of which is to express the political views of the Africans. It has branches in many places and a central office in Nairobi and keeps in close touch with Mr. Muthi, the first African to be appointed a member of the Legislature and other African political leaders.

This Union is active both internally in pressing for such things as the abolition of the *Wapata* system and the handings over of more European-owned land to Africans, and in the districts, where it often seems to find itself in opposition to Government proposals. It is an example of the in opposing the scheme to lease the Karamoja district, vegetables project to a firm which would continue to be a factory, which now pays the Government £12,000 and £200 a month to the Kikuyu, to their government, and it is often hard to see how their interests to be protected. On another occasion emissaries arrived from the Government to talk the elders of a district out of their traditional agreement to a scheme of land, which would be an area of the stocked area. The Union proposed a similar scheme to England, shortly to be announced, and to the Secretary of State.

Indian Money

It is often said with a certain amount of truth that these political developments are to a considerable extent backed by Indian money. This sort of statement is impossible to prove. Certain indications may point in this direction—for instance, that many of the Native newspapers emanate from Indian printing presses, and that of £1,000 raised by subscription to pay for the Study Union's proposed delegation to England, about £650 was contributed by Indians. The advantages to be gained by Indians from the African situation are obvious, and the Indians certainly have plenty of money after a profitable war.

The tide of emigration from India is rising so considerably in India that it is probable that a large number of Indians seem to have been raised in the past. They are openly sullen, and some of them are even seditious. There is an article in a letter published in the *Nairobi Colonial Times*, which was recently convicted under the seditious laws for its views of the British Government.

It is also a common observation that the Indians, the whole of them, has been virtually a blacked camp, the only difference being perhaps the greater degree of human dignity of non-violent peaceful protest against their withdrawal from their country. This is not all his desire for the Quaker, and concentration camp treatment from the British in India. He simply improved on those methods to a certain extent in a scientific and systematic way. It will shock the conscience of both the so-called civilized and uncivilized worlds to learn the unspeakable horrors committed

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE with a serious interest in East African and Central African affairs should read the report entitled "Labour Conditions in East Africa" written after the latest round of inspection by Major G. St. J. Gode-Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now published as the Annual White Paper 1933. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know why it has not been issued as a Blue Book, as were its previous reports. Can this change have been arranged by someone in the official hierarchy as a mark of displeasure at the candour of the document?—which is unusually frank about some of the shortcomings of some Colonial Governments. Perhaps a Member of Parliament could put a question in the House of Commons, so that the explanation of the Colonial Office might be made available for public judgment. The outstanding characteristics of this valuable review of labour conditions in East Africa are its frankness and its impartiality. The author is ready to praise as to disparage, and to point out failings of an Administration as one of the duties of an entree in a given industry. It brings an informed judgment to bear upon important and intricate problems, and does so wisely and to point in the background sufficiently well to provide a clear picture for readers who, having no personal

experience of the territories, are prone to judge from London standards. They may count upon receiving much more enlightenment from this document than from the pertinacious pamphleteers who portray European exploitation in East Africa as a harsh burden upon the primitive African. Here are the observations of a most experienced and possible observer (whose personal knowledge of East Africa dates back to 1902) that the average working week of the unskilled labourers in the Working Week of those territories is of 75 hours, rather under than over twenty-five hours; that the average output is nowadays no more than half to two-thirds of that of twenty years ago; how though that was, that the Native worker who wants to earn money can do so, and nor will he be overtaxed; that standard tasks in a day though that task is supposed to represent a day's work, and that the establishment of a forty-hour week of some performance would be a double benefit. The truth, however, is that all East Africans are always known as that what the back of the hand English Critics of this report have been pleased to call "slavery" is nothing of the kind. The African engaged in agricultural work for a European employer was East African working on the average about half as long on the job as the

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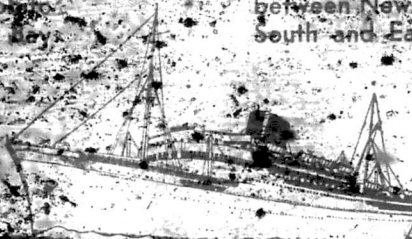
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