

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 20, 1947

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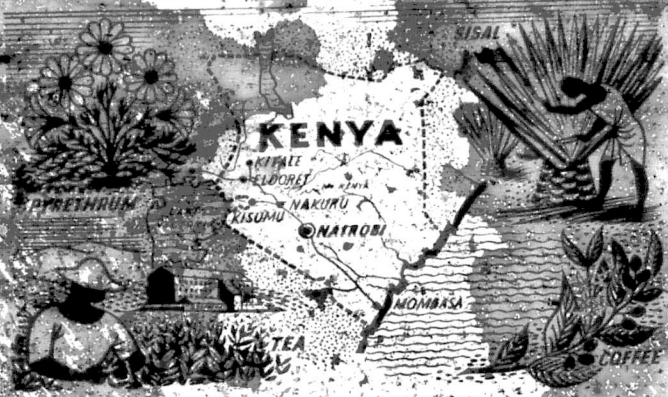
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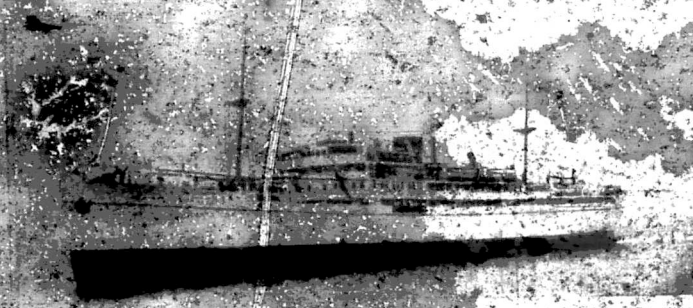
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Recent trade figures show a steady increase in Kenya's exports. In particular Kenya coffee, together with gold and tea, headed the exports table. During the last few years, however, and as a result of war-time demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and tinned fruit, for instance, have fallen. The combined exports of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined totals of coffee, tea and gold.

The gradual change-over to a peacetime economy with its varied demands, may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Kenya. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Kenya.



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Machakos for the heavy demand for consumption. A more extensive search for several hundred other deposits.

Vermiculite has been mined out in various samples in some of the deposits would yield products valuable as building materials for thermal and acoustic insulation.

Inadequate Prospecting

Although the mineral production of Kenya in the past has not been an "outstanding feature," concluded Mr. Pulfrey, "it must not be forgotten that much of the country has not been geologically surveyed, and even in areas where minerals were known to exist prospecting has often been inadequate owing to insufficient finance and lack of experience on the part of the operators. With the extension of geological surveys it is not unlikely that mineral discoveries will become more frequent, and the expansion of the production of major minerals can confidently be expected.

In the case of some, say kyanite, copper and graphite, there are grounds for hope that future years may see established a sound and regular production for export.

Colonial Mining Policy

Mr. Julian Snow's Broadcast

DEFENCE OF THE WHITE PAPER ON Colonial Mining Policy was made by MR. JULIAN SNOW, Labour, M.P. for Portsmouth Central, in a broadcast from London in the series "Opinion from Westminster." He said (*inter alia*):

Under United Nations Trusteeship I have little doubt that Tanganyika will be subjected to investigation or control a great deal more extensive than was ever experienced under the League of Nations Mandate. We may expect visits by members of the U.N.O. secretariat or by its experts. More than this, there have been indications recently that the Americans are somewhat sensitive about the mining developments in Tanganyika which, of course, under the terms of the Trusteeship they have a perfect right to be.

An essential part of this Government's policy is that mining operations should continue without a break but on a more secure basis. Whether this can be left to private enterprise development or not may become a political issue, but even the most able authority will agree that until there has been a complete geological survey of Tanganyika it would be ridiculous and far too speculative, to leave prospecting entirely in private hands. Less than one-tenth of Tanganyika has been surveyed so far, and nine new geologists are needed for the Territory to start the work on a reasonable scale. It has been extremely difficult to find the geologists at all.

A Matter of Funds

I have heard it said that the Government will spend money on the geological survey of improbable areas and that such work must be left to the individual speculative prospector. Seen in its proper perspective, I think this probably resolves itself into a matter of funds, and the situation in Tanganyika promises to be far better than in the past.

Nevertheless, this fear of Whitehall rigidity and lack of initiative is largely a delusion. What must be understood is that the employment of technical and marketing specialists by Home Government departments is virtually a war-time development and will increase. At the same time I do not rule out the possibility of Government encouragement of the free-lance prospector.

Anglo American Corporation

THE ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., which has large interests in mining in the Rhodesias, reports record results for 1946. After providing for taxation, the profit was almost doubled to £2,270,000, against £1,388,000 for 1945. The ordinary dividend is maintained at 30%, but the bonus is raised from 10% to 20%. The transfer of £750,000 to general reserve raises that fund to £6,000,000, or approximately £1,000,000 above the issued capital.

Platinum in Tanganyika

PLATINUM has been confirmed by the Imperial Institute in rock specimens sent by Tanganyika Geological Department from the Njombe district. The area has been closed to all prospecting for minerals while further Government investigation is undertaken.

Opened to Prospecting

GOONDYA AND DIST. TWO AREAS ABOUT 15 miles from Kaji townships Kenya have been opened to general prospecting and mining. Each area is about one square mile in extent.

Progress Reports for February

Sherwood Star—Clean up for the month showed a surplus of £300.

Coal—7,488 tons of ore were treated for 1,294 oz. gold.

Wankie Colliery—Coal sales were 109,725 tons, and coke sales 7,242 tons.

Acanda—Treatment of 19,000 tons of ore yielded a working profit of £1,500.

Kain and Mwan—12,000 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £1,813.

Bushick—11,000 tons of ore were treated for 1,780 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,190.

Mwaderi—29,000 tons of ore were treated for 271 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,721.

Thistle-Etna—784 oz. gold were recovered from 5,410 tons of ore crushed. The working profit was £2,085.

Africans Charged

TWO NYAMWEZI employed as messengers by the Williamson Mamford mine at Mwanzi, near Sainyanga, Tanganyika, have been charged with the illegal possession of uncut diamonds valued at £1,250.

Operations on Copperbelt

PRODUCTION of copper at the Nshanga mine, Northern Rhodesia, which was recently suspended on account of shortage of coal, was resumed last Thursday. The Rhokans refinery restarted normal operations on Monday.

News of Our Advertisers

THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., have made an agreement with New Union Goldfields, Ltd., Johannesburg, and with Brush (South Africa), Ltd., under which the latter will acquire the rights to manufacture under royalty the products of the parent company. At first Peltier oil engines of various types and small transformers will be made. New Union General Industries, Ltd., a subsidiary of New Union Goldfields, are acquiring the whole of the issued share capital of Brush (South Africa), Ltd., and arranging for the First Electric Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., another subsidiary to manufacture these products.



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Mining

Mineral Resources of Kenya

Graphite and Matomite

Mr. W. PELFREY, senior geologist in the Mining and Geological Department of Kenya, recently reported to the Imperial Institute on the geology and mineral resources of that Colony. Mr. F. Deary, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, presided.

Only two mineral products, gold and soda ash, now figured prominently in the Colony's exports, said Mr. Puffrey, but many other minerals had been exploited on a small scale for local use and, given proper management, resources of primary importance would develop. As in most Colonies, progress in mineral development had been hampered by lack of local or nearby markets and by the long haulages to sea where it could be used or to the coast for export.

During the war several small industries had been started, if encouraged, they would continue to flourish. The continued search for minerals had opened up even wider stretches of the country to civilization, this process benefiting not only the promoters and their employees but also the indigenous population by providing work near their homes, enabling them to sell their produce easily, and so improving their standards of living. Nowhere had this been so evident as in the goldfields.

There were also signs that the Native population might soon enter the mineral industries as operators. One tribe had shown active interest, and with skilful guidance such efforts might well result in lasting benefits to Kenya.

Promising Mineral Resources

The lecturer mentioned *also* the following mineral resources and the part they might play in the economic development of the colony.

Mercury.—This was found in gold quartz veins, had so far been a nuisance to operators, and had in some instances led to the abandonment of exploited veins, with the result that a small amount of white arsenic had been introduced in conjunction with gold.

Asbestos.—During the war an asbestos cement tile and sheet industry had been set up in West Nile, but asbestos of a strength suitable for spinning had not yet been produced. However, there were several occurrences of varieties suitable for well-drilling mud, and the asbestos could be used for making pipes.

Matomite Clay.—These were mainly composed of matomite and illite, and had been used in the Colony to moulding sand-bonds. Interest in Great Britain in the processed clays had been stimulated. It was considered that the finer fractions would have a ready sale.

Brick earths and clays.—The appointment of a ceramics specialist to the Industrial Research Board was expected to yield valuable results in greater and more even production.

Building stones.—General purpose stones of good quality were in abundance near most centres of population, but it was expected that the use of concrete would eventually utilize them.

Cement.—Until recently it had been considered more economic to import cement or clinker than to set up a manufacturing plant.

Copper.—Traces had been found in several localities in the eastern part of the Colony, Province near Kavirato, near Tavvo, and at Eugard's Falls on the Galana River, but they were unlikely to be of any economic interest. Extensive deposits had been found in the Macalder mine in South Kavirondo, but that mine had as yet extracted only gold from the oxidized zone. A copper occurrence near Kitero, some miles north-east of the Macalder mine, had not been prospected, here there were quartz veins containing lenses of copper minerals, including bornite, chalcocite, chalcophyte and copper carbonates.

Diatomite.—Extensive deposits had been located in the Rift Valley. The pleistocene lake beds at Gilgil contained several bands, one of considerable thickness, and unusual purity. A local company had been formed to work this band, and, in conjunction with the Mining and Geological Department, had carried out extensive research with a view to processing the material for use as a filter aid and as a soil-sterilizing reagent. To date almost the entire production had been used by local soap factories. Experiments with

it for use in dusting powders, etc., had hope that it would eventually become a valuable item in the economy of the country.

Graphite.—The deposits near Tavvo had a carbon content of 92% and good proportions of large-sized flakes. The Department had great hopes of establishing a graphite industry. At the confluence of the Athi and Tavvo rivers, ancient workings could be carried on at depths of 300 feet.

Pyrum.—The Colony's resources were considerable, but the value was reduced owing to the great distance it had to be transported, mainly by road. The deposits were near Gussia and export was unlikely unless it could be conveyed by some form of cheap water transport on the Tana River.

Open Diggings.—The Africans had mined superficial iron-ore deposits before the coming of the Europeans, but most of the iron deposits since prospected were too small for costly workings in present circumstances.

Fresh Kaolin Deposits Likely

Kaolin.—As the Geological Survey covered more of the basement terrain fresh deposits were likely to be discovered.

Kimberlite.—This mineral had been quarried on a small scale by local Africans, mainly for carving, but it was now being prospected more extensively by a company with a crushing and an separation plant.

Lead.—This found north-west of Malindi and deposits at Miseras had been worked as long ago as 1897 by the British East Africa Company. The silver content was low, ranging up to about 8.6% in the ton of galena concentrate.

Limestone.—The Colony had extensive resources of limestone and excellent limes had been produced. Some factories, but a generally high standard had not yet been attained. The better quality limes were mainly taken by the sugar factories and the good limes and more recently for the manufacture of caustic soda. When conditions became more normal production of kunkur in the Molo-Ander Kenani area might be expected. Near Tavvoia, where it was said there were natural cement stones, evidence of kunkur had been found. At Athi River and Makindu the workings might be reopened.

The proportion of sheet mica to crude mica and the ton of pegmatite and the proportion of sizes and grades had proved to be similar to those in other parts of the world. The industry had been hampered by lack of capital and the inexperience of the operators.

There were economic deposits in the country and a small and growing industry had been maintained from

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Company Meeting

Blantyre Africa, Limited

Annual Report's Review

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LIMITED, was held at 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on February 24, 1947.

Mr. R. R. STARK, the Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN said in the course of his remarks:—

The total tea crop for the year ended September 30, 1946, amounted to 2,126,724 lb., as against 2,037,800 lb. in 1945, an increase of 88,924 lb. The crop from the company's tea estates was made up as follows: Lauderdale, 965,168 lb.; Glenorechy, 357,056 lb.; Limbuli, 663,600 lb.; Zoa, 140,900 lb.

Rainfall for the year amounted, at Lauderdale to 98.81 inches, at Glenorechy to 88.86, at Limbuli to 75.89 and at Zoa to 82.67 inches. Climatic conditions during the year were somewhat erratic, as heavy rains continued right into our recognized dry season. During the month of March, 1946, for instance, when the wet season is usually finishing, the rainfall at Lauderdale was excessive, amounting to 30.95 inches, and was accompanied by exceptionally cold weather.

The acreage under tea was increased during the year by the planting of 57 acres at Limbuli estate, and is now 2,642½ acres, of mature and immature tea, 2,520½ acres being in full or partial bearing.

Heavy Rains Cause Difficulties

The heavy rains in March were responsible for the temporary disruption of railway communications and the consequent hold-up and necessary storage of tea consignments in factories and estate buildings. This led to congestion and temporary difficulties in manufacture.

Labour was on the whole satisfactory, and the usual plantation routine was carried on without difficulty. The tea estates are all reported to be looking well. Native welfare was as usual kept well to the fore. Apart from an outbreak of measles among the Native employees, there was no serious illness, and the general health, both of Europeans and Natives, was on the whole good.

A further acreage was planted with eucalyptus trees as firewood reserves. Buildings and machinery have been carefully maintained in good condition.

The total tobacco delivered to the factory amounted to 333,395 lb., in comparison with 388,905 lb. in 1945. Heavy rains and absence of sun during the harvesting season had an unfortunate effect on the growing crop.

The amount of tung seed harvested totalled 47,967 lb.—a substantial increase over the previous year. The approximate area planted with tung trees at Zomba, Kokangue and Zoa estates was roughly 600 acres at September 30 last. Since that date we have received news of a serious cloudburst over Zomba township and adjacent lands, including the company's Zomba tung plantation. In the rush of flood water from Zomba Mountain bridges were carried away and 45 acres of tung trees were completely washed out. The company's buildings escaped damage. An occurrence of this kind at Zomba is unprecedented.

The year's accounts, now before you, have been drawn up in accordance with the basic recommendations of the Cohen Committee on Company Law Amendment and are somewhat differently stated from the accounts of previous years.

The net profit for the year amounts to £50,539 7s. 2d., as compared with £51,371 16s. With the balance brought forward from 1945 of

£14,842 14s. 6d., there is a total of £65,382 11s. 10d. at the credit of profit and loss account. It is proposed to transfer the sum of £10,000 to the special reserve account for machinery and buildings renewals and replacements, the sum of £10,000 to general reserve account, and the sum of £22,332 18s. 6d. to tax reserve account for current taxation. After deduction of the above amounts totalling £42,332 6s. 6d. placed to reserve accounts and the payments of dividends amounting to £10,524 17s. 11d., net, there would remain a balance of £12,525 8s. 3d. to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

Director's Visit to Nyasaland

At the special request of his fellow directors, Mr. Allan Stark left this country by air on May 3, 1946, in order to inspect and report on the estates of the company in Africa. He returned again by air on August 29, having spent three and a half months in Nyasaland. During that period Mr. Stark visited and resided on the company's estates and had the opportunity of discussing with the general manager in Blantyre the ever-changing conditions and the new problems arising therefrom. He reports that all the estates are in good condition and the tea gardens healthy and well cultivated. Buildings are in good repair, but in many instances new buildings and machinery are urgently required. Mr. Stark's report to the Board has been carefully studied and has been of great assistance.

The general manager, Sir William Tai Bowie, returned to this country with Mr. Stark on August 29 and left again by air for Nyasaland on November 6. This was his first visit to the United Kingdom since the autumn of 1939. The directors were very glad to see Sir William again after his strenuous war-time years in Nyasaland, and to be able to discuss with him many questions of policy and the future working of the company.

Staff Strength

The work of the company in Nyasaland has been carried out with the usual efficiency under somewhat trying conditions, and the thanks of the Board are due to the company's general manager and his staff. The younger members of the staff have now all been released from military service. Staff shortages were of necessity interrupted during the war, and many of the men require a holiday in the home country, but passage difficulties to and from Africa are well known to you all. You can rest assured that the very best is being done in the interests of all concerned.

Mr. ALLAN STARK was called upon to address the meeting and gave an interesting report on his visit to the company's properties in Nyasaland last year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares of the company was declared.

The retiring director, Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, was re-elected, and a hearty vote of thanks to the staffs of the company in Africa and in Edinburgh terminated the proceedings.

Northern Rhodesian Census

EUROPEANS in Northern Rhodesia now total 21,881, including 3,540 Poles, according to the census taken last October. This shows an increase of 11,293 since 1936, and the present total 7,336 are males over the age of 21, and 3,892 are males under that age. There are 2,264 adult women and 4,039 girls under 21. The coloured population has risen from 604 in 1936 to 201, made up of 429 males and 372 females. Asians now number 21,125, of whom 537 are males, 10 years ago Asians numbered 342. Wage-earning Africans at 141,203 show an increase of 55,203; of this total 138,015 are males, and 52,968 of them work on the Copperbelt.

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New Kenya Enterprise

EAST AFRICAN CATERING AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT LTD. is to be formed in Kenya with the object of operating a chain of hotels throughout the Province. The investments will be under European control and the holding of shares will be restricted to Europeans. The directors are Mr. E. A. Vasoy, M.L.A. (Chairman), Mr. P. A. Johnson, Mr. J. A. R. King, Mr. F. Livingston-Digens and Mr. J. E. Latham. The company has agreed to purchase the Stag's Head Hotel, Nakuru, an annexe and stocks for about £40,000. A block of service flats may be built later. The company formed to operate this enterprise will have an initial capital of £50,000, of which £20,000 will be in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and the balance in ordinary shares of the same denomination. East African Catering and General Development, Ltd., will subscribe in cash for 8,000 ordinary shares and receive £3,000 for its promotion services. A statement estimates that the Nakuru venture should provide a minimum dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares.

Standard Bank Report

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA reports (*inter alia*):

KENYA.—Bazaar trade throughout January remained dull. Some 20,000 packages of cotton piece goods and blankets arrived from India during the last week in January. The demand from up-country centres for these stocks of goods is being distributed on the quota basis. A small consignment of American piece goods also arrived.

UGANDA.—The shortage of piece goods persists. Certain other items such as cycles, hardware, etc. are also in short supply, and the prospects of increasing stocks at reasonable prices do not appear bright for some time to come.

TANGANYIKA.—The shortage of cotton piece goods, hardware, building material, machinery and spares appears to be increasing. During January only 2,000 packages of piece goods arrived from India, and an up-country bazaar report stocks insufficient for the demand.

Coffee deliveries in both the Bukoba and Northern Province districts have been far below normal.

ZANZIBAR.—9,649 bales of cloves to the value of £43,750 and 26,363 bags of copra valued at £61,789 were exported during December. Business in the clove market has again been brisk, with supplies coming forward steadily from Pamba and Zambiar deliveries now beginning. The open market price soared to 57s. per 100 lb., but has since declined to 52s. The Clove Growers' Association's fixed prices remain at 45s. 6d. and 52s. selling, but deliveries to the Association are still negligible.

National Bank of India

THE DIRECTORS of the National Bank of India, Ltd., have recommended a final dividend of 8% against 7% in the previous year, making 16% for 1946 against 14% for 1945. After adding £60,000 to the staff pension funds, £50,000 to the reserve and £20,000 to premises account, the carry-forward is £276,609.

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd., which is largely interested in the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and 78 associated enterprises in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory reports that in the year ended December 31, 1946, there was a gross profit of £128,312. After deducting administration and general expenses, directors' fees and the National Defence Contribution, and adding the amount brought in from the previous year (£66,151), there was a balance of £172,954. Income tax required £49,774, a further £20,600 was added to the general reserve, a 7% dividend to the preference shareholders required £19,500 and a distribution of 6% on the ordinary shares, less tax, absorbed £26,400, leaving £57,279 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £800,000 in ordinary shares of £1 and £600,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares of the same denomination. The general reserve totals £290,000 and there is a contingencies reserve of £35,000. Investments in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £462,529 and other investments and loans at £1,213,225. Cash totals £108,927 and debtors £36,191 (against creditors £6,698).

The directors are Mr. William Shearer (Chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour, Lieut. Colonel Sir John Groenly, Mr. A. M. MacLennan, Sir Felix J. C. Pote, and Mr. Jau C. V. Murray and W. J. Selley (associate directors).

The Chairman's statement will appear in our next issue.

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LTD. reports that in the year ended September 30, 1946, revenue amounted to £57,608 and that, after meeting expenditure and allocating £4,000 to depreciation on buildings and machinery, there was a balance of £50,659, compared with £31,772 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to £22,132 (£18,669), £20,000 was added to the reserve accounts, the 6% preference dividend absorbed £253 and a 15% distribution on the ordinary shares £9,900, leaving £13,217 to be carried forward (against £13,956).

There is issued capital of £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of £1 and £7,656 in 6% preference shares of the same denomination. There is a general reserve of £70,000, and a special reserve of £60,000 for machinery and building renewals and replacements. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £136,864 and current assets at £167,605 including £46,723 in cash, £2,288 in Government securities, £13,125 in tax reserve certificates and £8,807 in stocks and stores.

The directors are Mr. Robert Ross Stark (Chairman and managing director), Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, Mr. George Elmslie, Mr. Allan Ross Stark and Sir William Tait Bowie. The text of the Chairman's review appears elsewhere in this issue.

Hotel Changes Hands

THE CECIL HOTEL, Gwelo, has been acquired from Mr. J. S. Morhen by a limited company, of which Mr. Morhen becomes a director. The issued capital is £95,000 in £1 shares. The property was valued at £30,000, and the company took it over for £25,000, including a first mortgage bond of £20,000. Plans have been prepared to extend the bedrooms from 18 to 30. The other directors are Mr. N. A. Philip, Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, Mr. M. J. Pretorius, Mr. H. J. Filmer, Mr. J. Antoniadis and Mr. R. O. Stockill.

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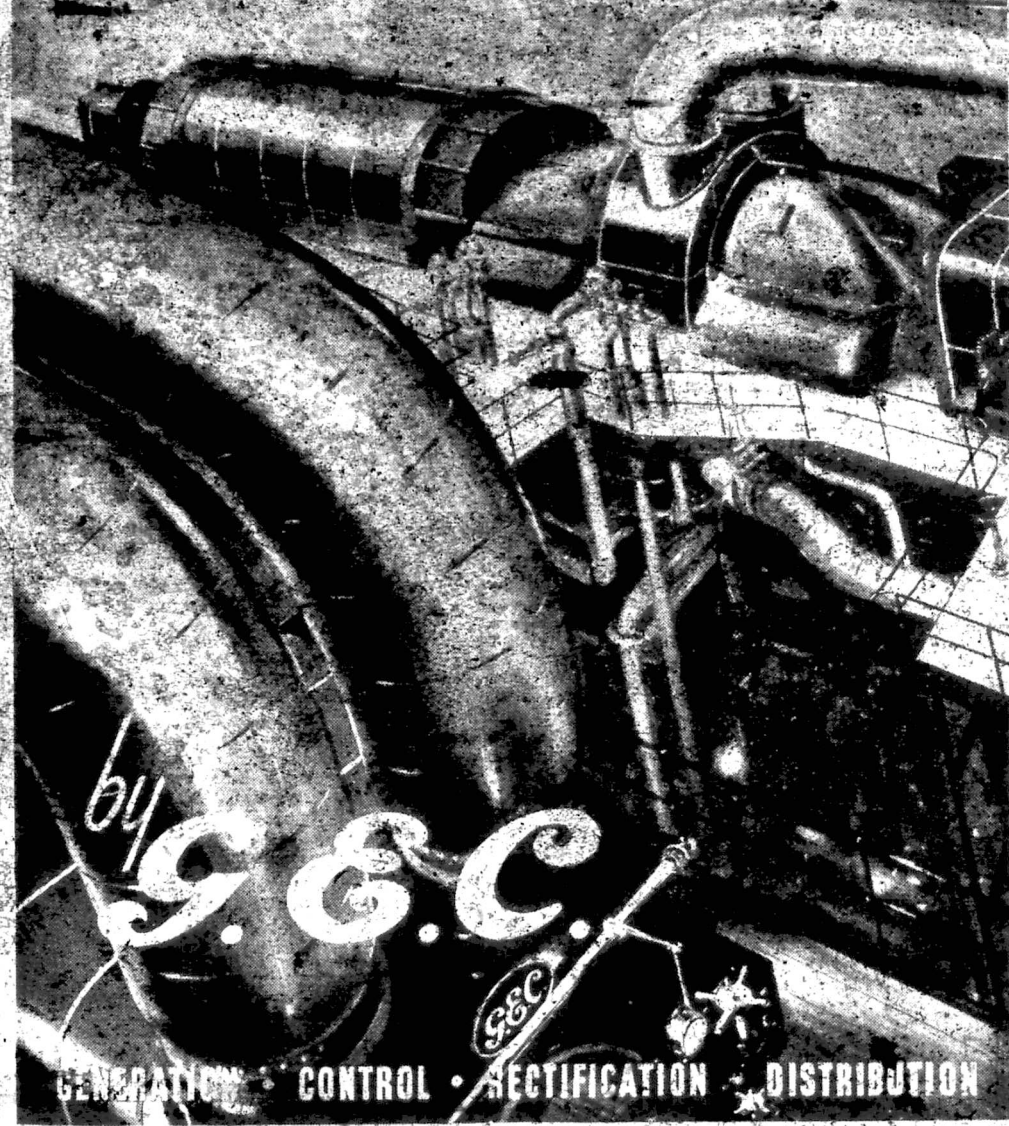
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Development of Higher Education

Colonial University Grants Advisers

THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES has, in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission of the Colonies, appointed a Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee to advise him on matters relating to the expenditure of United Kingdom funds for the development of higher education in the Colonies. On the academic aspects of proposals referred to it, the committee is to be guided by the opinion of the later-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The first task of the committee will be to advise on the apportionment of the £4,500,000 earmarked for higher education out of the £126,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The creation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was announced in March last year, and the secretary of that council Mr. Walter Adams, has been appointed secretary of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, whose members are:

Sir Hector Hamilton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow (Chairman);

Miss Myra Goss, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge;

Lord Hailey;

Sir James Irvine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews;

Sir Walter Moberly, Chairman of the University Grants Committee;

Dr. Keith Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford;

Professor D. Hughes Parry, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London;

Dr. R. E. Priestly, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham;

Mr. D. J. Sloss, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong;

Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and

Mr. B. Williams, of the Finance Department of the Colonial Office.

Southern Rhodesian Liberals

TWO ASPECTS of the policy of the Liberal Party of Southern Rhodesia were dealt with at the recent congress in Bulawayo. Mr. J. H. SMITH, M.P., leader of the party, said that a scheme for a national health service financed by compulsory health insurance had been included in the programme and that all workers in the Colony would pay a flat rate plus further contributions based on incomes; health schemes already in existence would be brought into the plan. Mr. C. A. BOTT, describing royalties on base metals as contrary to the principles of the party, suggested abolition of that source of revenue for royalties, constituted a tax on products, not on profits.

Rains in S. Rhodesia

Food Supplies For Congo

LATEST cabled news about the rains in Southern Rhodesia is much more satisfactory. It is now believed that at least 40,000,000 lb. weight of tobacco will be harvested, and that at least half the maize crop has been saved. Much will depend on continued rain this month.

As a result of the mission led to the Belgian Congo by Mr. Davenport, Minister of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia, that Colony has agreed to do all in its power to aid Southern Rhodesia in its present urgent food needs following the serious drought. There will be an immediate supply of 1,000 tons of maize meal, followed later by approximately the same quantity, and beans, millet and sorghum are to be supplied, mainly from Ruanda, on the understanding that replacement will be made by Rhodesia in case of need after the harvest later in the year. The Congo is meantime to receive asbestos for the manufacture of fibre-cement, considerable supplies of meat from cattle which must be slaughtered immediately owing to lack of grazing, and coal in so far as transport conditions permit.

Of Commercial Concern

THE export of cotton goods from Great Britain is to be cut by 40% during the first three months of this year as a result partly of the fuel crisis and partly of shortage of labour.

Owing to delay in the arrival of hessian, the opening of the cotton buying season in the Eastern, Northern and parts of the Western Provinces of Uganda was postponed from January 13 to January 27.

Railways' newest factory is to produce prefabricated wooden houses which can be erected by one man with a screw-driver and spanner in two days. It is estimated that the houses will last 25 years.

New prices offered by the Board of Trade for East African flax, l.o.b. Mombasa, range from £220 for grade 00 to £110 for grade VIII; tow from £90 for grade 1 to £75 for grade 4; pluckings from £70 to £65; rescutched, from £60 to £50.

Receipts of Rhodesia Railways during November amounted to £561,000 and for the two months ended November 30, 1946, to £1,139,124, compared with £501,076 and £1,017,888 respectively in the corresponding periods of the previous year.

The nominal capital of the 19 new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia last November was £1,888,000—a figure which has only once been exceeded in the Colony's history. Two of the new registrations, both trading companies, contributed between them £1,350,000 of this total.

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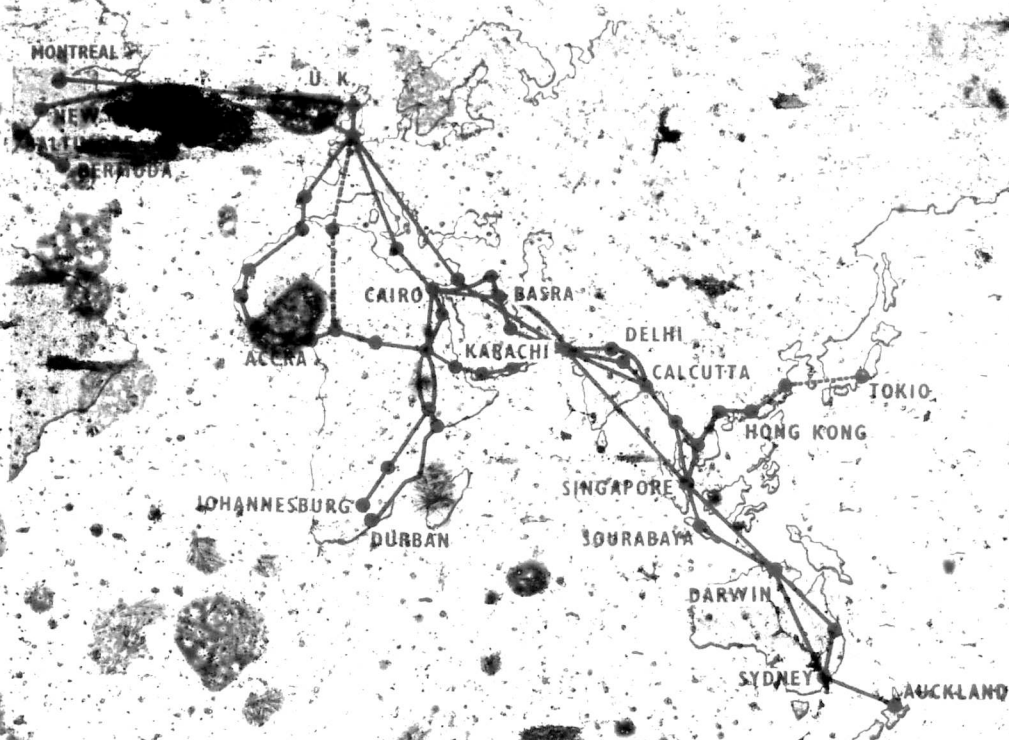
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Letter to the Editor

Charges by Mr. H. B. Spiller

Correspondence of the Lords Chancellor

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, - In your issue of January 16 you refer editorially to the very serious charges contained in my letter to the Prime Minister, of December 11, 1946, and remark that the allegations should either be exposed or seriously investigated.

When Members of Parliament remain silent and allow such unprecedented charges to remain unanswered, it is only the Press to which the public can look for enlightenment and protection. I congratulate you on your public-spirited action, as an unlettered investigation would disclose matters far more serious than those contained in my letter to the Prime Minister, had as they are.

It may interest you to know that I have written to the Lord Chancellor offering to give £250 to any benevolent fund connected with the legal profession if he can induce his three predecessors in office, Lords Simon, Caldecote and Maugham, to sanction the printing and publishing of the complete correspondence which passed between those three gentlemen and myself. This would give the public an opportunity to see that not one of the very many letters I received from those gentlemen as much as hinted that the very serious charges I brought to their notice were anything but strictly accurate.

I should like to make it quite clear that I seek no restitution for myself. Indeed, I have offered in advance that if as a result of an investigation the shareholders of the North Charterland Company were paid for the Naboth's vineyard of which they have been so sadly bereft, any sum which might come to me as a shareholder I should be glad to give to the Exchequer.

Yours faithfully,

H. B. SPILLER.

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German Settlers in Tanganyika

Petition to Trusteeship Council

WHEN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL of the United Nations meets for its first session on March 26 it will have before it petitions from German settlers from Tanganyika.

A telegram from New York to *The Times* states that one such petition

is from a batch of Germans, many of them settlers of many years' standing in Tanganyika, whom the Government of Tanganyika had interned in 1939 in Southern Rhodesia, where, with their wives and children, they still are. They admit that many of them were Nazis, but 'wholly in the sphere of private life.' They urge that deportation to Germany would mean death for the aged and misery for the rest, and ask for an opportunity of emigrating to Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, or South America. Another petition is from a group of Germans who, being regarded as loyal to the Tanganyika Government, were allowed to remain in the Territory during the war, but were interned locally. They, too, do not want to return to Germany.

Archives for Rhodesia

MR. V. W. HILLER, archivist to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who left London last week after spending four months in this country, takes back with him many valuable gifts relating to the early days of British Central Africa.

Among them are personal effects of Cecil Rhodes, presented by the Rhodes Trust; the diaries of F. C. Selous and Frank Johnson; many of the private papers of Sir Starr Jambson; the early records of the Fati Goldfields Company; 17 paintings by Thomas Baines, the artist explorer; and many books, manuscripts, prints and other interesting and valuable items.

Mr. Hiller has proved to be a most successful beggar for good cause. His visit was made in order to engage staff and purchase equipment for the Central African Archives, not to seek the material he has in fact acquired.

The New Colonial Office

THE NEW COLONIAL OFFICE is to cost well over £2,000,000. The Public Offices (Site) Bill, published last week, empowers the Minister of Works to acquire by agreement or compulsorily the site and building of the old Westminster Hospital in Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, as the site for the new building, which will also cover the adjoining area of the former Stationery Office in Princes Street. The cost of the Westminster Hospital site is estimated at £300,000 and that of the new offices at some £1,850,000.

East African Groundnut Scheme

(Continued from page 705)

sufficient trucks and locomotives to ensure that this vast job went ahead.

Sir JOHN BARLOW welcomed the scheme as showing great vision and imagination, but regretted that there were not far more detailed estimates in the White Paper, he asked what stores, factories, houses, schools and hospitals would be required.

Mr. BALDWIN hoped that Natives would be properly housed and that schools and hospitals would be provided.

In her reply DR. SUMMERSKAL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry, said that the scheme was flexible and that reports would be issued every six months. I understand she continued that we propose to sow in the autumn and harvest in the spring. The first harvest will be in 1948 and the crop is estimated to be 50,000 tons. In 1950 to 1951 we hope to get 600,000 tons and later 800,000 tons. So far as the cost of production is concerned, it will cost 214 s. 6d. per ton, while to-day's price of groundnuts is 132; this margin of £17 applied to 600,000 tons will mean a saving to this country of £10,000,000.

The hon. Member for South Cardiff (Mr. Callaghan) asked about rolling stock. We are beginning in the central provinces, where railway facilities already exist. We are considering priorities while negotiations are going on, and we are importing rolling stock from Iraq, where there is a surplus at present.

programme (in this connexion attention is directed to the point on the possible use of temporary or semi-permanent buildings).

(b) Provision both for D.A.M.A. and for the general Colony budget of a contingency reserve fund from which recurrent commitments can be met in part or in whole during a period of emergency.

The Committee has regards the D.A.M.A. estimates. It is possible to receive for non-recurrent expenditure obtained on contract terms even though such expenditure may eventually be absorbed into the general establishment of the Colony.

The Committee further recommends that it should be considered about each project which involves consequential recurrent expenditure before any capital expenditure is incurred.

Archdeacon Beecher asked that the Authority should give their consideration to the possibility of drastic reduction in building standards and of much more extensive use of temporary and semi-permanent buildings, in this latter connexion he stressed the following points:

(a) Certain schemes are of an avowedly experimental nature and the heavy capital outlay on permanent buildings of a high and costly standard might not in the light of experience be found to be justified.

(b) Delay may be occasioned in the inception of certain schemes, which are dependent, for example, on the provision of trained teachers or agricultural instructors, if there is too there, almost certainly, will be initial delay in the erection of permanent buildings by the P.W.D. or private contractors.

(c) Local African communities would be able to cooperate in the early inception of certain projects affecting their welfare.

The other members of the Committee support this request.

Arriving out of the discussion on the estimate of the Information Office, the Committee recommends that six new posts of African liaison officers should be created. In its view, it would be of considerable value if very carefully selected Africans could be engaged in order to assist in the public relations aspect of the work of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, particularly in relation to land utilization.

Explaining to the African

Such officers would work in very close contact with the Information Officer or whatever organization may take its place; but the main object of their appointment would be to explain the aims and objects of the Development and Reconstruction programme in the African areas so that they may be fully understood.

The committee considers that some major changes are necessary in the present organization and procedure for the reconditioning of African areas and African settlement.

Mr. Cooke wishes the following expression of opinion to be recorded.

Having been, as a member of the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board, in close contact with the various schemes for settlement, I am strongly opposed to the continuation of the Makueni project since its costs would seem to be out of all proportion to the results likely to be obtained. Before further expenditure is incurred there should be a properly co-ordinated plan prepared, and this, in my opinion, will necessitate a complete overhaul of the Department of the Member for Agriculture so far as that Department is concerned with African settlement. I feel further that until a properly co-ordinated plan is prepared, it is useless to preach to the African the value of measures against soil erosion and the benefits of land reclamation without a vigorous, determined and immediate follow-up. Indeed, I consider that more harm than good is done by propaganda and by the expression of intentions which are not put into effect.

Archdeacon Beecher is of opinion that a new approach must be made to African settlement and land utilization; the present policy is such that it has neither inspired the confidence of the African community nor produced results commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. The continuance of "famine relief" in certain areas and our present failure to demonstrate the possibility of social security in terms other than land, coupled with this African lack of confidence, create the gravest situation which this country has been called upon to face.

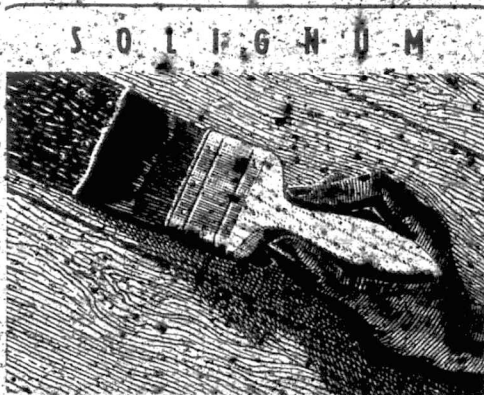
He suggests the immediate appointment of an Agrarian Commissioner, with extensive powers and direct access to the Governor, on a three- to five-year term of appointment; the type of man he has in mind is a man of long Colonial and/or Dominion experience who would at once command the respect and confidence of the African people, and inspire the officers of Government charged with the carrying out of the policy which he prescribes. Mr. Cooke agrees with this opinion.

Wigglesworth Scholarships

MR. ALBERT WIGGLESWORTH has offered to provide 44,000 for an annual scholarship of the value of £100 and tenable for four years to be provided during each of the 10 years from 1947 to 1956. The candidates to be selected from the daughters of non-officials of British Nationality and descent who have been resident in Tanganyika for five years or more. The scholarships will be for secondary education in boarding schools in Great Britain, and the girls must be between 11 and 14 years of age on January 1 of the year in which the scholarship becomes available. Applications for the grant available for the school term beginning in September must reach the Director of Education in Dar es Salaam not later than April 30 next. Candidates are to be selected by examination or otherwise at the entire discretion of a committee consisting of the Director of Education in Tanganyika, the President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and a partner in the accountancy firm of Legg, Strachan and Company.

"Warwick Castle" Rejoins Fleet

THE R.M.C.V. WARWICK CASTLE, of 17,383 gross tons, formerly the PRETORIA CASTLE, to-day re-enters the mail service of the Union-Castle Company, being the second ship of the line to return to normal service since the war. She was requisitioned in September, 1939, and served first as an armed merchant cruiser and later as an aircraft-carrier. The third vessel to bear the name WARWICK CASTLE, she will be employed in the mail service to and from South Africa and the two new 28,000-ton vessels under building in Belfast come into service, (one of which will be named PRETORIA CASTLE). The WARWICK will then revert to the intermediate service with the DURBAN CASTLE. Passenger accommodation has been restored to the high pre-war standard; 205 can be carried in the first-class and 335 in the tourist class.



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Grave Situation in Kenya Agrarian Commissioner Needed

THE ULTIMATE EFFECT on the recurrent expenditure of the Government of the adoption of the recommendations of the Development Committee will be offset by consequential increases in revenue estimated at £18,000 annually at the end of the 10-year period, writes the Standing Finance Committee of Kenya in reporting on the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

Even if there were no development plan, the Committee stresses, increases in recurrent expenditure in the ordinary estimates of the Colony on account of expanding services would inevitably occur, and it is to the advantage of the country that such expenditure should be carefully controlled and co-ordinated within the framework of a comprehensive development plan, instead of being allowed to occur in a haphazard manner.

£15,000,000 Over Ten Years Insufficient

The report (which is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s.) proceeds:

Archdeacon Beecher is not of the opinion that a development and reconstruction programme with an upper financial provision of the order of £15,000,000 over the 10-year period can achieve the goals of the Development Committee. He urges that consideration again be given to the possibility of a considerable multiplication of that financial provision in order to meet what he considers to be essential basic development and reconstruction on the scale demanded. For

example, re-examination of the education proposals may well indicate the necessity for an essential programme with capital and recurrent provision considerably in excess of the figure of £2,434,947 at present suggested.

In his opinion, whatever the upper limit of financial provision, the following remarks apply, indeed, the smaller the gross sum spent on development and reconstruction, the less likely is the country to be in a position to meet consequential recurrent expenditure.

In Spite of Depression

The financial future of the country in the immediate post-war years is very uncertain, and it seems desirable to devise means whereby the development programme, both in respect of capital expenditure and consequential recurrent expenditure, is able to proceed even in spite of grave depression. For this purpose it is essential, in his opinion, that:

(a) The D.A.R.A. system of accounting should embrace capital and consequential recurrent expenditure in one working system, so that it is able to carry over any likely period of depression.

(b) The Colony should make the maximum annual contribution consistent with the maximum taxation contribution which each community can, in relation to the prevailing national income, provide.

(c) The capital works undertaken by D.A.R.A. in any particular year should be adjusted in such a way that the consequential recurrent expenditure thereby incurred, together with recurrent commitments already existing, do not exceed by more than a prescribed percentage the average of the three previous years' contributions referred to in (b).

(d) The object finally in view is that the contribution from revenue to D.A.R.A. in the 10th year should roughly correspond to the liability in terms of net recurrent expenditure arising out of the development and reconstruction programme.

It is recognized that the adoption of the policy outlined above would involve:

(a) Overhaul and possible recasting of the development

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Personals—(continued)

Mr. ANTHONY CONTOMICHALOS, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Contomichalos, and Mrs. KATHERINE WAGO, elder daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Horlick, are to be married in London next month.

Mr. MARTIN [REDACTED] resigned the appointment of manager for Reuter to become associate editor of the Press Association, but has his headquarters in Cairo since 1941, and visited East Africa several years ago. The vacancy in Cairo is filled by Mr. HAIG NICHOLSON, who has also visited East Africa.

Rhodesia Delegation For Empire Trade Talks

TWO CABINET MINISTERS, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, and Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Commerce and Industries, lead Southern Rhodesia's delegation to the Empire trade talks which opened in London on Tuesday in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment to be held in Geneva next month.

The other members of the delegation are Mr. S. A. Rowe, secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industries; Mr. F. R. B. Hinde, under-secretary for Agriculture; Mr. W. Margolis, of the staff of the Industrial Development Commission; Mr. A. Lloyd, of the Department of Customs and Excise; Mr. N. F. Townley, of the Department of Commerce and Industries, who is secretary to the delegation; and Mr. J. Ward, assistant secretary in the office of the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. R. D. Palmer, Chairman of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, accompanies the delegation as an adviser, and Captain I. H. Morten, Rhodesian Tobacco representative in London, will also be available for consultation.

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Obituary

Sir Halford Mackinder First Ascent of Mount Kenya

THE RT. HON. SIR HALFORD JOHN MACKINDER, P.C., who died at his home in Dorset last Thursday at the age of 86, was one of the first men to climb Mount Kenya, his companions being the late Cambell Hausburg and two Swiss mountaineers. They gained the summit of the peak Batian (17,040 ft.), and it was not until 1909, 10 years later, that the feat was repeated.

Sir Halford, probably the greatest geographer of his day, held appointments at the Universities of Oxford, Reading and London, and then became Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. From 1910 to 1922 he sat in the House of Commons as a Unionist, and in 1925 he became Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee. He presided over the Imperial Shipping Committee from its formation in 1920 until 1945.

COLONEL REGINALD STREILEY MORESBY WHITE, whose death in Nairobi at the age of 54, is reported, became Commandant of the Ceylon Defence Force at the outbreak of the recent war.

MR. J. R. FARLEY, a director of Messrs. John L. Riddoch, Ltd., who first went to Kenya in 1910, has died in Kitumu at the age of 54. Mr. Farley had for many years a motor business in Jinja. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

MAJOR M. A. MONTGOMERIE, for the past nine years a reconditioning officer in the Machakos district of Kenya, has died in the Colony. He had spent most of his life in Kenya and in the 1914-18 war commanded a battalion of the King's African Rifles.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH KEPPEL BETHUNE, K.B.E., who is reported to have died in Nairobi at the age of 64, commanded the 66th Division in the last year of the 1914-18 war, was then for four years Military Attaché in Washington, and held commands in India and Assam between 1928 and 1934.

MR. GERALD SPENCER, father of Captain Ted Spencer, the well-known Rhodesian pilot who was killed recently when his plane crashed at Crofton, died at Victoria Falls a week before his son's tragic death. A stage comedian in his young days, Mr. Spencer went to South Africa in 1902 to manufacture furniture and settled at the Victoria Falls in 1932.

PROFESSOR ROBERT NEWSTEAD, who has died at the age of 87, went to Nyasaland 36 years ago to study the relationship of tsetse flies to sleeping sickness. Although he had never been to a university, he became a lecturer, and later a professor, at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Yet his school days had ended at the age of 10, and thereafter he was self-taught.

MR. G. GORDON-BROWN, who was for many years co-editor with his brother, Mr. A. Gordon Brown, of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company's "South and East African Year Book and Guide," has died in Cape Town, aged 80. He retired from the editorship in 1939, three years after the death of his brother. His son, Mr. Alfred Gordon-Brown, succeeded him as editor.

MRS. FRANCES MARY SWANSON, who has died suddenly in Chandler's Ford, Hants, at the age of 76, was the wife of Commander C. R. Swanson, R.N.R. Trained as a nurse at St. George's Hospital, London, she afterwards served on the nursing staffs in Bulawayo and Livingstone, until she married "Skipper" Swanson in 1909. Their daughter, Mary Ward, who has just been released after more than six years' service as a second officer in the W.R.N.S., was one of the first European children to be born in Northern Rhodesia.

PERSONALIA

MISS DAME JULIAN GRANT, widow of Sir Otto Beit, 1601, Brompton Road, London, W. 14, is the first woman to be appointed Chief Justice of Kenya, as announced last week.

MRS. M. J. B. BURNETT, of URBANA, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Uganda.

LORD ASTRICHAM has had to cancel his engagements for the next 10 days owing to sciatica.

BRIGADIER J. M. BENOY, formerly Chief Administrator in Eritrea, has just retired with the rank of major-general.

SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH was 48 last Monday. SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL had celebrated his 67th birthday on Sunday.

LORD MESTON, who served for some years in the Sudan, and MISS DIANA MARY CAME DOLL have announced their engagement.

MR. B. SANDERSON has been elected to the board of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. J. Macmillan.

A daughter to MR. and MRS. R. E. CALDICOTT and a son to MR. and MRS. R. SMITH are the first two European babies to be born in Juba, Sudan.

MR. EDMUND WATSON arrived in Kenya on Monday to begin a business tour of the East and Central African territories for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MR. W. M. CUMMINGTON, of Bay House, Weston, Orpington, is the new Sheriff for Rutland, and LIEUT. COLONEL G. A. PINNEY of Horn Park, Beaminstor, for Dorset.

MR. DONALD L. WERE HODGE, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. V. Hodge, of Nakuru, and MISS WENDY CURRY, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, have announced their engagement.

MR. J. C. BARNES, whose appointment to the Tanganyika Administration was announced on January 16, has been transferred at his own request to the Kenyan Civil Service.

MR. WALTER OSBORNE STEVENSON, one of the deputy chairmen of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), and also a Vice-Chairman of the parent institution, has been elected one of the two deputy chairmen of Barclays Bank.

MR. DAVID GEORGE JELLY, youngest son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Jelly, of Oxford, and MISS FRANCES MARIE COULDRAY, elder daughter of the late Commander and Mrs. F. J. Couldrey, of Njoro, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. P. L. SHINNE, who recently left the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of which he was assistant keeper, to take up the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Archeology in the Sudan, holds an honours degree in Oriental languages and served during the war with the R.A.F. and the Intelligence Corps.

MR. R. C. MAYALL, Sudan Agent in London, has returned to duty after his recent illness and MR. C. G. DAVIES has been appointed Deputy Agent in place of MR. W. N. ALLAN, who will now take all his time to the post of irrigation consultant.

Acting appointments made in Kenya include MR. C. H. THORNLEY, Deputy Chief Secretary; MR. N. F. S. ANDREWS, Administrative Secretary; MR. E. J. FRY, Deputy Financial Secretary, and MR. W. PATER, Assistant Financial Secretary.

MR. WILLIAM DUDLEY WEST FYNN, third son of the late Sir Percy Fynn and of Lady Fynn, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS SUSANNAH ANNE WELCH, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Welch, of the same city, have announced their engagement.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, who for part of the war years served as Southern Rhodesia Liaison Officer in East Africa Command, has been appointed acting colonel of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian Regiment. COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN holds the same office in the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. R. FYLER, who served with the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the King's African Rifles and on the staff during the war, recently won the B.A.O.R. squash championship and the Belgian international championships for 1947. He won the Lixford squash cup in Kenya in 1939 and 1940.

MR. A. L. CLACK has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary in the Sudan to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. J. W. CUMMINGS and MR. D. FURZE, lately Auditor-General, has become chief accountant to the Sudan Railways. The new Auditor-General is MR. I. W. DOUGLAS.

The engagement is announced between DR. MICHAEL J. GIBSON, M.B., M.R.C.P., only son of Lieut. Colonel K. Gibson, of Gilgil, Kenya, and Mrs. Gibson, of Chester Row, London, S.W.1, and MISS SARAH JOSEPHINE WELLS, younger daughter of Sir Richard Wells, Bt., and Lady Wells, of Felmersham Grange, Bedfordshire.

MR. GORDON KENNINGTON, a tobacco planter from Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, recently shot in the Petauke district an elephant with tusks of 129 and 124 1/2 lb., which are thought to be a record for Northern Rhodesia and possibly for Central Africa. The tusks are 8 feet 4 inches long and the maximum circumferences are 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 inches.

MR. A. H. KNIPPLER has been elected President of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, in succession to MR. E. D. MELHUSH. MR. G. V. BRIMBRIDGE, the honorary secretary, is Permanent Vice-President, and the other Vice-Presidents are Messrs. E. J. BEEF, A. M. DAVIES, E. I. GLEDHILL, E. L. PEET, A. M. GOLDBAWK, and J. D. MELHUSH. The hon. treasurer is MR. N. T. TAENN.

MR. JUSTICE D. EDWARDS, recently appointed Chief Justice of Uganda, was formerly a puisne judge in the Supreme Court of Palestine. Born in 1892, the son of an Aberdeen solicitor, he graduated at St. Andrew's University and was called to the Scottish Bar. In the 1914-18 war he served in West Africa as German East Africa, and, entering the Colonial Service in 1921, held appointments in Kenya before being transferred to Palestine.

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TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. remarked Bulk purchase by the Government does not mean, were it not for the Government's intervention, the food would be hoarded in Great Britain for the dissemination of public knowledge. —Lord Layton.

The first fruits of the planned state are trickery, evasion and dishonesty. —Lady Rhonda, editor of *Time and Tide*.

The British food ration is now 200 calories less than it was last winter. —Mr. Fitzgerald, of the International Food Council in Washington.

We should build our electricity generating stations close to the windheads. Why transport coal by sea and rail to feed the grid when it could be fed at source? —Mr. J. A. Moss.

I left Russia with a deep affection for her people, but with high scepticism about the possibility of American collaboration with her leaders. —General John H. Deane.

Colossal and overweening conceit is the first thing about our National Socialist Government, and its next most notable attribute is inefficiency. —General Guy P. Dawkins.

After December 31 next no religious premises, except with the agreement of the church authorities concerned, will be held for civic restaurant purposes by requisition. —Lord Henderson.

Wembley Stadium announces a net profit of £249,177 after payment of taxation of £443,500. Deferred shareholders are receiving a dividend of 125% and preference shareholders 25.82%. —*Newspaper Chronicle*.

Man cannot live by bread alone. The trouble about a man-centred social order is that it cannot long remain man-centred: it becomes depraved, sub-human and satanic. —The Bishop of Southwark.

Atomic energy will bring us vast new prosperity for Great Britain if we give full support to our scientists and do not confine research to the plodding pace of a Government Department. —Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

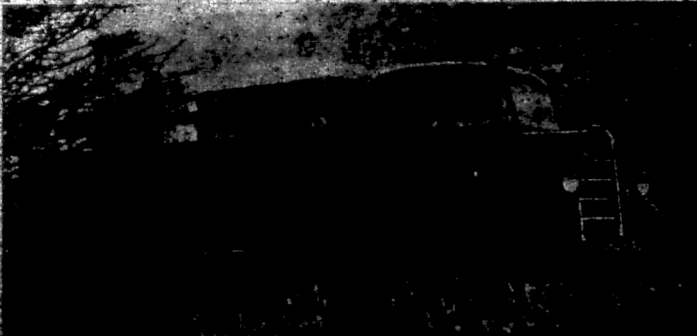
In Belgium and the U.S.A goods are pouring from the factories at 70% above the pre-war rate. That makes nonsense of the Socialist boast that transition from war to peace has been carried through in Great Britain with unequalled efficiency. —*Sunday Express*.

The Government policy is to switch production as rapidly as the cereals position permits from the production of crops for direct human consumption to the production of livestock and livestock products, especially pigs and poultry. —Mr. F. Williams, Minister of Agriculture.

The spectacle of our Communists standing guard over the pigs and shutting out foreign labour while carrying aloft on their banners the slogan "Workers of the World, Unite!" would make excellent material for a cartoon on our working-class blimps. —Mr. E. M. Smith.

In 1939 the output per wage-earner per annum of saleable coal was 301.9 tons; in 1940, 299.4 tons; in 1941, 295.8; in 1942, 287.1. In that year Government control was instituted (in order, as it was said, to increase the output of coal), but the output dropped in the first year of control (1943) to 274.8 tons per wage-earner. In 1944 the output dropped still further to 259.2 tons; and in 1945 to 246.2 tons. This loss of 50 tons per man since Government control was instituted more than accounts for the whole of our present deficit. Every time the miners' wages have been raised their output has gone down. —Lord Selborne.

	1½ ton
	10 ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton
	1½ ton



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Nairobi
Sole and services throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Entebbe, Addis Ababa, Tanganyika, Abaya, Arusha.

Dignity and Government.— "It is in the handling of human relations and organization of the standards of the best firms in this country were the standards of all, we should be within a reasonable distance of having a high quality of life."—City Councillor. "Co-operation, business and technical organization. It is much more than either passive acquiescence by a fabric of individuals in regulations issued by an authoritarian Government or sporadic demands on the Government from single interests. Is the Government ready to play its part in such a two-way effort? Are the employers and trade unions organized and willing to get into gear with Government for a great co-operative drive? We must press the first question on the Government and the second on industrial management."—Historically speaking, says an American writer (Elton Mayo, in "The Social Problem of an Industrial Civilization"), "the great democracies represent a quest for wisdom in control rather than authority, an attempt to set the locus of decision in any difficulty approximately where the situation demands that it be placed"; he goes on to say that "effective co-operation is the problem we face in the middle period of the twentieth century." These statements go to the root of the matter. Unless we can devise an effective technique for the devolution of authority and co-operation within and between a series of groups right down the scale, we shall have re-creative crises, swarms of officials, friction, a succession of shocks like the recent coal crisis, and complete failure to attain our economic objectives."—Sir George Schuster, M.P., in a letter to *The Times*.

Appalling Shock.—"Nothing but an early and profound change in the attitude of the British people toward the problem of national survival can prevent the present crisis from becoming a steady slide into conditions of poverty unknown in the Western world in modern times. This is a strong statement; but it is the conclusion one is forced to reach after a careful probing into conditions in the Midlands industrial region, where the success or failure of the effort to pull the country out of its present plight will ultimately be determined. The conditions of Britain's provincial cities and factories comes as an appalling shock to any American observer—not in comparison with the best in the United States but in comparison with the average on the continent of Europe, with no damage being discounted on either side of the comparison."—Mr. W. L. Hoffmann, London correspondent of the *New York Times*.

BACKGROUND

Inspired Leadership.— Leadership alone can penetrate between the economic symptoms of our state to the moral pathology within. The material crisis and the moral crisis meet in a crisis in leadership. It is for leadership that the country cries out to-day, and cries in wait, for a voice is heard to echo that of Mr. Churchill in 1940: "I offer you nothing but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We are still conducting a phoney war against the economic enemy, a leaderless, procrastinating campaign of big talk and little action. The call is for more work, less play, more saving, renewed austerity. Morally, the people of this country cannot thrive without a return to self-reliance. Materially, they cannot work much harder without more food and warmth. This is a plain physiological and psychological fact. Not coal, but steel, is economic Priority No. 1. The Government's path of duty is laid hard, for it involves nothing less than scuttling its own partisan propaganda of the past. For generations the Socialist Party and the trade unions have been implanting in the mind of the worker the Big Lie—the lie that the interests of employer and employee are hostile and opposed, and that less work for more pay is a proper and feasible object of labour policy. To-day the Government's duty is to preach and practise the contrary doctrine—that only co-operation among all the partners in industry and commerce can pull us out of the economic mire, that only harder work can raise more pay, and only a debased standard of life result from seeking shorter hours without increased output. To restore hard work and thrift to their rightful place of public honour is a moral as well as an economic problem. The idea of the dependence of the individual on the State, which means on the efforts of others, is gawing alike at the moral and economic fibre of the nation. True national leadership should once more make personal dignity and responsibility the key of economic life, as it is of the soul's salvation. Effort and initiative should have their full reward, and the dominating aim of social and economic policy be freedom—freedom from frustration, freedom from restraints not essential for the recognized common welfare, freedom from the oppression of the economic State, which weighs so heavily and increasingly upon personal energy and enterprise."—*Sunday Times*.

The Country's Future.— "The future of this nation will be built upon the character of its people and upon nothing else."—Twenty-one civilizations have since been founded, and sunk into sordid decay. Not one died for any economic reason. All died for moral reasons. A Gallup Poll of officer cadets recently showed that one-third did not believe in any moral standards at all; another third said that man was animal and nothing more. Nearly half of the men of 18 and 19 are joining the Royal Navy and only the opening words of the Lord's Prayer. Only one in six knows what Christmas Day means. Only 72% know who Christ was. Only 45% have any idea about Easter. "I am all for better conditions of work, better chances in life, better homes, better wages, but I am dead against the mad illusion that human life can be cleaned and dignified and smothered by those things alone. Human life has deeper roots. Its mysterious hunger is for 'other food.' Its peace must come in quite another way."—The Rev. W. H. Elliott, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

Abstract and Concrete.—"The trouble about White Papers and other hoary Government publications is that they use the abstract language which is the shibboleth of Whitchall—long and the use of talking to a working man about a 'constructive and flexible approach to the problem of production.' Tell the coal-hewer that he ought to fill one more hutch to-day than he did yesterday. Do not talk about inflationary tendencies and the wage structure of the versed miner, but if his wages go up the cost of coal must go up too, and if coal costs more everything he buys with his wages will also cost more, so that bigger wages will not do him any real good."—Lord Maennellan.

Profiteering.—"The Argentine Government recently sold half a million tons of wheat to Great Britain at 450 pesos a ton, about £34, though Argentine farmers were paid only £14 a ton for sales up to 300 tons and £14 a ton on larger quantities. The price, about 16s a bushel, represents the highest on record for wheat in the European market."—*Wall Street Journal*.

"The elimination of a year's supply of new recruits to industry by the raising of the school-leaving age is in all our circumstances a flagrantly foolish aggravation of a widespread maldistribution of the nation's man-power."—Sir Hubert Henderson, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

Parliament

**New Proposals for East Africa
African Resettlement in Kenya**

THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. CREECH JONES, in the House of Commons last week made a statement by Mr. T. REID:

Proposals for an improved scheme of inter-territorial coordination in East Africa were issued as a basis for public discussion at the end of 1945 in a non-Parliamentary Paper Colonial No. 191. Wide consultation subsequently took place in the East African territories. It was fortunate enough during my visit to East Africa last year to have the opportunity of discussing the proposals with members of all communities in each of the territories. Recently the Governors of the three territories have, on my instructions, held consultations with non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and following these consultations modified proposals are to-day being issued as a basis for further discussion and debate in the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The modified proposals, which should be regarded as replacing the proposals for reorganization contained in paragraphs 42-37 of Colonial 491, are contained in a paper of which copies are being placed in the library of the House, and I hope that, following the debate in the Legislative Council, it will be possible to take steps to bring the new inter-territorial scheme into effect in order to meet the pressing need for establishing a constitutional framework for the efficient administration of the inter-territorial services and for associating representatives of the public with the work of these services.

Resignations from African Settlement Board

MR. WILKES asked what progress had been made with African resettlement in Kenya; and for what reasons Mr. E. Mathu, Mr. S. V. Cooke and Archdeacon Beecher had recently resigned from the Commission on African Resettlement.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Archdeacon Beecher has not resigned from the African Settlement Board. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Mathu have resigned, I understand, because they consider progress so far made inadequate. Mr. Mathu has also expressed the view that the terms of reference of the Board are too restricted.

"Both the Government of Kenya and myself wish that it had been possible to make more rapid progress on African settlement and resettlement schemes during the past 12 months, and we are determined to press forward with that work. But the preparation of settlement areas is a difficult and complex business, depending on surveys and investigations which unavoidably take time to complete. The machinery for dealing with the matter is being strengthened, and measures to be taken will include the appointment of six Africans to an advisory board which will assist the Commissioner for African Resettlement. I am sending the hon. Member a copy of a report on the work so far carried out.

MR. BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware of the result of his recent visit? Great steps are being taken for the resettlement of these Africans, and he is also aware that the African is not trained to use the land properly before he is settled in vast spaces of Africa, will the desert be tamed?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, Sir, I think that is perfectly true, and we are anxious to speed up development."

SIR RONALD ROSS: "Are the officers who served overseas given any priority in this matter?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "This is really concerned with resettlement in the tribal lands, and that calls for community action, although we are trying to put the askari in a favourable position."

MR. SKINNER asked in which British Colonies in Africa there were information departments; which of them produced or sponsored journals or newspapers; what were the other functions of the departments; and whether the Minister would make copies of their publications available to Members.

MR. CREECH JONES: "There are Government information departments in all the African territories. They issue regular bulletins of news and feature material either in English or local vernaculars or both, either printed or by illustrated, and in certain cases illustrated.

The functions of the information departments vary in emphasis from territory to territory, but in general are to assist in explaining Government policy and plans to the public, to give technical assistance if required in departmental cam-

paigns of instruction, to provide information about the territory for publicity use elsewhere, and to provide the public in the territory with information about developments in the United Kingdom. I am asking the Government concerned whether they can provide copies of important information department publications published in English to people that these can be made available to Members.

MR. SOMERSEN asked if the Minister would secure and publish evidence in support of the Kenya Attorney-General's Commission in Legislative Council that systematic underground infiltration took place during the recent strike at Mombasa. MR. CREECH JONES: "From the evidence I have seen I am satisfied that infiltration was pursued in the case of many workers out of sympathy with the strikers during the Mombasa strike. I see no need to publish the evidence."

MR. SOMERSEN: "Will not the Secretary of State at least make this available to the House by leaving a copy in the library?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am not prepared to acquiesce in the hon. Member with the facts."

Gilgit Mutiny

MR. PURTIN asked if the Secretary of State for War would make a further statement with regard to the riot and shooting of African Native troops on January 3 in Gilgit, Kenya.

MR. J. SHEPPARD: "The trial of the 14 ringleaders was due to take place this month but my hon. friend has not yet received details. The 24 soldiers who opened fire have been released from arrest. They had in fact been released at the time of my hon. friend's previous answer but owing to a corrupt passage in the camp he was under the impression that they were still under arrest."

MR. DOUGLAS-PAEKER asked whether, with a view to improving the material standards of the indigenous races, the creation of the Colonial Research Council would be suggested to stimulating the production of fish by increasing the fertility of the lakes and rivers in the African Colonies by artificial measures, and whether those who would be paid to the results of experiments carried out in Scotland, Canada and elsewhere.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The matter falls within the terms of reference of the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee, on whose recommendation a free grant of £145,000 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment of a regional fisheries research station in Lake Victoria. The director of the station is now engaged in his establishment and he and the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee are fully aware of the experimental work on the fertilization of waters for the production of fish. This method will be adopted if found suitable in East Africa and elsewhere in the Colonies."

Prospecting Licences in Northern Rhodesia

MR. DOUGLAS-PAEKER asked what authority or agreement controlled the issue of licences in Northern Rhodesia for prospecting for precious stones; how many applications had been made in the years 1944, 1945 and 1946; and how many had been granted.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The British South Africa Company, which owns the mineral rights, controls the issue of licences to prospect for all precious stones. Exclusive prospecting rights in certain areas for diamonds were granted by the company in 1892 to the De Beers Corporation, and the validity of the agreement under which the grant was made was upheld by the Privy Council in December, 1911. One application was made to the company in 1945 for permission to prospect for diamonds, but it was refused in view of the agreement with De Beers. No other applications were received in 1944, 1945, and 1946."

MR. BALDWIN asked how long had elapsed since a request was received from the Government of the Seychelles for an amending Order in Council to enable the elective principle to be introduced into the legislature, the reason for the delay, and when the proposed Order would be enacted.

MR. CREECH JONES: "At the end of 1946 the Governor was authorized to announce that steps would be taken in due course to amend the constitutional instruments to introduce the elective principle in respect of up to three non-official members of the legislature. I greatly regret the delay; but it was unavoidable because of the need for extensive amendments to the instruments and the heavy volume of constitutional work now falling upon the Colonial Office. The detailed proposals are now ready and are about to be dispatched to the Seychelles. The date when the new constitution will be brought into force will depend on the course and results of local elections."

MR. EAST asked if the Government of the Seychelles for a bill in the House of Commons.

MR. JAMES: "I have not been given the details of the bill, but it is understood that it is needed to amend the constitution."

West Coast Port for the Rhodesias

Arguments in Favour of Cunene

THE PARLIAMENTS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA resolved in 1931 that immediate steps be taken to put forward a railway scheme to a corridor and unrestricted outlet to the sea.

Under the title "West Coast Port," MR. HARRY LEVIN said recently in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.:

"In 1931 the Jeffares reconnaissance survey, carried out on behalf of the Southern Rhodesian Government, found it technically a practical proposition to construct a railway that would link Rhodesia with Walvis Bay. Popular opinion in Rhodesia has now alighted on an alternative spot at the mouth of the River Cunene.

"The river, running down from the heart of Angola for over 500 miles, forms for more than 150 miles part of the boundary between South-West Africa and Angola. One of the three perennial rivers of South-West, it descends sharply at various stages of its course, and forms two fine waterfalls, at Rua Cana and Moite-negro. Much of its course lies in a gorge, and it comes out into the Atlantic flowing broadly and strongly. To the layman there seems no obvious barrier to the building of a harbour there.

Fantastic Desolation

"Cunene mouth is in the Kaokoveld region of South-West, one of its Native reserves. A Member of the Union Parliament, a farmer, who was with the Union Kalahari Expedition led by Senator Conroy in 1945, described it as containing the finest cattle country he had seen in his life. But near the river mouth you get the start of the Namib, that fantastic desolation that stretches all the way down the South-West coast to the Union frontier, for a width of 50 to 90 miles. It is even wilder further south, below Cape Cross, where rain seldom falls. At Cunene the earth is red, and so are the bald mountains that seem to lean apart to let the river have its course.

"From Matsi, the spot on the Rhodesia Railways about 30 miles north of Wankie from where the Jeffares survey started in 1931, it is about 1,000 miles as the crow flies to Cunene mouth. The Union Government report of the Conroy Kalahari Expedition describes a large part of the country through which a railway from Rhodesia to Cunene would travel. From Livingstone it would presumably pass through the Caprivi Strip, that wedge of South-West Africa which Britain ceded to Germany in exchange for concessions elsewhere. Caprivi, Bismarck's successor, wanted it precisely to provide a barrier against possible British expansion westward or north-westward. Now it may provide the very channel that a British territory needs to secure an outlet to the west.

"Through the Caprivi Strip to Rundu, on the edge of the eight million acre Okavanga Native Reserve, the country is covered with dense natural forests. Large rivers cut their way through it, and a member of the Conroy expedition speaks of the possibility of developing waterways. One of these rivers is the mighty Okavanga. Another is the Chobe, which is one of the main features of Mr. W. C. Ker's recently announced scheme for developing river transport in Rhodesia and Barotseland.

"South of the Okavanga Reserve lies the Grootfontein district, where Europeans have farms and ranches on some of the best land in South-West. The Germans built a railhead here, and another at the copper-mining area of Tsumeb to the north-west. The lines meet at Otavi and continue to Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

"If a Rhodesia-Cunene line were constructed, and this part of South-West were to develop as it should,

a feeder line might in due course be constructed to join up this line with the Cunene route. This would give Rhodesia access not only to Cunene mouth but also to Walvis Bay; and it would give the Grootfontein district and the upper central part of South-West generally an alternative outlet at Cunene.

"Continuing westward, a projected railway line to Cunene would pass through some of the ten and a half million acres of the Ovamboland Native Reserve. From Ovamboland the line would run into the Kaokoveld and so to the mouth of the Cunene. On that long route from Rhodesia it would pass through rich, fertile stretches crying out to be developed, and through plenty more where the train would have to plod hard to keep up its spirits.

Jeffares Survey

"The line of the other proposed route, to Walvis Bay, is better known thanks to the Jeffares survey. Traveling south-west about 600 miles through the Namib and part of Bechuanaland, it would join up with the existing South-West African railway system at Gobabis, and thence via Windhoek, to the coast. Jeffares estimated the cost at about £3,000,000.

"An alternate route from Rhodesia to Walvis Bay put forward in 1932 was through the Caprivi Strip and then due south to join the South-West African system at Grootfontein or Tsumeb. That would require conversion of part of the Grootfontein-Walvis Bay section to standard gauge.

"Walvis Bay is one of the dreariest towns I have ever encountered. Not a blade of grass relieves its dead glare. In summer the sun shines like a blow-lamp, in the winter it is often hidden by a heavy, dank pall of sea mist. From the door of its last house the bitter desolation of the Namib stretches away to the horizon, a crazy mosaic of sand, rock and dunes. There is a quiet horror about the scene that grows as you look at it. But Walvis has a good port, capable of extending to Cunene, on the other hand, has the advantage of being nearly 500 miles to the north, and by so much the nearer to Europe—although it would be a somewhat longer distance from the Rhodesian railhead at Matsi.

Political Considerations

"In the last analysis, it may be political considerations that would sway most in a choice between the two, for if there may be some chance for a Rhodesian corridor along the northern fringe of South-West Africa to Cunene, there would be less, I should think, for a Rhodesian corridor through the heart of Bechuanaland and South-West.

"Besides the economic significance of a line to Cunene, there are the strategic aspects. Obviously a new railway through southern Africa and a new British port high up on the south-west coast of Africa would be important in Empire defence.

"Most significant of all would be the effect of such a development in widening the frontiers of civilization. It is not only the peoples, white and black, of Southern Rhodesia who should benefit, but hardly less those of its other landlocked neighbours, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Nyasaland; and also great parts of South-West Africa itself. The Rhodesias have great development schemes in mind. So has Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, that supposedly mysterious unknown desert, is really a land of great potentiality. In all of them new areas would be opened up. New men, new homes, new life would be infused. And after these would follow a new stream of food, timber, minerals and coal to the peoples of the outside world who need them.

The East African Income Tax Department.

- (3) THE MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT.
The East African Railways and Harbours Administration (when amalgamation of the two existing systems has taken place).
The railway-operated road services (when amalgamation of the two existing systems has taken place).
Liaison with the East African Airways Corporation.

- (4) THE MEMBER FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.
The East African Post and Telegraphs Department.
The East African Post and Telegraphs Department would have discretion to vary the allocation of responsibility as between the principal executive officers from time to time as the High Commission might decide.

12. Executive Administration.—The executive machinery for the administration of the scheduled services would be controlled and directed by the four officials mentioned above, together with the Commissioner of Customs, as Under-Secretary for Finance, the Economic Secretary (now called Economic Adviser) and the Legal Secretary would form the *ex-officio* members of the High Commission staff appointed to the Central Assembly.

13. Powers of High Commission.—It would be open to the High Commission to appoint advisory and consultative bodies as the need for them arose.

Existing Advisory Bodies

15. Existing Advisory and Consultative Bodies.—The following advisory and consultative bodies would be retained subject to such modification in membership and function as might be thought desirable when the Central Assembly had been constituted.

- The East African Production and Supply Council.
- The East African Industrial Council.
- The Standing Research Committees.
- The East African Publicity Committee.
- 16. New Advisory and Consultative Bodies to be appointed.**—It is proposed to appoint:
 - (a) An East African Revenue Advisory Board to advise on the administrative procedure to be followed in the collection of customs and excise duties and of income tax and on other matters referred to the Board from time to time.
 - (b) An East African Post and Telegraphs Advisory Board.
 - (c) When a scheme for the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services has been approved, an East African Transport Advisory Council.

SOME SCHEDULED SERVICES

17. Existing Common Services.—The following departments and services would come under the executive jurisdiction of the High Commission as soon as it was established and would be brought within the purview of the Central Assembly as soon as it was formed.

- The Secretariat of the High Commission, including provision for the Central Assembly and inter-territorial advisory and consultative bodies.
- The East African Anti-Loquat Directorate.
- The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.
- The East African Directorate of Training.
- The East African Income Tax Department.
- The East African Industrial Council.
- The East African Inter-Territorial Language Committee.
- The East African Office in London.
- The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- The East African Production and Supply Council, including Hides and Skins Control, trade representation in Bombay and other activities working under the Council.
- The East African Publicity Committee.
- The East African Refugee Administration.
- The East African Research Services:
 - Agriculture Research.
 - Cinching Research.
 - Fishery Research.
 - Industrial Research.
 - Insecticide Research.
 - Medical Research.
 - Trade and Trade-Unionists Research.
 - Veterinary Research.
- The East African Statistical Department, including census.
- The East African Taste Reclamation Department.
- The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board.
- Empire and the Defence Service.
- Liaison with the East African Airways Corporation.
- Liaison with the East African Currency Board.

18. Common Services Proposed for the Near Future.—The following departments and services would come under the executive jurisdiction of the High Commission and within the purview of the Central Assembly on dates to be agreed after certain preliminary work has been completed.

- The East African Customs and Excise Department, after a scheme for the amalgamation of the two existing departments has been approved.

The East African Information Office, if and when formed.
The East African Literature Bureau, if and when formed.
The East African Meteorological Department, or this service reverting to Civil Control.

The East African Radio-Communications Service, if and when formed.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration, including Railway Operated Road Services, subject to approval of a scheme for the amalgamation of the two existing systems.

The East African Regional Geographical Survey, if and when formed.

The East African Regional Topographical Survey, if and when formed.

Inter-territorial services which may come into existence when the purposes to which the East African regional allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will be put have been determined. Such further research services as may be set up on the East African basis.

Makerere College and related institutions for higher education would come within the purview of the High Commission and the Central Assembly as from a date to be agreed.

19. Addition to the List of Scheduled Services.—The above list of the scheduled services in existence or proposed for the near future would not be amended during the initial period of four years without the clearest expressions of approval in each instance in each of the three territorial Legislative Councils. If it were found during this period that a motion for extending the list met with substantial opposition from unofficial members in any of the Legislative Councils, then to the proposal no motion be given without further consideration and further opportunity for debate.

[Editorial comments appear at the beginning of this issue, and further extracts from the White Paper will appear in our next issue.]

**European Reaction in Kenya
Comments in Nairobi Press**

FIRST COMMENTS to reach us from East Africa in regard to the following extracts from a leading article in the *East African Standard* of Nairobi:

The new proposals are a considerable improvement on Paper 121. They have gained in simplification and freedom by controversy. Many of the objectionable features have been removed, and the plan as it now stands has a streamlined quality which the original proposals did not possess. It is therefore reasonable to assume that, as modified, the proposals would now seem to have an improved chance of being accepted.

But having recognized the improvement, the proposals still emerge as a deliberative prolongation of Colonial Office government, which is more firmly entrenched. It is in no sense a grant of greater constitutional freedom springing from the demands by the people. The Secretary of State retains powers of certification and veto; the last word about the control and direction of affairs of East Africa is to remain with London; and the 'trusteeship' is still to be regarded as the unshared, undivided responsibility of the British Government. Nor should the fact be overlooked that by this device we are removing influence of the man in the street over many affairs a long step further away from him.

Much will be made of the residual power left with the local territorial legislatures as a check and safeguard. But we have just seen in recent months that, in face of a Colonial Government determined to have its way with the taxpayer's money, this check is illusory.

After reference to reports of changes in the Kenya Legislative Council, including a possible increase in the number of African representatives to four, the leading article continues:

Therefore when we consider what may be the position on the proposed Central Assembly, we find by simple arithmetic that there is in the present formula a large element of gambling. Gambling on numbers of heads, without regard to their content, is a very serious thing. It is clear therefore that change in the present balance of the Legislative Council may soon take place. In these circumstances it would seem to be wise to find out what the new balance will be, and what the residuary powers and checks will amount to in practice, before discussing about a Central Assembly.

The opinion of the Empire is changing. East Africa is now the Empire's front line, and Africa has become strategically central. We must be wise and cautious, making certain that for short-range conveniences we do not distort long-range policy and create another business where there should be none.

Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa

Printed in the Paper 191 Revised in Colonial Paper 210

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS are framed to meet the pressing need for establishing a constitutional and juridical framework for the efficient administration of specified departments and services, now in existence or projected for the near future (collectively referred to as "the scheduled services"), which are, in fact, and indeed by their nature, inter-territorial.

Constitutional Framework Proposed.—It is proposed that there should be established by Order in Council the following constitution for the administration of the scheduled services:

A. An East African High Commission consisting of the officers for the time being administering the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

B. An East African Central Assembly.

C. An executive organization supported in appropriate cases by inter-territorial advisory and consultative bodies.

3. **Proposals regarding Form and Functions of Central Assembly limited to Initial Period of Four Years.**—In the first instance the Central Assembly would be established for a limited period of four years. If the Assembly were continued thereafter, the form which it would take, as well as the functions with which it should then be entrusted, would be reviewed *de novo* before the expiration of that period.

A. **THE EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION**

4. **Powers and Duties of High Commission.**—The High Commission would have the following powers and duties:—

- (1) To administer the scheduled services, exercising the usual powers of a Colonial Government in respect of them.
- (2) To appoint staff and operate service regulations.
- (3) To enter into contracts.
- (4) To hold land.
- (5) To appoint advisory and consultative bodies.
- (6) To operate a fund into which contributions from the East African territories and from other sources would be paid and out of which all expenditure incurred by the High Commission in respect of non-self-contained services would be defrayed.
- (7) To enact legislation applying to East Africa as a whole (a) with the advice and consent of each of the three Legislative Councils; or (b) on specified subjects with the advice and consent of the Central Assembly.
- (8) To take over the functions of and to replace the East African Air Transport Authority.
- (9) As from a date to be agreed to take over the functions of and to replace the High Commission for Transport, Kenya and Uganda.
- (10) To take over the functions of the East African Transport Policy Board.

5. **Chairman of the High Commission.**—When the officer administering the Government of Kenya was the substantive Governor of Kenya he would be the standing Chairman of the High Commission. When he was not the substantive Governor of Kenya, the members of the High Commission would elect a Chairman from among their number. At such times as the High Commission was not in conference, the Chairman would have power to carry out its functions, subsequently reporting his actions and decisions to the other members of the High Commission. The members of the High Commission would by agreement decide the matters which should not be so dealt with by the Chairman without prior reference to the other members and also what acts and decisions should be deemed to be of a minor administrative nature and need not be so reported. During periods when the Chairman was absent from Nairobi he would have power to delegate to the Administrator of the High Commission such of the functions within his powers as Chairman as he might decide with the agreement of the other members.

B. **THE EAST AFRICAN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY**

6. **Composition of Central Assembly.**—It is proposed that the Central Assembly should consist of 23 members sitting under the chairmanship of a Speaker appointed by the High Commission. (H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.) was published on the afternoon of March 5. We quote in extenso for the information of our readers.

Commissioner who would have a casting but not a deliberative vote, and that the members should be appointed as follows:

- 7 official members appointed *ex officio* from the staff of the High Commission Services;
- 5 members appointed from Kenya;
- 5 members appointed from Uganda;
- 4 members appointed from Tanganyika;
- 1 member of the Arab community appointed by the High Commission.

(Various alternative suggestions have been made for the composition of the Central Assembly. Opportunity will be given for alternatives to be debated in the territorial Legislative Councils.)

Selection of Territorial Members.

Territorial Members.—It is proposed that the five members from each of the territories should be appointed as follows:

- (1) The officer administering the Government of the territory concerned would appoint one territorial official.
- (2) The annual members of the Legislative Council of the territory concerned, voting as a whole, would elect one member from among their number.
- (3) The officer administering the Government of the territory concerned would appoint one European, one Indian, and one African unofficial member. (In Kenya, where European and Indian unofficial members of the Legislative Council are elected, arrangements could be made for these members to be elected by the respective elected members.)

8. **Period of Appointments.**—All initial appointments and elections would be for a period of four years. Appointments and elections subsequently required during this period would be for the remainder only of the four-year period.

9. **Powers and Responsibilities of Central Assembly.**—The powers and responsibilities of the Central Assembly would be as follows:

(1) To consider the annual or any supplementary estimates of revenue and expenditure of the High Commission, of the Assembly and of the scheduled services;

(2) To approve such annual or supplementary estimates of expenditure (with such amendments as the Assembly might think fit) subject, in the case of non-self-contained services, to the relevant contributions from the East African Governments concerned being subsequently approved by the territorial Legislative Councils.

For the above purposes the Assembly would be authorised to appoint from among its members a Finance Committee on the Budget and a Standing Finance Committee to consider applications for additional provision submitted during the course of the year.

(3) To consider by question or motion in the Assembly matters arising out of or affecting the scheduled services.

(4) To legislate on specified subjects.

10. **Matters affecting Business in Assembly.**—Every Bill to be introduced in the Central Assembly would require the approval of the High Commission before publication, so that a decision to introduce into the Assembly legislation intended to apply throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would necessitate inter-territorial agreement at Government level. Unofficial members would have no power to initiate legislation but they could introduce motions on any subject within the scope of the Central Assembly under the usual rules.

11. **Meeting Place of Assembly.**—The Central Assembly would normally meet in Nairobi but would be at liberty if it so desired and the Government of Uganda or of Tanganyika agreed to hold occasional meetings in Uganda or Tanganyika.

C. **THE EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION AND ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE BODIES**

12. **Responsibility of Executive Officers.**—It is proposed that the scheduled services should be grouped under the principal executive officers of the High Commission. These officers would be individually responsible for the administration of their departments under the following organizations:

- (1) THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE HIGH COMMISSION.
All scheduled services other than those allocated to other executive officers of the High Commission. The Administrator would also be responsible for the coordination and liaison work now carried out by the Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles for so long as might be required.
- (2) THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE.
The Finance Branch of the High Commission Secretariat.
The East African Customs and Excise Department (when amalgamation of the two existing departments has taken place).

quality be maintained by sending to the Assembly one European, one Indian, and one African non-official from each territory—not two, as has previously suggested. But the amendments to the principle is in my view far more acceptable by also electing non-official members of each legislature the right to elect one of their number to the Assembly. These changes are ingenious and attractive, and it is to be hoped that they will meet the needs of the case and remove the main obstacle to progress.

Experimental Approach

The new White Paper asks the three East African legislatures to accept an experimental and more guarded approach than that outlined in III, and if would be a major tragedy if this invitation were not accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. Many years have already been lost through continuing failure to find a mutually acceptable basis of accommodation, and anyone who knows anything of the inside history of public affairs in East Africa during the last quarter of a century must be aware that a heavy price has been paid in delays, decisions, circumlocution and petty jealousies.

The issue came to a head after the end of the recent war, because the Imperial Government was at long last obliged to admit publicly that the East African Governors' Conference—which non-officials had sharply criticized in years as a "closed circle" or "Star Chamber"—was in fact a defective instrument inadequate to its increasing responsibilities, and designed neither to elicit public support nor to take full advantage of the considerable body of expert knowledge and experience available among non-officials in East Africa.

Managing Inter-Territorial Business

If the need for modernized organization was so evident in 1945, it is far greater to-day, for in the interval there have been several occurrences of first class importance. In the first place it has become clear that East Africa must play a much greater part in the strategic dispositions of the Empire. That will involve an Imperial Garrison, major improvements in communications, and many-sided economic changes. Then the immense development programmes now in train in all the territories, the vast groundnut plan which is already beginning to take shape in Tanganyika, the certainty of great mining developments in that territory—these and other causes all strengthen the arguments for more effective management of the common business of the three Dependencies.

They cannot do their business well unless inter-territorial arrangements are so improved as to promote co-operation and con-

fidence. The need is for machinery which will best serve the general good of East Africa. Surely, then, this new plan is a call to cool assessment, not hot argument. It is a subject for businesslike analysis, not for political campaigning from any side, and it is devoutly to be hoped that any temptation of that kind will be resisted, for it might easily have dire consequences.

One thing ought to be understood—that if the plan be not accepted, perhaps with minor modifications, a very long period will pass before any Government in Great Britain, whatever the political party in power, will again give so much time to consulting East African opinion on this subject. Nobody with any experience of Westminster and Whitehall can doubt that this is a safe proposition, and realization of the fact should weigh seriously with all who recognize the need for better inter-territorial machinery.

An Opportunity To Be Grasped

This White Paper provides evidence that the Secretary of State, having discussed the matter on many occasions during his visit to East Africa last summer, earnestly desires to find a basis acceptable to local opinion. East Africa's highest interests would be best served, I am sure, by a substantial measure of agreement when the White Paper is debated in the three legislative councils a few weeks hence. Then the Imperial Government could and would proceed to create the High Commission and Central Assembly, both of which would have profound and beneficial effects upon all three territories.

At a most important stage in their progress, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are offered another chance of working together more closely and discovering by actual experience how best to improve the machinery of co-operation. This golden opportunity ought to be grasped.

Important Official Appointments

Promotions in Colonial Office and Kenya

MR. ANDREW B. COHEN, who has been appointed head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, has been an outstanding success while in charge of its East African Department. It can safely be said that at no time in the past two decades have East African affairs been in the hands of so able, active and hard-working an official in the Colonial Office, or of one so anxious to avoid procrastination.

His successor at the head of the East African Department is to be MR. JOHN H. WALLACE, Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, who will not take up his new duties for another couple of months.

Important changes in senior appointments have also just been made in Kenya, where MR. P. WYN HARRIS, M.B.E., becomes Chief Native Commissioner following the retirement of Colonel W. S. Marchant; MR. C. H. THORNLEY becomes Deputy Chief Secretary, and MR. R. E. ARMITAGE, Administrative Secretary.

of any territory without the express sanction of its legislative council.

Those three central principles which I advocated in Paper 210 are almost exactly a year ago. I have said in the essence of the difference between Papers 210 and 211. I should be less than human if I did not welcome a State Paper which bears so close a relation to what, purely as a friend of East Africa, I thought it right to suggest this time last year.

A Year Needlessly Lost

Incidentally, this very close resemblance between the new plan and the one which we put forward in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA entirely on our own account—and, of course, without the slightest knowledge of any official quarter—shows that a year has been quite needlessly lost, for what we then discussed in print could equally well have been canvassed by local non-official leaders among themselves and with their Governments.

That must be the answer to anybody who may claim that Paper 210 justifies the campaign of resistance in certain circles. It does nothing of the sort. On the contrary, what could and should have been discussed twelve months ago is precisely what has now to be considered. This is not wisdom after the event, but, as I have shown, a case of events completely justifying a diagnosis.

Essence of the New Plan

Criticisms of the old plan were focused on the composition of the Central Assembly and the fear that the local legislatures would too quickly lose too much influence. Both these points are met by the new scheme, which provides

(1) that the Assembly shall be established for an experimental period of four years only at the first instance.

(2) that the Assembly shall have fewer members—twenty-three and a Speaker, as against thirty-six and a Speaker.

(3) that no additions shall be made to the powers of the High Commission during the experimental period without the clearest expression of approval in each territorial legislature.

(4) that the Central Assembly shall have legislative powers over rather than over the subjects, and

(5) for an amended franchise scheme, which, though more cumbersome, can be no doubt that the purse of mass shall be held by the local legislatures.

In other words, this is a plan which meets the criticisms, comments, and suggestions expressed from various sources. It does not, of course, involve a total change of approach to the problem, but it does not seem to me to involve any of the main principles which ought to be upheld.

For more than twenty years it has been widely recognized that there ought to be better arrangements for the control of the inter-territorial services common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and throughout the whole of that period there have been influential advocates of complete union of the three territories. Hopes have always founded on one of two rocks—the composition of the Central Assembly or the relative positions of that body and the territorial Councils. Those were the only reasons for the rejection of PAP, and this new Paper is therefore quite certain to be closely scrutinized from those standpoints. My guess is that some people who were vociferously antagonistic a year ago will in principle support this revised plan, though perhaps differing from it in important detail. Members of the legislative councils are, indeed, again invited to make alternative suggestions, particularly in regard to the constitution of the Assembly.

Composition of the Central Assembly

The Government's proposal is that of the twenty-three members of the Assembly, ten shall be European officials, seven are to be the senior members of the High Commission staff, and the other three will be territorial officials, one appointed by each of the three Governments. Then there is the new idea that the non-official members of each legislature—Europeans, Africans, and Indians sitting together—shall meet to elect ten of their number to the Assembly, in which it is clearly intended that he should regard himself as a territorial spokesman, not as representative of any racial or sectional interest. The great need is to elect a man as East African and not in affairs, and this should be a useful step in that direction. It is then provided that the Government of each territory would appoint one European, one Indian and one African (with the approval) so that in Kenya the elected members representing the European and Indian communities could make their own choice, instead of being left to the mercy of the Governor. Finally there would be six African non-officials nominated by the High Commission, thus of an twenty-three members of the Assembly, at least fifteen would be non-officials, and there would be ten non-official Europeans.

It is to be hoped that the trouble a year ago arose from the proposal that the non-official members chosen by the territorial legislatures should represent the three major communities in equal numbers. There were to be six Europeans, six Indians similarly elected, and six Africans, or Europeans representing African interests, nominated by the High Commission. The principle of numerical racial

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Imperial Government and East Africa

Revised Plan Closely Resembles Our Proposals A Year Ago

A LEADING POLITICAL COMMENTATOR in Great Britain wrote the other day that the times demand bold and generous men. That is equally true, I believe, of East Africa. The territories need leaders, official and non-official, who are bold enough to commit themselves to far-sighted programmes, even though that may in some cases involve a change of direction, and generous enough to make allowances for the past mistakes of some of their fellow-travellers. Leaders who will really lead in that spirit have urgent and exciting tasks awaiting them, and they are now offered a great opportunity by the publication of Colonial Paper 210, which gives the revised proposals of the Imperial Government for inter-territorial organization in East Africa.

During the past year a sense of frustration has settled upon the territories, especially upon Kenya. Dissensions developed from the "categorical rejection" of White Paper 191 by nine of the eleven European elected

members of the Legislative Council in Kenya immediately that document was published fifteen months ago. Nobody at the post-mortem of the conference and divided councils which resulted took any action, but it is not possible to assess the prospects of the new proposals without a passing reference to the refusal by Kenya's other leaders even to discuss the earlier plan put forward by the Colonial Office and the three Governments, and the subsequent rejection by their own followers of the alternative proposals which those Kenya politicians themselves submitted. Commercial interests throughout the three territories and all sections of opinion in Uganda had meanwhile accepted 191 in principle, and there had been a good deal of support for it in Tanganyika, except in the Arusha-Moshi area.

While the conflict of opinion raged, and long before Kenya's own alternatives were drafted, I ventured to outline in my paper some amendments to 191 which might, I hoped, provide a way out of the deadlock. Being convinced that rigidity in the machine ought to be avoided, I proposed that the Central Assembly should be constituted in the first instance for a trial period, that the numbers of its official and non-official members should both be reduced, and that no public service should be removed from the control

**Since a broadcast talk which the editor of this newspaper was invited to give to East Africa on Sunday last on the subject of Colonial Paper 210 follows substantially the line which we should have taken in our leader comments on the new proposals for inter-territorial organization in East Africa, we publish the text of the broadcast in place of the customary leading article.*

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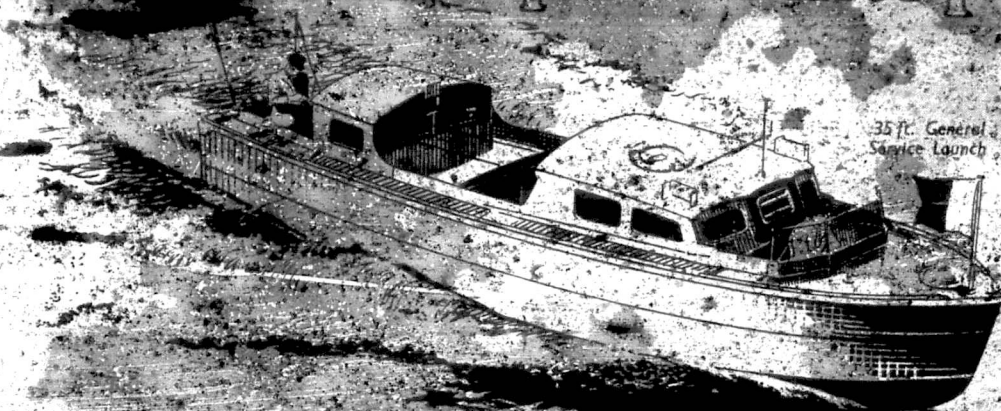
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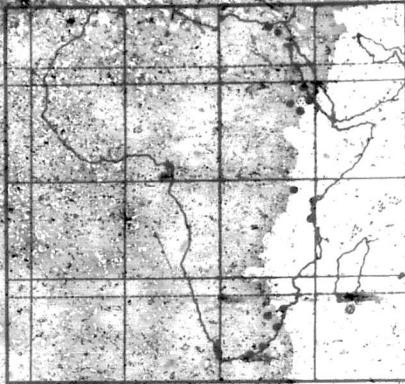
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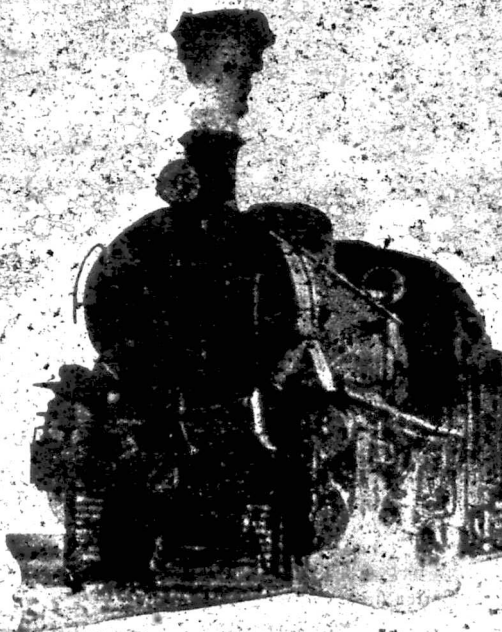
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