

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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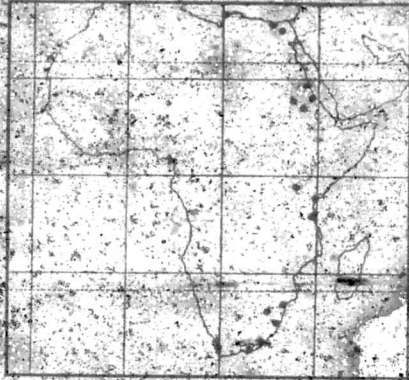
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RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Mining

and which are the basis of exfoliation, hence the expansion of ignition appears to be about 18 times the original length.

Expanded or exfoliated vermiculite now ranks among some of the best thermal and acoustic insulators we possess. It is chemically inert, fire and acid resistant, and is as good an insulator as granulated cork and even superior to asbestos gull board. Since it does not show much tendency to pack down, it can be used as a loose filling in cavities.

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The mining and processing of vermiculite was begun in Montana about 1920, and the exfoliated product being employed for the insulation of wood frame houses by filling cavities between the wall and placing layers over ceilings. Much of the American production is still used for this purpose, but it is now being only a short step to manufacture vermiculite blocks, slabs, steam-pipe coverings, etc., using such binding agents as cement, plaster of Paris and similar materials. One of the most recent developments in this direction is the production of synthetic resin-bonded vermiculite slabs for the insulation of domestic refrigerators and freezers.

Although vermiculite is generally an insulating material, it is used in such highly diversified ways in manufacture, wall-paper, printing, plastics, rubber, cosmetics, and even horticulture and hydroponics.

For Paints and Printer Inks

The exfoliated product is frequently of pleasing appearance, having a pearly lustre and ranging in colour from silvery white through buff to golden and even bronze shades. Thus, in a finely ground and specially prepared form, it is used as an "extender" in aluminium paint and in the manufacture of gold and bronze printing inks and of lustre varnishes and paints.

Exfoliated vermiculite will coagulate and harden out and is a valuable lubricant similar to graphite. When vermiculite greases are used, the bearing surfaces become coated with the soft flaky material and are allowed to approach a true frictionless condition. The fine grades of vermiculite also find employment as filters for lacquers, glazes, tires and other rubber goods.

The porosity, moisture-retaining qualities, light weight and low thermal conductivity of expanded vermiculite have recently led to its use in the preparation of artificial soils for horticultural purposes and hydroponics. From the producer's standpoint this is a welcome development, for it affords an outlet for inferior grades which would otherwise be waste.

In view of the now known occurrence of vermiculite deposits in the British Empire, it is gratifying to record that research on this interesting mineral has already begun in Great Britain. A well-known firm of refractories manufacturers in the North of England has recently succeeded in preparing from vermiculite an intermediate insulating brick for steel and other furnaces which is regarded as superior to anything hitherto available for this purpose.

Vermiculite deposits have been located in Kenya and Tanganyika and others are likely to be discovered elsewhere in East Africa. Other deposits are in the United States, the Union of South Africa, and the Ovals. The Dutch African deposits near Palaboroa, in the north-eastern Transvaal were first described in 1938 and the property has now reached the producing stage.

Exploitation of the Merchalets vermiculite deposits is being undertaken by Messrs. Cull and Dixon, Ltd.

Company Progress Reports

Kenya Gold Areas.—In January 1,646 fine oz. of gold were produced at Gella from 7,530 tons of ore milled.

Thika Mine.—From 5,800 tons of ore treated in January there was a gold recovery of 800 oz. and a mine profit of £2,000.

Tait Goldfields.—In the quarter ended December 31, last 12,400 tons of ore were milled for a total yield of 2,240 oz. of gold. The working costs were £7,880 and the working revenue £8,375, leaving a mine profit of £495. The decrease in tonnage milled was due to a breakdown in the water supply. Good prospects are reported in establishing a camp at the Barrier Reef claim in the plateau district of Southern Rhodesia, on which prospect the company has taken an option.

Rossmore.—1,100 tons of ore were treated in December for 435 oz. of gold. Working expenditure was £7,595 and development cost £847, leaving an estimated profit of £4,666. During the month the Christmas holidays intervened. The labour situation is still extremely difficult. Development of quartz vein No. 21, level, borehole from E. drive 675 ft. N. pit, reef at 30 ft., first 2 ft. averaged 91 dr. oz., remaining 18 ft. gave 21 dr. oz. W. drive 675 ft. N. advanced 65 ft. (total 131 ft.); low values. Main N. crosscut advanced 17 ft. (total 96 ft.); cut hanging-wall branch vein exposed in W. drive; first 30 ft. driven E. averaged 13 dr. oz., over 13 ft. to 19' level raise 505 ft. W. driven further 7 ft. on strong quartz vein with good values.

Mining in the Sudan

To make recommendations on the future of mining and the control of prospecting in the Sudan a sub-committee has been appointed by the Board of Economics.

Pakaneuzi Report

THE PAKANEUZI PROSPECTING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. reports that the company were unable to reduce their liabilities during the year ended December 31, 1945, and had abandoned all claims on the Government reef, on which the total prospecting, development and administrative expenditure has totalled over more than £80,000. The issued capital of the company is £350,000. Pakaneuzi hold 24,000 shares of 5s. each of Harland and Wolff, Ltd. and £1,000 in 2½% East African Govt. Bonds. Lord Francis Scott is Chairman of the Board.



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Standard Bank Trade Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA issues the following trade report for East Africa for Kenya.

Kenya.—The successful harvesting of crops has temporarily increased the purchasing power of the Native, resulting in a good demand for cotton piece goods from up-country. The supply, however, is still far short of requirements, and no new Indian stocks arrived during December. A small consignment of American goods arrived, but prices of American products are high. With the exception of piece goods and materials of English manufacture, general stocks continue to accumulate.

The estimate of the present season's coffee crop is 9,000 tons, and good shavers during December augur well for the 1947 crop. Harvesting of the up-country cereal crops is nearing completion with satisfactory returns. On the whole the mixed farming has had a good year. Residential and farming property continues to change hands at very high prices.

Tobacco.—The bazaars remain quiet, with piece goods still in short supply. The hot dry weather at the end of December considerably improved the cotton prospects, and the estimate is 20,000 spindles. The price has been increased in all areas by 2s. per 100 lb. of seed cotton. The coffee and tobacco crops are not expected to come up to last year's figure, the former being estimated at 12,000-15,000 tons, as against some 25,000 tons last year.

Good Rains in Tanganyika

Tanganyika.—Small consignments of piece goods and textiles were landed during December and quickly taken up; the supply is generally still inadequate for requirements. Good rains during December have considerably improved the prospects of Native foodstuffs, especially rice. Male deliveries in the Northern Province have been extremely poor. Pyrethrum farmers are expecting heavy pickings from January onwards.

Zanzibar exported 15,331 bales of cloves to the value of £37,405, in November, mostly to India and the Far East. Cloves to the value of £41,041 was also exported. Well over half the Pemba clove crop has been marketed, but deliveries to the Clove Growers' Association have been negligible, practically all supplies having found their way to the open market. At the end of December the price was 4s. per 400 lb. with keen buyers. The Clove Growers' Association fixed prices remain at 45s. buying and 52s. selling. Most of the accumulation of copra has now been taken over by the Association on behalf of the Ministry of Supply.

Of Commercial Concern

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided that municipal undertakings come under the new Industrial Conciliation Act.

EMPIRE HARLEQUIN, a modern oil-burning tug built in 1943, which was on way service until offered for sale by the Ministry of Transport, will soon arrive in Port Sudan to form the Sudan Railway fleet.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who have large interests in East Africa, have declared 35 interim dividends of 11% on the ordinary shares, compared with 6% last year, and an interim of 30% on the A shares, compared with 18%.

Two vessels, recently purchased by the Roba Line for service between America and South and East Africa will shortly sail from New York. The **ROBIN HOOD** is scheduled to leave on February 26 and the **ROBIN GOODFELLOW** on March 5. Both are named after vessels which were lost in the war.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., which have large interests in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, announce an ordinary dividend for the year ended August 31 of 9%, the final payment being 7% as against 6% the year before. Trading profits rose from £229,507 for 1944-45 to £491,907. Taxation absorbed £643,837, leaving a net profit of £198,844.

The first Indian bank to operate in East Africa, the Mombasa branch of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., has been opened. Mr. J. M. Raval, general organizer for East Africa, said that the Exchange Bank was established in India in 1941 and had a capital of 57,000,000 rupees (£4,325,000). It was hoped to extend the operations of the bank to other parts of the territories.

Mining

Vermiculite from East Africa

Promising Prospects for New Mineral

Special to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

NUMEROUS DEPOSITS OF VERMICULITE have lately been discovered in various parts of the Machakos district of Kenya, where this mineral has not only been developed from richly biotitic schists in the Basement Complex rocks, but also occurs in pegmatites. A local company has already been formed to work the deposits.

Geological and other conditions affecting certain sections of the Basement Complex rocks of the East African territories appear generally favourable for the development of vermiculite, and it is therefore probable that many new deposits will eventually be found.

The remarkable property of vermiculite of expanding or contracting under the influence of suddenly applied heat has been known for a full century, but its industrial utilization is a comparatively new development, for it was only about 20 years ago that the first attempt was made in the United States to produce it and employ the light, soft expanded product for thermal and acoustic insulation. Interest in this mineral in Great Britain is very much increasing, and it has not yet been thoroughly aroused only during the past year or so.

Composition and Properties

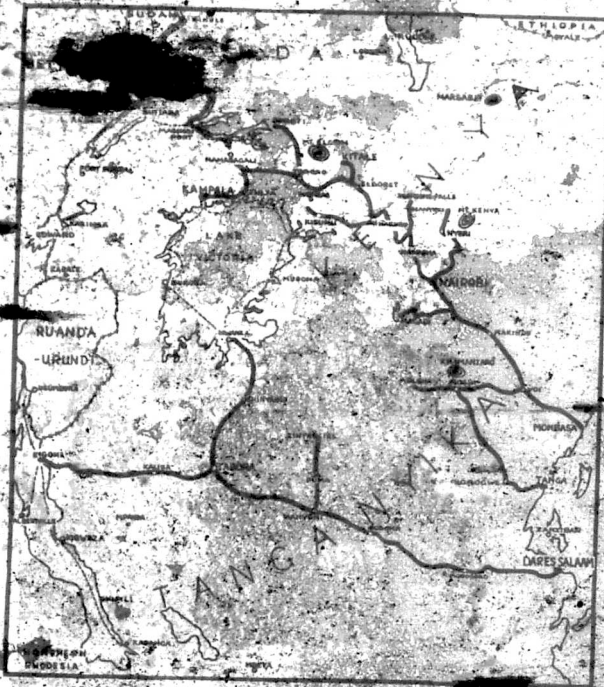
Vermiculite, a naturally variety of "rotten mica," has been produced by the partial decomposition and hydration of biotite and other brown micas under natural conditions. The grains, when suddenly heated, rapidly expand in a lengthwise direction, rather like a drawn-out concinna. There is frequently a tendency to coil

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The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part, and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Europeans in the annual cricket match in Kenya.

There is now no meat rationing in Kenya. The wartime order imposing two meatless days a week has been lifted.

The first 73 pupil pilots who will be trained in Southern Rhodesia under the R.A.F. training scheme have arrived in Bulawayo. It is proposed to send over 600 each year.

Part of the library of the late Clement Gillman, including a valuable collection of pamphlets on ecology, zoogeography, stratigraphy, soil erosion, etc., has been presented to the King George V Memorial Museum in Dar es Salaam.

In their report for 1945 the Kenya Police give the total of cases of cognizable crime reported under the penal code as 11,220, 6,953 were brought to court, resulting in 6,146 convictions. Police prosecutions under local ordinances totalled 2,729.

Tanganyika Information Office has circulated over 500 copies of the Swahili translation of questions asked by Chief Kifaha in the July Session of Executive Council and the answers received. Chief Kifaha is an African nominated member. The translations have been sent to African clubs and welfare centres.

Sir Maharaj Singh's appeal to Indians in East Africa to turn more of their attention to cultural pursuits has borne fruit. Mr. B. E. Akiba of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam has formed a society to be known as the Indian Brotherhood, open to all Indians irrespective of caste or religion. The aims of the society are social and educational.

The British Commonwealth Conference on Nationality and Citizenship was opened in London on Monday. Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, of all the Dominions, and of Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland and Ceylon, are attending. Southern Rhodesia is represented by the Attorney General, Mr. R. J. Morton.

At the annual meeting of the Friends of the University of Rhodesia, Mr. E. M. N. Hodson, the Chairman, said that the target figure as a first step to establishing the university would be between £250,000 and £300,000. A board of trustees was being set up by Government, consisting of the Minister of Internal Affairs, the secretary to the Department of Internal Affairs and himself.

Two young rhinoceroses, an elephant, eight cheetahs, two adult chimpanzees, lion cubs and hyenas were among the 75 animals, in addition to about 1,000 birds, which formed the largest consignment of wild animals ever dispatched from Mombasa. The collection, made for the Taronga Park Zoo in Sydney, left by the MARGARELA last month. Further shipments of animals will shortly leave Durban and Mombasa.

Egypt's Claims on the Sudan Safeguard its Sovereignty

SIR HAROLD GIBB, former Governor of Tanganyika, has written a letter to *The Times*.

"Egypt sees Anglo-Sudanese talks held in the Sudan among the intelligentsia of the towns and the graduates of the Gordon College, she sees us giving it encouragement, and she foresees the day when a British Government will think the interests of the Sudan best served by the grant of self-government to at least a part of the vast country inhabited by its heterogeneous peoples. What guarantees will she then have for the security of her water supplies?"

"So long as I am sympathetic with her and her anxiety to safeguard her Nile. But when, with this in view, she claims sovereignty over the Sudan, who can be expected to concede the claim, if regard for the country was justified in making a gesture of such enormous generosity? Moreover, if the claim were conceded and if greater powers came in due course to be exercised by the Sudanese, would the security of Egypt and her water supplies be thereby increased or diminished? To grant Egypt self-government provides no answer to the problem? To see the additional guarantees for the Nile waters agreement, whether or not as may be necessary, and for the rest—leave it to the world. I suggest, be it once more effective and more useful."

Settlement in Northern Rhodesia

THE LAND BOARD for Northern Rhodesia has just published a 42-page pamphlet entitled "Information for Incoming Settlers," copies of which may be obtained from the Government Printer, Lusaka (price not stated). The brochure deals with the scope for new settlement in Northern Rhodesia, discusses various possible lines of production, and aims to the conclusion that new-comers should aim to be quiet at becoming mixed farmers with a pronounced bias in favour of dairying, shortage of farm labour is described as a major limiting factor to new settlement. The financial assistance available to new settlers, the conditions under which Crown land may be alienated, the rail and other concessions which may be granted, the existing rates of income tax and notes on educational facilities and Native labour are among the matters covered.

Road Making Machinery

THE MACHINERY for Southern Rhodesia's 40-year road-making programme will cost £1,750,000. The Colony plans four types of road. A roads will have a bitumen surface 20 feet wide and will cost £2,500 a mile to lay down. B roads will also be surfaced with bitumen but will be only 11 feet wide, costing £1,800 a mile. C class roads will be of gravel with a bitumen tar surface and will cost £1,150 a mile, while the D class will be plain gravel roads costing only £250 a mile. The system of road councils will be retained, the councils being responsible for all highways not designated as "primary feeder" or "principal secondary feeder" roads. These will be made up to A or B standard by the Roads Department, after which they will revert to the roads councils for maintenance.

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Colonel Ponsonby Attacked

Mr. Haffer, a senior non-official member of the Uganda Council, whose appointment to the East African Council was announced recently, addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Association, announced the report made by Colonel Ponsonby, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, on his visit to the East African territories. The passage in which Mr. Haffer took exception, referred to Colonial White Paper 191 and read: "In the course of all this we gained the impression that leading Europeans saw no good reason for Indian equality in representation. This view was widely held. Mr. Haffer points out that the White Paper was accepted in principle by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at which the leading members were present. "I am inevitably led," Mr. Haffer said, "to believe that the gallant gentleman's views proceed from political theories held by him rather than from a fair appraisal of the facts of the situation in East Africa. Time alone will vindicate our position, as surely as it will send to the limbo of shibboleths of the past the racial views of Colonel Ponsonby and the likes of him."

From S. Africa to Kenya

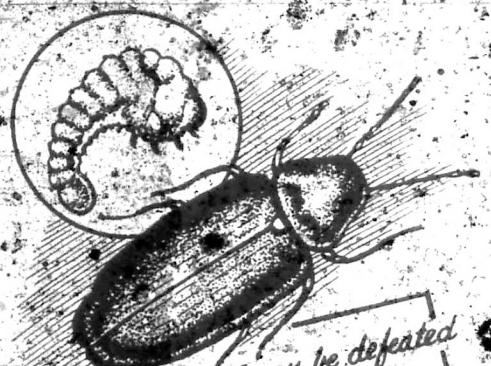
Colonel W. H. Evans, consulting engineer to the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya, who recently went to the Union to recruit South African workers for work in the Colony, received well over 1,000 applications. The greatest difficulty was in finding civil engineers, but there was no lack of builders among the applicants, despite South Africa's grave housing shortage. Some said they were prepared to sacrifice as much as £200 a year in order to go to Kenya; others did not mind what work they did as long as they had a change of scene.

East African Service Appointments

Appointments to the Colonial Service include the following:

ENGINEERS. *Tanganyika*—CAPTAIN J. A. PAVINE, of Harlow, an assistant engineer, Town Planning Unit, Public Works Department, was born in Ashford and educated at Ashford Central School, Ashford Technical Institute and Elkstone Technical Institute; he has held engineering appointments under the borough councils of Folkestone, Ramsgate, and Harlow, and the urban district council of Clacton, and served in the R.E. with the R.E. *Northern Rhodesia*. MR. J. W. DAVENANT, a broadcasting engineer, was born in Warrington, joined the B.B.C. in 1929, and has held appointments with International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., and Marconi Company, and firms in East Africa; he is a member of the British Institute of Radio-Engineers. *Nyasaland*—MR. E. W. BERRYMAN, of Pinner, an electrical engineer in the P.W.D., was educated at Leyton Technical School, Hackney Technical Institute, and the Borough Polytechnic, London, and is an A.M.I.C.E., holding the national certificate in electrical engineering; he has held public appointments in Hackney, Portsmouth and Fulham. *Zanzibar*—MAJOR G. J. E. GERRARD, of Morriston, Glamorgan, an assistant engineer, was educated at Oundle School, the University of Wales, Cardiff Technical College, graduated B.Sc. in civil engineering, and has held appointments with H.M. Office of Works, and with a firm of consulting engineers; during the war he was taken prisoner in Italy. MAJOR J. A. ROBB, of Cheltenham, an assistant engineer in the P.W.D., was educated at Cheltenham Grammar School and Bristol University and served as an officer in the R.E. in Burma; he was for a time a student engineer in the Ryburnam Colliery and later a research engineer for an aircraft manufacturing company in Gloucester. *Seychelles/Union/Tanganyika/Posts and Telegraphs*—MAJOR K. W. HARRISON, of Orington, an assistant engineer, studied at the Borough Polytechnic, Reading, and the Polytechnic and Norwood Technical Institute, before joining the service in Signals; he has held appointments with manufacturing companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.—MAJOR G. N. BOLTON, of Farnham, an assistant auditor in Uganda, was born in Leyton, educated at Leyton County High School, and before his military service, which was spent in Egypt and Ethiopia, was with a firm of investment bankers. MAJOR D. J. GEAR, of Hilderfield, a geologist in Uganda, was born in London, studied at Hornsey County School, Northern Polytechnic and the Royal School of Mines, and graduated B.Sc.; he joined the R.E. in 1940, was commissioned in 1941, and served in North Africa, Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. MR. T. H. R. HENDERSON, Falkirk, an assistant conservator of forests in Uganda, was born in Glasgow, and educated at Falkirk High School and Edinburgh University; he graduated B.Sc. in forestry, and has recently been engaged on forestry work at Falkirk. CAPTAIN G. HALLEWELL, of Preston, Registrar General, Lands and Mines Department, in Tanganyika, was educated at Malvern College and Manchester University and qualified as a solicitor, practising in Preston, Liverpool and Southend-on-Sea; he joined the Army in 1939, he served as an officer of the Royal North Devon Regiment and the R.A., Miss M. L. Jones, of Southend, an administrative assistant in Tanganyika, was born in Christchurch, and held clerical and managerial appointments in London before 1943, when she entered the service of the Admiralty. LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. M. LAWTON, of Parkstone, a Registrar of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Wellington College and Cambridge University, graduated B.A., was admitted a solicitor in 1938 and was for a time prosecuting solicitor to Bournemouth Corporation; he served as an artillery officer in India and South East Asia during the war. MAJOR W. A. MARSHALL, of Bedford, an assistant auditor in Kenya, was educated at Bedford Modern School, and held several appointments and held assistant auditors; he joined the Army in 1919, was commissioned in 1930, and served with the African troops in East Africa. MR. LESLIE PENFORD, of Newbridge, an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department in Nyasaland, studied at Crunlin Mining and Technical College and University College, South Wales and Monmouthshire, graduating B.Sc. in civil engineering, before serving as an officer of the R.E. He held engineering appointments under Sir A. Gibb and Partners. MR. GORDON WALLWORK, of Finchley, an assistant engineer, Tanganyika Railways, was born in Colwyn Bay, and educated at Haberghaven, Aske's Hamstead School and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, graduating B.Sc. (Eng.); he served as an officer of the R.E. and was mentioned in dispatches.



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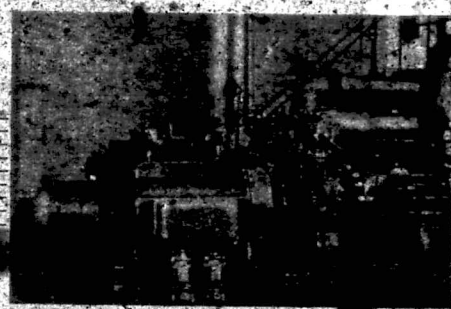


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Obituary

Mr. E. B. Horne

Mr. E. B. Horne was one of the outstanding figures of the pioneer days of British administration in Kenya. In or about 1906, almost alone, he walked into the then unknown Meru country, chose the site for the station, built his log houses and office, and by sheer personal magnetism won the loyalty and affection of the tribe.

I have never known anyone whose personal influence over many thousands of Natives was so great. I remember driving with him in a car through the district long after he had been the district commissioner. When he was suddenly recognized by some Meru cultivating their gardens. With unmistakable delight they raised the cry of "Kangangi, Kangangi!" and almost in an instant hundreds came thronging round the car to greet him with a spontaneous and wildly enthusiastic welcome. "Kangangi," meaning "the restless one," the swift mover, was the name by which all the Meru knew him. He would frequently travel all night and appear at dawn in some remote part of the district to the consternation of the inhabitants who had supposed him to be miles away in the bush. He was the first district commissioner in Kenya to open up his district with roads and home-made bridges.

His enthusiasm, energy and enterprise were such that to work under him was an inspiration. He had a really remarkable aptitude for learning Native languages, and always scorned the use of an interpreter. He was talking to the Masai in their own tongue within a few weeks of being appointed their provincial commissioner.

His methods were direct and often unorthodox. He had an Olympian contempt for what he considered red tape, and this included many regulations which authorities held sacred. He was far from being a voluminous correspondent.

Kenya owes a great deal to him, and his many friends will have heard the news of his sudden death with profound sorrow. His energy was unabated to the end.

Dr. Amy Lillingston

DR. AMY LILLINGSTON, who settled on a small farm in Limuru, Kenya, after long service in India as a missionary doctor, has died in Nairobi at the age of 70. Aunt Amy was an unforgettable personality who combined deep faith with a broad mind and took a keen interest in the affairs of the day. On her farm she produced wattle bark and later pyrethrum. When over 70 she made her deliveries in a 4-ton truck which she drove herself. During the war she sold her property and

Major F. T. Stephens

MAJOR FRANCIS TRAVIS STEPHENS, O.B.E., M.C., Labour Officer in Southern Rhodesia for the Government of Nyasaland since 1949, and previously Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, has died at the age of 64 while on leave pending retirement.

Too young to go out to the South African War in any other capacity, he volunteered as a stretcher-bearer. Later he joined the ranks of the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia, and earned a commission within four years. In August, 1914, he went up the Zambezi with the first Rhodesian column and acted as parlementaire when the Germans surrendered at Schuckmansburg. Then he became staff officer to the Rhodesian forces on the Abercorn-Pfife border under Colonel Murray. In 1917 he was invalided to the base and afterwards seconded to a Nyasaland battalion of the K.A.F. which he commanded in operations in Portuguese East Africa. He became Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland in 1922 and quickly improved the efficiency of that force. A well-known big game shot, his bags included many elephant and lion. He shot for Nyasaland at Bisley on three occasions and captained the 1932 team.

Mrs. Warren

MRS. WARREN, who was killed in the Spencer Airways crash at Croydon, was the wife of Major F. D. Warren, M.L.C. of Lilongwe, Nyasaland, and had lived in that Protectorate for some 20 years. Their son, aged about 14, is at school in South Africa. There will be widespread sympathy with Major Warren, one of Nyasaland's best known and most popular residents.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOHN BURTON, of Dublin, has died in Barak in the Sudan.

MISS M. H. D. BROWN, for over 50 years a resident in the Mwanze district of Nyasaland, has died in that territory.

MR. GEORGE TULLY, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1896 and took part in the 1896 rebellion, has died at his home on a farm at the age of 75.

COLONEL BRYAN N. ABBAY, C.B., for many years a public figure in the Nanyuki district of Kenya, who recently bought the "Pig and Whistle" hotel in Meru, died in Lamu last week while on a fishing expedition. Eldest son of the late Canon and Mrs. Abbay, of East Sohari, he was awarded with The 18th King-Edward's Own Cavalry, and during the early days of the recent war he visited the front as correspondent of the *Sunday Post*, to which he often contributed articles. Colonel Abbay took a keen interest in local affairs, and was elected his district at Convention of Associations. He was at one time secretary of the Nanyuki Club, later in the *Sunday Post* Officers' Club.

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Public Appointments

**CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL
APPOINTMENT OF AN AFRICAN HOUSING
SPECIALIST OFFICER**

Applications from qualified civil engineers or specialist officers and technical officers of the African Council on African Housing.

Applicants should possess experience in the layout and planning of housing schemes and all essential services in connexion therewith, the design of buildings, etc., and also some practical knowledge of conditions in Africa. They should be capable of undertaking investigations and a certain amount of research in regard to the use of building materials. The officer's headquarters would be in Salisbury, but a considerable amount of travelling in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and elsewhere will be involved. Travelling and subsistence allowances will be payable in amounts comparable to those for the Southern Rhodesia Public Service.

The appointment, in the first instance, would be on contract for a period of three years at a salary of £1,250 and, subject to satisfactory service, the extension of the appointment for a further period under contract would receive consideration.

In submitting applications, full details should be given of training, qualifications, previous experience, military service, age, marital condition, place of birth, etc.

Applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be forwarded by air mail to reach the Chief Secretary, Central African Council, P.O. Box 1608, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, not later than March 10, 1947.

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Applications are invited for posts as ASSISTANT TEACHERS under the Education Department of Southern Rhodesia.

There are vacancies for kindergarten teachers, primary teachers—men (preferably single) and women; secondary teachers—men (preferably single) and women, with physical training, Latin, science, mathematics and music as specialist subjects.

Men.
2 years' approved training: £385 x £274—£660, then £774 x £33—£809; 3 years' approved training: £440 x £274—£660

then £737 x £33—£902; 4 years' approved training: £474 x £660, then £87 x £33—£297; 5 years' approved training: £527 x £274—£660, then £774 x £33—£902.

Women.
2 years' approved training: £380 x £27—£550, then £611 x £27—£219; 3 years' approved training: £374 x £22—£550, then £611 x £27—£746; 4 years' approved training: £418 x £22—£550, then £611 x £27—£773; 5 years' approved training: £440 x £27—£550, then £611 x £27—£773.

Application forms may be obtained from the secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS**

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PASTURE RESEARCH OFFICER in the Department of Agriculture and Lands.

Applicants should possess a specialized degree normally involving a four years' course at a recognized university. Knowledge and experience of biological and pasture research work will be of advantage.

The successful applicant will be appointed at a step on the salary scale: £495 x £27 10s. to £660, then £737 x £33 to £935 with prospects, depending on the date of promotion to the senior professional officer scale of £935 x £33 to £1,100 per annum. The initial salary may be higher than the minimum according to qualifications and practical experience, not exceeding four steps in the grade. Consideration may also be given to allowing steps up in the scale for time spent on military service, overseas travelling and residence, cost of living and marriage allowances, etc., will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service. The present cost of living allowance is 10% of the salary received and limited to a maximum of £100 per annum.

The successful applicant will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate from a Government medical officer.

Expenses of the successful applicant from place of recruitment to Southern Rhodesia will be paid in terms of the Southern Rhodesia Regulations.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and they should be returned to that office not later than March 10, 1947. Canvassing will disqualify applicants.

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS**

Applications are invited to fill 10 vacancies on the technical staff as ROAD LOCATION SURVEYORS in the Roads Department of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Applicants should have educational qualifications at least equivalent to the school certificate and should have had experience in surveying and levelling and also in the preparation of plans and the setting out of road engineering projects. Applicants should preferably be single and under the age of 35.

The appointment, which will be on probation, in the first instance, will be on the salary scale £198 x £22—£244 x £35—£325 x £33—£550 x £27 10s.—£660. The initial salary of successful applicants will be assessed within the scale, allowance being made for previous experience and war service. Cost of living allowances are payable in accordance with regulations. The rail fares and sea passages of successful applicants are paid.

Application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and should be applied for in time to be returned completed before February 21, 1947.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post—valuation services required by the Government of Uganda for the Survey, Lands and Mines Department for one tour of two to three years in the first instance. Fixed salary not exceeding £750 a year, according to qualifications and experience. War bonus payable in certain circumstances. Free first-class passages and quarters.

Candidates, not over 40, should be Fellows of the Chartered Surveyors Institution and should have extensive and up-to-date experience of valuation work, including that of utility undertakings and of the acquisition of land. Apply at once by letter stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/16898 on both letter and envelope.



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PERSONALIA

A woman in Nairobi last year and Mrs.

left this country last week to fly back to Kenya. He has been on a visit to the U.S.A.

A son has been born to MR. and MRS. I. H. DE LA RUE of Ruware Ranch, Zaka, Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

It seems likely that the PRINCE-REGENT OF the Congo, Prince Charles, may visit the Belgian Congo in the next few months.

THE HON. H. V. HUMPHREY GIBBS follows MR. A. W. REDDEN as Chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia.

THE COMODORE N. A. P. PRICHETT, who was recently appointed Air Officer Commanding the R.A.F. in East Africa, has arrived in Nairobi.

MR. CH. GALANOS has given £4,000 to the Tagga Township Authority in order that the sulphur beds at Amboni may be made suitable for public use.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. E. STEVENS and LIEUT.-COLONEL J. DE L. J. JOHNSON have been appointed respectively to command the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Rhodesia Regiment.

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON, Mayor of Nairobi, who is to spend his first holiday in this country for 17 years, and Mrs. Tyson will make their headquarters in the Isle of Skye.

MR. H. W. KING, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. King, of Fowey, and Miss MARGARET HELEN BORROWMAN, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Borrowman, of Blairstyre, Nataland, were married in Edinburgh recently.

MR. ROGER NORTH, East African Commissioner in London, will leave by air on February 13 for a tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He is expected to be back in England on or about March 25.

Mrs. RICHARD NAPIER-MARTIN and Miss A. BROOK EDWARDS, stepdaughter of Lord Glesham and daughter of Lady Glesham, were married yesterday in London.

SIR ARNOLD WADE, at one time Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, and Miss MARIAN GABALLY, younger daughter of the late Donald Gabally and Mrs. Gabally, of Iniskeen, have been married in this country.

MR. R. C. KEYSER, younger son of the late Sir Daniel Keyser and of Lady Keyser, of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and Miss MARY GRAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gray, of Bellshill, Lanarkshire, have been married in Khartoum.

MR. A. SHERBY, formerly a deputy provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. During much of the war he was on administrative duties in North Africa.

Mrs. WALTER JENKINS, managing director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., and Mrs. JENKINS, will leave London by the MOPASA early in March for East Africa, and will afterwards visit the Union of South Africa. They expect to be back in London about the middle of July.

MR. IAN KIM DANIEL LAWSON-McDOUGALL, younger son of the late Dr. E. J. N. McDougall and Mrs. H. P. Margerison, of Bulawayo, and Miss ELIZABETH RUTH COATES, elder daughter of Mr. P. W. Coates and the late Mrs. Coates, of Greenhay, Hamster, Somerset, have announced their engagement.

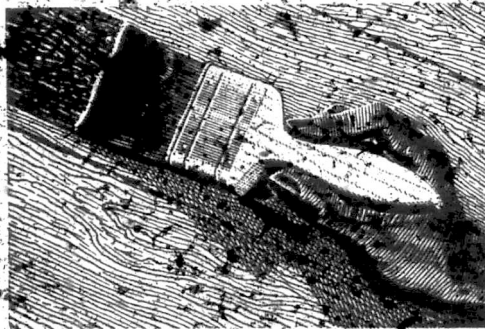
MAJOR RICHARD WALLACE FLEMING, The Black Watch, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fleming, of Gilston Estate, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss GILLIAN MARY WILLET, daughter of Colonel B. R. Willett, R.N. (retd.), and Mrs. Willett, of Old Mill House, Bedhampton, Hampshire, will shortly be married.

MAJOR IAC-BEL EL HUSSAIN, who was banished first to the Seychelles and afterwards to Southern Rhodesia during the war, following his capture after the anti-British rising in Iraq, is in London in the capacity of Vice-President of the Arab Higher Executive to lead the Arab Delegation to the Palestine Conference. He is a cousin of the exiled Grand Mufti.

MAJOR THE HON. DESMOND BRITTE, The Rifle Brigade, elder son of Major Dunally and Lady Dunally, of Kilboe, Nenagh, County Tipperary, and Miss PHILIPPA CARY, only child of Major the Hon. Philip Cary, Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. Mrs. Philip Cary, have announced their engagement. Major Britte was serving with the 4th Battalion of the King's African Rifles at the beginning of the war.

THE REV. O. T. CORONIS, who has returned to Tanganyika Territory with Mrs. Cordell and their two children after three years in Australia, has taken over the chaplaincy of the Arusha-Moshi district, with headquarters in Arusha. Their elder daughter, Verien, was married some little time ago to Mr. P. Sugden, lately a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., who is now at Cambridge University. The younger daughter, Margaret, who hopes to come to the Royal Academy of Music in London, did a good deal of broadcasting while in Australia.

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BACKGROUND

Our Trade Dunkirk.—"The overflow of American production directed to export markets is, at present, not all too good for us, which we are seeing desperately in our balance. That is what we have to face. How are we preparing for it? Are we united as a nation before this impending crisis, as we were after Dunkirk? Do we realize that the issue here is every bit as serious in its outcome as was that of the threat of invasion? Do we realize every British man and woman of us that we are now fighting a battle, the result of which depends our very existence as a nation? Do we realize that the only alternative to exporting our goods, or their equivalent in services, is to export a large part of our population? I am afraid we do not. Some of our present troubles are inevitable as the outcome of a war into which we threw everything. We are faced with a coal shortage which is almost catastrophic in some of its implications, a meat shortage which is crippling our production, and a man-power shortage which is crippling our industries. With a large army endeavouring to maintain order in many parts of the world, with a Civil Service swollen to astronomical numbers, with the raising of the school-age in April, and with our skilled craftsmen diminishing at an alarming rate, because of the call-up of young men into the Services, our depleted labour force is called upon to perform miracles of production, and our employers and managers unprecedented feats of organization. The burden is indeed heavy, and it is in no way lightened by the crushing taxation imposed upon us, the interminable delays caused by controls and permits, the monotonous and inadequate diet, and the general frustration that appears to surround us. The picture is grim in its sombre colours. A battle-cry by the strong leader, a direction clearly pointed and the Britania we have known would rise and once more throw off her chains. But like so many of us, Britania seems to be suffering from a severe attack of the nerves. She has not heard a battle-cry, or perhaps she has not seen a strong leader clearly pointed. The trade union support of closed shops, her inability of maintaining any kind of discipline amongst their members. Trade union officials are bowled down. Other sections of the workers join in sympathetic strikes. Let us hear a little more of increasing output per man-hour, and less agitatorism for a five-day week. Let us have some honest-to-God work."—Mr. L. Gamage.

The Press.—"Never in my career have I attempted to influence any newspaper on any question of policy. I know I should be wasting my time if I tried. Many a junior Minister newly appointed has tried to get news handled in a favourable way or otherwise tried to influence a newspaper, only to fail; the integrity of the editor is too strong. I am writing, of course, of matters of policy. In the minor issues of life newspapers can be very helpful. Charities, in which I have been interested, had valuable aid of a newspaper which could not be bought, and now their publicity has been given in the editorial columns to matters of public interest at my request. But these is the false public interest news that has a rightful place in a newspaper—not policy."—Sir William Crawford.

Labour Paper Kingdom.—"After 18 months of Socialist rule we are progressing with steady rapidity towards being a National Socialist Totalitarian State. For this Government are engaged in the passionate pursuit of the unessential, to the neglect of everyday problems. In their passion to create state monopolies, all that this Government are doing is systematically destroying the credit of the nation. They are building up a vast kingdom of paper and ink which does nothing to satisfy the needs of the people or meet the requirements of our situation. Three hundred and fifty thousand more civil servants are employed now than at the peak of the war. Ten per cent. of our working population is deliberately being employed to obstruct recovery by issuing or passing permits, etc. They are the few officer class. They, with their dependants, will represent a young power of five million strong."—Lord Rosebery.

Prize Judgment.—"A Bishop at a school prize-giving was asked to present three medals—gold, silver, and bronze—to the three boys who were top of the school. He asked each boy in turn: "What is your father?" The gold medal boy replied: "He is Viceroy of India." The silver medal boy answered: "My father is Chief of the Imperial General Staff." The bronze medal boy said: "My father is a piccolo player in a Bondy cafe band." After the prize-giving the third boy was asked by his schoolmates why he had told such a lie. He could hardly have told the old-pligher his father was a Socialist. The prime minister could not have returned."—Sir Herbert Williams.

Main Imports.—"Exactly half the money Britain spent abroad last year, was for food, drink and tobacco. Of the £29,000,000 spent on imports of all kinds these three items accounted for £8,000,000, which is only 50% more than in 1945. Raw materials rose £91,000,000 to £25,000,000, but there was a sharp drop of £54,000,000 in the imports of manufactured articles, entirely due to a fall of £63,000,000 in petrol imports as a result of war orders cancelled. One of the most striking features of the results given by the Board on trade during the year is the actual volume of grain and flour imported last year fell to 1,985,000 tons from 2,200,000. A serious drop of 100,000 tons in its money value went up to £9,500,000. This was partly explained by genuine price increases, but also because we imported £10,000,000 worth of wheat from the United States at a much higher price than was paid for imports from Canada and the Argentine. The total quantity of meat imported was 1,350,000 tons, which was 100,000 tons more than in 1945, but only eight per cent. less than in 1946. The increase was mainly in beef from the Argentine which doubled compared with 1945. During the year we imported 56,000 tons of molasses, up by 8,000 tons; 211,000 tons of butter (up by 21,000 tons); and 1,470,000 tons of sugar (400,000 tons rise). Tobacco imports went up by 28,000 tons to 193,000 tons, the highest figure ever recorded. The value of the tobacco was £68,600,000, so that over a tenth of what we spent on the food portion literally went up in smoke. But the most interesting revelation in the food figures is that, as a result of the war, we are becoming more of a coffee-drinking nation. Coffee imports last year were 40 per cent. greater than before the war, whereas the tea imported was one quarter less than the 1938 amount."—Lord Chichester.

Too Much Cheap Money

"With bank deposits soaring and 80% of them being used to support Mr. Dalton's policy of cheap money, it is more than doubtful whether such a rapid transition into the bloodstream of the country is beneficial. If the old-fashioned offices of the barber with his bleeding bowl could be introduced it would be better for the patient."—Captain E. C. E. Smith, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

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When almost everything else had collapsed after the heavy bombing of a Bermondsey factory during the London blitz, these Braithwaite Tanks—used for storing a pulp—remained intact and practically undamaged.

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Parliament

Mutiny in Kenya Riflemen Arrested

QUESTIONS in regard to the recent disturbances in a military camp in Kenya were answered in the House of Commons last week.

MR. PIRATIN asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that, following a protest strike at the slowness of demobilisation by African soldiers, a number were killed and wounded when they were shot at by troops in Gilgil, Kenya, on January 2, and whether he would make a statement on the matter.

MR. BELLENGER: "On the evening of January 2, about 150 askaris of the Base Ammunition Depot at Gilgil refused to parade or carry on with their normal work. The commanding officer tried to find out the men's grievances and to find new spokesmen, but the men were truculent and excited, and as a result they refused to listen to him in spite of repeated attempts by him and the other officers. It was thought that discontent arose over alleged delay in the release of African Service Group No. 36, which was not due for release for about another two months.

"Later in the day various incidents and rioting occurred and theoyal askaris of the Base Ammunition Depot were released and prevented from working, one being injured. In the evening a company of the 5th King's African Rifles from Nanuyki arrived in Gilgil and attempted to round up the strikers and restore order. About 150 rioters attacked a platoon of the 5th KAR, with stones, some of the askaris of the KAR were knocked down and when the mob was within 20 yards the askaris of the KAR opened fire individually to prevent themselves being overwhelmed. This individual firing lasted less than an minute and was immediately an officer gave the order to cease firing, the rioters then fell in a hasty and all strikers were placed in close arrest. As a result of this incident five Africans were killed and four seriously and seven slightly wounded.

"The 24 askaris of the KAR who opened fire individually are also in close arrest and the remaining men concerned are now back in work. A report of inquiry was held on January 10, 1947, and the findings are being considered locally. The trial of the rioters was expected to begin this week."

Strike in Mombasa

MR. HYNDE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what occupations were affected by the recent strike in Mombasa, what were the demands of the strikers, and what action had been taken to end the strike by the Labour Department of the Kenya Government.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Nearly all African labour in Mombasa was affected by the strike, which has now ended, including port and railway workers, hotel, bank and office employees and domestic servants. I understand that while no precise demands were formulated on behalf of the strikers as a whole, the demands were generally for higher wages and lower hours. The Labour Department, under the personal direction of the Labour Commissioner, was actively engaged throughout the strike in making all possible steps to persuade the strikers to return to work so that their grievances might be ascertained and where necessary remedied."

MR. HYNDE asked the Minister if he would state the area covered by the four proposed new game parks, and whether any of the land was in for settlement.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "He assumed that the four areas which the hon. Member has in mind are as follows: (a) an area of 40 square miles adjoining the city of Nairobi; (b) an area of 400 square miles on the summit of Mount Kenya; (c) an area of 300 square miles on the summit of the Aberdare Mountains; and (d) an area of 10,450 square miles (provisional) in the Sabaki-Tanzu region.

"The first of these areas was formerly largely a game reserve, and now includes a portion of forest area. It is comparatively small in extent. The areas on the summits of Mount Kenya and Aberdare are at present forest reserves and are quite unsuitable for settlement. The greater part of the area in the Sabaki-Tanzu region is fly-infested, waterless and barren and could not be used for settlement purposes. In view of the potential uses for settlement of certain portions of this area are being carried out. No portion which is capable of supporting a human community will be included in the proposed national park. Of these four areas only the first, which adjoins Nairobi, has yet been proclaimed a national park."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Minister if, in view of the shortage of geologists in the Colonial Service, he would consider improving their pay and conditions to bring them in line with administrative officers.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The present shortage of geologists is due to the interruption in the supply of young graduates caused by the war, and it is questionable whether an improvement of pay and conditions would provide a remedy. The whole question of salaries for scientific officers in the Colonial Service is under review, and new scales of salary have already been fixed in certain Colonies."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the location of all Government hospitals in Tanganyika, the number of beds in each available for Europeans, Asians and Africans, and whether the Minister was satisfied that existing accommodation was sufficient for present needs.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The location of Government hospitals in Tanganyika and the number of beds available in each are set out in the following table. (The schedule comprised particulars of 44 hospitals with 3,607 beds for Africans, 1,740 for Europeans and 25 for Asians). In addition there are approximately 3,000 beds in mission and private hospitals. The present accommodation is not regarded as sufficient, and provision is made in the 10-year development plan for approximately 2,000 additional beds of various centres, mainly for Europeans and Africans. These figures represent the maximum for which it is practicable for the Tanganyika Government to make provision at present."

Income Tax in the Seychelles

MR. BALDWIN asked approximately what the income tax and excess profits tax were levied in the Seychelles, whether shopkeepers were required to keep proper accounts, and whether the local Government was satisfied that the machinery for collection was adequate to prevent wholesale evasion.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Income tax in the Seychelles is levied on a graduated scale and there is no standard rate. As an indication of the rates of tax payable, a single person would pay the equivalent of 56/15/2d. on a chargeable income of £200 and £141/14s. 2d. on a chargeable income of £1,000. An excess profits tax of 50% of the standard profits was in force until December 31 last, when it was due to expire."

"No particular form of accounts is prescribed in the case of shopkeepers, but any taxpayer who fails or refuses to keep books or accounts which in the opinion of the Board of Income Tax Commissioners are adequate for income tax purposes may be assessed for tax by the Board according to the best of its judgment. The Governor has for some time been dissatisfied with the adequacy of the machinery for tax collection. One of the main problems has been the difficulty of obtaining trained staff, but the appointment of an experienced officer is now contemplated, which it is hoped will lead to an improvement."

Closing of Shops

MR. BALDWIN asked why all shops in the Seychelles closed for two days in December, whether any notification of the shopkeepers' intention was made to the Government or to the public, and if what extent hardship was caused, especially among the poorer classes, by their action.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I understand that no notification of the intention to close shops in the Seychelles for two days last December was given either to the local Government or to the public. The reason subsequently given by the Chamber of Commerce was to emphasize the need for reduction in the cost of living and the removal of certain taxation. The Governor has reported that there is no doubt that the closing of the shops was an attempt to embarrass the local Government in the hope that it would rescind its decision to recover from various wholesale merchants the revised assessment of income and excess profits taxes in respect of the year 1943, which it has been found were grossly under-declared."

"It is impossible to assess the extent of the hardship which was caused by this sudden and unexpected closing of shops, but I am informed that many consumers had already previously purchased their supplies of rationed food for the month and there was no restriction on the sale of bread."

MR. T. RUD asked in what Colonies minerals in the soil were the property of freehold owners of land.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "In the majority of Colonial territories minerals are vested in the Crown except to the extent that before the passing of the vesting ordinance the alienation of the surface expressly carried with it the ownership of the minerals in the land. The position is therefore of some complexity, but I will send my hon. friend a note of the actual position. He is no doubt aware that I have recently visited Colonial Governments to consider the adoption of vesting legislation where it has not so far been enacted and to assess the balance of advantage in recovering rights already passed into private hands."

Resignation of Mr. Shams-ud-Deen

From the House of Legislative Councils

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen, an Indian member of the Legislative Councils of Kenya, has resigned his seat and intends to leave Nairobi.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, had written him expressing the opinion that passages in a letter by Mr. Shams-ud-Deen which was published in a local Indian newspaper were incompatible with membership of the Executive Council. The letter said, *inter alia*:—"Our worst enemies are, however, the British, who led us to believe during the time of stress and strain that they were our great friends, and for whose victory the Muslims not only shed streams of blood but offered up their mosques."

In reply to the Governor, Mr. Shams-ud-Deen explained that he wrote the letter at a time when the British Government had to all intents and purposes handed the Government of India over to non-Muslims, and he thought that he was merely voicing the feelings of all Muslims at that moment. His position as the one Indian member of the Executive Council had, he said, been neither a matter of pride nor honour to him.

Accepting the resignation with regret, Sir Philip said it would be lamentable if there should be any occurrence in Kenya to increase the difficulties in India, or if there should be clashes between the various Indian sects in the Colony arising out of events in India.

Muslim Demands

Strongly worded resolutions were passed by a mass meeting of Muslims in Nairobi convened by Messrs. Hasham Kala, M. A. M. Dar and Z. H. Mank. They read as follows:

"This mass meeting of the Muslims of Nairobi unreservedly condemns the action of the Muslim elected members of the Legislature for their being party to the proposals contained in the secret document published in the *Observer*, dated December 13, 1946, which are hereby rejected *in toto*, and declares that the Muslim elected members have no authority whatever to negotiate any settlement with the Hindus on behalf of the Muslim community.

Resolved further that this resolution be communicated to the Central Muslim Association, Nairobi, requesting them to adopt it and give it due publicity in the Press and on the radio.

"This mass meeting of the Muslims of Nairobi hereby reiterates its demand for separate electorates for the Muslims, and hereby declares that they are not prepared to negotiate any settlement on this question with the Hindus or their representatives."

Nairobi Development

A LOAN OF £979,920 from the Kenya Government is being sought by Nairobi Municipal Council for its capital works programme, in addition to loans of £308,000 from the Central Housing Fund, £6,350 from the Provident Fund and £23,000 from the Native Trust Fund for Native, Asian, public health and other schemes. Several items in the schedule submitted by the municipal treasurer, including £150,000 for a health centre, £20,000 for an institute of preventative medicine, £14,000 for a swimming bath, and £10,000 for a crematorium, have been deferred. The principal items of expenditure authorized are: sewerage, £239,000; Asian Housing (completed in 1946), £107,000; roads, bridges and drains, £100,000; new hospital, £80,000; market extensions, £9,000; European flats, £60,000; Asian housing (Wessels' estate), £55,000; industrial development, £47,000; nurses' hostel, £35,000; and town hall extension, £38,000.

Sociological Fieldwork

MR. A. W. SOUTHALL, tutor in social studies at Makerere College, Mas. Southall and Mr. B. F. F. Oluande, a student at the college, are spending 10 weeks in the South Kavirondo reserve in sociological research. Mr. Oluande, himself a Luo, is studying sociological field work.

Spencer Airways Crash

Inquest Held and Adjourned

PROBQUEST on the 12 people who were killed when a Dakota aircraft owned and piloted by Captain E. M. ("Ted") Spencer, the Southern Rhodesian pilot, crashed at Croydon Aerodrome, London, was opened last week and adjourned until February 18.

Mr. Denys Mail, the engineer, told the coroner that he was satisfied with the machine, although he was not competent to testify if it fit for flight. That, he understood, had been done by Captain Spencer. The plane had reached a height of 50 or 60 feet when he noticed the port wing dropping and the aircraft veering to the left. Captain Spencer, who was at the controls, held the port wheel hard over to the right to correct this, but there was no response. He looked instinctively to see if the automatic pilot was engaged, and then Captain Spencer put out his hand almost at the same time to check it himself. After the crash witnesses tried to open the door into the cabin, but it was jammed with loose baggage.

It was reported by certain London newspapers before the inquest opened that Captain Spencer had worked throughout the night before the crash changing the plane's large fuel tanks, which had been fitted for the Atlantic crossing. He did the job himself because an aircraft service company refused to take responsibility for carrying out the work in the time laid down by Captain Spencer, who had said the plane must be ready by 10 a.m. next day. That company lent him four of their best workmen, who worked all day Friday, while three continued through the night with Captain Spencer and the engineer.

Dar es Salaam Chamber

ANY ATTEMPT TO NATIONALIZE THE MINES in Tanganyika would be a blunder of the greatest magnitude, and stop all initiative and private enterprise in that field, said Mr. P. Everett, President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in his address at the annual general meeting towards the end of January.

He suggested that a special department of Government, with substantial non-official participation, should be created for the true development of the Territory by private enterprise, the main terms of reference being the encouragement of private enterprise and settlement, if necessary with the aid of Government subsidies.

The vast groundnut scheme was, he said, a typical instance of a sound development project. It was, moreover, of such limitless scope that the present activities of the country, including its sisal and mineral production, might be overshadowed by the magnitude of the venture, which would open up for the Africans a field which had hitherto been considered unattainable.

"Labour problems were not insuperable, given leadership, proper organization and encouragement of the ambitious African to become a better workman. We could well copy with modification," said the President, "the old Army system of labour depots, taking care to see that individuality is not suppressed, that man and wife are not parted, and that facilities, including recreation and amenities, are available for those who wish to make the depot their homes. From this source a well-regulated labour supply should be forthcoming, it would help to do away with the present problem of a workman being uncertain of regular work."

Mr. Everett pleaded for gradual reduction of price control to essential goods only, for more businesslike efforts in the Government, and for the surrender for commercial use of houses in Dar es Salaam now occupied by officials.

Mr. Everett has served two successive years as President of the Chamber, but owing to heavy new commitments has now withdrawn from active office.

Solution to Over-Stocking?

By Mr. H. W. Foster.

The author, writing in the journal of the African Affairs Society, has suggested a solution to the problem of persuading Africans to reduce the numbers of their cattle. He says:

"Of all the many factors involved in land destruction in East Africa, few are more important than overstocking, and few more difficult to handle. The Native regards his stock not only as an economic asset but also as outward and visible symbols of wealth, at once his jewels and his investments. Tribal customs and the habits of generations are also involved. No effective policy of land regeneration can be undertaken unless flocks and herds are reduced to a size which will suffice for economic needs. The Native could do better himself, if he used the capital which is represented by his swollen herds.

But a direct frontal attack on age-old customs, by obliging the tribes to sell surplus stock or reduce numbers by compulsory slaughter of inferior animals, would evoke widespread resistance and might involve serious trouble and loss of life. A policy of *terro alicuius* will not suffice, but if we are to wait for a solution of the problem until the Native has passed from his present tribal economy into the money economy of the 20th century, the land will be a desert long before this change has taken place.

Symbols of Wealth

The animals to-day are symbols, and it may be suggested that some acceptable alternative symbol must be provided. The attempt perhaps could be made to do this by minting a special coinage—£1 and £10 pieces, both all the normal functions of currency, but put into circulation only by the purchase of stock at Government auctions. The £1 coin could be about the size of a 5s. piece, with the King's head on one side and a goat stamped in bold relief on the other side. The £10 coin should be really imposing, about the size of the top of a tin of cigarettes, or even larger, and it should have on one side the King's head and on the other a really magnificent East African cow.

I suggest that both these coins should be heavy and gold in colour, possibly sufficient gold in their make-up to prevent tarnishing, though they would have to be hard for rough usage. They should have a hole punched through them so that they could be strung on a string and special grooved clips to hold the coins could be designed to go into the pierced hole of a Native's ear, which now so often carries a cigarette tin.

Every device of propaganda should be set to work to popularize them. The African has a very well developed sense of humour, and it might be pointed out that only very superior persons could carry a cow in each ear, 20 more round their necks, not to mention seven triangles or ankles of goats! These coins thus displayed could be filmed and shown at tribal assemblies.

If an imaginative effort were made these tokens might be accepted rapidly into tribal custom to represent and replace the too numerous cattle and goats. But unless something is given the Native to take the place of his cattle in his ideas, no really acceptable solution to the problem of overstocking would seem possible.

The Long Way Round

DISMAYED by the prospect of a wait of two years for a passage by sea to Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Gordon Stevens, an ex-R.A.F. man of Edinburgh, signed on as a seaman in a ship sailing to New Zealand, thinking that would be one step on the journey. That was nine months ago. From New Zealand he took another ship to Sydney, transferred to Melbourne, joined a coasting vessel which circumnavigated Australia and landed him back in New Zealand, and then sailed as quarter master in a vessel bound for Newport, Virginia. Unable to find a ship there going to South Africa, he returned to London, and at last managed to get a passage in the right direction. Now he has arrived in Bulawayo from Cape Town.

S. Rhodesian Trade Outlook

Skilled Natives to Increase Production.

CHROME ORE EXPORTS from Southern Rhodesia would have to be revived this year if the country was not to risk losing the trade permanently, said Mr. G. A. Davenport, the Minister of Mines, in Salisbury recently. Exports were sacrificed during 1946 owing to shortage of railway rolling stock.

Mr. Davenport expressed the hope that progress would be made towards State ownership of the railways, since a rogue country still in process of development should control the railways. The chief obstacle was that the Imperial Government would have to finance the transaction in Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and might in return expect more control over the finances of Northern Rhodesia. They might also refuse part ownership in a concern in which there was a virtual colour bar.

"We must accept the position," continued the Minister, "that, not only on the railways, but in all industries we must gradually take advantage of the acquisition of skill by the Native and make the maximum use of his services. Only by doing so can we keep costs of production and distribution at a reasonable level, increase production generally and increase the national income and standard of living. I am certain that, the bigger our production, the greater will be the demand for skilled European supervision. The European workman must be relieved of the fear that it is the intention to supersede skilled European labour by semi-skilled African labour.

Mining Companies Attracted

To maintain the essential balance between exports and imports, it was imperative to keep the maximum number of mines in full production. Already the Government's far-sighted policy in subsidizing gold mining had taken effect. They had attracted a new Canadian and a new Australian company.

The proposed customs union with South Africa was an ideal to be aimed at, but meanwhile Southern Rhodesia must have the right to develop her own industries.

Provisionally 2,000 tons of cement a month would be imported from Britain until June 1947, and the Colony hoped to negotiate in other markets for another 2,000 tons a month. The new cement works would not be producing until the end of 1948.

Substantial quantities of timber would be coming from Canada in the next six months and the Government was trying to get allocations from Sweden and Finland.

Steel was more difficult to obtain, and Rhodesia in common with other countries, would get from the United Kingdom only 40% of what was expected. Production of steel billets at Que Que should start in June. The railways could not guarantee to build up and maintain coal supplies until August, however, and the steel works could not start to produce until these were assured. The Bulawayo works relied chiefly on scrap, of which the railways were the chief source of supply, but there was little relaying of lines at present and scrap was very short.

Fight Against Tsetse Fly

FLESH WHITE mice inoculated in Southern Rhodesia with the trypanosome of nagana arrived in this country recently in the aircraft which brought Sir Godfrey Huggins. The mice were brought over for the Wellcome Research Institution, where the infection will be transferred to cattle, which will then be treated with new drugs believed to be antidotes for the disease.

Mombasa's General Strike

Described in Official Reports

A GENERAL STRIKE which lasted for 12 days, involving thousands of African employees ranging from dock labourers to bank and office workers returned to work in Mombasa on Saturday, January 25. During that time volunteers of all communities had managed to maintain the essential services of the town and prevent a complete breakdown of port routine. Ships were berthed, unloaded and turned around in little longer than the normal time.

The Coast Labour Committee advised employers at the end of the strike to pay full wages to those strikers who were in their employment at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, January 23, whether or not they had struck between January 12 and 22. That was the decision taken by the Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

A feature of the strike was the way in which the leaders kept in the background, sheltering behind minor figures. Many of the Africans believed that if the strike lasted for 21 days it would become lawful. In the first week 450 Africans were arrested for breaches of the peace. Most of the charges related to intimidation. A deacon Becher told a large meeting of strikers on the seventh day that he was unable to help them until they returned to work.

Volunteer Labour

On Monday, January 20, an appeal for volunteer labour for the docks met with an excellent response, and by 11 a.m. 300 of all races were at work, together with about a hundred Africans and 144 Arabs who remained at their tasks despite threats. One cargo of Europeans, which included the port commissioner, left loaded explosives.

Next day a loudspeaker van toured the town appealing to sweepers to keep the locations clean in order to lessen the risks of an epidemic. Leaflets in Swahili and English were dropped by plane explaining that the Government was not prepared to enter into negotiations because the strike was illegal. The number of volunteers at the docks increased to 546. A number of women assisted in offices and canteens.

The drift to work continued on Tuesday, and strong police patrols were out to prevent those who returned from being molested. The strike leaders called a mass meeting in order to prepare nominal rolls of those who had "broken orders" by returning to work, but the attendance was poor. A number of volunteer labourers arrived from Nairobi, including Sir Philip Mitchell's A.D.C.

On the Wednesday more leaflets were dropped from the air to stress the illegality of the strike, and Amalud Mathu, an African member of the Legislative Council, arrived at the request of the strikers. He addressed a meeting attended by some 10,000 people. At this time the number of volunteers at the port had increased to 1,578.

On the Friday evening Mr. Mathu informed the Provincial Commissioner and Labour Commissioner that the strike had been called off and that the strikers would resume work next day.

New Colonial Students' Club

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING of Colonial students was present at a house warming party at the new Colonial Students' Club opened by the Colonial Office Welfare Department at 3 Cranmer Road, Cambridge. A message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was brought by Mr. Chamier, of the Welfare Department. Mr. Grech Jones said he hoped the club would be a place where friendships could be formed and the problems of each other's countries could be discussed and understood.

Among the guests were Major A. L. Symonds, M.P., Master of Christ's. There are now 84 Colonial students at Cambridge, and the club premises consist of three rooms at Cranmer Road, Mr. E. B. Hadden being the warden. The number of scholars and private students from each territory is as follows: Ceylon, 15; Cyprus, 3; Gold Coast, 10; Hong Kong, 1; Malaya, 5; Nigeria, 14; Palestine, 6; Sierra Leone, 5; Uganda, 3; West Indies, 21. These totals do not include European students from East Africa or Indians from India.

The Royal Visit

THE KING goes forth in peace, an honoured guest
Of two Dominions. Twice in thirty years
Their faith and loyalty have stood the test
Of war and danger, sweat and toil and tears.

Their men, of courage proven in the strife,
Now seek to show the riches of their lands,
Their mines, their industries, their way of life,
Their homesteads and the labour of their hands.

Our enemies, who seek to sow distrust
And doubts between the Commonwealth and Crown,
Shall watch once more their scheming turn to dust
When VANGUARD drops her anchor at Cape Town.

G. R. M.

Sir Godfrey Huggins

THE HON. SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had an audience of His Majesty shortly before the Royal Family left London for Southern Africa.

His Majesty's Government held a reception at the Savoy Hotel last week in honour of the Prime Minister. The guests were received by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Viscountess Addison.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London gave a sherry party at Rhodesia House last Friday in honour of the Prime Minister. Among those who accepted invitations were the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Minister of Defence, the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Julian Crossley, Sir Charles Dixon, Lord Elbank, Sir Archibald Forbes, Lord Elton, Mr. T. G. Osborne, Mr. A. Hadley, Lord Harlech, Air Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, Mr. V. W. Hillier, Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Hollis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. E. Kinghorn, M.P., Sir Eric Mackinnon, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir Alexander Maxwell, Mr. S. S. Murray, Sir John Stephenson, Sir Vernon Thomson and Lord Trenchard.

Survey of Lake Victoria

MR. C. G. HAWES, an expert irrigation engineer with wide experience of similar problems in India, has arrived in Uganda to advise upon hydrological questions of the Victoria Nyanza basin.

The survey, which will cover the East African territories with water systems draining into the lake, is financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The investigation will be concerned, *inter alia*, with the possibility of using Lake Victoria to store water for the Sudan and Egypt and with the facilities for hydro-electric power which such a scheme would make possible.

It was originally proposed that the water should be controlled in the Lake Albert area, but the works needed there would be far more extensive and costly and the disturbance of the population considerably greater. A dam near Jinja would be a far smaller undertaking than a barrage in the Nile Valley, and the use of cheap electric power would be of enormous value to Uganda.

It is estimated that it would not be necessary to raise the level of the lake more than three feet above the maximum recorded level, and this would not be achieved for nearly 20 years after the construction of the dam. Transport on Lakes Victoria and Kioga would benefit by the comparative stability of water levels which the scheme would ensure.

The Committee further recommended that these margins should be subject to a constant review.

The problem of a wages policy for workers in the building and other industries presents even more complex problems than the formulation of fiscal and price control policy. Experience during the war showed that the control of wages is difficult to enforce, but the Committee nevertheless felt that the problem should be carefully investigated by the Government with a view to all possible steps being taken to secure a reduction in those wages which have become inflated due to the operation of the factors of supply and demand.

Fiscal Inquiry

The Committee noted that the Government had undertaken to appoint a committee to inquire into a variety of fiscal and economic matters. Although precise terms of reference have not yet been drafted, the Committee envisaged that the proposed inquiry will include within its scope the incidence of taxation, the nature of taxation, the effect of taxation on the individual in relation to his capacity to pay (with the object of examining whether a case for relief on the ground of serious hardship exists and, if so, what the nature of the relief should be), tax evasion, the yield of taxation in relation to the national income, and other connected matters including the desirability of increasing the excise duties on sugar and tea, taxation for the purpose of the inquiry embracing both the taxes levied by the central Government and the rates levied by local authorities.

On the subject of income tax, strong representations were made to the Committee for a reduction in the basic rate of tax, primarily with a view to relieve the burden of taxation on the lower income groups. It was pointed out that the effect of acceptance of this proposal would not give relief to those who, *prima facie*, were most in need of it, in that, for example, it would give a bachelor or a spinster, on, say, £700 a year, considerably more relief than it would accord to a family man on the same salary.

Classes Needing Relief

Moreover, the Committee was informed that representations had been made to the Government that three distinct classes of people require relief, namely: (a) the married man with family obligations in regard to the education of his children; (b) the man who had to save against the contingencies of death or retirement without a pension; and (c) the agriculturist or industrialist who wished to spend capital on the development of his farm or business.

The Committee was informed that the Government regarded the representations as fully justified, that its proposals had been calculated to afford relief in all three types of cases, and that no case had so far been made out, in the Government's opinion, for further relief.

Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. Neog and Mr. Bouwer considered that the following additional relief should be agreed to by Government immediately:

(a) Relief to take the form of rebates on the payable on 1947 assessments payable by resident individuals. This system of rebates, which will operate on a sliding scale, overcomes the objections to the previous proposal of a reduction in the basic rate of tax and replaces it. The rebates be allowed on all assessments of tax payable on the following basis:

- (1) On the payable amounting to £20 and under, 50% of the tax.
- (2) On every assessment in which the tax payable is in excess of £20 the rebate shall be on a reducing scale of 10 cents per £1 progressively to a maximum of tax payable amounting to £100 (which on this scale will receive a rebate of 25 in the £1, or 10%).
- (3) Assessments of tax payable in excess of £100 shall receive a flat rebate of £10.
- (4) That personal tax be deducted from the tax payable.
- (5) The necessity for any further relief in income tax shall be examined by the committee to be appointed.

The majority of the Committee did not feel able to recommend immediate acceptance of these proposals.

but they considered that the proposal (a) was deserving of further consideration. Accordingly, although they consider that no immediate adjustment of income tax rates or allowances should take place, they recommend that the whole question, including the above proposals, should be examined.

The Committee understood that economic and fiscal inquiries, including a complete review of income tax, may well take place in the other East African territories during 1947, and wished to stress the desirability of maintaining liaison between the Kenya Committee and any similar committees which may be appointed in other East African territories.

[Further extracts will appear in our next issue.]

Central African Archives Gifts from Public Records Office

THE PRIME MINISTER of Southern Rhodesia received from LORD GREENE, the Member of the House of Lords, on Monday afternoon a gift of facsimiles of historical documents and seals made by the Public Records Office for presentation to the Central African Archives. Sir Godfrey Huggins was accompanied by MRS. M. GORDON, the High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. W. HILL, and Mr. W. P. ARNOLD.

Among the gifts were a magnificent photostatic copy of the Domesday Book, bound in oak boards from the 14th century roof of Westminster Hall and covered with leather and brass; photostat copies of Magna Carta and the Treaty of Perpetual Alliance between England and Portugal dated 1386; and a reproduction in scroll form of the enrolment of the British South Africa Company's charter of 1889 upon the Patent Roll, this being the foundation deed of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Greene said that the presentation represented the historical continuity of British institutions and the interest in them which had always been taken by the Dominions and Colonies. The Central African Archives were in due course to be housed in a new record office embracing the latest improvements and including a museum in which the parent institution would be glad to think that its gifts would be on hand. It was especially pleasing that a copy of Magna Carta from an original in the English Salisbury would be preserved in Rhodesia's new Salisbury.

Creation of Archives Department

Sir Godfrey Huggins referred with pleasure to the acceptance by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of Southern Rhodesia's offer to house the archives for British Central Africa as a whole. Mr. Hill, the archivist, was both the head of his department and its founder. Soon after he (Sir Godfrey) had become Prime Minister a deputation from the National Historical Committee had called upon him in 1933 to urge greater care of the public records of the Colony. As a result legislation had been introduced, and the Archives Department was created in 1935 under Mr. Hill. When existing difficulties disappeared a fine new building would be erected.

Rhodesians would be grateful for the very generous gifts of the Public Record Office. They would be especially interested in the copy of the oldest treaty in existence, that between England and Portugal, and it was a good thing that Rhodesian children, who now merely read about famous documents in their history books, would be able to see for themselves what the originals looked like.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is informed that this presentation is unique for such copies of famous constitutional documents have never before been made for a Dominion or Colony. They are a direct result of Mr. Hill's visit to England.

mission to "save itself" Sir Philip Mitchell has emphasized the "ruins in Kenya".

It is the duty of the Government in Great Britain to encourage their followers to work harder. Bearing in mind the statement of the Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office that Africans in employment in East Africa average fewer than 25 hours of work per week, a similar duty must be undertaken by African leaders with any sense of responsibility. The Kenya Development Committee recently reported (and I quote) the actual wastage of labour "unless the principle that all must work can be brought before the African in a convincing and effective way, there is no alternative to economic disaster." That is the choice—harder work or economic disaster.

Challenge to Governments

The Governments have now to show greater courage in these matters and think in terms of labour balance sheets as well as in terms of money. The Government of Tanganyika is being challenged in quite a new way, for it cannot allow a measure of African non-co-operation to frustrate the vast government scheme, the development of mining, the construction of railways and roads, and the manifold activities of the official development plans—all these on top of the demands of existing industries and services.

There are some 470,000 able-bodied African males in Tanganyika who could be engaged in employment without detriment to the tribal structure and with benefit to the country as a whole, but the number of workers is 330,000 or less. The coming months will show to what

extent the authorities can manage the flow of labour from among some hundred thousand gun-waiters. If the results are good, the example to other territories will be most valuable. If they are not, the public will demand new methods and new men for the attainment of essential development.

The Long-Range View

East African listeners will, I think, agree that these major economic and social matters most on a long-range view rank as more important than the rejection of the leaders in Kenya of a White Paper—about which they ought to have been consulted at a much earlier stage—and as more important also than criticisms of the new Trusteeship Agreement, which at any rate assures continuity of British administration in Tanganyika. I do not undervalue political services; indeed, I believe that every territory should do far more to encourage the best of its non-officials to serve on the Legislature and other public bodies. But I do suggest that too much time and emphasis have been given to some analyses and nothing like enough to others.

Overriding and embracing all these factors are such considerations as the place of East Africa and Rhodesia in Imperial defence, the development of inter-territorial co-operation, and the policy of international accountability for Colonies.

Here, then, are grounds for confidence. My own faith in the East and Central African Dependencies is firmer to-day than at any time during the 25 years in which I have been closely connected with them. May 1947 see at good beginning to many of the great plans

Future Taxation Outlook for Kenya

Findings of the Standing Finance Committee

KENYA'S STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE after spending many days in re-examining the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1947 and interviewing heads of departments, has recommended that the gross revenue estimates should be increased by £341,829, but that the gross expenditure estimates ought to be raised by a net figure of £283,070; thus changing the estimated deficit of £48,795 already published to an estimated surplus of £59,644 for the year.

The report, which reaches London by air mail at the beginning of this week, is a 62-page document, which contains many items of general interest.

On the general question of taxation, concerning which there has been much controversy in the Colony, the report states:

The Committee felt serious concern regarding the present cost of living, which in its view constitutes a serious hardship to the lower income groups of all races, particularly to those on receipt of fixed salaries or wages whose incomes are below the level affected by income tax rates and allowances.

Factors in High Living Costs

This high cost of living is partly attributable to the customs duties and charges levied on the greatly increased cost of imported essential goods, and by the manner of their calculation and increase. Costs and prices determined under the Price Control Regulations, based on pre-war practice, are also seriously affected by the increased wages now being demanded by and paid to certain workers, such as tailors and artists, and by the level of prices paid for primary produce.

The intention is to make a suggestion should it be possible for the Government to reduce the cost of living in the Colony as a whole. At first glance, a sharp reduction of the customs tariff on essential articles, though desirable, appears to offer promising results, but on further consideration it is doubtful whether the reduction in the price level which would ensue would

be commensurate with the sacrifice of revenue involved. The Committee felt, however, that the matter merited a more comprehensive examination than the time at its disposal permitted it to make, and considered that an exhaustive inquiry was necessary.

The Committee accordingly recommended that the question of the relationship between the price level and the price level index should be fully examined by the Economic and Commercial Adviser. The Committee considered that a material increase of revenue could be justified if it resulted in a substantial reduction in the cost of living for all races, and expressed the view that any reductions proposed would necessarily be in line with the other East African Governments.

Heavy Taxation for Development

The Committee appreciated that any reduction in indirect taxation would leave the 1947 budget unbalanced. While the Government felt that a relatively modest deficit could stand for the time being without jeopardizing the financial stability of the Colony, it recognized that the acceptance even in general terms of the report of the Development Committee implied a heavy burden of taxation.

A permanent reduction in revenue would render it impossible to carry out the recommendations of the Development Committee in full, and consequently the Committee wishes to give a clear warning that any reduction in taxation to which effect might be given in 1947 must almost inevitably lead to an increase in other forms of taxation or to the introduction of new forms of taxation in 1948. If the development programme is to proceed and present high costs continue.

In so far as the financial arrangements concerned, the Committee recommended that the matters mentioned in respect of all essential articles should be reviewed with the object of revision in a downward direction, where possible, particularly in view of changed circumstances, e.g. through the abolition of excess profits tax, etc.

Views from a Ten-Year Perspective

By F. S. Joelson, in a Broadcast to East Africa

MEMORY PLAYS QUEER TRICKS, not least with busy men, and it is good practice to take stock from time to time of the road along which we have been travelling.

Ten years hence those of us with fairly clear memories will be most unlikely to consider that the outstanding events of the past year were those which then pre-occupied the public mind. Shall we therefore try to pass in rapid review the occurrences of 1946 as they may appear in a ten-year perspective? To do that we must disregard or discount temporary difficulties and look for the continuing influences.

Because man's politics grow out of his economic and social conditions, we will deal first with some of the economic points, then with the social, and finally with the political. Can anyone doubt that recent troubles would have been much reduced if the approach had been economic or social rather than political?

Here then is one man's appreciation, judged from the long-term aspect.

More Than £100 Millions for Development

The British territories in East and Central Africa, having advanced remarkably since 1939, are about to leap forward. The local Governments have recently committed themselves to spend within the next 10 years some 60 million pounds on various developments, principally on the improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry, health, housing and the other main aspects of life and land, and Eastern Africa is to receive from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund another 15 millions for similar services. All this takes no account of expenditure by private enterprise on the expansion of agriculture, mining and other industries of the vast groundnut plan upon which the British Ministry of Food is embarking in Tanganyika, and later in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, to provide fats for the United Kingdom. This scheme in itself will involve the British Treasury in an investment of more than 25 millions. It is the greatest agricultural project ever launched in Africa, and perhaps the most ambitious yet attempted anywhere within the Empire. So we see that it has recently been decided to spend from the public purse alone in the next few years well over one hundred million pounds on Eastern African advancement.

Bright Mining Prospects

Mining developments hold out great prospects. Tanganyika is building a railway to what may prove to be one of the world's largest lead mines. Not far to the south there are hopes of a new coalfield, which if the quality proves satisfactory, would greatly benefit East African industry. Dr. Williamson's diamonds come near to being now known to be the world's best, promising discovery of its kind for many years. Southern Rhodesia is increasing gold production and preparing to manufacture steel from deposits of high grade iron ore. Northern Rhodesia is to expand her output of copper and tin to the spot. Uganda has deposits of phosphates which may revolutionize agriculture. Kenya may yet produce a wide range of new minerals.

Apart from Southern Rhodesia, which as a self-governing Colony is not affected, mining progress, however, depends upon the results, if any, of the statement on Colonial mining policy sent by Mr. Creech Jones as a directive to all Colonial Governors. At the time of its publication I described that dispatch as reading more like a Fabian pamphlet than a State paper, and my guess is that Colonial Governments will turn the blind eye to

it because they cannot see the maximum revenue from mining. Any serious attempt by local Governments to put policy to this unpractical doctrine would cause prospectors and mining companies to turn elsewhere, with crippling effects upon Colonial mining.

Southern Rhodesia's white population, now being 96,000, is increasing rapidly. Rhodesians are convinced that it can be doubled within 15 years and some believe it can be nearly trebled in 10. Kenya is to establish 500 new farmers in the Highlands, and Tanganyika may provide for about half that number. White settlers generally have now the advantages of guaranteed prices and assured markets for many products. There will probably be a considerable increase in residential as distinct from agricultural settlements, especially in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, once shipping accommodation can be more readily obtained, and among these new residents will be men with wide experience in different parts of the world. From them may be drawn valuable returns to public life.

Research upon new synthetic insecticides against the mosquito and the tsetse fly, new drugs for the prevention and cure of many tropical diseases, novel methods of controlling agricultural pests, air conditioning of houses and offices, the development of cultural and other organizations—these will bring economic and social advantages. Indeed, all the economic factors I have catalogued must have very definite influence upon social progress. They will help to finance the social services and to shape them.

Problems of Demobilization

About a quarter of a million askari have been absorbed into tribal and urban life in Eastern Africa in the period we are considering—and far more smoothly than many people expected. It may yet be proved, however, that it would have been wiser to select the best of these Africans, especially the pick of the N.C.O.s, as demonstration teams in the Native areas. During the war I repeatedly but vainly urged that course. Now Uganda is training such teams for social welfare work. If other territories do not follow this example it will be surprising and regrettable. Southern Rhodesia showed long before the war how to use Native agricultural demonstrators, and much might be learnt from the experience of that enterprising Colony.

The plan for the training of demobilized askari as craftsmen is marked by foresight, a realistic attitude in day-to-day administration, and the promise of good results. A mach-travelled man of affairs who recently visited East Africa told me that the two most hopeful things he saw in Kenya were model European farms in the Highlands and the ex-askari training centre at Kabete.

Importance of Better African Leadership

But these Government training schemes, Makerere College in Uganda, schools, missions and other agencies will not fulfil their first function unless they produce the better African leadership which is urgently needed to correct some unsatisfactory and somewhat subversive tendencies. A Socialist Government in Great Britain is perhaps rather too eager at times, to thrust Africans into public office in the Colonies. Africans must learn, of course, and experience is an able teacher, but there must be some solidity of character which to push. Not long ago the Governor of Uganda insisted that the first need is to modify the African habits of thought which will lead to industry and dependability, and Sir John Hall added the warning that in the African, as in the European, character is much more important than intellect, for given character,

*This talk by the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was given in the B.B.C.'s 'Calling East Africa' programme last Sunday.

Godfrey Huggins Interviewed

Prime Minister on Southern Rhodesian Affairs

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who is visiting London in order to discuss matters of mutual interest with the Imperial Government, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the whole Colony is looking eagerly forward to the arrival of the Royal Family in April.



Sir Godfrey Huggins

While various functions are being arranged, there is a general desire to spare the King, Queen and two Princesses from formalities and to allow them as much time as possible for relaxation.

This will be the first occasion on which a reigning Sovereign has visited Rhodesia, and His Majesty's consent to perform a State opening of

the new session of Parliament has given especial pleasure. The Royal Family will fly in their own aircraft from Pretoria to Salisbury, and the ceremony will take place on the afternoon of the day of their arrival. Four days are to be spent in the capital, and half the time has been left free of engagements. There will be an investiture, an informal reception, a mayoral garden party and a Native *indaba*.

Arrangements for Royal Visit

Travelling by train, Hartley, Gatooma, Que Que and Gwelo will be visited one day. Then the Royal train will leave at night for the Victoria Falls, where two days of rest are to be taken at the Victoria Falls Hotel, broken only by an afternoon in Livingstone for a garden party given by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, whose invitations have covered all parts of that Protectorate. Nearly two days will be spent in Bulawayo, where there will be an informal reception, a mayoral garden party, and a Native *indaba* in the Matopos.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has in preparation a lavishly illustrated brochure outlining the history and conditions of the Colony. It is felt that this publication will also assist the many Press representatives from the United Kingdom and the United States who will be covering the Royal tour. A special edition of the Moffat Papers in a case made of local wood will be presented to the King.

Asked if he would care to comment on the increase of the white population of Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister replied that the limiting factors are lack of shipping accommodation, inadequacy of housing, and shortage of materials and labour for a large-scale building programme. Nevertheless, there have been thousands of new arrivals in recent months, and by the time of the King's arrival the Colony should have some 20,000 white residents. It seemed quite safe to prophesy that that figure would be more than doubled within the next 15 years, and it was by no means impossible that it might be doubled within a decade.

Indeed, if the Imperial Government would now negotiate a long-term contract for the purchase of a large quantity of tobacco, the number of growers could be doubled within five seasons and the present output of leaf more than doubled. Such a contract would, he believed, be advantageous to Great Britain, directly because it would economize in the expenditure of dollars on the purchase of tobacco from the United States of America, and indirectly because Rhodesians were so determined to buy British goods that United Kingdom

exports to this country would expand with the growth of its population and the general level of prosperity.

It was recognized by the growers that a contract for some years ahead would involve a lower average price than that now ruling for Rhodesian tobacco, but such an arrangement would give the industry a necessary assurance of stability, in the absence of which there must be some hesitation on the part of the Government and individuals in encouraging large numbers of new growers. The policy of guaranteed prices and assured markets for agricultural produce now operated in the United Kingdom, the Government of which had extended the practice to certain other primary products of the Dominion and the Colonial Empire, Sir Godfrey hoped that the policy could likewise be followed in the case of the main agricultural crop of a self-governing Colony which was most anxious to make her major contribution to the Mother Country's present difficulties.

More Economical Employment of Labour

The Prime Minister said that he did not fear that the rapid development of tobacco growing, mining and secondary industries which was certain would unduly strain the supply of Native labour in Southern Rhodesia, but he emphasized that it would have to be much more economically employed. A beginning had been made in the right direction, and there were some most encouraging cases of the wise use of African man-power, but much still needed to be done by precept and example among both Europeans and Africans. Given the right approach, however, there was no reason why progress in any direction should be hindered by labour difficulties.

The Central African Council, said Sir Godfrey Huggins in reply to an inquiry, had made an admirable beginning, and had a record which encouraged confidence in its future. Not only were the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland learning through its agency, and not least its numerous committees and sub-committees, to co-operate more closely, but the non-official leaders of the three territories were getting to understand each other's problems a good deal more thoroughly. A good deal of credit must be given to the Chief Secretary of the Council, Mr. Clark.

Central African Airways

In the process of mutual enlightenment, the excellent inter-territorial services of Central African Airways were contributing substantially. That Corporation had been one of the first air lines in the Empire to place orders for the large Viking aircraft which were now rendering such good service (and in one of which Sir Godfrey flew to Europe on this occasion). There were regular services as far south as Johannesburg and as far north as Nairobi, and he felt that much might be gained by a fusion with the East African Airways Corporation. Such joint working and the standardization of equipment could produce economies and better and cheaper services to the public. It was surprising, but true and most encouraging, that Central African Airways were already self-supporting, in that respect improving on the expectations of the optimists.

Rhodesians, concluded the Prime Minister, were particularly proud that their Colony had been selected by the Royal Air Force as the only part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom in which flying training was to be undertaken, and they were anxious that their own young men should contribute a steady flow of recruits. Rhodesians had had a magnificent war record in all operational branches of the R.A.F., especially as fighter and bomber pilots, and the Colony intended to keep alive that active participation in the air defence of the Empire.

the precise plan of using more selected and well-trained teams to stimulate the interest of the people in improving their way of life by putting into practice current ideas on agriculture, veterinary and health matters.

The second aim of the department is to promote social development by encouraging self-help and the community spirit. The natural desire of the African for social and cultural progress can be used as an inducement to increased production and should be so used. Indeed, there are men of great experience in Eastern Africa who believe that many to whom the money factor is still a weak inducement would respond to the right kind of appeal based on the social advancement of the community. Such progress will gradually result from greater output, but if the prospect of it can also stimulate productivity, so much the better. A great deal can be learnt from developments in recent years in the West Indies where the achievements of farmers' clubs, community centres and other organs of adult education have confounded the pessimists and encouraged those of greater faith. The Colonial Empire unfortunately lacks adequate guidance on these matters, and it seems to us high time for the Social Welfare Department of the Colonial Office to publish a really practical volume describing what has been done in various Dependencies, so that others which are facing similar problems may not have to grope their way forward in the dark. The Colonial Office talks often and over-glibly of assimilating the experience of the different Dependencies for the guidance of others, but gives far too little evidence of the practical application of that desirable principle.

Precept Differs from Practice.

The statement from Uganda says bluntly that "the public has often been ignorant of the proposed course and purpose of Government policy and action," and that few channels have existed through which Government could become aware of current opinion. What a condemnation of administration in the past, and, in particular, of the Information Office as it has existed since 1939! From time to time we have written harsh words in these columns about inefficient Information Offices, but none more damning than these from a Government which has had an Information Office of exactly that kind. It is staggering that such stress should have to be laid by an alert and

The Business of the Public.

gandid Governor on the failure of his predecessor to provide even in war-time for an elementary need in good government, and the Colonial Office stands condemned for its apathetic acceptance of a wholly inadequate structure—the danger of which was demonstrated by the riots which broke out in Uganda about two years ago. The obvious truth is that the system of Colonial Office government is still far too secretive, and that it is only the exceptional administrator or technical official who has the wisdom and courage to insist that he is engaged upon the business of the public, and that the public has every right to know of his intentions and actions. Indeed, nothing has done more harm than the childish determination of bureaucratic Governments to treat even intelligent and experienced sections of Colonial communities as unworthy to be taken into their confidence, sometimes even on major issues. If to take an outstanding case, there had been confidential discussions on the spot before the issue of White Paper 191, the controversies which have led to such sad estrangement between the Government of Kenya and its non-official advisers might well have been avoided.

One of the tasks of public relations officers must be to convince Governments that they have no right to expect sympathetic co-operation from the public unless and until they themselves show a corresponding willingness to take the people into their confidence. The Government of Uganda now declares, very truly, that "it is the very foundation of a democratic community that its citizens should take an active interest in public policy," and that it is the purpose of a public relations department to "build up this body of informed opinion as a basis of social co-operation." A further essential is the day-to-day use of that informed opinion; but our readers could cite from almost any territory, many failures in the past by the local Government to make adequate use of those elements in the community which have at least as much knowledge, experience and initiative as many of the departmental heads who have been concerned in the framing of policy. One of the prime needs in this post-war era of economic, social and political progress is the abandonment of officialdom of the noxious notion that it is engaged in highly secret operations. It is, on the contrary, engaged in the business of the public, and the constant aim should be to report to that public as fully and frequently as circumstances permit. In that way only will understanding and closer co-operation be fostered.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ENLIGHTENED VIEWS of the responsibility of its recently created Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare are taken by the Government of Uganda. It will have been seen from the official statement published in our issue of last week. The policy puts first things first, but it also keeps steadily in mind essential purposes which can be brought to fruition only by much hard work over many years. If the members of the staff of the department keep their feet on the ground but often raise their eyes to the horizon, as they will need to do in order that the policy may issue in results, and if they receive that close and continuing co-operation from other organs of Government and from the public which will always be required, great things may be expected. Sir John Hall, the present Governor, is evidently enthusiastic about this experiment, and he has selected as head of the new department a former administrative officer who is keenly interested in social progress. If Mr. Gayer proves to have a flair for exacting pioneer work of this kind, as we trust will be the case, Uganda may set a very valuable example to the neighbouring Dependencies.

It is significant that the statement of policy should declare that the first aim of the depart-

ment is "to stimulate and increase production." Knowing that critics of British

Our Proposal Now Adopted.

administration are likely to twist that self-evident and straightforward purpose into an allegation of exploitation of the African, there must have been a temptation to the Government to be less candid about this duty. But the truth, of course, is that all plans for improved social services will fail unless production be increased. That, as Sir Reginald Robins so well argued in the Legislative Council of Kenya recently, is the price which must be paid for higher living standards. Too much emphasis can, therefore, not be placed upon this part of the plan, and all available means of publicity are to be employed in support of it. We are especially pleased to learn that provincial demonstration teams are to be enlisted, for that procedure was first advocated by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA during the war. For a considerable period there was no evidence that the idea was regarded with more than polite interest by the Governments or by the non-official leaders in the territories, but in recent months many correspondents have written supporting the proposal. We believe that valuable opportunities were lost by the failure to act promptly and boldly before demobilization of the askari began, and at least one Governor clearly shares that conviction, for Uganda is

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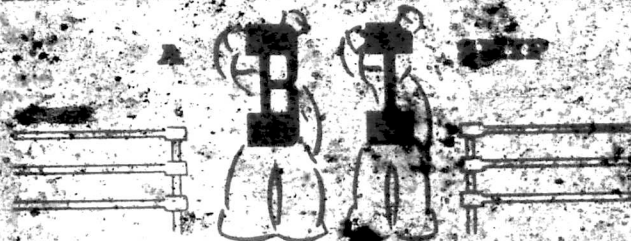
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Mining—Continued

Kilembe Copper Prospect, Uganda Canadian Mining Company Interested

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is a state that Mr. W. P. Atkinson, who for some years has been operating gold-copper-lead-zinc properties near Kisumu, Kenya, on behalf of Murchison Mines, Ltd., has taken up an exclusive prospecting licence over a large area in Uganda which was formerly held by the Robert Williams group, and which includes the Kilembe copper prospects on the Ruwenzori Range.

The exploration of these copper deposits will be conducted under the auspices of the Frobitzer Exploration Company of Canada, which will register a subsidiary company in Uganda. Mr. Atkinson will be a member of the board.

Finance of a Gold Mine State Takes More Than Shareholders

DURING THEIR 12 years of existence Bushick Mines (1934) Ltd. have produced 116,731 oz. of gold, to a value of £2,438,104, and employed an average of 27 Europeans for a total wage bill of £369,300 and 1,369 Africans for aggregate wages of £257,880. The cost of stores has been £1,130,500, payments to the Government of Southern Rhodesia in income tax, gold premium fee, royalty and mining fees have amounted to £374,300, and the shareholders have had dividends totalling £314,385.

Giving these figures kindly Mr. Harry S. Hopkins, one of the directors, said that the shareholders who had taken all the risks, had received a return of 65% of their capital, or an average of 5% per annum, while the State, having risked nothing, received a direct payment the equivalent of 15% over the capital provided by the shareholders.

Even if the State had received a direct return, the indirect benefit from the provision of employment and the purchase of produce would have been considerable, while the mine had also given some stimulus to the development of secondary industries, which could be created only by being grafted on to a profitable primary industry.

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Company Progress Reports

Bushick.—Total profits for the quarter ended December 31, 1945, amounted to £26,779. Development 1,614 ft.; 147 feet 717 ft., sampled 900 ft.; payable reef disclosures 4 lengths 170 ft., width 51 in., vein 4.1 dwt.

Globe and W.—Ore reserves at December 31, 1945, were 127,000 tons containing 113,070 oz., equivalent to 17.79 dwt. per ton. Blocks, 78,800 tons containing 66,825 oz., pillars, 48,300 tons containing 46,250 oz.

Wanderer.—97,000 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended December 31, 1945, for 8,837 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,075. Development 4,090 ft.; sampled 3,640 ft., of which 485 ft. equal to 15.4% payable; averaging 3.8 dwt.

Phoenix Prince.—10,240 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended December 31, 1945, for 4,445 oz. gold and an estimated working profit of £4,046. Development 2,536 ft.; diamond drilling 134 ft. No. 8 shaft: No. 1 level drive E., 100 ft., 3.3 dwt. over 4 in.; No. 2 level raise 90 ft., 4.3 dwt.; 55 in., Main shaft: No. 1 level drive W., 134 ft., 4.3 dwt., 45 in.; No. 1 level drive E. and W. (carat area), 23 ft., 4.4 dwt., 42 in.; No. 2 level drive E., 51 ft., 7.5 dwt., 46 in.; No. 2 level drive W., 30 ft., 4.3 dwt., 44 in.; No. 2 level drive E. (carat area), 50 ft., 4.4 dwt., 44 in.; No. 2 level raise (carat area), 127 ft., 5 dwt., 56 in.; No. 3 level raise (carat area), 52 ft., 4.4 dwt., 52 in.; No. 4 level drive E. (carat area), 11 ft., 3.2 dwt., 47 in.

Kenya Consolidated

LIEUT. COLONEL A. C. HOEY, Chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., said at the recent annual meeting in Eldoret that the whole of the energies of the company were being devoted to increasing the milling capacity, in order to arrive as early as possible at a position whereby revenue not only exceeded expenditure but provided for the execution of a more active development programme. Many difficulties had to be overcome, the greatest being the shortage of supplies; there was, however, some improvement in the labour position. An important progress report would be issued shortly.

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS have announced their decision to postpone the proposal for the conversion of the preference stock until a more favourable opportunity. The proposal was that for each £2 of 4% cumulative participating preference stockholders should receive £1 of 6% cumulative preference stock and two 10s. units of ordinary stock. An alternative offer was also suggested—that holders should sell their £1 stock units to a syndicate for cash at a price around 30s. a unit.

Copper Consumption

Consumption of virgin copper in the United Kingdom during 1945 was 325,409 tons, an increase of 36,796 tons compared with 1944. Scrap consumption was 168,307 tons, a decline of 4,611 tons.

Copper Prospects

United States copper production in 1946 totalled 602,355 short tons, which was 22% less than in 1945 and 45% below the record output in 1943.

Mining Personalia

MR. HARRY S. HOPKINS has been elected Chairman of Bushick Mines (1934) Ltd., and the vacancy on the board created by the death of MR. R. E. Bayliss has been filled by MR. S. M. LANGRAN O'KEEFE, formerly High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. MITCHELL COITZ & Co., LTD., have established an office in Mogadishu, Somalia, to handle general merchandising and conduct a shipping agency. The postal address is P.O. Box 22, Mogadishu. Offices have also been opened in Berbera and Hargeisa, British Somaliland; and in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

MR. ALLAN P. GOOD, recently appointed managing director of the Brush Electrical group, has resigned from the boards of Tarran Industries, Ltd., and Folland Aircraft, Ltd., and from the chairmanships of Lagonda, Ltd., and Darwin, Ltd., in order to devote all his attention to his new post. Leaving Oxford in 1925, with a capital of £2,000, Mr. Good is said to have made £250,000. The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., propose to submit shortly to the Capital Issues Committee a proposal for a complete merger of oil engine companies, whose shares are held by Associated British Oil Engineers, Ltd. Of these companies, Bickerton and Dumas, and H. McLaren, Oil Engines (Inventory), and Fetters, Ltd., with a combined capital of about £750,000, are already controlled by Brush. Proposals will be placed before shareholders in due course.

essential work has been kept up to date while steps have been taken to attract labour by continuing to improve housing, hospitals and other amenities.

The directors' report and a statement to the shareholders are set out. In view of the seasonal nature of the business, the dependance on adequate supplies of agricultural fertilisers and well-distributed rainfall it is not possible to prophesy the outcome of the current season with any degree of certainty. However, the crop secured to date already shows a small increase compared with that of the same date last year, and I am hopeful that this will be more than made good as the season advances.

It will be noted from the report that the directors have recommended a final dividend of 16% making with the interim dividend a total distribution of 24%. Due to a recent change in fiscal law it is now necessary to deduct income tax from dividends at the full standard rate, namely 3s in the £, and not as hitherto at a reduced rate which allowed for the passing on to shareholders of Dominion income tax relief. The increase in the rate of the final dividend, however, offsets the greater tax deduction, leaving the net cash much the same as for the previous year.

Assets and Liabilities

The accounts this year are drawn up in the usual manner. Current assets total £31,143, as against current liabilities of £19,042. This latter figure not only includes the net final dividend but also provision for taxation on the profits to the date of the accounts.

The net liquid position represents £30,000 per planted acre in ten shillings, so that the company is in a strong financial position. The directors have again added to reserves by transferring out of profits £1,000 to general reserve and £1,000 to dividend equalisation reserve.

In conclusion, I would express appreciation of the work of the manager, two assistants and the visiting agent. On this occasion I would particularly mention Mr. McClure, who has recently resigned as manager on account of ill-health. Mr. McClure, in spite of advancing years, has done a first-class job and maintained the property in a high state of cultivation during the difficult war years. Our grateful thanks are due to him, and I trust he will completely recover his health in his well-earned retirement. I would add that the directors have now appointed Mr. C. T. Hardwick, an experienced tea-planter, as manager.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and a final dividend of 16% making 24% for the year, was declared.

BEIRA RAILWAYS LTD. report their receipts for October at £90,491, against £70,583 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mining

**Diamonds in Tanganyika
Visit to the Williamson Mine**

MR. G. WARD PRICE, who recently motored through Tanganyika on his way to South Africa, claims in an article in the *Sunday Dispatch* to have been the first European to visit the diamond mine at Mwadui, 17 miles north of Shinyanga, which was discovered in March, 1940, by Dr. J. L. Williamson.

He writes:—
A Government surveyor, who had camped there for a week some time previously, reported that the area was mineralogically worthless. Yet two feet down, beneath the black cotton soil on which he stood, was a vast bed of Kimberlite, the blue clay formation in which diamonds are found.

It is far as we are aware this is the first time that this discovery has been made publicly, and it is one to be borne in mind in discussions of the recent White Paper on Colonial mining policy, the assumption throughout which is that there will be great public advantage in leaving mining matters to officials, rather than to men who believe in private enterprise.

Daily Yield

The property, of about 2,500 acres, now yields about 300 stones of all sizes daily, most of them smaller than average daily output is 100 carats. About 20% of the production consists of industrial diamonds, some quite big.

The staff consists of 24 Europeans and 1,500 Natives, who says Mr. Price, work and live under conditions as favourable as could be found anywhere in Africa.

The mines where the Native workers and their families are housed form a model African village, clean as a bazaar, with a school, and a large store where goods are sold at cost price, instead of cost plus 100%, as at Indian stores in the neighbouring town. Dr. Williamson's special prize is the hospital of 60 beds, 30 for each sex, which he is building at a cost of £50,000.

In order if Mr. Creech-Jones, who has seen the mine, really believes that it would benefit any interest—European or British, to convert it into a nationalised undertaking run by bureaucrats. 'Why was I not told of this before?' he exclaimed when he had been over it, but his hesitation to feel the pressure of official labour policy directly, he got back to London.

Could Government officials do more with such an undertaking than the men who brought it into being, risking their health, and sometimes their lives, in doing so? Would a Socialist Government's nominee swim half a mile across a flooded river, as the general manager, Mr. Neville McKiville-Scott, did recently, with a satchel containing £20,000 worth of diamond straps, to this visit, because the car could not get through and the parcel had to reach the bank on time? The life-blood of such a concern is individual leadership.

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Inquiry into Civil Salaries NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Enquiry Looking for East Africa

Mr. J. H. G. Corney has been appointed Chairman of a Commission of Enquiry into the salaries of the Civil Services of all races in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

The following are the terms of reference:

- (1) to review the structure, remuneration and superannuation arrangements of the Civil Services with the exception of casual and daily paid staff, in the East African territories, with special reference to: (a) the necessity to adjust salaries in order to rectify existing anomalies; (b) the need for adjustments having regard to the increase in the cost of living since 1939; (c) the desirability of introducing new revised scales of salary; and (d) the date from which any such adjustments or revisions should take effect; and (2) to make recommendations.

Points for Special Consideration

In particular to consider and advise on the following points:

- (1) the relationship of the salaries and conditions of service of locally recruited and externally recruited officers; (2) advancement of officers from one grade to another; (3) incorporation of a cost-of-living bonus in salaries; (4) method of conversion to new scales; (5) disposal of any balance of cost-of-living bonus not incorporated in salary on conversion; (6) provision of suitable arrangements for consultation between Governments and organizations representing the interests of staff on matters relating to salaries and conditions of service; (7) the provision, by means of public service commissions or otherwise, of suitable machinery, where this is not already in existence, for regulating the selection and promotion of candidates for posts, the terms of which is not subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. C. E. Lambert, a Principal in the Secretariat Office, has been appointed secretary to the Commission, which is expected to leave for East Africa by sea about mid-February.

Mr. J. H. G. Corney, a former Postmaster General of East Africa, is at present in Central Africa conducting a similar inquiry into the Civil Services of Northern Rhodesia and Masaland. He will join the East Africa Commission on his arrival in Kenya.

News from South Africa and sent to London by the Deacidious Year Board were, and remain for as much as 16s each.

One European on every 100 residents in Southern Rhodesia has a telephone. In 1938 the proportion was one to seven, and in 1934 one to 10.

In Kenya the increased production of Crops Ordinance has been extended to March 31, 1949, and the Pyrethrum Ordinance in December 31, 1947.

More than £80,000 has been raised towards the £100,000 needed to build a new hospital in Addis Ababa. Half of this amount has been collected in Europe.

Tanganyika Native cattle owners produced 26,717 tons of ungraded butter of 36 lb. each, and 67,838 tins of tins during 1946. Only 18,638 tins of tins were grade B1, and 19,898 tins were grade B2.

Domestic and Colonial representatives have been invited to attend a conference on all subjects arranged by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in London from July 2 to 10.

To be sure, one or, if necessary, two sessions of the Northern Rhodesia Advisory Council will be held pending the preparation of constitution changes, the legal term of office of the present Council has been extended from December 31, 1946, to May 30, 1947.

Protestant missions in the Belgian Congo publish 13 periodicals for Natives, most of them in African languages. The publication with the largest circulation is *L'Avant-garde Africain*, issued in Leopoldville by the Protestant Council of the Congo.

The cost of agricultural products in Southern Rhodesia is rapidly increasing as the price of paraffin oil has been reduced. Farmers will benefit to the extent of 4d. per gallon in Simons, 3d. in Salisbury and Hartley, and 3d. in Bulawayo. In Northern Rhodesia, the reduction will amount to 2d. per gallon.

In answer to a question in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Commissioner for Income Tax said that the total income tax paid by members of the European Civil Service was £23,000; by members of the Indian & Chinese £66,000; by the Asian Civil Service, £71,000; and by Asians of the K.M.R. & H. staff, £900.

A memorial tender to offer Rev. John A. Kerswell, special officer by Native Chiefs and peoples of Northern Rhodesia has been placed in the Rounds Green Methodist Church, Oshana. Mr. Kerswell, who died in Oldbury in 1944, was a missionary in Africa for 29 years. One of the first members of this church in Northern Rhodesia was an old man who had been converted to Christianity in his youth by Dr. Livingstone.

Mt. Mint Tea Syndicate

MOUNT MINT (N.E. ASHLAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., reported for the year ended June 30, 1946, that its net profit of £10,699 (against £13,741 in 1944-45). Taxation requires £5,000 (£7,000), the general reserve and dividend equalization reserve are increased by £1,000 each; interest and final dividends, together totalling 24% absorb £3,919; and the balance carried forward £1,786.

The company has 528 acres of tea in full bearing and a further 90 acres were planted in 1945-46, another 57 acres to be planted this year will bring the acreage up to the present total. Last season's crop amounted to 546,522 lb. and was sold to the Ministry of Food at an average net price of 13.6d., compared with 556,448 lb. averaging 13.32d. and 47,707 lb. at 12.88d. in the two previous years.

The fixed capital is £29,688 in shares of £1 and reserves total £1,786. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £1,707 and current assets at £36,143, including £6,982 in cash, £2,000 in Government securities, debtors £1,901 and stocks of tea (since realized) at £11,643.

The directors are Mr. Francis Voules (Chairman), Mr. George Brown and Mr. John Anning, London; Mr. J. H. G. Corney, Messrs. Dickson, Harrison and Co., Ltd.

The financial statement to the shareholders by the Chairman appears elsewhere in this issue.

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Incentives to Greater Output

Kenya, Uganda Railway Labour

FRANK ROBINSON, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has repeatedly expressed the view that one of the most effective and speedy ways of raising the standard of living of Africans would be to devise incentives which would induce them to increase their output whether working for themselves or for others, and when Dr. A. J. P. Hobart visited East Africa in 1944 to inquire into social economic conditions he emphasized that the argument that low output was in the main due to poor health, poor food, and poor wages had not shown itself valid.

Improvements in health, diet, and housing had no result in increased output; on the contrary, output had fallen, and these appeared to be evidence that money, beyond a subsistence level, did not provide a sufficiently attractive incentive to most Africans to increase their efforts. Admittedly the wartime shortage of consumer goods, the still doubtful of a full and free supply would provide the complete answer to the problem.

Investigation by Dr. A. J. P. Hobart

As to the reasons for this, Dr. A. J. P. Hobart's opinion, as expressed by Reginald Robins, that it deserved careful investigation by highly trained and experienced scientists, previous investigations had, he thought, been made by persons lacking the special scientific knowledge. The inquiry, in his opinion, needed into the way in which the aspects of interest to the Africans would be suggested that a better approach be made with the compact groups represented by the African workers of the C.U.R. and their families in Nairobi.



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The views of the general manager were, we know, subsequently considered by the Colonial Social Service Council and the Chairmanship of Lord Hailey, and during a later visit to East Africa of Sir Alexander Carr Saunders, primarily in connection with Makerere College; there was further discussion with Sir Reginald Robins.

Dr. C. H. Northcote Appointed

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is now able to state that the Central African Committee of the Colonial Social Research Council has selected Dr. C. H. Northcote, formerly labour manager of Messrs. Rowntree and Co. Ltd., to conduct an inquiry on the above lines. He will be assisted by a social anthropologist, an economist, a doctor of medicine and an expert in personnel and labour matters. The investigation will begin next month and take about six months.

It is planned that the findings should form the basis for further investigations by the local staff in East Africa and it is hoped that the results will be the adoption of methods which will contribute to raising the standard of living of the African workers and therefore the national income of the territories. There has long been need for accurate data about African modes of life in urban areas in place of the figures currently based on insufficient information.

I.L.O.: Proposed Conventions

Views of Colonial Employers' Federation

THE COLONIAL EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION have forwarded to the British Employers' Confederation for transmission to the Ministry of Labour their observations on the proposed conventions mentioned in Report II(1) of the International Labour Conference.

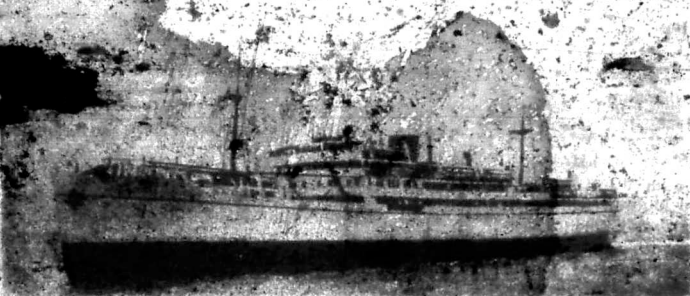
Concerning the proposed convention relating to social policy in non-metropolitan territories the Colonial Employers' Federation state their opinion that the subject matter is unsuitable for convention treatment, as it involves proposals too vague and general to be handled into precise international undertakings. Much of the subject matter was also held to be inappropriate to the International Labour Organization's main sections, for example, those relating to land and tenancy agreements, both subjects of great technical complexity, were beyond the scope of that Organization.

Equal Treatment for Women

The Federation draw particular attention to Article 21, which provides that measures shall be taken to secure for women, amongst other things, fair and equitable treatment with men as regards remuneration and other conditions of employment. They observe that in view of the difficulties involved in the question of equal pay for women, to which the Royal Commission on Women in its recent report, it is inappropriate to include a resolution of this character in a convention relating to non-metropolitan territories. Any objection would not apply if the words "and equal" were deleted.

Referring to the 12 conventions embodying international labour standards which will be applied to non-metropolitan territories, the Federation state that they have not examined nor discussed them, and while many of the provisions contained therein had already been adopted in British Colonies it would be wholly unrealistic to attempt to apply to a number of non-self-governing territories a number of conventions so diverse in their field of application, so largely untried, and in some cases still unacceptable in even the most advanced metropolitan State.

In a footnote dealing with the draft text it is pointed out that, if certain conventions were combined, the result would be to lose the support of the employers for the whole, although objection was taken only to a part.



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E. B. Horne

With the death of E. B. Horne passes one of the most able of Kenya's early administrators. I first knew him in Fort Hall, but until he succeeded the late Mr. Hope at Nyeri he spent the greater part of his time at Meru. It was here we the telegraph, and in this lonely spot he really was king of all he surveyed. His great work in opening up the district and his fame as a road-builder are well known. A keen sportsman, the rough shooting and excellent fishing in Kenya gave him ample relaxation.

During the last war he commanded with conspicuous success the Brockebush Company of the Home Guard in Mombasa. Perhaps it was his long experience as an official which stood him in good stead, anyhow, the skill with which he achieved impossible instructions and the simplicity with which he dealt with strings of orders and returns was remarkable.

After the war he and his wife went to live in Ireland, but I knew they were contemplating buying land and returning to Nyeri. He married a sister of Mrs. E. D. Featherston, of Punda Milia, and leaves a widow and one son.

Two Directors of Andrew Weir

SIR JOHN NYERI, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Andrew Weir and Company, proprietors of the Indian African Line, has died at his home in Eastbourne aged 70. He joined the company in 1932, was Chairman of the Baltic Exchange from 1935 to 1937, and at one time President of the Institute of Chartered Shippers. When the Ministry of Shipping was formed, he became Director of Commercial Services and continued to serve until compelled to retire owing to ill-health in 1941. In the early part of the war he was also a member of the Advisory Council of the Export Credits Scheme of the Board of Trade. Another director of the bank is Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, who is based at his home in St. Albans, aged 43. He joined the company in 1918, and was elected to the board in 1944. The Indian African Line, a subsidiary of the parent company, had been his especial interest.

MR. STAFFORD E. MAYER, one of the most prominent business men in Mauritius, has died at his home in Floreal.

ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT RICHMOND, who has died at the age of 75, was at one time Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

MR. W. MARSHALL, an old resident of the Iringa district of Tanganyika, has been killed by an elephant while out hunting with a companion. He was formerly manager of Sadani Estates, Iringa, and since 1942 had been employed as a stock inspector by the Veterinary Department.

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TANGA, CHUNYA

Many Deaths in Heavy Floods

Twenty-Eight Inches in Three Days

HEAVY RAINS in Nyasaland have taken a heavy toll of life and property, severe dislocation of communications. The worst rainfall was the worst affected. In three days of continuous rain 28 inches fell. The bridge over the old Soma and the commercial part of the town was carried away and the main road of the town washed out. Mr. W. H. Ingram, the Commissioner of Prisons, was drowned while inspecting damage, and his body was later found 10 miles away. Several motor cars were swept away by torrents.

A large native village was overtaken by the floods and most of the 200 inhabitants lost their lives. The P.W.D. workshops were completely destroyed and the power station put out of action. At an epidemic it looked as though the European hospital was endangered but the water was providentially averted. Mr. Ingram went to Nyasaland as Commissioner of Prisons in 1944 after service in Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar. He was 50 years of age and leaves a wife and child.

Attack on Imperial Preference

MR. MARSHALL'S GOVERNMENT is understood to have received a Note from the Government of the United States of America asking for the abolition of Imperial Preference as between countries of the British Empire.

LORD BROCKTON said a few days ago when addressing the Empire Industries Association that no price in gold or dollars should induce us to surrender Empire trade or the right to trade within the Empire on terms decided by the Empire, which should allow no other State, however friendly, to dictate its economic policy.

MR. AMERY, who presided, said that American manufacturers wanted to find an immediate outside market for the immense surplus of their mass production. If we accepted the American policy, it would be the end of a position in which the Empire took four times as high a proportion of its manufactures from us as from foreign countries. We were living in a world of sheer delusion if we thought that there was the ghost of a chance of our paving our way in a world of open cut-throat price competition.

Costs of Famine Relief

IN THE THREE YEARS 1943, 1944 and 1945, Kenya spent no less than £248,102 on famine relief. The cost of such measures to Tanganyika Territory was £135,282, and Uganda spent £15,420 directly and deposited £113,114 with the East African Cereals Pool. If that figure be included in the reckoning, more than £600,000, or an average of £200,000 a year, had to be found by the public of these three predominantly agricultural territories for the relief of famine. In the same period Northern Rhodesia did not spend a penny on such measures, and this cost over the three years to Nyasaland was no more than £6,114. In each case the annual expenditure is reckoned from July 1 to June 30. In the seven years from 1936 to 1942 inclusive, Kenya's famine relief outlay was no more than £1,442, that of Tanganyika £2,797, of Uganda £1,401, of Northern Rhodesia £1,349, and of Nyasaland £1,399.

Asian Payments of Income Tax

During the debate in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the extension of income tax for a further year, Mr. E. C. Phillips produced figures which showed that Europeans contributed 73% of the £1,573,000 paid in income tax in the four years 1942-1945, while Asians contributed 26.39%. European individuals contributed £185,000 and European companies £552,000, making a total of £1,158,000; Asian individuals paid £303,000, and Asian companies £112,000, or a total of £415,000.

Dr. J. H. DE VRIES has been promoted Assistant Director of Public Health in the Sudan, on the retirement of Dr. N. L. CORKILL.

MR. G. K. MORRISON, Public Relations Officer in the Sudan, recently left Khartoum on final leave. Mr. H. B. ALLEN is the new P.R.O.

MR. E. A. V. DE CANTOUE, Deputy Governor of the Northern Province of the Sudan, has transferred to the British Military Administration in Cyrenaica.

DR. A. S. WACHSMANN and MR. J. D. CHESSONS, who have recently joined the Uganda Education Department, propose to start a Chamber Music Society in Uganda.

MR. G. C. KRITZBERG, an assistant secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to act as Controller of Imports in addition to his other duties.

Colonial Geological Adviser

DR. FRANK DIXON, who has been appointed Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, was from 1924 until recently Director of Geological Surveys in Nigeria. Born in Bristol, he was educated at the University of Wales and was for a time lecturer in geology at University College, Cardiff. Entering the Colonial Service in 1918 as Government geologist in Sierra Leone, after serving in the 1914-18 war as an officer in the R.G.A., he was appointed Government geologist in Nyasaland three years later, and in 1926 became Director of Geological Survey in that Protectorate. In 1939 he went to Northern Rhodesia as Director of Water Development, and reported on water supply problems for the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Tanganyika in 1942 and 1943.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL APPOINTMENT OF A RESEARCH SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY AND RESEARCH OFFICER to a Research Council to be established in the near future for the three Central African territories, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Applicants, who should preferably be under the age of 45, should have a scientific training, a record of practical research work and some administrative experience, preferably of the organization of a research.

The salary will be on a scale of £1,600 x 20 = £3,200. This may be reduced to a lower scale if the applicant is a married man with dependent children. The person appointed will enter the scale at a point appropriate to his age, qualifications and experience. Arrangements will be made for the person appointed to enjoy the benefits of a contributory superannuation scheme, such as the P.S.S.A.

The appointment will be on a contractual basis for an initial period of three years with the possibility of extensions for a further period by mutual arrangement. The expenses for Central Africa will be given for the officer and his family if resident elsewhere at the date of appointment and return passages on conclusion of the contract. Other conditions of service will be largely similar to those prescribed for officers in the Southern Rhodesia Public Service.

The Headquarters of the Research Council will be in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and the immediate neighbourhood of the office appointed to the post of Secretary and Research Executive Officer will be called upon to consider the amount of travelling in the three territories and adjacent countries during the course of his work. His first task will be to conduct the arrangements for the Research Council survey of the additional research facilities which, having regard to the assistance which can be obtained from existing organizations and facilities elsewhere, should be established locally in Central Africa.

Full details regarding the nature of the duties attaching to the post, the functions of the proposed Research Council, and local conditions of service, etc., can be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary, Southern Rhodesia, P.O. Box 1403, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, or to the United Kingdom to the official Secretary to the Commission for Southern Rhodesia, House of Commons, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Applications, together with a detailed record of the applicant's education, qualifications and experience and copies of

recent testimonials should be addressed to and reach the Chief Secretary, Central African Council, P.O. Box 1403, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, not later than February 28, 1947.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL APPOINTMENT OF AN AFRICAN HOUSING SPECIALIST OFFICER

Applications are invited from qualified civil engineers for an appointment as a SPECIALIST OFFICER AND TECHNICAL ADVISER to the Central African Council on African Housing and kindred matters.

Applicants should possess experience in the layout and planning of housing schemes and all essential services in connection therewith, the design of buildings, etc., and also some practical knowledge of conditions in Africa. They should be capable of undertaking investigations and a certain amount of research, and be conversant with the use of building materials.

The offices of the officers would be in Salisbury, but a considerable amount of travelling in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and elsewhere will be involved. Travelling and subsistence allowances will be payable at rates comparable to those for the Southern Rhodesia Public Service.

The appointment, for the first instance, would be on contract for a period of three years at a salary of £1,250 and, subject to satisfactory service, the extension of the appointment for a further period under contract would receive consideration.

In submitting applications, full details should be given of training, qualifications, previous experience, military service, age, marital condition, place of birth, etc. Applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be forwarded by air mail to reach the following address not later than February 20, 1947: The Chief Secretary, Central African Council, P.O. Box 1403, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA VACANCIES FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Applications from qualified male chemists and druggists are invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for appointment to the post of Hospital Secretary in the Public Health Department. Hospital duties include the secretarial duties of the hospital in addition to the dispensing. Salaries are in the following scale per annum: £440 x 13 = £495 x £27, 10s. to £660 x 17 = £7,70s. £33 to £935, with efficiency increments at the £522-10s., £550, £574-10s. and £660 per annum rates.

The starting salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale (not exceeding four steps in the scale) in recognition of approved previous experience. Consideration may also be given to granting a higher starting salary for reasons of time spent on active service. In addition, existing regulations provide for the payment of a marriage allowance of £50 per annum to a married man who is supporting his wife in Southern Rhodesia, provided that the basic salary and marriage allowance jointly do not exceed £710 per annum. A cost of living allowance of 10% of the basic salary is payable, subject to reduction from time to time.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination and will be required to register as chemists and druggists with the Medical Council of Southern Rhodesia. Application forms may be obtained on request from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and they should be returned to that office not later than March 15, 1947. Candidates will be interviewed and qualify applicants.



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PERSONALIA

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR PHILIP RICHARDSON was 82 last Saturday.

A son has been born in Kampala to DR. AND MRS. IAN MACKICHAN.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR O. W. H. LESSE has retired, as from January 23.

LIEUT. MAILE SELASSIE opened the annual Fair-Exhibition in Addis Ababa.

WALTER MACDON P. O'D. GIBSON has returned to Yei, in the Southern Sudan, after leave in this country.

MRS. R. C. WAKEFIELD, Director of Surveys in the Sudan, has arrived back in Khartoum from the United Kingdom.

MR. J. P. MADDEN has been transferred from Dairut to the Northern Province of the Sudan as Deputy Governor.

MR. SE. J. H. SHAW, of Lunalia and Kitale, Kenya, and MISS E. M. WINTER, of Reading, have announced their engagement.

MRS. HESTER TAYLOR, who lives near Gwanda, is the first airwoman in Southern Rhodesia since the war to be granted a pilot's A licence.

DR. J. SMITH, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, will become Director when Mr. G. F. MARCH relinquishes that post later this year.

MR. W. N. R. LEE and MR. J. W. F. MARRIOTT, both of whom have served Makarere College, Uganda, as tutors for more than 20 years, have just retired.

MR. RAY SHOOTER, formerly news editor and editor of the United Press of America, has been appointed editor of the *Sudan Herald*, which is now published daily.

A son has been born in Nairobi to CARTER and MRS. F. STARR. Mrs. Starr is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Mullington, the well-known breeders of Ayrshire cattle.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER arrived in this country by air last week after two years in Australia as Governor-General. The Duchess and their children are returning by sea.

MR. A. F. M. CRISP, general manager in East Africa of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., and a member of the Board, is likely to be back in this country in a month.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN SMILEY, C.B., and recently G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, has just appointed, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

MR. I. A. HIGGINS, of Nairobi, has won the Kenya amateur golf championship for the third time in succession. He beat MR. P. G. TAIT, of Kericho, by five and four. Never before has the title gone outside Nairobi.

MR. B. L. HUNT has been appointed Diocesan Registrar in Southern Rhodesia to fill the vacancy created by the death of Godfrey King. Mr. Hunt was Diocesan Registrar and a member of the Diocesan Finance Board.

MR. ROBERT ROBERT, author of the *Mombasa Times*, broadcast in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme. His subject was the contrast between conditions of life in a provincial town in England and those of 20 years ago.

THE REV. DR. M. J. WINSOR, formerly at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who recently made a tour of camps of displaced persons in Germany, has arrived in the United States for a lecture tour, after which he will return to England.

MR. J. S. BROWN, manager of the Rhodesian Pottery Centre, Ltd., and MR. D. H. COOPER, have visited India to try to obtain an increased quota of jute goods for the colony and to arrange for more cotton-wool goods and blankets.

COLONEL EWART GOGAN, who offered his 100-acre swamp estate to Nairobi Municipality some years ago for £80,000 and refused a considerably lower counter-offer, is now reported to have sold it to an Indian concern for £175,000.

MR. PATRICK DONNER, M.P., and MISS PAMELA FORSTER, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral H. A. Forster and Mrs. Forster, of Andover, have announced their engagement. Mr. Donner is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

MR. D. H. WEIR, lately assistant district commissioner at Yambio, has been transferred to the post of private secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan, in the place of Mr. W. H. T. LYCE, who is coming to this country for a course at the Imperial Defence College.

MAJOR K. A. BROWN, managing director in East Africa of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, Ltd., Kenya-Bus Services, Ltd., the Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., and Roadways, Ltd., and MRS. BROWN, expect to leave Kenya by the MAJIANA in mid-March for leave in this country.

MR. R. S. THORNTON, of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, son of the late R. Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, of West Newport, Fifeshire, and MISS EILEEN MARJORIE MAY, daughter of Captain J. B. May, R.N. (ret'd) and Mrs. May, of Somerset, West, South Africa, have announced their engagement.

MR. ANTONY SMALLWOOD, elder son of Major-General and Mrs. G. R. Smallwood, of Ol Joro Orok, Kenya, and Mrs. MOLLIE NORTH, widow of Major Annyas Northcote, The South Lancashire Regiment, and younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Buchanan Scott, of Horsham, have announced their engagement.

LIEUT. COLONEL FRANK LESLIE ORME, who has been elected President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is a partner in Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, a firm with large East African cotton interests, a director of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

LORD HARLEIGH, who was Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission to East Africa in 1924 and afterwards Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Chairman of a commission to advise the Coventry Cathedral Council on the provision of a new cathedral church and ancillary buildings, including a Christian service centre.

MAJOR DAVID DE CRESPIGNY SMILEY, Royal Horse Guards, youngest son of the late Major Sir John Smiley and the Dowager Lady Smiley, and MRS. HENRY HUGO TWEEDIE, widow of Major Hugo Tweedie, Scots Guards, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis Scott and the late Lady Francis Scott of Kenya, have announced their engagement.

CORONEL R. A. F. THOMP, M.B. for Berwick-upon-Tweed since 1945, who has been appointed an additional Conservative M.P., fought through the Ethiopian campaign of the recent war, and commanded the 1st Brigade on the East African frontier from 1943 to 1945.

He had previously been in command on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. He was a Regular officer, commissioned in 1909. Mrs. Thom was with him in East Africa.

FARM IN KENYA, HIGHLANDS

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.S. marked.—"I believe in a free society—with a good ambulance service to take care of those whom misfortune befalls."—Lord Woolton.

"We are not interested in unity at any price."—Senator Vandenberg, U.S.A. Republican spokesman on foreign affairs.

"Revolutions always occur on a rising market. They are the result of aspiration, not desperation."—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

"One of the naval captains now promoted to commodore and four officers promoted to commander began their naval careers on the lower deck."—The Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

New South Wales can sell steel to Great Britain cheaper than she can manufacture it herself.—Mr. John Fullagar, General in London for New South Wales.

Profits of 20 United States air lines declined by 87% in the year ended last September '30. Net revenue from operations was £1,290,000 compared with £16,600,000 the year before. There were 14 fatal accidents, in which 133 passengers were killed.—U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

"Probably in our prisons there is a very high degree of intelligence. I wonder how many of us could be turned loose in convict's uniform on the Isle of Wight and remain unincarcerated for 10 days."—Mr. T. W. Birch, a Kent education official.

"The prayer of every thoughtful member of the Labour Party is that Mr. Attlee may be preserved in health. Without him personal jealousies and ideological differences would strain the party cohesion to breaking point."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"In the confusion and upheaval of the post-war period the rungs in the traditional ladder to success have become misplaced. Promotion is looked upon as a matter of getting into the fastest elevator, rather than climbing the right staircase."—Mr. William F. Deedes.

"Each month sees us, not a little freer from debt, but more heavily in debt. We are not exporting enough to pay for the fuel and raw materials we need, and the standard of life of our people is appallingly low. The substitution of payment by results for the flat-rate of pay would do more to stimulate production than any other single thing."—Mrs. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"On the most conservative estimate the Germans killed 6,000,000 Jews during the war and not fewer than another 6,000,000 persons of other nationalities. The consequent shortage of man-power was one of the elements which defeated the German production plan."—Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, M.P., chief prosecutor for Great Britain at the Nuremberg trials.

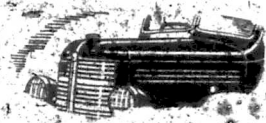
"Whereas the Government estimated a total export of £750,000,000 for 1946, the final figure will be nearer £900,000,000. In the past few months industrial disputes were responsible for the loss of 2,000,000 working days—which corresponds to the 34,983,000 days lost in the first full year after the first world war."

—Mr. H. A. Margand, M.P., Secretary for Overseas Trade.

"Of all the good talkers I have met—Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Lord Halifax, Lord Fisher, Reginald Denny, Lord Bessy—Mr. J. L. Garvin was the most widely read and respected, the most retentive and well-ordered memory. He must have rivalled Dr. Johnson as represented by Boswell. He combined with his conversational powers great charm of manner, courtesy and a keen sense of humour."—Sir Ambrose Hurd.

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EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BECAUSE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT cannot ignore any responsible determination in a free and free party, and quite from a party issue, the British Government has been in a position to meet the needs of the Egyptian people for a new order, and the Egyptian Government has announced its decision to submit to the United Nations the whole case of Egypt and the Sudan. When Norman P. Thomas, British Prime Minister, made his declaration on Sunday evening he prefaced it with the crisp statement that there should be no division of the Nile valley, which implies in words that have no ambiguity that the Egyptian Government is determined to adhere to its demand for a permanent union of the Sudan with Egypt as an equal and dominant partner. No Government in Great Britain could accept such a situation, and it is astonishing that public leaders in Egypt should imagine that they will find sympathy for such a plan at the United Nations. The Sudan Protocol, published in London a few months ago by Mr. Ernest Brown, the Foreign Secretary, and Ibrahim Sidki, Egyptian Egyptian Prime Minister, recognized the sovereignty of the Egyptian Government over the Sudan, as it presently exists, but it could not and could not accept that sovereignty as perpetual. The Sudanese have been given

considerable assurances from the highest official sources, that Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister, and Sir Hubert Huddleston, the High Commissioner, had they still had the full right to choose their future when the country reaches political maturity, will be free to decide for itself whether to become an independent State, to enter into federal union with Egypt, or to remain in special relation with the British Commonwealth and Empire. But this right of free determination has already been granted to every British Dominion, has been promised to the British Colonial peoples, and has already been granted to Tonga, which under the 1945 Peace Settlement Agreement lodged with the United Nations. It could be a betrayal of British undertakings and of Sudanese aspirations to deny the Sudanese the freedom of choice which their country is so affirmingly and frankly understood to be entitled to and make it over to a despot.

While the Egyptian case seems to be extremely weak, it cannot be denied that the Egyptian case has been encouraged by British Ministers. The negotiations were opened nearly a year ago by Great Britain, and a manna, which the Egyptians properly and naturally interpreted as evidence of

Recent trade figures for Kenya show considerable changes in the relative importance of the Colony's exports.

In pre-war days Kenya exported, together with gold and tea, besides sisal and cotton fabric. During the last few years, however, and as a result of wartime demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and local grain expanded. In 1934 the total export of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined total 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 essential to merchants and manufacturers engaged in trade with Kenya.



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