

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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# Operation Groundnuts



**PYTHAGORAS SYRACUSE**  
**CLEMENTS** views and features editor of **THE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** reports the information of the Board that I had posted my representative as strategic positions so that I might receive adequate intelligence prior to the opening of the great Groundnut Battle.

Given the initials which my superior parents prophetically bestowed upon me, it was but natural that I should prosper in the "May" before anyone else in my unit. I would write, read, and receive all all suitable and unsuitable forms. Strategy and tactics became an absorbing study, and I trust that the principles therein, judiciously imparted on my mind, have since the resumption of my journalistic career beneficially influenced my discharge of duty.

If it happens somewhat early in my colleagues — among whom I venture to particularize the directors, editor, deputy editor, sub-editors, copy assistants, typewriter, circulation manager, advertisement manager, office manager, and members of the clerical and other staffs — to judge the results of my planning for my demobilization had been so long delayed that I returned to journalism only as Operation Groundnuts took its place in the **Field of Food**.

For my own guidance in the first instance, and for the enlightenment of my subordinates at a later stage, I began by writing my appreciation of the position. It reads:

### APPRECIATION

"SINCE Operation Groundnuts will encounter abnormal conditions, it can succeed only if launched with enthusiasm — for which reason officialdom has presumably agreed to associate with itself a great commercial organization with a record of energetic performance to its credit.

It is to be assumed *ab initio* that almost all the senior permanent officials who will be initially con-

cerned will be extremely busy — in fact — or, indeed, to any other operation of any kind anywhere at any time. Suppressed enthusiasm, if any, would emanate from the Ministry of Food rather than the Colonial Office. It is therefore upon Manjaque House, not Downing Street, that attention should be focused.

"Infiltration tactics within Manjaque House might therefore be tried. If developments prove satisfactory, vigour should be applied at the first favourable occasion. I expect this D-Day to be that following the next new moon on which several daily national newspapers denounce the Ministry for its failure to provide the British housewife with adequate rations. Such a coincidence rarely falls more frequently than thrice in six days.

"For intelligence purposes a reporter should therefore be assigned to keep 'hour-by-hour' watch upon the Ministry. The most convenient disguise would be the garb of a carpenter, mason, plumber or electrician. For the daily presence of such a man without any visible signs of progress of the work would arouse no suspicion.

"As an added counter-security measure, a boy might be sent from the office once or twice daily with sustenance, solid and liquid, contained in a tool bag. He might at opportune times drop to the corridor (a) to regard summoning the addressee to a trade union meeting, (b) selection for that afternoon's race meetings, and (c) several forms for the week's football pools. Identity as a wage-slave would then be firmly established.

"SUCH WAS MY APPRECIATION of the position and my dispositions appear in retrospect to have been faulty, though I am constrained to admit that the results from within the Ministry were disappointingly small. That the apathy appropriate to this disaster became a frustrating factor in Robinson's work I exclude from consideration. My ears in the Army had accustomed him to long periods of almost complete idleness from which he had emerged without traceable loss of morale. It must consequently be assumed that he would not be prejudicially affected by a further short period of idleness — this time simulated — in the interests of his employers and the British public which he serves.

For the negative results of his inactivity I accept the explanation that those upon whom he kept observation had not in the prepara-

tion period of Operation Groundnuts — the "no-see-um" era — realized the scope in which the plan was being carried out. It is probable that especially those of Eastern Africa, the West Indies, and the Ministry was, it appears, against the matter being brought to light. Premature revelation, and it was tentatively accepted that August or September, 1946, might be an appropriate date for some (unaided) public statement) should encourage harassed housewives to expect an increase in the weekly ration of 0.0075 ounce per head.

Soon afterwards, to the chagrin of the official hierarchy, the Minister made his statement in the House of Commons. Whitehall must have shaken with the blast of the revelation. A mere fourteen days had elapsed from the definite decision to make a statement as a matter of this urgency to the enunciation of the Government's intention.

I had, of course, meantime arranged for representation in the Lobby and in leading London newspaper offices. The reports from those sources may thus be summarized:

**House of Commons.**—Of 37 M.P.s questioned on the groundnut scheme in the two hours following the Minister's statement 36 knew nothing about it, the 37th had read the story press report in an evening newspaper and asked what groundnuts were anyway. After dinner inquiries were made from 22 other members of whom only 12 knew nothing. The public relations officers of two Government departments were much in evidence at the House; they assured Press representatives that the statement had been spontaneously received and that "we are all set to go."

**Fleet Street** had been helped by a timely flash from a news agency.

TAJ'S RATION STOP MINISTER FOOD ANNOUNCED COMMONS IMMEDIATE SCHEME LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION MARGARIN FROM EAST



# Permanent Straight

WHEN HIRAM KASCHMACHER, the multi-millionaire beauty specialist, visited Africa for the first time a few years ago, there was considerable speculation.

Hiram, who he was on a holiday jaunt, but everyone knew that he never took a holiday. Moreover, he had taken with him his chief technician, who did not return with him to Hollywood where he was widely conjectured that he was engaged in organizing the production of some ingredients of Kaschmacher's preparations.

But there was no reticence about Mr. Kaschmacher when he traveled from Africa by air after his second visit and met Press reporters on the aerodrome. He guessed that he was on a big thing, not only for himself, but for the whole African race. He told the reporters how he had worked it out.

When he had found himself a destitute orphan in New York 45 years ago, he had decided to become a millionaire. At first he had been green and made mistakes. He had thought that as men owned most of the money in the world he would do best to concentrate on what men wanted. That did not get him any

far. He found that men spent money only on themselves, when they thought they were doing it, but they spent most of their cash on their womenfolk even when they could not afford it.

So that he began to study what women wanted and corner some of the things they seemed to want to buy. That error had nearly ruined him, for by the time he had got the goods the women had often ceased to want them. Then they did he realized that the right game was to get a big line of goods and then make women want them.

Who would have thought, he asked, that the woman of thirty odd years ago, whose glory was her hair, could be made to clamour to have it go short within a few months? Women always wanted what they had not. If their hair was black, they wanted it bleached. If it was fair, they wanted it darkened. If it were brown, they wanted it red. And if it were straight—as it was with most of them—they wanted it curly.

"So when I heard that there were tens of millions of women in Africa with curly hair," said Hiram, "I knew there was a fortune for anyone who could make it straight. That's

what I took Kurt Penna out to Africa with me for an experiment. I told him to try to find a process to make these African dames' hair lie flat, and that the process must show 50 per cent profit even at a shifting a time.

Well, it did not take Kurt long to find a process, but it wasn't satisfactory. The hair never got curly again. So that wouldn't do. There'd have been one profit only, for a recurring business cycle.

It has taken Kurt nearly two years to get a permanent straight that will wear off in five or six months. But he's got it now, and I am sending out mobile vans as soon as I can get them. As a publicity stunt, my dummies can have six of his daves, permanent free.

I would like you, boys, Mr. Kaschmacher concluded, "to stress the cultural value of this innovation. One of the greatest aids to culture is pride in one's appearance. And when all the African dames have their permanent straight, I'll be ready to make them platinum blondes."

## Mixed Parties

"I was saying to a Rhodesian friend lately, 'seems to be the only one in which the Liberal Party is making any headway'."

"Yes, old boy," he replied, "but it is not what you in this comic old country would call a Liberal Party. It is more like your Conservative Party."

"And have you a Conservative Party to look after Liberal interests?" I inquired, not to be outdone in the word-twisting game.

"No. We have a United Party, but unfortunately it has not always been very united. Indeed, the Liberal Party grew from a break away, and the Liberal candidates in some constituencies have had the signatures of some former United Party supporters on their nomination papers."

"Have you a Labour Party?"

"We have a brace, sometimes a brace and a half. They cannot quite make up their minds if they will admit the bulk of Rhodesia's labourers—that is to say, Africans—to membership. Still, don't worry about all this political business. Rhodesia is a country of unlimited opportunity."

"I think so. I should imagine the next might be a good chance for a Radical Party, or perhaps an armament or a Communist Party for the protection of private enter-

## Here and There

You who are busy for breakfast every morning

And do not get up until the wily waning

Of the full moon, get to last till Saturday

Who's clothes count less, who do not have to push up

And couponed suits and dresses every year

Who don't make beds, and never have to wash up

And need not even look your Christmas cheer

You who have sunshine and the warmth of summer

Unworried by decreasing stocks of fish

And don't depend on the reluctant plumber

Who comes not now, even without his look

You need not pity us, for we have pleasure

Not sold and docketed nor posted, yet

A simple pleasure in being fit all the treasures

Of the woad, daffodil and violet

The leafy summer (as the Dates determine)

The gobies and minnies swam through the haze

And bare branches, trees decked in their snowy ermine

Against the cold, grey sky on windy days

Those landmarks of the history of our nation

When left and stone sufficed to build a church

(Or start to build) without the application

Of science and machinery and research

While you may dream of brightly lighted cities

And we of sunlight and a far, blue hill

There is no difference in our greeting. It is

The same old pledge of friendship and good will.

# Civilized Races' Protection Association

**MODERN SLAVE FOR SLAITS-FACTION** With the progress made during the year was claimed by Mr. J. J. van Kesteren, the retiring President of the Civilized Races' Protection Association, at the second annual meeting held in Nairobi.

Owing to representations made by the Association to the Government of Great Britain, housing in that depressed country had, he said, been somewhat improved, though the African ideal of a separate home for each family was still a long way from attainment.

"During investigations of the housing problem," the Chairman continued, "our representatives discovered another abuse. In the middle of the year there were in England and Scotland very large numbers of squatters. You gentlemen will be shocked to find that in not one single instance had these unfortunate people been permitted any of the privileges which all African squatters enjoy, that is to say, land for growing their food and grazing for their stock."

"One of the greatest obstacles we encounter in our efforts to help our poor white brothers is their reluctance to acknowledge African leadership. We therefore welcome heartily the appointment of H.M. (His Majesty's) Grate as the B.C.C. earlier in the year than there is nothing which comes up to the really good standard required of an African. His courageous admission of African superiority will enable us to accelerate our work enormously, and although it will not be possible for us to provide Africans to take over all the highest offices of State and Church, command of the Armed Forces, chairs at the universities and general direction of European activities, we shall not be backward in doing so as soon as really suitable candidates can be found.

"You will understand that we are determined to send only our best quality, not quantity. Some of our members have criticized our policy as over-cautious when, for example, we cancelled the appointment of a certain African whom we had intended to send to Britain as France's Minister of Inding that after all he had failed in his school leaving certificate. There was also the case of the man whom some of our committee recommended for appointment to a bishopric but

whose name was withdrawn when we discovered that he had three wives. We realized at once what a factious error we would have been to send this man in view of the terrible housing shortage in England at the present time.

"Things are moving quickly in these days, and before long it may be possible to provide the greater

## Song Against Goats

There's this to hate  
About the goat,  
That he can thrive  
And keep alive  
On pasture which  
Is far from rich  
And would support  
Domestic farm stock of no  
Other sort.

It's just as well,  
For truth to tell  
If they should breed  
Due to their greed  
The lushest grass  
Will soon grow sparse  
Up by the roots  
They pull the grass, even  
The tenderest shoots.

But when we turn  
To work we learn  
Natives complain  
About the strain  
To their physique,  
And in a week  
Twenty-five hours  
Of manual work will tax  
their utmost powers.

This sad condition  
To malnutrition  
Is chiefly due  
A Native who  
Declines to eat  
Sufficient meat,  
Thereby avoids  
Altamenoids  
Which goats are rich in.  
*The best place for the goat  
is in the kitchen.*

part of the Council of the United Nations from your indispensable African stock. In the meantime it will not be difficult to put all schools and missions into reverse, so that the Europeans will be learning from the Africans, and not vice versa. Although we agree that Europeans cannot hope to retain to the African level, we must not give way to defeatism. The white man has distinct possibilities and it is our business to see that he is encouraged to improve himself.

We regret to have to record a number of deplorable examples of racial discrimination against other people during the year. The immigration laws, for example, have been drafted to apply to all races except Africans. Why should this be? We shall not rest until all traces of racialism are forever eradicated from our laws.

"We deplore the steps that have been taken to persuade Africans to trade only with African-owned stores. We hear rumours that Uganda is not to be open to all races in the development of its resources, but that only Africans are to benefit in certain respects. We will have nothing to do with such examples of the colour-bar.

"If an African wishes to develop a mine in England, would he be degraded because he was a black man? Certainly not! Then why should we Africans exclude Europeans here? It makes me blush with shame.

"The days of our ruthless exploitation of the civilized races are over, and we shall now have to stand or fall in the eyes of the world by the extent to which we can raise the standard of the immigrant races to our midst." (Applause)

"During the year the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the East African territories with the object of studying African conditions in relation to their possible application in Europe. I think I may say that the result was encouraging. He noted our 25-hour week, with which the lundly long hours of European workers compare so unfavourably. On the strength of this a strong movement is on foot to reduce working hours in England to 46 per cent. This is at least a step in the right direction, but we urge our European brothers to continue to press for the same conditions as African workers enjoy.

## Energy on an Up-Country Farmward (After Gray)

The whistle at the flour mill  
sounds mid-day,  
The lowing herd is resting in  
the thicker  
The Native homeward plods his  
weary way  
And gets a whole day written  
on his back.

# Kenya Follies

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,**  
 At this festive season when it is the custom of all men in the Christian world to sink their differences and when it is fervently to be hoped that even Mr. Molotov becomes a little less on his big nose as you look on in a manner and sit round the fire with us cracking walnuts instead of sitting on the wall firing cracks at us—I, as compere, welcome you to our music hall for a selection of old favourites in a new style.

First then, ladies give a big welcome to the little lady at the attention of whose name your hearts beat faster and pulses race. I refer to our old friend MISS UNITY A. MATHIAS. (The music now amplifies)

Though not yet so well known as her big sister Jane—who, incidentally is still pecking them in her current hit "Pacific 1946" which has been running for nearly two years at the Tower of Babel—forecast that we shall soon see this little lady's name among the stars (or asterisks). Both sisters have the same ventriloquist mastery which enables them to sing or speak with more than one voice.

Here she is then, Miss Unity A. Mathias. Give her a big hand.

Vases, vases, whisper your names  
 to me  
 Dance be hazy over your polky  
 If really you'd take much courage  
 To make friends with Mr. Sam  
 And you'll both look sweet  
 Upon the seat  
 Oh a cadillac makes for a nice

By way of a change I will bring to you a piece which is not only a beautiful piece but has a quality which sets you to the work of us, to our doom. Well known on the air and in the home were among in his own time the work a newly written lyric piece. The composition is the incomparable music of a certain baritone  
 BYRON BRANDY.

Comrades come along with me  
 Out in the African bush  
 Chirga seven lean knee with me  
 Out in the African bush  
 Years of unremitting toil  
 Scratching up the desert  
 Hopping and praying for rain  
 Come, come, comrades, with me  
 The locusts are in a din.

Now let me introduce that grand old warrior, that great old personality so well known in his heyday as our mother and fathers, the bluff old frontiersman of yesteryear, who, despite his white hairs, is still going



"He's a bit scrappy, but he's got some brains."

strong. Here, singing the Highland Lament, is USELESS EUSTACE.

His dearning of a White Highlander  
 Just like the one we used to know  
 Point-to-point or Mull  
 And first-class whisky  
 And dinner with friends in the house  
 But I fear those days have passed  
 We shan't see them any more  
 Now we take of groundnuts  
 Of square bar fourpins  
 And that's that, once we're done

Oh, the days of yore, all been  
 Gone, gone, gone, all been  
 Income tax is here to keep  
 We need to be careful  
 In case we're caught  
 The tax man might give us

The woman in the hat  
 Seriously, I think it is  
 For I'm peevish  
 Anachronistic  
 And my family motto is

But, but, but, least we have a gentleman who needs no introduction. We all know him. He has stood by us through thick and thin through fire and through scotch and splash. Here, then, is one of the best of the Old Brigade, the one and only CAROL D. VELLAR singing his little song.

Oh, I'm like a dog on the trot  
 Yes, I'm like a dog on the trot  
 I'm like a dog on the trot  
 For I'm absolutely

I've lightened of my load that I can  
 I've just got strength enough to drive  
 But I make enough to put my stub  
 Beside the fireside, beside the fire

# Statements Worth Nothing

"We are not out of the Woods yet." — M. E. Mungu Wrogo.

Any obstacle to the independence of the Sudan will be opposed. — Sudan Liberator.

It's a farquar better thing to do than I have ever done. — The Chief Secretary of Uganda.

Native labour is becoming organized. Even African journalists have formed themselves into a Trades Union. — Daily Weekly.

All charms for warding off evil spirits should be made. Modern devils need to be repelled. — The Family Health Doctor.

To praise the British Empire is merely blackwashing a whole lot of unmingled whiteguards. — Mr. Nelsen Napoleon Burri, editor of the African Agitator.

It should not be said that the Serbellas shilly shalilly. Shuggens that the Serbellas shirk the race about reshive short short. — M. D. Vaduc.

In the Congo we have tamed the elephant and zebra to the cart. Now we are going to try taming gorillas as hit boys. — M. Schuler, Belgian big game hunter.

There may be some searching among the Socialists for port wines but we are still a long way from the point of what to do with the "Kaiser". — P. S. Brock, London Liberator.

There is a certain amount of justice in the matter. We have a very nearly as a Italian snick at the British make. He must make a mistake. — M. D. Vaduc.

## STUPID PRESS

### Kenya Best Is

NEWS FLASH SETTLERS ON SETTLERS. STUPID NAIROBI SOCIETY. SENSATIONAL ELECTIONS. BUSINESS CONGRESS AT LE NAIROBI. SAID QUOTE WE WILL NOT BOWLEND HEADS BEFORE THE BURN OF WHITE PAPER THAT LIES AHEAD. HERE IS HEAVENLY CHANCE FOR SETTLERS COMMUNITY TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT. FROM THE 1911. KILN'S PRESS. A HEAVY APPROX THEM AND ONLY OTHER WATERING. WHEN AND GOVERNMENT TO BE. THE BURN OF WHITE PAPER THAT LIES AHEAD. HERE IS HEAVENLY CHANCE FOR SETTLERS COMMUNITY TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT. FROM THE 1911. KILN'S PRESS. A HEAVY APPROX THEM AND ONLY OTHER WATERING. WHEN AND GOVERNMENT TO BE.

MR. LEONARD ABRIDGE — "Fit for full command in 'pregnant enterprise'."  
 MR. P. DR. V. ALLEN — "Who learnt to file and scrub cut and push and glance and count."  
 MR. W. E. ARNOLD — "Had knowledge and communicative friends."  
 MAJOR LEITCH (The BARON OF ABERDEEN) — "Looking serenely."  
 MR. H. F. BARGMAN — "Drink the drink I brew."  
 MR. WILLIAM BARTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika — "Coming events cast their shadows before."  
 ARCHDEACON J. L. BEECHER, M.L.C. — "Press your point with modesty and ease."  
 THE BEET FLEET — "Money is not good except in bread-crust."  
 MR. E. BELLETT — "Lives in the broad sunshine of life."  
 SIR HESKETH BELL — "Took such cognizance of men and things."  
 MR. E. W. BENNETT — "Of good determination."  
 MR. C. HENLEY BIRD — "But boldly administers a spade a spade."  
 BARRISTER BARNES — "Lecture to loved, and next to Nature, Art."  
 MR. A. L. BLOCK — "You think to turn a monumental pile."  
 MR. E. W. BOVILL — "If it's business of consequence do it yourself."  
 SIR WILLIAM FAIR BOWIE — "I could a tale unfold."  
 SIR JOHN BOWEN — "A man must make his opportunity."  
 MR. C. V. BRAMBURNE — "With the one high."  
 MR. D. C. BRACK — "Giving and taking counsel."  
 MR. T. G. BROOKS — "I've made the matter by."  
 SIR THOMAS BURNETT — "Examined, light, and instructed."  
 CAPTAIN GEORGE CLARKE — "The gods his faith, Nature was his doom."  
 MAJOR G. S. CAMPBELL — "The stars of a flexible

### And of the early birds

MR. REGENT CHAMBERLAIN — "One of the early birds."  
 SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN — "Romance extends into the field of enterprise."  
 MR. J. G. CHAMBERLAIN — "His the urban touch that counts."  
 MR. O. F. CHAMBERMAN — "Walked of varied years of toil and search."  
 LOUIS CHAMBERMAN — "Once more on an adventure brave and free."  
 MR. ARTHUR B. CHAMBERMAN, Colonial Officer — "A scintillating courage stout."  
 MR. E. TAYLOR COLE — "The sailing, sailmen swell, the row, or pause."  
 MR. J. COLFAX — "Effort and hard, and unremitting day."  
 MR. HERBERT COOK — "Doctor full of phrase and tale."  
 MR. S. A. COOK, M.L.C. — "Know the danger's part."  
 MR. E. A. COOPER — "The scheme's spirit of a partisan."  
 MAJOR COOPER — "Held in high estimation."  
 MR. C. W. M. COY — "Better build a schoolhouse than the big, man cells and gibbets for the man."  
 LORD CRANWORTH — "No personal considerations should stand in the way of performing stunts and duties."  
 MR. A. E. M. CRISP — "Not easily daunted."  
 MR. JAMES CUMMING — "Let the speech shake the ear."  
 CAPTAIN JIMMY CUMMINGS — "A man to handle men who can handle men a bit."  
 MR. R. G. DART, M.L.C. — "Had our heavy task it done."  
 MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, M.P. — "Within Rhodesia's God's a transient, dubious trouble."  
 MR. J. S. DAVIS — "The energy industry."  
 DR. FRANK DEER — "Draws for four rods."  
 MR. ALGY DOYLE — "My object all sublime, I shall achieve it time."

# I'VE GOT

MAJOR J. J. DROGOSH — "If aught be worth the doing I'll try to it."  
 "And others, if they will, may tell the news."  
 MAJOR CHARLES DUFF, President of The Rhodesia Pioneer and Early Settlers' Society — "Mindful of the honored dead."  
 MR. GEORGE DOSSETT — "Diligent in business."  
 MAJOR L. A. DUTTON — "Could make a padding as well as translate Epitaphs."  
 MR. H. K. DUNN — "Philosophic dilettante."  
 MAJOR GENERAL C. C. ROWKES — "Never tarried his feet, but dashed his breast forward."  
 MR. S. H. EAST — "Acquainted with the bossin of the high."  
 MR. H. R. FRASER, M.L.C. — "Very pleasant man of contention."

### Confound their politics

SIR GEORGE HAZER, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies — "Confound their politics."  
 THE HON. CLARENCE R. M. GIBBONS, M.L.C. — "Of bias free of every kind."  
 MR. R. J. GIBSON — "Strangely fond of large numbers of opinions."  
 MR. J. GIBSON — "Man is a fooling animal."  
 THE HONORABLE GEORGE HENRICH, British Resident at Zanzibar — "From the smothering crowd, I'm noble some."  
 MR. G. H. HENRICH — "Citizen of the world."  
 SIR WILLIAM HENRICH — "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."  
 THE HON. SIR HENRY HENRICH, M.L.C. — "A public man for life, and leading in the country."  
 SIR HENRY HENRICH — "Language is not in your heart."  
 SIR WILLIAM HENRICH, President, he was a shrewd philosopher.  
 COLONEL FRANK HENRICH — "And there began a new aggression."  
 MAJOR G. L. GIBSON — "Clear a traitor."  
 MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE DE GUINGARD — "The danger from him, not the about-face."  
 MR. W. HENRICH — "An important business."  
 MR. HENRICH — "I would have him preach a sermon."  
 MR. HENRICH — "A man must have knowledge with him if he would have any knowledge."  
 MR. HENRICH — "Highly Government of Affairs."  
 MR. HENRICH — "My place is at the corridors of the."  
 MR. HENRICH — "With fervency and zeal."  
 MR. HENRICH — "Danger, the spirit of his great mind."  
 MR. HENRICH — "One vast substantial man."  
 MR. HENRICH — "Two great classes, he it said."  
 MR. HENRICH — "But so many books I have."  
 MR. HENRICH — "It's my own business."  
 MR. HENRICH — "The Hon. Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Governor-General of the Sudan — "Better dwell in the past."  
 MR. HENRICH — "Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia."  
 MR. HENRICH — "The reward of a man who does his duty."  
 MR. HENRICH — "By industry achieved."  
 MR. HENRICH — "With accuracy and precision."



# A MOTTO

- MR. WALTER JENNINGS — In simplicity and gentleness and beauty and clean birds.
- SIR GEORGE JOHNSON — I can look back with pleasure on the strain.
- THE RT. HON. A. GREEN JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies. — Now busy I must be this day.
- MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor, Designate, of Southern Rhodesia. — The very model of a modern major general.
- MRS. S. KENYA — And see all signs from pole to pole.
- MR. A. H. KNIFE — Urge the flying ball.
- COMMANDER LEO LAWFORD — Oh was there ever sailor free to choose That didn't bottle somewhere near the sea.
- MR. ANGUS LAWSON — Stemmed the rude storm and triumphed o'er fate.
- DR. L. S. B. LEAKY — Thou prizeth things that are curious and unfamiliar.
- MR. ALLEYNE LETCHMAN — Fancies that broke through language.
- MR. A. A. LEGAT — By men for his worth admired.
- SIR HUMPHREY LEGGERT — You prefer the age of settled reason. Men with minds composed of sterner stuff.
- SIR CHARLES LOCKHART — The mildest manner'd man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.
- SIR W. MARSTON LOGAN, Governor of the Seychelles. — Some unsuspected isle in far-off seas.
- ARTHUR LUNBRIDGE — We may our ends by our beginnings know.
- MR. COLIN MAHER — Blessed is he who has found his work.
- DECEASED MALCOLM — He was in logic a great critic.
- SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL — A wagsmith turn of mine.

## Who saw life steadily, and saw it whole

- SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya. — Who saw life steadily, and saw it whole.
- SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE-BARTON — Estech is the harvest of a while the spent in usefulness.
- MR. ALEXANDER MORRISON — Dramatize, dramatize!
- LIEUT. COLONEL M. C. P. MOSTERY — "A daring pilot in extremity."
- MR. W. G. NICOL, M.L.C. — Much may be made of a Scotsman if he be caught young.
- MR. ROGER NORTON — Patiently adjust, amend.
- SIR AUSTIN L. QUAY — Easy on address.
- MRS. GODFREY PEARCE — Secretly made for my disputes.
- MISS MARGERY PERHAM — It all grew dull as the beauty of a little.
- COLONEL C. R. S. PITMAN — This is the kind of life we both to do.
- COLONEL CHARLES POMSONBY, M.P. — Talk of conspicuous oak-leaf wine.
- M. DE LA VALLEE POISSIN — *Ty suis, Ty reste.*
- CAPTAIN CEDR. D. PRIEST — Hast thou named all the birds?
- DR. FAYE QUAY — Variety is the spice of life.
- SIR ROBERT REID — Nobody of the desk.
- SIR ERNEST RICHARDS, Governor of Nyasaland. — Came to the Delphic Delphic.
- MR. RICHARD RITCHEY — They detain and break.
- COLONEL SIR HANS ROBINS — What he did was done with so much ease.

- SIR REGINALD ROBINS — It is always good that a man has two lions in the fire!
- MR. M. H. ROBINSON — Where there's coconut making a hurr.
- MISS KATHLEEN ROBINSON — "Do you remember an inn, Miranda?"
- MR. G. P. ROSEN — Jesus, I plunge.
- MR. FRANK SANDER — Something will come of this.
- MR. G. C. SCHLICHTER — I love the earth and cross the sea.
- COLONEL G. J. S. SCOVELL — Our antagonist is our helper.
- SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN — The piece of justice is a hallowed place.
- COLONEL P. O. B. SHERWOOD — I'm a dealer in magic and spells.
- MR. W. A. M. SIM — Bent to one harmonious whole.
- MR. W. J. K. SKILLICORN — Bears fruit in the service of his fellows.
- MR. A. J. DON SMALL — Moderation in a case like this is a sort of treason.
- MR. I. H. SMIT, M.P. — I stand astonished at my own moderation.
- GENERAL SMUTS — The applause of listening senates to command.
- SIR HERBERT STANLEY — Profoundly skilled in analytic.
- COLONEL A. W. SUTCLIFFE — And all agog To dash through thick and thin!
- SIR EDMUND TALE — Deeds, not words, shall speak for me.
- SIR VERNON THOMSON — "I faith, full sail."
- DR. J. D. TOTMIL — "Behold trouble."

## Rather a tough customer

- MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON — "Rather a tough customer in argument."
- CAPTAIN SPENGLER — "Ready for boot and horse, lad!"
- MR. E. A. VASBY, M.L.C. — "So nimble, and so far of subtle flame."
- VETERINARY ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE — "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith."
- SIR ALFRED VINCENT, M.L.C. — "Those before cried 'Forward' and those behind cried 'Back'."
- SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia. — "A perpetual fountain of good sense."
- MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD — "Energy is eternal delight."
- MAJOR CONRAD WALSH — "I was ever a fighter."
- MR. A. WARD — "The gentleman who talks about the weather."
- MR. E. J. WAYLAND — "Sagacious reader of the works of God."
- MR. ROY WELENSKY, M.L.C. — "Entreat, persuade, command."
- SIR ALAN WEESCH, M.P. — Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. — "No will to the wisp might thee."
- MR. C. C. F. WHELEHEAD, M.P., Southern Rhodesia. — "Full of other people's sinners."
- MR. P. B. W. WILLIAMS — "Our patience will achieve more than our force."
- MR. H. B. WILSON — "I walk within the purlieus of the law."
- BROADBENT CHIEF, SIR SAMUEL WILSON. — "Of steady and return."
- DR. J. W. WILLIAMS — "Large was his bosom and his soul's sphere."
- SIR WILLIAM WOOD — "and come among and amuzzled."
- MR. E. B. WOODHURST — "With made knowledge of aquatic."
- MR. HUBBARD — "The good life is a fine resource."
- THE HIGHLANDS FOR AFRICA OF ZANZIBAR — "One always zealous for his country's good."

## Company Meeting

## Explosions Ltd. Annual Meeting

## Big Sitor's Fiery Speech

THE FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY MEETING (though no more extraordinary than any year had preceded it) OF EXPLOSIONS, LIMITED, was held in London last Tuesday.

MR. CANLAND-MUGGS (alias J. L. Biter), the Chairman, who presided, said (in a hoarse voice):—

"You will find this year's accounts rendered in a slightly different form. For some time past we have been seeking a method by which there would be little chance of shareholders ascertaining the true

carried forward, as compared with as I brought in.

"The position of your company has been greatly improved by undertaking an entirely new line that of total destruction. It happened that an order was placed for a large quantity of T.N.T. for the usual operations of the company. By an error in the local office (for which the clerk responsible was promptly dismissed, but he has since been promoted to the post of local manager) the order was made

"I hear they have wanted the fair male content."

the extra result achieved, which we have pointed out was not included in the original estimate.

"At present I cannot say that our staff is highly efficient, as they have had no previous experience with D.D.T. Several of them, however, had experience with D.T. on many occasions and have rapidly adapted their technique."

The seven shareholders present asked 47 questions, of which Mr. Canland-Muggs answered three. He moved a vote of confidence in himself and his colleagues on the board, and took the shareholders out to tea at their expense. The proceedings terminated happily.

## O let us praise Glossina Morstians

HOW MANY PEOPLE REALIZE  
The debt we owe to tsetse flies?  
Although *Glossina morstians*  
Has very few, if any, hairs  
And carries sleeping sickness too,  
It's done what no one else could do  
Effectively in keeping lands  
Out of the most destructive hands  
Of Native cultivators. Now  
That food is short, you must allow  
Let's fine to have such fertile soil,  
From which to draw our groundnut oil  
And here I must with deep regret  
Contrast the influence of the vet  
Who has by immunizing herds  
Brought havoc to complete for words  
Producing little milk of meat.  
The cattle can and will eat  
So rapidly have they increased  
There's nothing left for man or beast.  
The soil's eroded down to rock,  
And still they're immunizing stock  
Which probably it would be wiser  
To sell at once for fertilizer.  
Let's show appreciation for  
Our greatest soil conservator  
And raise a statue ten feet high  
In honour of the tsetse fly.

position of the company prior to the annual meeting. Last year's accounts obviously did not fulfil this important aim. We have also been trying to discover a way in which the formal notice can be dispatched so as to arrive too late for shareholders to attend the meeting and yet avoid invalidating the proceedings.

"As you will see, the gross profits amount to £465,821. After deducting the fees and additional remuneration and expenses of the directors, there remains 2s. 9d. to be

paid out for D.D.T. and, by a further error at the other end, permission was given and the goods shipped.

"We have since been inundated with lucrative orders to exterminate tsetse fly. Indeed, we confidently expect to pay a dividend next year. It is true that in one case the occupant and owner of the land, who, unknown to our staff, had remained on the property, succumbed, and we are having some difficulty in recovering our charges from the heirs and relatives. This is the single surprise as your company has volunteered to waive all charges for

## The End of the Party

"Well, that's that," said the Mad Hatter.

"That's what?" inquired the Dormouse.

"I haven't an idea," replied the March Hare.

"No one ever thought you had," retorted the Mad Hatter.

"This is the end," murmured the Dormouse.

"Does it justify the means, though?" asked the March Hare.

At this point the White Rabbit entered hurriedly with a sheaf of papers under his arm.

"These require immediate attention," he said impressively, and shuffled a number of documents bearing such titles as Income tax, Immigration, Sudanese Independence, Incentives to Work Central Africa, Amalgamation, Colonial Mining Policy, Welfare and Development.

But the Mad Hatter had gone, his business nationalized, the Dormouse was asleep, and the March Hare had been forged by the Ministry of Food. And so dear reader, after this brief respite we must now turn to these serious matters.



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details, and, of course, like all Ford vehicles, they pack with a great deal of job they are able to do. Don't forget the Ford Home Loan Plan for Overseas buyers. Consult your Overseas Dealer now regarding a car for your next leave. The sooner the notice, the better the delivery.



**CONSTANT IN PERFORMANCE**



ledge, and as we are helping in spreading our faith, our culture and the rule of law. We have undertaken, however imperfectly we may be carrying it out, no less a task than that which is so clearly expressed in the oath of office which every Governor takes: "To do right to all manner of men without fear of favour, affection or ill-will."

We cannot escape that task without abdicating from the position that we hold. We cannot like Pontius Pilate, care for none of these things, for they are the reason and the justification for our presence. Nor can we claim a position of trust and leadership and yet refuse to make the sacrifices which that position entails—including, if I may refer for a moment to current controversies, such financial sacrifice as may be involved by the fact that the greater part of the wealth of the country is at present in our hands.

It is not the least use deluding yourself that you can live in a Colonial Territory and not give your part and share in the problems and burdens peculiar to Colonial territories, including the problems arising from the existence of a vast African population which is in process of being introduced with startling rapidity to a world and a way of living of which it knew nothing 50 years ago—a population with which we have got to work out a basis of living acceptable to both of us.

There are, and perhaps in some respects will always be, great differences between us, differences of spirit and mind and achievement as well as of the outward physical form, differences of habit of thought, of ways of living and standards of industry; and of course great differences of wealth, in which we appear to Africans as being immensely wealthy—and nearly all of them are in fact very poor. But these are social and economic differences, and the problems of this country, in that respect are social and economic and not political; not are they to be solved by political devices. How these social and economic differences and inequalities will work out, each may can speculate for himself, and I am not going to inflict my guesses on you. But if there are differences, there are also likenesses, and much warm, human sympathy and understanding and friendship on which to build, besides an essential economic unity and interdependence which nothing can alter.

**Our Task is to Civilize**

Our task is to civilize—and in that I include economic development; for what I call civilization and abject poverty are incompatible. If we succeed the problem largely disappears; if we fail, the problem will equally disappear—in chaos and destruction and a reversion to barbarism. It is not the way of the British to fail, and it is a craven and unworthy thing even to admit the thought, if we succeed we succeed; we certainly shall, we may safely leave the future to solve its own puzzles, basing our hopes and our thinking in the present upon that which we know to be right and just, far even if our actions may sometimes fall short, we know well, none the less, what is right and just and what is not.

There are those who see in our present society, here the beginnings of a new caste system and who say that the various races and communities are incompatible and can never, even after the lapse of centuries, become fully reconciled. I can see no reason for that pessimistic view. I have seen much in Hawaii and Tonga and Fiji and for that matter New Zealand, and the things that are not worked out, and what there; nor is there any reason why it should be so.

In the relations between races it is certainly true that the natural self-respect and pride of a race which all kinds of men ought to have, can become distorted into objectionable forms of caste or colour-bar or tribal animosity. It is true that there is some distortion of that kind in the modern world, that murderous riots occur in India between communities that people are refused admission to hotels in Nairobi simply on the grounds of their personal appearance, and that inter-tribal conflicts, especially in towns are by no means uncommon. But these things are not part of the pattern of civilized life; they are its tangles which we have to unravel, as we go along towards the unravelling of which, indeed, we who claim to lead in the march towards better things have a special duty and responsibility.

**Architects of a New World**

My conclusions are that we are here, as of right, the products of historic events, which reflect the greatest glory of our fathers and grandfathers, who saw the beastly fostering sord of the slave-trade and led the world to the dancing of it. We are here as the architects of a new world in a land which we have made our own, a world which must include and have a satisfying place for all men who lawfully have their homes in this land. We are embarked, all of us together, in a great adventure in which we can none of us succeed without the others.

By coming here we have greatly complicated life for the African people; but civilized living is complicated and do not suppose any thinking African supposes that he can have the benefits of civilization without sacrificing in exchange much that has hitherto been satisfying in this tribal society.

or would indeed wish for one moment to set the clock back. Like Durand, he doubtless has his moments of doubt, and a moment or two of the simple people from whom he has come or to whom he knows he ought to go back, and he does not see the clock back either. It is very much the other way, they are content to be what they are and not at all anxious to turn back to their "ancestors" who understand very clearly that they have no cultural or economic future except in partnership with us.

Our basic interests are the same, for neither can we complete our task and establish our homes, nor the achieve their aspirations and the economic prosperity which is necessary for their progress, except by collaboration, mutual confidence and good will. It is inevitable in our relationship to-day, and for many years to come, that they should be irritated and we cautioned that they at times should change us with selfish self-interest and we their, with recklessness and ferocity, and there may often be both all such charges for as we are dealing with ordinary men and women, not with angels.

**Civilization Means Sacrifices**

There must remain for a long time the great, inert, ignorant mass of the peasantry, whom we are all so apt to overlook and for whom the pace must inevitably be so slow, however much we may achieve in education, and there are the stark, basic economic facts of the land, and the present diminishing fertility, the rains and the low level of the industries we can establish and the wealth we can create, the human skill and honest hard work of which we may be able to dispose—basic economic facts upon which all else depends, for let me repeat, abject poverty and civilized living are incompatible. And as I have said to African audiences, you cannot buy or be given a ticket to civilization; you can only work your passage.

It is only with this outlook, with this faith in ourselves and good will towards others, with minds alert to the 20th century rather than regretful of the 19th, that we shall escape the empty frustration and even dangerous paths of unbelief and indeed unchristian communal strife and struggle and together as a united crew to work the good ship Kenya past the stormy seas towards that harbour of content which we must believe to lie below the horizon.

**East African Vital Statistics**

HOW GREATLY IMPROVED living conditions in the East African Dependencies have improved is evident from Vital Statistics of European Officials, published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies (6th). The territories covered are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the bulk of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, bracketed with other European officials, with effect from January 1, 1942, was 1,869 males and 1,100 females. The statistics, unfortunately, have been compiled only to the end of 1942, which means that the year's data is two years out of date. They are nevertheless a most useful.

In 1910, the last year for which vital statistics are available, there were 105 deaths per thousand and the death rate per thousand was 105, which is five times as many men and women as the death rate, excluding diphtheria was 20,000 per thousand in both 1941 and 1942, and 1943 was above 5 per thousand in any year since 1910.

Permanent invalids stood at 100 per thousand in 1910, the average age on termination of service was 20 years and the average length of service was six months. By 1942 the rate had fallen to 10 per thousand, the average age had risen to 40 years and the length of service to more than 10 years.

Detailed returns are given for each territory, including the numbers and causes of deaths, and the rates of population from 1910 to 1942.

**Next Week's Issue**

Next week's issue will contain a special address by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir J. The Labour Government and the Colonial Office, and the Governors of East Africa, and a report on the White Paper on Colonial Affairs.

# Official Statement on Colonial Mining Policy

## Governments Encouraged to Engage in Mining

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEMORANDUM is to put together in a convenient form the principles which should, and broadly speaking do, govern the policy of Colonial Governments in mining matters. It is recommended to be read as a detailed statement of policy applicable equally and in all particulars in every territory in the Colonial Empire.

There are in certain territories special considerations derived from their past history or social structure which may militate against the full adoption there of the principles set out below, but at a time when all Colonial Governments are framing their post-war policy it would seem to be of service to them to have before them such a broad general statement of policy.

### Realization of Assets

There is a fundamental difference between mining and other forms of productive activity such as agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. Whereas policy in the latter cases should aim at the preservation and improvement of the productive powers of the basic natural resources of a territory, such essentially consists of the removal of valuable natural resources which, once removed, cannot in the nature of things be replaced. The process in this story is the nature of the realization of a capital asset and the general aim of mining policy must therefore be to make the best possible arrangements for realizing such assets.

The general first view of the mining policy of any territory is to be determined by the extent of its mineral resources.

This *White Paper* document has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as *Cm. 206 (2d.)* under the title *Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy*. Corrections have been inserted wherever they appear in this type in the original.

It is recognized that in the past many mineral deposits, some of them among the most important in the world, have been brought to light by the prospecting work of individuals, but past experience has also proved the value of the work of Government geological surveys. In the latter, for instance, that was due the discovery of the diamonds, bauxite and manganese of the Gold Coast, the iron ore and diamonds of Sierra Leone, the coal and gold of Nigeria.

It may well be that the exploration of mineral resources has not exhausted its possibilities and that further riches may be revealed. In these circumstances the maintenance and extension of geological surveys should be a primary object of policy, and accordingly provision has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for funds to be allocated for Colonial geological surveys.

Reports from Colonial Governments to Colonel Stanley Smith's dispatch of March 14, 1945, indicated a general acceptance of the proposals made in the Report of the Committee on Geology and Arrangements have now been made for the appointment of Mr. J. Dixey as present Director of Geological Surveys, Nigeria, to be the Director of Colonial Geological Surveys. As such, Mr. Dixey will be the Secretary of State's adviser in all geological matters. One of his first tasks will be to prepare a scheme for a Colonial Geological Survey Service on the lines laid down in the Report of the Committee, and he will take into consideration the views expressed by various Colonial Governments on these matters.

### Different Forms of Ownership

The discovery of minerals raises at once the question of mineral rights. The position in regard to the ownership of such rights varies between the different territories in the Colonial Empire. In some the Crown owns all rights, in others it retains rights in all lands alienated after a certain date, the rights in lands alienated before that date having passed to private owners. In one or two territories such rights have been conceded to corporations by charter or by agreement, in all others all mineral rights, except oil, coal and, in some cases, surface waters, in some cases individual owners in others native communities.

There are powerful arguments to be adduced for the vesting of all mineral rights in the Crown.

In the first place, the development of minerals in Colonial conditions frequently requires considerable Government expenditure, e.g. on survey, on transport or other facilities, and it is undesirable that the results of such expenditure should accrue to private mineral owners. Secondly, a multiplicity of owners is frequently an obstacle to the concentration of economic units, e.g. in mines. Thirdly, the payments made under concession agreements to owners and mining companies do not necessarily accrue to the benefit of the members of the community, which have an interest in the lands affected. Fourthly, there are important economic assets to a territory and being the gift of Nature, their benefits should be shared by the community generally, in which they belong, and not to be enjoyed merely by limited groups of private individuals who are often not members of the community concerned. Finally, Government by possession of the rights is in a position to control the size of concessions and the rate and terms of exploitation.

### Reservation of Mineral Rights

In practice, in these conceptions most Colonial legislation already provides for the reservation of mineral rights in any future alienation of Crown or public lands, where such reservation is not yet made the Governments of the territories concerned might well consider its adoption.

If mineral rights have already passed into private hands, the *White Paper* stated in the preceding paragraph that the Government retaining such rights are equally entitled to acquire them, but each case will require a careful assessment of the balance of advantage. They could be acquired either by agreement or by legislation, but in either event some payment must be regarded as inevitable.

Where the existence of minerals is already proved the payment demanded is hardly likely to be less than the estimated present net value of the minerals in the ground, and Government will have to consider whether the advantages of the transfer are sufficient to justify locking up part of their funds in a long-term investment of this kind. Where the minerals are unproved an immediate investment may prove to be a purchase of something the value of which would be the most suitable form of compensation, and would be a payment to the owner of the minerals if they should be



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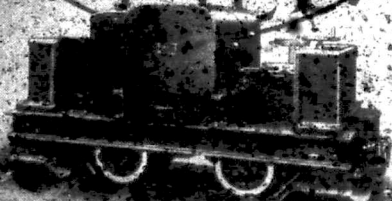
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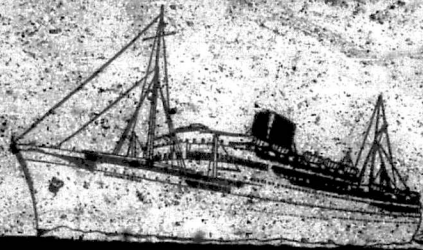
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

If mines had a habit of discovering themselves if man normally bent himself to the service of his fellows without financial incentives, if mining were as easy as the manufacture of steel

**Planned Economy or Individual Initiative.** Governments were endowed with

special knowledge, vision and wisdom, and if their officials had better judgment and greater zeal and zest than other ordinary mortals, the Labour Government's views on Colonial mining policy, now published as a White Paper, might be admirable. In the light of the weaknesses of human nature, and not least those of Governments (which, after all, are composed of human beings), this statement is a good deal less satisfactory. The memorandum in effect recommends the substitution of the technique of a planned economy for that individual initiative which has been responsible for the establishment of every mining enterprise in East and Central Africa. There is an admission that "many mineral deposits, some of them among the most important in the world, have been brought to light by the prospective work of individuals," but undue emphasis is laid throughout on the work of Government

geological surveys. Having often paid tribute to the devoted labours of such men as Sir Edmund Teale and Mr. E. J. Wayland, who did all that anyone could have done in Tanganyika and Uganda respectively, this newspaper would not be likely to undervalue the services of geologists on the staff of Governments. It is important to remember, however, that it was not the non-official communities of the Dependencies above-mentioned who set too low a valuation upon the labours of these able men with a sense of mission, and failed to encourage them adequately and promptly, but senior officials on the spot and in Whitehall, whose decisions, made sometimes with prejudice, sometimes with levity, and sometimes in staggering ignorance, they could either not defend or could creamvent years after years had been wasted. In similar circumstances private enterprise would at least have been enterprising, and in the face of discomfitment by Governments, many individuals, syndicates and companies did exploit the discoveries of official geologists to whom the official colleagues paid scant heed.

There ought, of course, to be the closest co-operation between the Colonial geological surveys and those members of the public

who are interested in mining development, but any attempt to Paper Pattern for encourage local Gov- a Mining Industry. ernments to adopt a dictatorial attitude in mining matters will certainly be seriously detrimental to the territories concerned. Possession of a good paper pattern for a mining industry will not serve any Dependency unless its mineral occurrences are discovered and developed, and they will be discovered and developed only if sufficient inducement be left in the first place to the prospector, whether an individual as is usually the case, or a syndicate or company, and, secondly, to those who take the risk of financing such enterprises. The White Paper does not adequately recognize the importance of offering due rewards for these labours and hazards. One of the discouraging factors about mining in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to-day is that the number of men engaged in prospecting is so much smaller than it was before the war. To attract suitable newcomers to the ranks of the prospecting fraternity should be an aim of policy — as is understood by our Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and even Soviet Russia (which offers prospectors the greatest latitude and substantial rewards for success).

It is most regrettable that such small space is found in this long document for reference to the work of individual prospectors. There is no part of the fact that for every one who has made a fortune from Inspiration and his work often after many Determination years of the most arduous labour in discomfort, ill-health and anxiety, hundreds who shared the same hard life have made only just enough to live simply or have lost the small capital with which they started. Many kept going by a spark of inspiration and dogged determination stayed close to starvation level while their friends marvelled at a tenacity which in exasperation they sometimes deemed foolishness. Dr. Williamson, now the owner of a diamond property in Tanganyika which may prove to be one of the largest and richest in the world, (and from which the Tanganyika Government may draw very large royalties), was one of those who refused to abandon prospecting, which others regarded as unfavourable, but stuck doggedly to his programme while his funds were being reduced to extinction. Indeed, practically nothing remained when the great discovery was made. Is the public to be served by discouraging such men from following their inner convictions? Are we

to believe that prospectors employed by a Government department will be ready to endure such hardships year after year, or that any Government department anywhere would (or, indeed, should) continue to spend the taxpayers' money when all the indications are unfavourable? By all means let us have extension of geological survey work by Governments, but there will be heavy and almost certainly great loss, if private prospecting should meantime be discouraged. Loans, assaying laboratories and technical help from visiting geologists, valuable as they are, will not be adequate substitutes for financial incentives.

Nor is there any spirit of generosity in the White Paper's reference to the re-acquisition by Colonial Governments of mine rights which have passed into private hands. The suggestion is that where State Paper Like a field has not yet been Fabian Pamphlet. proved, the maximum compensation should be five per cent. of the royalties received by the Government over a period of not more than twenty-five years. While that might prove handsome compensation if little expenditure had been made, it might equally represent a serious imposition of work and large sums of money, had been expended, even if without success, (which would not necessarily rule out a most valuable discovery at an early date). Every case ought to be treated on its merits — which is precisely what one of the most dislikes: it prefers a set of rules which can be applied automatically, even unjudicially, to an individual or industry. The chief criticism of this White Paper must be, indeed, that it is doctrinaire. While there have, of course, been occasions since the Labour Government achieved power in which Socialist theory has obtruded itself in Colonial affairs, it is to the credit of the two Ministers who have held office in the past eighteen months that in major matters, so far at any rate as Eastern Africa is concerned, their directions and actions have been realistic, not ideological. For instance, in regard to the strengthening of white settlement in Kenya, they had the courage to act in flat contradiction to the wishes of their party, and the inception of a vast groundnut production plan in Tanganyika has been entrusted to the United Africa Company, which Labour leaders, including some of the most influential members of the present Cabinet, have repeatedly attacked in public. These and other examples of practical wisdom demand more recognition, but they deepen the sense of regret that this

statement of mining policy should read so much like a Fabian pamphlet and so little like a State paper.

Here and there are flashes of unconscious humour—in the recommendation, for instance, that it would be particularly desirable for a Government to undertake mining operations on its own account, or unconscious humour where private concerns are unwilling to take the risk of investment. In plain English, that makes the amusing suggestion that a little group of senior officials (trained to avoid black marks if they want promotion and honours) may be expected to be more ready to run large risks with public money than mining financiers with a wealth of experience behind them and the great advantage of spreading their investments or speculations over various mining and other undertakings in many countries. Then there is the jejune exhortation that the size of mining suits should be such as to ensure the most economic conditions of working that

is, they must neither be so small that the burden of overheads is greater than it would be if the size of the unit was increased, nor so large that the operators lack sufficient inducement to operate them to their full economic capacity. So elementary a consideration is scarcely likely to have escaped any mining operator, but the size of a mine can by its very nature not be regulated by formula. There is a declaration that "in Colonial conditions mining industries offer a particularly good opportunity for the development of technical and managerial skill among indigenous people"; which, unexceptionable as a statement of aspirations, has little relation to the present stage of advancement of Africa as in even one of the territories with which this newspaper is concerned. Recent study, if any, appears to have been made of the principle of mining in suitable cases by public utility companies (which should surely be preferable to direct operation by Governments), but there will be general acceptance of the proposal that royalties should be levied on profits after making due allowance for amortisation.

## Colonial Policy of the Labour Government

Mr. Creech Jones Addresses Fabian Colonial Bureau

THE GREAT HUMAN PROBLEMS ought not to be exploited for party political ends, but ethical principles can be used in determining the lines of Colonial policy.

The Labour Government was elected to put through a Socialist policy and apply enlightened liberal principles to the tasks of reconstruction at home and abroad. As a Socialist I am not content to leave my political convictions on the threshold of the Colonial Office. The principles of our movement are as pregnant and potent in Colonial development as in the home sphere of reconstruction.

### An Honorable Tradition

I never forget in my work the honorable tradition to which we belong. There is the great ethical and humanitarian stream coming down from Burke through Wilberforce and Buxton, with its tributaries of missionaries, administrators and official critics. There is the stream of anti-imperialism represented by the Socialist economists and Radical critics, including J. A. Hobson, Leonard Woolf, Olivier, Charles Roden Buxton, Norman Leys, and many others. Their work helped to create a new approach by Britain to her overseas problems and even colored the whole outlook of our political opponents.

The Labour Party intends to work the ideas it has proclaimed in Colonial policy. There may appear some continuity with the work of earlier Governments, but that is testimony to the success of our propaganda over the past few generations. You will find the policy of the Labour Government not only more ethical and imaginative, but that it places more emphasis on human

considerations and the aims of the Colonial peoples, that its pace is faster and its lines of development broader. The essential elements of our line of action: (a) that responsibility in government must be achieved as quickly as possible, (b) that there must be greater community action, and that social change must bring higher standards and a richer life for the people, and (c) that economic development must be planned and as far as possible be based in community responsibility and co-operative practice.

The Labour Party declared at the time of the general election last year that territories should be administered by Colonial Powers as a trust for the Native inhabitants and that a primary object of administration should always be to train the Native inhabitants in every possible way so that they may in the shortest possible time govern themselves.

### Partnership with Colonial Peoples

What are the assumptions underlying Labour policy? First, that discrimination and racial superiority must disappear as quickly as possible, and that the relationship between this country and the Colonial peoples should be one of partnership. Secondly, that political and economic privilege and domination shall give place to political freedom leading to responsible self-government. Thirdly, that economic exploitation of natural resources and the people in the interests of groups, whether internal or external, should go, and with it ideas of economic imperialism. Fourthly, that the test of our policy should not be British advantage, but the happiness, prosperity and freedom of the Colonial peoples.

It is one thing to have policies and high principles, but altogether another thing to apply them. We shall live by denunciation of imperialism, by exposing the evils of colonization, or by attacks on the economic imperialism. Our responsibility is to

*Being the salient points from a speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies at a public meeting in London.*

Colonies are a legacy of duty which can be fulfilled only by effective partnership. We cannot separate the facts of history and return to pre-colonial days.

It is less true that we have a material and moral heritage in building on the values of the dependent peoples. But we can build on their own past hopes and social objectives based on this legacy. In the colonial days we are living in the "early stages of the new building, and that depends on us not only to realize our great fiscal ideas and to develop a knowledge of the economic nature of imperialism, but also the development of our capacity for technical, scientific and business know-how. This will be the foundations of our own industrial and social experience for the coming period into the next period of time, and insuring that we should communicate the experience and available research for responsibility in government of good social and economic living.

Churches do not help in work of that kind, because they are unexpectant and undramatic. The only work of church-building includes the growth of tolerance, respectability, voluntary initiative, public spirit, moral aid, to create a sense of the thread of education, understanding and social tolerance, development of good health, sanitation and good community habits. It must stress importance to the creation of voluntary associations connected with mutual welfare, such as trade unions, co-operative and friendly societies, municipalities, local governments—all of which have constituted so much to our own democratic life. It must include the patient work of opening up communications and exchange, building public works and utilities such as water supplies, ports and hospitals, and in a thousand other ways creating the conditions of good living.

This is the web and wool of the Colonial administrator's job as well as that of the practical politician. Most Colonial Powers have often lapsed from the dedication of noble purpose with which they have tried to do their work, and Britain has its own troubles through past mistakes, short-comings and betrayals. Some can be put right only by the slow adjustment of policy, by new adaptations and compensations made possible by more recent conditions.

**Patient and Slow Work**

I have recently criticized some of the abuses and mistakes which exist in our Colonial arrangements, and I will work with all my strength to eliminate any wrongs and practices which fetter our administration. I shall stand up and other disapproval prevailing in some of the Colonies. I am aware of the unfortunate effects in some of the Colonies of land alienation and racial segregation, and I shall try to secure the compensation of misguided policy. But all these matters involve patient and slow work. The time scale of education, some of teaching, cannot be rushed.

We shall not set far in our work if we proceed with distrust for our own objectives, but we must have in our own satisfaction in introducing new ideas and the individuals of our race who work with us for the common good, and in the arid and desolate and often barren lands of the British territories overseas.

We have to set in many of our Colonies and territories the occupation into a genuine partnership. We have suffered the loss of Colonial Governments and peoples of their political and economic. So long as we are to change their conditions and status, we must be prepared to do so. Formerly we have been inclined to use force, police, prisons, and military and control, but we have never set to change the Government.

The General Government is dependent on their own resources and the resources and exploitation of mineral wealth could bring, for a season, some native rights reserved minerals, irrationally exploited, important wealth shipped away and labor treated with inhuman consideration. We are engaged in bringing all this under control and building up better economic and human standards. But never let it be forgotten that sovereign States can be as much the prey of economic imperialism as dependent territories.

In most of our Colonies we have to provide the essential components of civilized living and to control the climate and environment that normal life is possible. We have an immense task in eradicating poverty, disease and ignorance. We have often to re-cultivate the whole life. We have to control soil fertility, drain swamps, bring irrigation, re-plant and water, overcome diseases that to man, beast and plant. This is an infinitely difficult, patient, slow and expensive task.

In thinking of our Colonial problems do not let us regard them as merely the creation of external interests due to the presence of alien Governments. We have to overcome ignorance and often to encourage people in their confidence in our good intentions. Progress is possible only when the people themselves will do what will, cooperate and cooperation have to be secured. For higher material standards in local life and more efficient production, one must have less disease, better sanitation, more health, better education.

Men must know how to use the land, they cannot get better

results with the hoe, with no attempt to start, erosion, with a primitive and primitive cultivation without strip farming. Whatever unfortunate things may have come to Africa by Western penetration, great blessing can be witnessed in terms of freedom from tyranny, war, famine and much superstition.

I say again that the work of a Labour Government will count for little unless we have the confidence and understanding of the Colonial peoples. In all the planning they should be consulted, their representative organs should be developed; responsibility must grow in executive as well as legislative machinery; they must be trained to play their part in administration and the services and economic activities necessary for the building up of their country.

**Public Relations**

I would like to talk about Colonial public relations, because the news and information and educational services are of fundamental social importance. Administrators should tell the people not only by way of authority or patronage, live with the people, on personal confidence and friendship, radiating good will to all their subjects.

Now on what lines has the Labour Government been working? A few comparatively unimportant things given a sensational Press value, have tended to obscure the big problems in hand. Perhaps the Press and public has been at fault. This may be why I have criticized at occasional moments on our work in *Empire*, *The New Statesman* and *Tribune*. Neither my predecessor nor I have been so neglectful of our Socialist faith.

Anyway, we are trying to improve our public relations service—information to the Press, contacts with interested societies, information to M.P.s and Parliament, the contribution of the British Council film work, broadcasts, exhibits, and the various other ways in which we British public can be stimulated to greater interest and responsibility.

We are aware that there should be more intimate contact between the Colonies and the Colonial territories on the official, national, Parliamentary and Ministerial levels, a two-way traffic which will help to build up understanding and good feelings. We are anxious that the so-called Liberals of other parties instead of selfishly barking at something they call "British Imperialism" should understand our work and purpose, and that their own criticism should be more wisely conceived and directed to international friendship minimized. Along these lines we are working.

It would be easy for me to complain of the re-occupation which the Colonial Office and its staff with its tragic difficulties of paying the bills, the huge military and naval emergencies, encroaches upon the attention of the Colonies, but all other parts of the world are doing the same, in complaining about the adjustments to meet the war emergencies and the considerable disturbance the war has wrought. And after the war, the war years and the time has been passing with the materials and shipping are not available. It is one of the background of urgencies and disturbance, when much of the world has to be reconstructed or brought back to health, and when our own resources are strained to the utmost, that we have to work.

**Democracy is Pervading Spirit**

Few Governments in so short a time have been more active in liberating constitutions. In almost every Colony in recent years substantial changes have been or are being made. Political responsibility must be considered in proper perspective. The aim of communal government in plural societies or regions of tribal animosity, if faced honestly is not easy to achieve. I want to stress the importance of underpinning political responsibility at the center with sound, social and economic organization. It is of primary importance in Colonial societies that good health and education are required to the practice of democratic government.

*Dangerous if not only some aspects counting, leads to representation as a central legislature. It is a pervading spirit.* It is consistent with the simple machinery of government from the village to the province or province.

We recognize the limits of direct rule in Africa, and the need for a more flexible form of native administration. African advance to greater representation and authority, service by Africans on more executive and advisory bodies and a larger part of Africans in the technical, administrative and judicial services are being accelerated. Municipalities are being established on the towns. The pace of change is quickening. We need only a few risks here there is no power educational system, the exercise of responsibility itself, men and women learn by practice.

We are trying to improve the amenities and conditions of the Colonial service, secure proper recognition of the technical staff, and put it on a better esprit de corps, and keep abreast in touch with the living influences which would be the change of life.

We see also trying to find a way through the difficulty of different considerations for people of different races, and have

asked Colonial Governments to consider fixing a salary range for a job irrespective of the race of the person doing it, meeting the higher costs of the European by examination allowances (loud laughter) and the many Africans present remember that this principle has been worked out by our Government. If anyone has a better alternative I want to know it.

If the Colonial Services are to be staffed by the best technicians and administrators, we must have these Europeans to build in co-operation with the communities concerned. For these complicated works you must have the best people you can employ. In these services we want friendly and progressive men and women without prejudices. I am happy that such men are being recruited and that a good spirit is finding expression in almost all the services.

We have to be careful that there is economic development to sustain the social standards and that while not undermining the self-reliance or self-responsibility of the people receiving our aid. We cannot do a lot by immediate planning in the Colonies, but conditional to success is the steady examination of mass ill-health and the spread of knowledge of better methods.

We are hampered by the low fertility, inadequate rainfall, soil erosion, and the pests and very primitive and inefficient methods of cultivation and irrigation. In some areas ample supplies of labour are not available for rapid development. There is a need to increase the use of traditional skills and the training of craftsmen has to start from scratch. The technical capital equipment of these territories is by Western standards, and has partly prevented any accumulation of capital equipment from local sources. In such conditions development is a complex and costly exercise.

Progress in the Colonies depends as much on self-help as on help from Great Britain in money and equipment. There will be clashes of economic interest, both of the public and private interests, and difficulties in rural areas. People lack complete confidence in us, and there is too little education and skill to raise their living standards.

**Industrial development**

I keep in mind that our overseas territories are essentially agricultural and that an export balance between subsistence and export crops is essential. I am anxious that there should be a thorough examination of the possibilities of industrial development, for a greater variety of activity could raise the standard of living. I hope the problem of industrialisation will receive the close attention of the new Colonial Economic and Development Council, among whose members are a number well-known to us, such as Sir Drummond Shiels, the general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, a distinguished co-operator, a well-known Socialist of financial importance, and of equal importance, two men of different colour from ourselves, Dr. Arthur Lewis and Dr. Wellesley Cole, who can be relied upon to champion Colonial interests and make their substantial contribution.

We are trying to increase economic development by training Colonial people in manual and professional skills, in commerce and in the money made a real contribution. Then there has been a most remarkable growth of labour department trade unions. We are trying to build up wage standards, protect workers against exploitation, develop welfare in industry, control migration, and spread the idea of co-operation, which will be a most important contribution to improved agriculture and social stability. In London we have appointed a co-operative officer and set up a co-operative advisory committee.

Our advisory machinery functions in every field of public policy and on the committees sit the local experts we can get. We have to present broad policies to the local Governments and urge them to act in the light of local conditions and opinions, but we must not undermine their own sense of responsibility.

I must add a few words about Socialist economic policy. Particularly in the Colonies does State action come in to give stability to price levels, secure proper marketing, help the economy by bulk purchase and proper storage, and generally give primary producers and the Government revenue for social development. I want to see more and more public enterprise, though I do not disregard the important part that private capital can play. For instance, the Development Corporation formed by Barclays Bank can play a useful part.

We have agreed to the formation of a public corporation in Nigeria to take over reclamation and development power services. Another is to take over and run the electricity generation in the Cameroons. Better homes are under way to expand rice production in West Africa under controlled irrigation and drainage and to produce woodlands in East Africa. An extensive examination of the water resources of East and West Africa has been started. The development of irrigation and hydro-electricity in Uganda can be seen in the 100,000 acres of land.

very extensive series of projects for soil conservation and reconditioned African lands, including settlement.

As to the air, an important circular was recently issued to Colonial Governments. The dubiit weather has already been lost to the Dependents, and with it much of the capital which might otherwise have gone into local economic development. I must be complained that my circular is a bit too formal and Socialistic. It is so to the sound common sense. I want more participation of resources, public enterprise and ownership and emphasis continuing vitally to the well-being of the people in those territories they are found.

**Employment of Africans**

Another problem we cannot ignore is the necessity for development of a suitable system of the best means of employment. For the present we have to give employment to the people for the time being, and if need be, we are allowed to do so within certain limits. It is not for us to force them any further. We should be satisfied if we can get them to work which makes sense to them. If we cannot do that, we must employ by contract as a temporary measure, and if possible, public corporations are created and engaged to do the work and engage the skills to carry out the work. For the settlement scheme we are obliged to employ the United Africa Company.

This is a great job, and I believe we have been faithful to our trust. I can profoundly thank this great opportunity of voice by our movement should not be dissipated, but that Colonial people will bless British Labour and Socialism for its contribution to their happiness and prosperity.

**Book Review**

**Santa Marriage Problems  
Dr. Shropshire's Investigations**

AS Dr. W. T. Shropshire points out in the preface to his "Primitive Marriage and European Law" (published at 22s. 6d. by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), the vast question of Santa marital unions is so complex as to involve a study of almost every other aspect of the native's life, psychological, biological, economic and social. The author's inquiry was conducted at the request of the British Admiralty, the Home Office, who are interested in the progress of family life as a result of powerful social and economic forces and the increasing disregard by the male Native of the present marriage ties. As a result of a request from Southern Rhodesia and from missionaries in the Protectorates, investigation was extended beyond the borders of the Union of South Africa.

Dr. Shropshire's statement that the family is the nucleus of society and that a people which has surrendered the qualities of courage, perseverance and fidelity necessary in its most primitive form to the tribe, to bring these indispensable virtues to the aid of any wider communal interest, is borne out by the evidence of officials, particularly in connection with the growth of juvenile delinquency, which is attributed largely to lack of parental care arising from the father's desertion of the mother.

The author's main conclusion is that from the woman's point of view all Native marriages not contracted according to tribal custom should be registered, as is done in Southern Rhodesia and Natal, and that the registration of all marriages should be considered in view of the gradual breaking up of tribal ways of life, the increasing temptations to men to drift to the towns and neglect their responsibilities, and the lessened authority of tribal chiefs over the unbarbarized Natives.

To study in detail the boundaries of the existing forest areas in Kenya a commission has been formed consisting of Sir Guy Pitt-Rivers (Chairman), a member nominated by the Native Lands Trust Board, a member nominated by the Highlands Board, the Settlement Officer, the hydraulic engineer of the F.W.D., a representative of the Forest Department, and a member of the Forest Advisory Committee.



# N. Rhodesia's £13,000,000 Development Plans

## Surplus Balances Now Total £6,560,000

SIR JOHN WADLINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when recently addressing the Legislature that after the proposed constitutional changes had been made the Chamber would consist, excluding the President, of nine officials, 104 European elected members, and four representatives of African interests.

During the discussions in London on constitutional matters the non-official members had suggested departure from the practice of denying non-official members the right to propose financial motions without the consent of the Governor. The Secretary of State explained that that arrangement represented Parliamentary practice in the United Kingdom and in all Colonial territories, being devised to protect Governments against constant demands to alter the estimates during the course of a financial year. The Minister agreed, however, that a Governor should not normally refuse consent to the introduction by non-official members of a financial motion which had as its aim the general welfare of a territory.

The Governor continued (in part):

It was estimated when I arrived last year that the surplus for 1946 would be £31,000. The estimates are now revised to a surplus of £31,000, or £230,000 more than the original estimate. Expenditure of £2,057,852, or £126,000 more than the original estimate, is envisaged for the year. It is £259,750, and the resulting surplus balance of December 31, 1947, is £6,560,000.

### Committee of Experts

In the development programme I intend to work on the basis of a colonial development plan. I am asking the Council to approve only that portion allocated to the first three years, with a consequent review of the position every three years.

The programme will have three principal advantages. It will provide an immediate target for the next three years. It will guard against the possibility of a fall in revenue in the event of a serious situation arising internationally, and it will allow me to expand the programme at the end of three years, should the revenue be satisfactory. In the first three years the Government's objectives are satisfied that the revenue will be £50,000 per annum, and the Government will be able to increase the income tax on companies to 7.6% as proposed by the Taxation Committee, and of the new family income tax relief arrangements.

The basic plan over the 10-year period envisages expenditure of £13,000,000, of which £5,000,000 would be found from £4,700,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and the remainder from Government funds. It is thought that £5,000,000 of Government funds should be held against a possible slump, and in order to ensure that we do not go beyond our resources it is suggested that development expenditure during the first three years should be kept at £1,000,000. The plan on the basis of a target of £2,000,000 for the first three years, and I have been informed by the Secretary of State that so far as can be foreseen no difficulty will arise in raising a loan of £2,000,000 on the London market in 1947. On these understandings the Secretary of State approved development programme of £13,000,000.

A point which gave rise to considerable discussion was the amount to be set aside for development centres. It was part of our agreement in London that provision should definitely be made for one combined training and development centre, that provision should be given by £600,000 in this year to the addition of a second centre, and that thereafter the question of adding to the number should be considered in the light of experience.

It is the opinion of this Council will be impressed by the variety and importance of the subjects which the Central African Council has been and is tackling. Minutes provide concrete evidence that the Council is making extremely satisfactory progress in fostering co-operation in every field between the three Central African territories.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald to review salaries in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Fitzgerald was formerly Postmaster-General in Kenya, Tanganyika and elsewhere; he was also a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission in 1938. The Commission will be assisted by a special committee including non-official members.

The Pretoria Portland Cement Company has agreed to send representatives to London to discuss the establishment of a cement factory and to examine the proposed site at Chilanga. I have now been informed that the technical reports on the quality and extent of the deposit are entirely satisfactory, but that in the view of the company the output necessary to satisfy the local demand is insufficient to justify participation by the company. Government is now giving further consideration of the whole question.

During the year the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute began work on an expanded research programme under grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. After a period of preliminary training in Northern Rhodesia and Cape Town, three social anthropologists have undertaken their field research, two in this territory and one in Nyasaland. A fourth, the ICI research fellow, has been working in Southern Rhodesia. An economist was appointed, but later resigned; another economist, together with one or two anthropologists, have yet to be found.

### A New Museum

It was agreed to separate the zoological research, which has become inter-territorial, from the territorial museum in Livingstone and £15,000 has been given by Government and private sources to build a new museum, planned by the Director of the Works of Southern Rhodesia, on a site looking down the Victoria Falls road.

Demobilization of askari has been carried out smoothly throughout the year and should be completed within the next two months. The training of the returned soldiers has been uniformly satisfactory. I have heard of no untoward incidents which might have occurred had it not been for the good cooperation of the soldiers and the efficient arrangements by the military and civil authorities. So far few of the ex-askari are seeking employment. The response to the training courses which have been provided has been well, but is increasing, and although in filling Government services ex-askari applicants are, whenever possible, given first consideration, we are now reaching the position in some branches of the African Civil Service where the number of vacancies exceeds the applications from ex-soldiers.

Provincial Commissioner is in the process of forwarding proposals for the reorganization of the Barotsé Native Authority, which have been accepted with slight modifications by the Paramount Chief and his Kuta. The reforms are designed to eliminate numerous sinecures and other irregular positions and to bring the old complicated system down to date and make it more democratic in character.

### Amalgamation of Provinces

On January 1, 1947, it is proposed to amalgamate the Northern Province with the Western Province and to divide the Barotsé and Fort Rosebery districts from the Northern Province to the Western Province. The headquarters of the amalgamated Western Province will remain in Ndola and the headquarters of the Northern Province will be assisted by a second Provincial Commissioner who will act as his deputy.

The African Labour Corps under the control of Captain John Brown has continued to supply squads to farmers, and I have been given authority for this labour corps to be increased in size and for general improvements to be made in the conditions of service. Owing to the urgent need for increasing maize production, I have decided that the services of the corps will continue to be made available to farmers at a sub-economic rate.

Although the maize crop from all internal sources is more than double the average production for the years 1941 to 1943, the total bags delivered, together with a carry-over of 78,000 bags at June 1, last, and 27,132 bags estimated still to be delivered this year, will not provide for the territory's needs to June 30, 1947, when next season's crop comes on the market, unless the present rate of consumption, estimated at 40,000 bags per month, is reduced.

For the first time for several years sales of Virginia flue-cured tobacco exceeded 1,000,000 lbs., and the crop fetched high prices. Turkish tobacco production increased considerably in the railway belt and exports are expected to exceed 1,000,000 lbs. The recently formed Turkish Tobacco Co-operative Society is breeding buildings in Livingstone for the grading and manipulation of future crops.

The total number of persons examined on the copper mines for silicosis has reached 7,344, of whom 3,081 are Europeans and 4,263 Africans. The total number of persons found to have silicosis is 168, of whom 70 are Europeans and 89 are Africans; the 70 Europeans include a number

... was acquired in the Union of South Africa. A number of persons discovered to be suffering from night blindness is 99 per cent from the ... The total number of persons employed in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry is 157,000 of whom 100,000 are European. The sum estimated to be disbursed by the mining companies up to December 31, 1946, by way of contribution is £26,293.

As regards African education, experience has shown elsewhere that unless a pupil completes at least Standard II or the fourth year of school, he is unlikely to maintain the literacy he has acquired. It is thus intended that attention shall be concentrated during the next two or three years on ensuring that the system shall conform as far as possible to the pyramid proposed by Government and accepted by the various educational agencies, which requires a due proportion between all grades of education—elementary, middle and secondary.

**Enrollment of Scholars Tripled**

Where new elementary schools, it is proposed to restrict the opening of new elementary schools until such time as we are satisfied that the present schools are adequately staffed, equipped and supervised and that the pupils in them pass through the schools in the period prescribed for the course. In face of our inevitable limitations of finance and staff, we must make sure that the schooling provided shall be available primarily to those who are prepared to make the best use of it. During the years of war the enrollment had more than trebled and the expenditure more than quadrupled while the European staff engaged in supervision and teaching has received little or no reinforcement.

Very good reports have been received on the work and general conduct of the two African teachers—Chileshe and Nkonde—who were awarded bursaries last year for linguistic study at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. The principal of Makerere College, Uganda, has also spoken well of the three Northern Rhodesian students at that college, and he has remarked that they are of a high calibre in outlook and character, that many of his pupils, it is hoped, that an increasing number of Africans will go forward to post-

secondary courses for the development of social services for the African population, and that men and women who have the initiative and initiative needed for leadership.

The installation of a Marconi transmitter and the erection of a new aerial and mast have resulted in a great improvement in reception. Reports from almost every part of the territory indicate that reception on one or other of the existing wavelengths is good. Improvement will continue. A broadcasting engineer from the B.B.C. has been appointed and a broadcasting officer with B.B.C. experience will shortly be appointed. The Director of Information has been fortunate in securing a considerable amount of studio equipment from B.B.C. disposals to replace existing inadequate equipment.

**New Broadcasting Station**

The number of mobile cinema units has increased to six, with two more to be constructed next year. Two are river units; one is in operation on Lake Bangweulu and the other will shortly operate on the Zambezi. A fixed-unit African cinema has been established at Longo, and two more are about to be set up in Kasama and Fort Jameson. The film library has been greatly increased and provides a continually expanding service of suitable films to African cinemas.

Plans have been laid for the formation of a Central African film production unit which will produce much needed films of the territories concerned, for local exhibition to Europeans and Africans and for overseas publicity purposes. Application for funds for the financing of this unit under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will shortly be made.

During 1946 imports of merchandise were valued at £6,909,060, the highest yet recorded. In the first six months of the current year imports were higher than in the corresponding period of 1945. Exports in 1945, the latest period for which figures are available, totalled £11,700,000, a drop of £400,000 compared with 1944.

**Governor's Review of Affairs of Uganda**

**Racial Harmony Requires Courtesy and Forbearance**

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, in a long review of the affairs of the Protectorate which opened the 1946 session of the Legislative Council.

Welcoming two new non-official members—Mr. L. Holman and Mr. C. K. Patel, he said that he would relieve their overworked colleagues of part of that burden of voluntary labour for the community which demanded so great a sacrifice of time, thought and energy. Mr. Holman, continued the Governor, there is a long established tradition of unpaid public service which for centuries has been the mainspring of the life of the people, yet even in England few could show a record of honorary public service which would compare with the voluntary labours of the non-official members of this Council. It is right that I should take this opportunity to pay public tribute to them.

**Constructive and Helpful Criticisms**

Referring to White Paper 191, the Governor said that it had been examined in Uganda in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and such criticisms and suggestions as were contributed by the various public bodies were all objective, constructive and helpful and reflected great credit on their authors.

Mentioning that the report of Sir Wilfrid Woods on his fiscal survey of East Africa had been criticized in Kenya as unduly conservative, Sir John Hall suggested that "in the prevailing state of economic and political uncertainty of the post-war world, there is something to be said for conservative estimation."

From the rest of the speech we quote the following passages:—

Of 25,000 Uganda African troops serving in the Army by July 31, 1945, 48,000 have reached their homes in Uganda. This vast operation has been conducted with a smoothness

and efficiency which few in this country could have predicted. I have identified myself with the other members of East Africa in expressing to General Anderson my appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by the Army for demobilization. I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the Civil Reabsorption Officer, Lieut. Colonel Cromie-Upcott, and his staff and to the provincial administrators together with their military affairs officers for the exceptionally efficient and devoted work which they have done in this connexion. The demobilization, dispersal, reabsorption and training of the returning African soldiers have involved an almost unique effort of rapid organization and improvisation, and the success of that effort reflects the greatest credit on all those concerned.

**Public Relations and Social Welfare**

In the latter part of the year a new Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare was set up. It seemed clear to me and my advisers that the work of public relations and social welfare was so unavoidably interlocked that a combined department would make for greater efficiency and economy of operation. The new Department has a very important and largely experimental role to play in the life and development of this country.

Great credit has been given to the selection of officers to staff the new Department so as to ensure a very maximum flexibility of operation and the application of techniques new to civil administration. On the public relations side we have 20 professional journalists, with editorial experience, thus enabling us to advance the press criticisms so freely and I think reasonably directed against what I might describe as the prevailing amateur status of Colonial public relations departments.

The two main purposes of the combined Department are to serve, in collaboration with the provincial administrations, as a channel of information between the Government and the people, and secondly, to coordinate and promote all messages directed to the social, economic and material welfare of the people, in its twofold aim both sides of the coin. It is a duty that will need to be carried out with the guidance by the people so that their Government is doing or attempting to do for them, and of what objects

and ignorance by the Government of what the people are wanting, saying and thinking, create misunderstanding, suspicion and discontent, which, starting as mere grift on the wheels, can if neglected become a large-sized spinner in the works, in almost every case they are avoidable, and I say this because the actual policy of the Government is dictated solely by what it conceives to be the interests of the people.

The Government may be wrong in this conception, or it may be about what it is doing in the wrong way, but once admitted that it is wrong, it will endeavor to remedy the fault of conception, or application, and then when it learns the fault the Government will endeavor to remedy it unless it is too close and continuous contact with the thoughts and wishes of the people, by which the people, few of them have any understanding of what the Government is doing, and why it is doing what it is. Most of their suggestions and plans and discontent arise during ignorance of the public of the few taking advantage of the ignorance.

"Social progress is largely dependent upon economic development, for unless we create more material and general wealth, social progress will be retarded. So on this side of this work, the Government will be largely concerned with the creation of a more and trained demonstration base for the lines of the Army mobile propaganda unit, with regularizing and explaining measures and methods directed to increasing the standard of living and of production through individual, group and communal initiative.

Another new department founded during the year is that of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I confidently expect that the co-operative movement will play an increasingly important part in the agriculture of this country, assisting not only in the orderly marketing of African produce but also through its various agricultural societies in the improvement of agricultural practice and the increase of agricultural production.

**Introduction of Tractors**

Through the medium of the latter societies it is my hope that it will prove possible to introduce and popularize the use of small, multi-purpose agricultural tractors such as are at present in use in the United Kingdom. During my recent visit to England I attended a demonstration of these small agricultural tractors, and was greatly impressed by their performance.

I also hope that the formation of fishing co-operative societies will assist in the provision of stanchion and more durable craft, possibly power driven, for use in that largely undeveloped and potentially so important industry.

The co-operative movement seems to me to provide also the most hopeful introduction to a fuller African participation in commerce and industry. Africans now lack commercial training and experience, capital or credit and effective contact with exporters overseas. The lack of capital should be met in large measure by the formation of co-operative societies, whose trading capital could be built up from the joint subscriptions of members who would also form the bulk of their customers.

The lack of commercial training and experience will be largely remedied by the establishment of a commercial college in Kampala which, on the recommendation of the Uganda Cotton Association, it is proposed to endow by a contribution from the Cotton Fund. Moreover, when I was in England I saw one of the senior executives of the United Kingdom co-operative organization and provisionally arranged with him for selected graduates from our proposed commercial college to be accepted by that organization for training in all branches of wholesale and retail trading and also, if desired, industrial management. When African trading co-operatives have been organized on a sound basis in Uganda, a co-operative organization at home will assist by exporting a range of trade goods for disposal through co-operative shops here.

Not infrequently it has been suggested that the Indians in this country are intentionally inducing African participation in commerce and industry. I am happy to announce that the important Indian firm of Uganda (Kakita) Sugar Works, Ltd., notable for their many benefactions in the past, have now most generously offered £10,000 to cover the cost of building the proposed commercial college in Kampala, this directly helping Africans to receive the training which will enable them to participate successfully and progressively in this territory's commercial and industrial activities.

Our balance on January 1, 1946, was £20,718,019, including the Profitable reserve fund of £533,800 and the reserve fund for the development of £250,000 (which still constitutes the Government's share of the Government). For 1946 we budgeted for a deficit of £17,076, but the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure show an estimated surplus of £37,821. The main factors leading to this change are an increase of some £325,900 in miscellaneous income, attributable to improved customs and excise duties, and a decrease of over £300,000 in the estimated expenditure on transportable

to continued shortages of men and materials. It is now expected that the estimated balance on December 31, 1946, will stand at £2,403,840.

Sir Wilfrid Wood's forecast of revenue over the next five years seems very close to our own forecast, though each was framed completely independently of the other.

The draft estimates for 1947 provide for expenditure of £4,285,726 and revenue of £4,227,004.

In Uganda we have something which is very precious, something which in to-day's world of turmoil and hatreds and suspicions is also very rare. We have still in Uganda friendship and harmony between the different races. We are, I think, in some danger of losing that very precious thing. External influences, some of them subtle and insidious, are doing their best to provoke and to sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust among the different races. It is a sad and necessary cost of the world's present state of affairs.

I know of many instances. I speak of the various factions and from the heart of my heart of that land, I have a lesson which I will never forget. We must guard against the shadow of what is happening in Palestine and India overtake Uganda. The influences which create racial strife and hatred and destroy happiness by destroying friendship and trust are very insidious. They do not always show their mark of Cain. Often they are things small in themselves, unguarded remarks, petty discourtesies, inappropriate public speeches, unfounded suspicions, mischievous rumors.

But, like weeds, they creep in, and unless they are rooted out, they soon smother with their rank growth all that is good and clean and healthy, leaving only suffering and misery and fear. They must be rooted out, and each man must share. Racial harmony needs to be cultivated. It will not thrive on neglect; it needs work and sacrifice. But even more it needs courtesy, forbearance and the acceptance of the other man's point of view.

The three races European, Asian and African have lived in Uganda. That is an inescapable fact, although it is regretted by some few, some foolish few, who have made a worthy contribution to the progress and development of Uganda, and there is still a worthy contribution to be made. Some think that we, the three races, who live in Uganda, it is better that we should work together, instead of working against each other, because the unity of races should be one of many rather than one of many.

**Departmental survey**

In his survey of departmental activities the Director said:

African traders in other districts are beginning to follow the example of the Teso African traders and their associations to receive orders of trade goods through the Control Team wholesalers and distribute them to members of their associations, open to all African traders, who have been organized by numbers of co-operative members, who by this means are able to obtain an equal share of such goods as are available for rural trade.

Robusta coffee, Uganda's increasingly important second string, had a good year, and a record crop of 261,000 tons for the 1945-46 season was reported. Groundnuts and other crops grown principally for food have also done well owing to good rains, which starting a little late, have since been on a rather too generous scale in most parts of the country. The desirability of increasing rice production is realized, and some progress has been made; it is hoped to accelerate this by better utilization of lakes and swamps.

To all increased production there are limiting factors, and in order to see what can be done to overcome some of these, namely the limitations of manual output, special inquiries have been made abroad concerning suitable types of light machinery for African cultivators, and a sum of money has been voted from the Cotton Fund for the purchase of promising types for trial and demonstration by the Agricultural Department. The economics of these trials, such as cost per acre of the various operations, will be a most important feature of such work. Once suitable types have been established by exhaustive tests, it is hoped to place bulk orders, which should simplify the problem of maintenance and repair.

A much-needed book to be filled in, in the form of a book on agriculture for Uganda cultivators and schools. This book of some magnitude has now reached the final manuscript stage and is ready for printing by the well-known firm of publishers in England. The sale price is to be subsidized by the Cotton and Hard Coffee Control Funds so

that the price will be well within reach of the African farmer. Another matter of far-reaching importance is the utilization of the Uganda phosphate deposits. The first series of trials which has just been completed has given very encouraging results. More huge deposits of phosphate have been discovered in the same vicinity three miles to the west.

Production of phosphate sold has been made in a half-ton quantity in 1945 and arrangements are being made to start it. A considerable development programme is planned for the phosphate mines at Isima which may result in a considerable increase in the Protectorate's phosphate production.

Prices for tin and tungsten ore show signs of rising again to an attractive level so that output of these materials should not fall.

**Training Centres for Africans**

Our ambitious programme for the training of ex-soldiers has become a reality without undue delay. Fifteen civil reception training centres are now operating. The three medical training centres are full. The three agricultural training centres are giving a series of short courses. The seven technical training centres, including those at the Kampala technical school and the Verona Fathers Mission in Arua, are building up steadily, and should have reached the maximum capacity of students by the close of the year. The five smaller teacher training centres under mission control have also been opened. Applications for training already received exceed very considerably the total capacity of all training centres.

At Masaka and Lake ID6 our Army medical practices are under training; it is expected that from the first classes 22 will reach medical assistant standard, 29 first class medical orderly standard and 42 second class medical orderly standard.

An encouraging fact, a pointer I hope to future developments—a that Mr. Atkinson, assistant education officer, successfully took charge for a period of all the Department's work in the Eastern Province.

The design of economical European quality crating of 100 lbs. has been completed. This design allows for the later addition of a second compartment at a cost of £200 or a second compartment of £100.

The design of a 4-ton lorry for an under-propportioned budget of £1,000 has been completed. This design allows for the later addition of a second compartment at a cost of £200 or a second compartment of £100.

There has recently been considerable improvement with regard to imports, particularly in respect of consumer goods and luxury articles. Civil spares are now coming forward in quantities from the United Kingdom and a dollar allocation has been approved for the importation of high-powered American cars. A large quantity of machine and material supplies and large quantities are now in the Protectorate. Industries are being experienced in the manufacture of steel products in the United Kingdom and adequate supplies of both iron and steel, building materials and heavy machinery are likely to be obtained.

During the past year large steps have been taken by the military authorities to dispose of their surpluses and a reasonable proportion of these surpluses has found its way to this territory, particularly motor vehicles, motor spares, steel, building materials and items of hardware. Messrs. Mitchell, Conn and Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have been appointed Government agents for the handling of these goods on behalf of Government Departments and Military Administrations. That company has also acted in the capacity of an assistance bureau to African traders in an endeavour to help them with supplies from the salvage stores in Kenya.

**Official Statement on Colonial Mining Policy  
Public Exploitation Wherever Practicable**

LAST WEEK we published the first part of the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy (Cmd. 6615, 2d.). The document continues as follows:—

**The Financial proceeds of mining.**—Broadly speaking, a Colony's share of the proceeds of mining is comprised in the proportion of the working costs, expended within its boundaries, to labour and in royalties.

Of these three sources the first is, from the narrow point of view of Government finance, an indirect one. The other two direct sources of revenue, from the point of view of the Colony as a whole, however, all three are sources of profit; and the first is, in particular, which the Government should be a matter of particular care to the Government. In other words, it is in the interests of the community as a whole that the total proceeds are as large as possible. It is, therefore, essential that it is necessary to sacrifice part of the proceeds of mining taxation to achieve this end.

So far as working costs are concerned, they are, of course, importantly influenced by the extent of Government intervention in regard to such matters as rates of wages and the provision of medical services and other amenities by the employers. The object of the Government in intervening in such matters is, however, to secure proper conditions for the labour force, not to inflate working costs. The latter is incidental to, not the purpose of, their intervention. Obviously, an undue inflation of working costs either by unreasonable demands by a Government or by extravagant expenditure by the management may have such an unfavourable effect on the industry as to reduce the net benefit to the community.

**Export Duties**

It is a well-established fact that the form of export duties and income tax or other taxes on profits. The general rule here should be to establish a system of taxation of sufficient flexibility to meet the changing fortunes of mining. Freedom of action in this respect is particularly desirable in cases where mines operate under leases for long periods (some at present run for 99 years). In such cases the Government should, where the rate of royalty as the lease is unreasonably low, secure an adequate return by the levy of an export duty in addition to the royalty. In such cases, therefore, the situation would be that the Government has a right to review the rate of royalty at intervals of short intervals say every five years. In such cases it is necessary and indeed, it would be desirable to make it possible to mining companies that they should not be liable to the right to impose an export duty on minerals. *An export duty should, however,*

*be levied where the minerals under exploitation are vested in private owners in order to secure a share of the proceeds for the community. It is even more undesirable to include in concession any exemption from income tax or other taxes applicable to industry generally.*

The assessment of royalties represents the most difficult problem and one to which more attention might be directed by Colonial Governments. The economic value of a royalty is the value of the minerals produced, *i.e.*, it is a percentage of the market value of the mineral less the cost of extraction and marketing (the last term including a reasonable return on capital). It therefore follows that the royalty at which a mineral is found and the conditions under which it is extracted are reflected in the rate of royalty it can pay.

**Royalty on Profits**

In most cases the mineral pays a standard rate of royalty and the Government, from lease to lease, the results of the industry on the one hand will be unwilling to reduce the rate of royalty and on the other will pay less on the basis of the market value of the mineral. Both evils are avoided by the levying of a duty on the profits earned on the capital employed in mining operations after making allowance for amortisation. The question of adopting such a system in connection with gold mining in Tanganyika and Fiji is at present under consideration, and if it is found practicable in these cases the possibility of its extension to other forms of mining will be considered in due course.

The capacity of a Colony to retain an adequate share of the profits of mining in its territory also turns to some extent on the length of the leases which it grants for mining operations. Clearly the longer the duration of a lease the greater the likelihood of changes in the conditions under which mining is being carried out. In any of this it is in the interests of Colonies to keep the term of their leases as short as possible.

Moreover, in conditions in which a corporation would tend to give a mining company a dominant place in a Colony's economy, the Government of the Colony may think it proper to stipulate in the conditions of the lease that it should have the right to require the directors and that such persons should make a full disclosure of all the company's documents and accounts.

The principles set out in the preceding paragraphs will serve Colonial Governments for the determination of the terms on which they will grant concessions to companies for the exploitation of their mineral resources. Although it is not to be taken that

Government should seriously consider public exploitation where practicable.

The rate of exploitation, once a particular concession has been granted and subject of course to the terms on which it is granted, depends primarily on the operating company, although it remains a matter of concern to the Government. Governments are, however, able to influence the rate of exploitation in other ways than by restrictions imposed on any particular lease. They must have regard to the degree of disturbance mining operations will have on the social life, on the maintenance of a right balance between agriculture and mining, and to the danger of the creation of a "top-sided" economy. In fact, it is essential to any co-ordinated mining policy that the Government should have a clear conception of the policy by which the exploitation of minerals should be governed.

#### Converting a Wasting Asset

As far as economic considerations are concerned, this poses the question whether in view of the fact that minerals are a wasting asset a policy of conservation should be followed rather than expansion encouraged. A policy of "go slow" will not, however, in itself alter the fundamental fact that minerals are a wasting asset. It should be Government's policy to secure that such a wasting asset should be converted into a permanent asset, and that can be done by securing that the money accruing to Governments from royalties, etc., is employed to build up such assets, e.g. by training the local population as rapidly as possible to acquire the knowledge and the aptitude to support a higher standard of living. Many Colonial Governments feel that they are faced with the necessity of achieving these and kindred objects as quickly as possible, and for that reason favour an expansive rather than a restrictive policy as regards exploitation of their mineral resources.

It should, however, be added that there may be in some areas valid reasons for some degree of restriction, e.g. land may be reserved for Native occupation, forest reserves or other special purposes, and reference has been made above to the special need that may arise to curb mining activities in order to prevent excessive dislocation of the existing structure of society or to guard against sharp contractions in employment.

It is important, however, that Governments should consider how far they can by direct action help in the exploitation of mineral resources. There are many opportunities that present themselves to this end. The need for systematic geological surveys has already been mentioned. These should be as wide as possible, and it is desirable that Government geologists should have reasonable access for the purpose and that all prospecting should be properly licensed and regulated.

Secondly, within the framework of their general development plans, Government can assist the mining industry by providing for the necessary transport, power and water facilities.

Thirdly, Governments, particularly in territories where mineral deposits are few and scattered may be of special assistance to the small prospector and miner on whose efforts the working of such deposits is likely to depend. Directions in which such assistance might be of value are the provision of loans, the encouragement or participation in organized marketing and the provision of adequate technical advice, e.g. in assaying laboratories.

#### Secondary Industries

Finally, it is suggested that as part of a policy of encouraging the development of secondary industries, special attention might be devoted to the establishment, in mining areas of industries to supply some at least of the many manufactured articles for which a mining industry provides a market. This, indeed, forms a counterpart to the assistance which a mining industry can give to the development of secondary industries by providing the raw material for local manufacturing or processing industries. In the latter instance, local processing and refining may lower costs, particularly where ore contains a large proportion of waste material, by lowering transport charges even to the extent of making it profitable to exploit ores which it would not otherwise be economic to work.

The above memorandum has a preface which reads:

In view of the importance of mining in the economic development of Colonial territories, and the impact of mining operations on the social structure of the communities concerned, the Secretary of State considered it desirable that Colonial Governments should be furnished with guidance on the general principles which should be followed in framing mining policy. The questions involved were also studied by the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee and their recommendations, together with others derived from experience available in the Colonial Office in connexion with mining legislation and problems have been used in the preparation

of the following statement. This statement has been forwarded by the Secretary of State to Colonial Governments.

In so doing the Secretary of State made it clear that it was not claimed that the statement was exhaustive, but that it did indicate the major points which should be taken into consideration in framing policy. He pointed out that no other industrial development has such potentialities for good or ill as mining and that it was, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Government should retain adequate control at all stages in order to ensure that mining enterprises were carried on in the interests of the territory and for the general benefit of the community at large.

[Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.]

## Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers

### Itinerary for Long African Tour

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, Chairman of the Uganda Company Ltd., Vice-Chairman of the International Tea Marketing Expansion Board, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and Lady Chambers, are on their way to Cape Town by the UMOGINI.

After visiting Durban and Johannesburg, they are due in Bulawayo on January 29, the Victoria Falls four days later, and in Elisabethville on February 7. They will spend a week in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo for the special purpose of acquainting themselves with the housing and health services provided by the Union Minière for their large African labour force, and will then go via Bukama and Kibabo to Albertville, and on to Uvira and Costermansville, where they will be met by Mr. Dakin, general manager of the Uganda Company. After visiting the agricultural research station near Costermansville and tea, coffee, rubber and other plantations in the Kivu area, the party will motor on to Uganda.

Since the Uganda Company now operates its own aircraft service, a stay of about a month in East Africa will give time for visits to Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Returning by way of the Nile, it is hoped to pay a short visit to a medical station on the Nuba Mountains controlled by Dr. Elfrida Windham, a niece of Sir Theodore Chambers.

### Hostel for African Students

Towards the £30,000 needed to build a hostel and provide for the welfare of African students in this country, over £6,000 has been raised by the Dean of Westminster's Appeal Fund. A hospitality bureau has been set up. Any person who would like to invite an African student to spend Christmas in his or her home should communicate with the secretary of the fund, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 (telephone Holborn 6683/4). The latest list of subscribers to the fund includes the following:

Consolidated African Selection Trust, £1,000; Cadbury Bros., £750; Elder Dempster Lines, £500; W. & A. Cadbury Trust, £250; Shell Company of West Africa and Texas Petroleum Company, £200 each; Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, £100 each; (Gorham, Colonial & Overseas) Compagnie Industrielle de l'Afrique Occidentale, £100 each; African Investment Trust, £52.10s.; British South Africa Company and Mrs. Groves, £50 each; Gold Coast Land and Estates; Bartholomew (London); Mrs. Oxley; African Highlands Produce Company, £25 each; Mrs. Richardson, £10; and National Bank of India, £5 5s.

### African Silk

A factory for spinning silk has been built in the Victoria Falls area near the Uganda border. Mulberry trees have been developed and silkworms are being reared to produce the silkworms. The first "harvest" yielded 14 tons of silk and the second



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# TO THE NEWS

When Adam was digging in the Garden of Eden, all was well. It was when he took time off to gossip that the trouble began. — Lord Macdonald

Control of commodities scarcity by discouraging production. — Sir Ernest Benn

In the very near future this country will have to face an economy campaign. — Lord Morrison

High prices and scarcity of goods are making us a nation of shop-peepers. — Mrs. William Hickey

Minister of Education under graduates are a Scervicemen who can just meet expenses from Government grants supplemented perhaps by gratuities. — Mr. H. D. Ziman

In the last year 11,453 cases of infringement of building licence regulations have been brought to my notice. — Mr. Tomlinson, Minister of Works

Trade union membership in the United Kingdom was about 7,803,000 at the end of 1945. Membership is spread over 765 unions, but 474 have fewer than 1,000 members. Fifteen unions each with more than 100,000 members account for 4,978,000. — Ministry of Labour Gazette

There is nearly one civil or municipal servant to every three men or women in industry, and one to each nation working in commerce, finance or the professions. — Evening News

A new kind of banking is essential if a nation is to survive and move to higher levels. Our defence is in our armaments or in going underground, but in law and order. — Professor Albert Einstein

There is no mystery about our debt to this country. The Labour party has simply given us a chance to break the ice. — Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Leader of the German Social Democratic Party, speaking in London

Four main line railways and one small line paid £2,725,405 in 1945 in respect of 641,389 claims for articles lost or stolen. The comparable figure for 1938 was £180,462. — Mr. A. J. Barnes, Minister of Transport

There can be no socialism without personal freedom. Economic freedom from capitalist exploitation still leaves room for economic freedom and political regulation by the State. — Mr. Louis Fischer, in his new book "The Great Challenge"



None of Sir Stafford Cripps's colleagues can compare with him in the acuteness with which he devotes himself to so many topics injurious to the welfare of the State. — Mr. Winston Churchill

One reason for our ability to maintain the only republic of its kind in the world is that we have a sense of fair play and sportsmanship. I think it is inherited from our English ancestors. — President Truman

Nearly 100,000,000 gallons of milk were produced in England and Wales in October. This is an all-time record and about 11,000,000 gallons more than in the same period in 1938. — Mr. B. A. Steward, agricultural correspondent of the Daily Herald

Civil servants see too much of various types of government to be unduly enthusiastic about any, and they sometimes remind Ministers that while they keep one eye on the stars they should be careful to keep the other on the step. — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

In some ways the position of the United Nations is worse than that of the League of Nations. The League could not do nations which all to a considerable extent believed, or pressed to believe, in toleration, but the United Nations now contain certain nations for whom toleration is not a virtue but a pestilential mephitic. — Lord Lindsay

	HC 1 ton Van
	JC 1 ton Van
	KJ 1 ton Van
	MS 2 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
	MB 2 1/2 ton Long Drop side Lorry
	OSA 3 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
	CL 3 1/2 ton Long Drop side Lorry
	MS 5 ton Short End Tipper
	OLB 5 ton Long Drop side Lorry
	OSS Tractor Unit and Log Articulated Semi Trailers
	OLB 5 ton Short End Tipper
	OLB 5 ton Short End Tipper

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### VANS

- HC—Wheel base 97 1/2 in. ; max. gr. wt. 1,000 lb.
- JC—Wheel base 105 in. ; max. gr. wt. 1,000 lb.
- K—Wheel base 120 in. ; max. gr. wt. 1,000 lb.

### TRUCKS

- Kr—Wheel base 120 in. ; max. gr. wt. 1,000 lb.
- ML—Wheel base 143 in. ; max. gr. wt. 12,650 lb.
- OLA—Wheel base 157 in. ; max. gr. wt. 16,300 lb.
- OLB—Wheel base 157 in. ; max. gr. wt. 19,400 lb.
- OSS—Tractor for semi-trailers for gross train weights up to 24,000 lb.

### TIPPERS

- MS—Wheel base 120 in. ; max. gr. wt. 12,375 lb.
- OSA—Wheel base 111 in. ; max. gr. wt. 16,300 lb.
- OSS—Wheel base 111 in. ; max. gr. wt. 19,400 lb.

### BUSES

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# PERSONALIA

MR. J. P. TRIPP has been appointed to the Sudan Political Service.

MR. A. P. TAYLOR, since 1927 Chief Chemist in Southern Rhodesia, has retired.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia to MR. and MRS. C. R. J. STOCKETT.

MR. K. PARKER is the new District Location Superintendent of the Sudan Railways.

MR. G. N. I. MORRISON, Public Relations Officer in the Sudan, has left Khartoum on final leave.

MR. ALEX SMALL, of the *Chicago Tribune*, has visited Khartoum on his way to Eritrea and Assab.

MR. V. B. ATKINSON, Chief Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is on leave pending recruitment.

MR. R. H. M. DEER has been appointed to the Sudan Political Service as an assistant district commissioner.

CAPTAIN W. HARDLEY, of Southern Rhodesia, and MISS ALFREDA T. NUDD have announced their engagement.

MR. H. S. NESBITT is Chairman of the newly formed Rhodesian Branch of the King's Royal Rifle Corps Association.

SIR JOHN and LADY WARELAW-MILNE have left Haslemere and are now living at Glenoran, Kilmartinshire.

THE VEN. J. N. LE FLEMING, Archdeacon of Masai, sailed last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE for Tanganyika Territory.

MR. H. C. J. BARKER, a provincial commissioner in Nyasaland, is now on leave in this country. He expects to return next April.

MR. E. D. GLOUGH, a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Broken Hill on returning from leave.

The late MISS WOLEY HELEN POWELL, of Hyde, formerly of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, 1882-1900 to the Mission.

SIR MICHAEL OPPENHEIMER, B., stepson of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and MISS HELEN LUCAS TOUL, have announced their engagement.

MR. W. A. ROBERTSON, Forest Officer in the Secretary of State, is now in Kenya after completing an extensive tour of Tanganyika.

MR. and MRS. G. A. LEVYS have visited Kenya and Rhodesia recently. Mr. Levys is Governor of Roan in Africa south of the Equator.

MR. B. H. AGOSTER, former District Commissioner, Port Portal, has left Tero and is now engaged on work in connexion with tsetse-fly control.

MR. ERIC EDWARDS, of Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and MISS ELSIE NEWMAN JARVIS, of Cairo, will be married on Saturday in Egypt.

MR. F. F. HAY, of M. Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, sailed out of port on the local mail course, a feat which had not been achieved for 35 years.

MR. W. E. JONES has been elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Branch of the Tanganyika Association of Servants' Assistants.

MR. GOREY GREATHEAD and MISS KAY MORRIS, formerly a nursing sister at the National War Memorial Hospital, have been married in Kenya.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. H. "HUGH" MITCHELL, of Makeni, Kenya, and MISS ANNE MARCH, of Bejov, Kent, have announced their engagement.

FRANCIS JONES, Civil Disposal Officer in the African district of Tanganyika, has decided to rejoin the Army in his former rank of lieutenant-colonel.

DR. T. CALLER, MR. J. DE MEZA and MR. E. BARNES, represented Nyasaland at the tsetse-fly control conference held recently in Lourenço Marques.

GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGET (retired), has been appointed Colonel of The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

MR. A. LINCOLN has arrived in Khartoum to take up his new appointment as supervisor of secretarial training in the Education Department.

MR. STUART LANGDON and MRS. JOAN DE VRIES, younger daughter of Miss and Mrs. A. W. Bailey of Alexandria, have been married in Dar es Salaam.

MR. I. L. BUNTING and MISS CHRISTINE SANDERSON, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. D. A. Sanderson of Addis Ababa, have announced their engagement.

MR. C. JOHN HAVERGAL, Staff Officer, London, and Miss Kemp, youngest son of the late Rev. J. F. and Mrs. St. John Kemp, of Reading, are engaged.

MR. J. G. BURNETT, of the Colonial Medical Service, only son of Major General and Mrs. J. G. Burnett of Eastbourne, and Miss M. J. CAMPTON, of London, were married in Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. H. M. BROWN, regional manager of the London and South Africa of Rhodesia, and East Africa, has returned in East Africa where he will make his headquarters.

MR. C. G. BURNETT has resigned from the Public Works Department in the Sudan after having taken up an appointment in the Ministry of Forests and Country Planning in the country.

COLONEL G. G. BURNETT, of the Canadian Highlanders of Canada and Mrs. E. G. BURNETT, widow of Adrian BURNETT, former Staff Officer, will be married in Canada.

MR. A. G. G. BURNETT, of the Ministry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce BURNETT, of Orangeburg, Cheba, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss M. S. G. MACLAREN, will be married in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. N. P. BURNETT, appointed to the Welfare Office, Tanganyika, has been in the United Kingdom on his appointment, and will be in the United Kingdom in the next few days.

MR. ARTHUR M. BURNETT, son of the late R. T. BURNETT, of Uganda, and Mrs. M. BURNETT, Overbury, Somerset, and Miss M. BURNETT, of Quebec, Canada, have announced their engagement.

LIEUT. COLONEL ERIC BURNETT, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Captain ERIC BURNETT, and of Lady WINDSOR, and MISS ELEANOR KENNEDY, of Campello, Massachusetts, United States, have announced their engagement.

MR. H. NOEL BURNETT, who was for many years on the staff of the Tanganyika Railways, resigning from the Ministry of Supply at from December 31. For some considerable time he has been a progress and inspection officer with headquarters in Cardiff.

MR. and MRS. C. F. HENRY have left Nakuru, where Mr. Henry has been the acting district engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways since mid-1945. He takes up a similar post in Mombasa. While in Nakuru Mr. Henry was on the Municipal Board.

PRINCESS MARGARETH and PRINCESS MARGARET were present at a dance given recently by ELIAS LAFI RIZOVIC and the Hon. Mrs. EMERY. Before the dance Princess Elizabeth dined with Sir and Lady RENNELL and Princess Margaret with Lady and Mrs. RENNELL.

CAPTAIN J. A. ROY ROGERS, who is known to many travellers by his Eastern Africa name, being British Overseas Airways Corporation, will be the appointment in assistant captain (operations) of the Atlantic Division in the Royal Air Force of the new Irish Transatlantic Airways.

## This Week's Issue

Owing to the Christmas holidays and printing difficulties, this issue went to press on Monday.

Personals—continued.

SIR MOSLEY MAYNE, senior general of the Indian Army, retired yesterday. He commanded 5th Indian Division at Kerens in the East Africa campaign in 1941.

MR. F. CHRISTY, formerly a member of the staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Nairobi, has joined the Nakuru branch of the Bank after his release from the K.A.R.

THE REV. J. G. SQUISHBY, of Southern Rhodesia, has been conducting special services in the Wisbech district in connexion with the Methodist Overseas Missions anniversary.

MR. W. D. E. ALCOCKS, who was in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory from 1926 until recently, when he retired, is now living in County Mayo, Eire. For about half the period of the war he was chief censor in Dar-es-Salaam. Before going to East Africa he had served in Fiji for six years.

MR. LAURENCE LAING GORDON, who was in Kenya for a number of years before the war, has been awarded the D.S.O. and the American Medal of Freedom in recognition of special work during the war on the frontier between China and Indo-China. Mr. Gordon has returned to Cotea (China), Ltd., at Saigon.

SIR ARTHUR GURFIN, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., until recently Chief Commissioner of Railways in India, has been elected a director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. He will leave for Rhodesia in the New Year, and when Mr. W. J. K. SKULLICORN retires in April, Sir Arthur will take up the joint appointments of resident director and general manager.

H.R. THE KABAKA of UGANDA flew to Uganda to spend Christmas and New Year with his people. He expects to return to Cambridge, where he is studying at the University, early in January. Before leaving this country he attended the launching of the new British-India liner KAMUKA. Mr. Ernest Haddon accompanied the Kabaka to the Clyde for the christening by Lady C.

Union-Castle Line

The Union-Castle Company announce that as far as possible the weekly mail sailings between Southampton and Cape Town in each direction will be restarted as from January 1, 1947. Until all passenger vessels are ready, fast cargo boats will be used to supplement the service. The round Africa sailings will probably begin again in the summer. The greater part of the accommodation in vessels sailing from England will be occupied by British and Dominion Government-sponsored passengers, who will have priority, and it is hoped that registration of intending passengers will have to be continued.

Tea Party at Colonial Office

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES and Mrs. Creech Jones recently held a private tea party at the Colonial Office for members of the Colonial Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Imperial Advisory Committee of the Labour Party, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society and British members of the Institut Colonial International. The members of the Parliamentary Labour Party Colonial Sub-Committee who attended were Mr. T. Read, M.P., Mr. G. Mathers, M.P., Mr. Percy Morris, M.P., Mrs. Mabel Ridsdale, M.P., Mr. James Hanson, M.P., Wage Commander Geoffrey Cooper, M.P., Mr. H. W. Wallace, M.P., Mr. H. Davies, M.P., Mr. C. Kenyon, M.P., Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P., Mrs. M. Nicoll, M.P., Squadron Leader E. Kinghorn, M.P., Mr. Rees Williams, M.P., and Mr. Carol Johnson. The Institut Colonial International was represented by Sir H. C. Gollan, Sir William Gowers, Mr. Tracy Phillips, Mr. Evans Lewin, and Mr. F. J. P. Richter.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA. CIVIL SERVICE.—VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS.—Applications will be invited for the appointment of a CHIEF ENGINEER in the Engineering Branch of the Division of Public Affairs. Applicants must be qualified: Civil Engineers and must have had at least one year's experience in the design and construction of buildings, bridges, etc. of local construction and construction work in appointments which will be on probation for the first three years for the maximum scale of £1,100 per annum. Applications should be submitted in triplicate to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and should be applied for in time to be returned to him not later than January 31, 1947.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (TOWN PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT).—Applications are invited for the following appointments:

SENIOR ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER.—A salary scale of £235 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £33 to £4,100 per annum. Applicants for this appointment should have had considerable experience in the design of short planning schemes and must be members of or associate members of the Town Planning Institute. Preference will be given to candidates who hold a recognized professional qualification in civil or municipal engineering.

ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER.—A salary scale of £495 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £24 10s to £660 per annum, or £37 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £33 to £235 per annum, with efficiency bars at £550 and £660. Applicants for this appointment should be associate members of the Town Planning Institute and preference will be given to candidates holding a recognized qualification in architecture. The commencing salary of the successful applicant may be higher than the minimum of the grade according to qualifications and experience. On salaries of £660 per annum or less a marriage allowance of £50 per annum will be paid to married officers.

Appointments will be for a probationary period of two years. Subject to satisfactory services successful applicants will be eligible for appointment to the fixed establishment on the expiration of the probationary period and will be required to become members of the pensions fund on a contributory basis. Applicants will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate in the prescribed form by a Government medical officer. The successful candidates will be subject to the Civil Service regulations which, among other matters, allow for officials drawing £550 per annum or more to be granted vacation leave on full pay, subject to the exigencies of the Service on a basis of one-eighth of the time served. (For example, 480 days' service completed, 60 days' vacation leave on full pay accumulated.) Third class rail fares from the home town in the United Kingdom to the port of embarkation will be paid for successful applicants, their wives and families.

A detention allowance of 10s a day in the case of single persons and £1 a day for married persons will be paid in respect of any period necessarily spent at the port of embarkation awaiting sailing, provided a certificate to the effect that the period of detention was reasonable and unavoidable, signed by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is produced. A second class steamship passage will be paid for successful applicants and half the cost of similar passage for their wives and dependent children under the age of 16 years will be borne by the Southern Rhodesia Government. First class rail fare and half the cost of similar rail fare in respect of wives and dependent children will be paid from the port of disembarkation in South Africa to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. In addition, subsistence allowance at full rates will be paid in respect of the successful applicant and at half rates in respect of their wives and families from the time of departing by rail from the port of disembarkation to the time of arrival in Salisbury. Application forms may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and must be applied for before January 15, 1947.

The latest estimate of the number of European-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia is 1,001,269.

## East African Service Appointments

APPOINTMENTS TO THE COLONIAL SERVICE include the following:—

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE:** Kenya.—Mr. J. M. NORMAN, of Edinburgh, was educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrew's University, and Balliol College, Oxford, and served in East Africa as an officer of the K.A.R. during the war. MAJOR LEADER D. W. A. STONES, of Sandgate, was born in Norwich, educated at Ipswich School, and joined the R.A.F. in 1939; he served in Malta, India, and Burma. UGANDA.—Mr. P. G. CUTTS, of St. Fillins, Perthshire, was educated at Fortes College and St. Andrew's University, and served as an officer of the R.A.F.V.R. MAJOR R. E. ROYCE, of Newcastle-Tyne, was born in Bournemouth and joined the Army in 1939; he was commissioned in 1940 and served with the K.A.R. CAPTAIN J. E. TINTO, of Caterham, Surrey, was educated at Hailleybury College and served in India during the war. CAPTAIN F. WOOD, of Darlington, joined the Army in 1943 and served in India, Java, and Malaya before joining the Forces here to hold an appointment in the department of the borough engineer, Bexley.

TANGANYIKA.—MR. J. H. ADAMS, of Bridport, was educated at Cowbridge Grammar School and Oxford University, graduating in 1939; he held a commission in R.E.M.E. MR. O. J. BULLOCK, of Wexford, was educated at Retford Grammar School and the School of Oriental and African Studies; during the war he served in the Intelligence Corps. MR. A. C. W. LEE, of Hatfield, was born in Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon, and educated at Shrewsbury School; he served as a naval officer in M.T.Bs. during the war. CAPTAIN T. R. SADDLER, of Newcastle Lyons, Co. Dublin, was educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin; he served in the Irish Guards and later as an officer of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers with the K.A.R. in Somaliland, Ethiopia and South-East Asia. CAPTAIN R. W. SMITH, of Chingford, was educated at Sir George Monah's Grammar School, Welhamstown, and the London School of Economics; an associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and a member of the Office Management Association, he was commissioned in 1940 and mentioned in dispatches in Madagascar, much of his war service being with East African troops. MR. G. ERROSS, of Beckenham, studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and served as an officer of the R.N.V.R. in the war.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—CAPTAIN J. P. C. BURROUGHS, of Chiswick, was educated at Ardingly College Sussex, joined the Army in 1940, was commissioned in the 10/12 Frontier Force

in 1941, and served in the Middle East and Burma. MAJOR T. M. ELPHINSTON, of Forest Hill, was educated at St. Dunstan's College, Oxford, and served as an officer of the R.A. in the Western Desert, Middle East, India, Italy and Austria. MAJOR T. C. GARDNER, of Dundalk, Eire, was born in Portsmouth, educated at Trumpton's School, Southampton, and Queen's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. and B.Litt.; he joined the Army in 1940 and was commissioned in the following year.

**Medical Service.** Kenya.—SURGEON-LIEUT. R. G. DAVIES, R.N.A.R. of Crofton, was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, was educated at Tredegar County School, King's College, London, and King's College Hospital Medical School; he graduated M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and has held appointments at Crofton General Hospital and Sutton Emergency Hospital. MAJOR D. FOSKETT, of Romford, Essex, was educated at Hailleybury, Selwyn College, Cambridge, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and graduated L.R.C.P. MR. C. M. B. WELLS, B.A., commissioned in the R.A.F.C. in 1940, he served in India and North Africa and was taken prisoner in 1942.

UGANDA.—LIEUTENANT A. R. DUFE, of Glasgow, was born in Ardara, educated at Clifton College, Bristol, and Edinburgh University and graduated M.B., B.Ch.; commissioned in the R.A.M.C. in 1939, he was wounded and taken prisoner in 1941. MAJOR C. P. LANGFORD, of Parkstone, Dorset, was born in Dublin, studied at Trinity College and graduated B.A., M.B., B.Ch., before serving with the R.A.M.C.; he held medical appointments in Weymouth, Bolton, and the Merchant Navy, Tanganyika. CAPTAIN J. P. LANE, of Newark, was born in Schull, Co. Cork, studied at the National University of Ireland and graduated M.B., B.Ch.; he was mentioned in dispatches in 1940 while serving with the R.A.M.C., and has held hospital appointments in Cork, Bedford, and Nottingham.

## Obituary

### Father A. C. Burbridge

FATHER ALFRED CHARLES BURBRIDGE, who died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, spent 27 years of his ministry in the Colony. Born in Hoxingdon in 1870, he went into business on leaving school and four years later decided to enter the Wesleyan ministry. While studying for this his health broke down and during the illness that ensued his convictions underwent a change. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith in 1891, joined the Society of Jesus two years later, and was ordained priest in 1903. He had served in Cairo, Italy, Austria, and South Africa before reaching Rhodesia in 1908, where he held appointments in Bulawayo, Chirwasha, Mafieke and Salisbury.

MRS. B. M. SPRECKLEY, widow of Colonel J. A. Spreckley, of Bulawayo, died in London recently.

MR. THOMAS DOVETON MAXWELL, Puisne Judge in Kenya from 1917 to 1924, has died at the age of 73.

Mrs. C. F. BEZUIDENHOUT, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1893, has died at his farm in the Sabi Valley.

MRS. DOROTHY WINIFRED KING, wife of the REV. EDWIN KING, former Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General, East Africa Command, has died in Northumberland.

MR. ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, who went to Uganda 43 years ago and was manager at Mabira for many years, died in Kampala recently. He had only just returned to Uganda after an absence of six years.

MR. HERBERT EDGAR BRETT, who went to Kenya in 1920 after serving in the Army in the German East Africa campaign, has died in Nakuru aged 57. He was associated for many years with the late H. D. Thackeray.

PROFESSOR L. J. BRUEHL, the well-known marine biologist, has died in Muheza, Tanganyika, at the age of 76. He was taken prisoner by the British while serving in Tanganyika in the 1914-1918 war. As a Jew he was forced to leave Germany in 1934, and he then settled in Tanganyika.

MR. CHARLES JOHN EVAN DAVIS has died in Nakuru, Kenya. He was a retired Indian railway official who settled in Kenya soon after the 1914-1918 war. He was one of the earliest advocates of soil and water conservation in the Colony. He married in Kenya and his wife died a year or two after the marriage.

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## Northern Rhodesian Affairs

### London Representative to Be Appointed

MR. H. F. CARTMEL-ROBINSON, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, announced at the recent session of Legislative Council that it was hoped to appoint a representative for the territory in the United Kingdom by the middle of 1947.

MRS. A. HAY, the well-known missionary of Mimitola, and pioneer of mass literacy among Africans, was sworn in as a nominated member of Council representing African interests.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, in reply to the Governor's address, stressed the need for stabilization of African labour and said that in the rural areas Government had gone too far in building up Native authority organizations and was not firm enough in removing unsuitable chiefs. The country, on the other hand, lagged behind in providing the higher forms of education for Africans to fit them for the responsibilities which would fall on them. Thoughtful Africans themselves wondered if the present steps for African representation were not premature, but he thought the move had to come about.

### African Representation

MR. WELENSKY looked forward to the election of African members to the Council, once the Secretary of State had decided upon African representation the non-official members should accept the position, for it would be a tragic error if African representatives met with a hostile European attitude. Non-officials, he said, wished for the next general election to be in 1948.

Continuing on the omission of any reference to the railways in the Governor's speech, he asked whether the Government favoured equalization, or not and gave the warning that unless action were taken in regard to the acute shortage of housing for railway employees, the men might do something themselves.

Criticising the new policy in African education, Mr. Welelsky thought that effort had been concentrated on those already getting education and was not helping those who were not getting it.

Mrs. H. K. McKee regretted that some African representatives had not been more moderate in expressing their views, many criticisms of conditions in Southern Rhodesia could not have been substantiated. They should realize that statements made in the African Representative Council were regarded as important elsewhere.

MR. B. GODWIN supported Mr. Welelsky's idea of a joint Labour Department for European and African labour and said that the Mine Workers Union did not now want a commission on the mining industry because the results of the recent arbitration would go far to establish industrial peace; a commission might have developed into a mud-slinging match and done more harm than good. He thought that the steps taken for Native representation were premature, but that no purpose would be served by opposing them. He asked if it would be possible for one of the Princesses to go to the Copperbelt during the Royal visit.

### European Education

MR. J. F. MORRIS said that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were definitely being brought closer together by the Central African Council and suggested a unified European Education Department. The arrangements for African representation were premature, and his doubts were shared by some of the Council members. There should be a better understanding between Europeans and Africans, but he doubted if this would result from direct representation in Legislative Council.

THE RT. REV. R. SALYER, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, welcoming the end of conscription of labour, said that district messengers had their own methods, that the recruits they brought back were not always volunteers, and that Government should concentrate on recruiting from towns where such labour was available and not deplete rural areas.

DR. J. P. C. BOSTAM, Director of Medical Services, described the adoption of the Dettmer plan as of historic importance, and thought it would see in motion machinery which might change the destiny of Northern Rhodesia. Four-fifths of the £13,000,000 expenditure proposed was to come from the Protectorate's own resources.

MR. J. E. CLARK, Director of European Education, announced the appointment of a special committee on education consisting of Mr. T. S. Page and himself. The unification of the education departments of the three territories would be among the first things to be considered.

### Balanced Development

MR. R. S. HUDSON, Secretary for Native Affairs, thought that the non-official criticisms of the African Representative Council had been fair, and said that a meeting of the representatives would shortly be called to discuss how the faults could be rectified. African Government was of great importance, but there was a danger that the more advanced Africans might break away from the Native authorities and form political groups, thus dislocating the tribal system of local government. The policy was to keep a balanced development as between urban and rural areas.

MR. G. E. THORNTON, Financial Secretary, gave an undertaking that until circumstances altered a minimum price for maize would be maintained after 1947 based on the present price formula.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY announced that the Development Authority would consist of the Chief Secretary, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. J. F. Morris (with Mr. T. S. Page as alternate). Mr. J. Moffat was to be the secretary.

The Government agreed to the appointment of a select committee to examine the reallocation of seats and approved a request for the repayment of compulsory savings (which amounted to £730,000 to the end of 1945), subject to the right to retain suits to meet outstanding income tax liabilities.

### Trouble with Squatters

SQUATTERS on European farms in the Highlands of Kenya refusing to accept a regulation restricting them to possession of only 15 sheep and a maximum of two acres of land, one for each wife, recently told the Labour Commissioner at a gathering attended by thousands that they would return to their reserves rather than resist. Mr. Hyde Clarke addressed the gathering after Mr. E. W. Mathy, African-nominated member of the Legislative Council, had appealed to them to sign on until February to give the Government time to reply to their grievances. The Commissioner blamed the price system for much of their land troubles, and said that if they would use cash instead of stock in such transactions they would find that a maximum of two acres would be ample to support a family.

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## Royal Visit to Rhodesia

We have just received from Rhodesia House the programme of the Royal visit to Southern Rhodesia. The party will arrive in Salisbury by air on April 1. The King will open Parliament at 1 p.m. and attend a Native *ndaba* at 4.30 p.m. The following day the party will rest and on Wednesday, April 3, will attend a parade of ex-Servicemen. An *inestima* will be held at noon and a civic garden party at 4 p.m. Leaving the city by train at 10 a.m. on Thursday, they will arrive at Victoria Falls at 11.35 a.m. the next day. Short stops will be made on the way at Harare, Gatooma and Gwelo.

Saturday and Sunday will be spent in the vicinity of the Falls and the party will attend a garden party at Lusaka given by the Governor, Sir John Waddington, before leaving by train at 9 p.m. for the journey to Bulawayo, where they are due to arrive at 10 a.m. the next morning. At 3.45 p.m. the King will take the salute at a march-past of ex-Servicemen in the park, which will be followed by a civic garden party.

On Tuesday, April 15, there will be a *ndaba* at Matopos at 3 p.m. and later the party will pay a visit to Rhodes' grave. On Wednesday the party will leave Southern Rhodesia and return to South Africa by train.

## School of Tropical Medicine

No fewer than 2,259 Service medical officers were given instruction during the war in tropical medicine and parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. This fact is revealed by the most recent report. Among the special missions by members of the staff during 1944-5 were the visit of Professor Dixon to East Africa at the request of the Colonial Office to report on research on tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis and Dr. J. J. C. Buckley's investigations in Kenya on onchocerciasis and his helminthological survey in Northern Rhodesia.

## Women Students at Makerere

There are now six African women students at Makerere College, Uganda, and one of them has written in the *Uganda Chronicle*:

"We soon made friends outside the hostel and we are often invited out to lunch or dinner in European homes. These are where we specially enjoy, for we either play tennis and tennis-variants or participate games with our hostesses. We have learnt many new English names and we have much fun introducing them to the men students at parties in the hostel. Some nights we go out to the pictures."

One of the nicest surprises we had in Makerere was the attitude of the men towards us. We had heard some stories of the first women at colleges in England and how badly they were treated at first, but nothing of that sort really happened to us, although sometimes there is still slight opposition to women playing certain games and also being given certain different equipment. It was soon found that the work of some of the women was even better than that of most men, and when the examination results came later some of them had many high places."

## Payment of M.L.C.s

Some years have passed since EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested that the time was approaching if it had not arrived, when non-official members of Legislative Councils should be paid in order that younger men might serve. Sir Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, said recently when speaking in Nakuru:

"There is not the slightest doubt that before the dissolution of the present Council all the present members will make a very strong recommendation to Government that non-official members should in future receive a definite basic remuneration for their services which, together with travelling fees, travelling and other allowances, will remove the burden of expense, and so make it possible for the best members of the community to become members of Legislative Council."

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## Letters to the Editor

### Criticisms of an Ex-Official On Development Plans Businesslike?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—What time grandiose and too heavy schemes absorb available funds and dominate the field of Colonial development to suppose that the while the essential services in country regions are adequate and efficient would be for the far too much for granted. It is now agreed that the economic future of East Africa is linked to the creation of a higher standard of living—starting at the bottom. Surely the day is past when development schemes need the glamour of advertisement specialized programmes and glittering window-dressing in order to attract financial support.

The fear exists that ordinary and less showy institutions consequently suffer through parsimony and neglect. Yet it is really by simple, humdrum provisions that we are judged. A Native's first aspirations towards better things are created by what he finds in country areas near his home. Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, caps, roads, bridges, transport of all kinds, Government buildings, even official quarters should be of a quality compatible with our civility—at least of a standard of which we need not be ashamed. I wonder how many stations in the vast Southern Provinces of Tanganyika possess to-day even a hospital worthy of the name?

Grants from development funds should in the first place be devoted to supplement those essentials which local Governments were unable to provide from revenue. But perhaps this would be too businesslike.

Yours faithfully,

BWANA SHADRI

### New Style Africans in Kenya Educated Natives and Their Fellows.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—May I comment belatedly on Mrs. Huxley's reply to my earlier letter? Our differences of view, I think, be composed by saying that I am a blunt, experienced realist and she an academic idealist.

We appear, however, to have a common idea—the uplift and social development and advancement of the African. But whereas I, with 20 years of experience (and endeavour), want to advance the millions of primitive Africans towards the simple principles of civilization, in conjunction with others, appears to wish to run interferences and establish a hierarchy of quasi-educated Natives with a veneer of general advancement, political and social. It is a middle trend, not confined to African theorists. It has always been a characteristic

of the British that they will be more idealistic than practical. I'm sorry, but I am, instinctively, a soldier; for 24 years of aberration I devoted my life to the study of the primitive African and his administration.

During that time I met most of those Africans who had studied abroad. They all appeared to have one general outlook—a highly political bias, verging on Bolshevism, a strong anti-Government sentiment, and generally resentful against all those authorities from whom their educational facilities had come. Equally they showed the utmost hostility—and superiority—in the masses of uneducated Africans of close kinship. Where, of course, are the Africans with idealistic principles who are desirous of enlightening their brother Africans and willing to work for the moral, social and educational uplift of their beleaguered brethren?

Does Mrs. Huxley know of a single African Native in Kenya who has so far advanced his own ideas and general domestic aims that he could extend the hospitality of his home to a European for the week-end and make his visitor feel comfortably at home?

Nyeri.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. SUTCLIFFE.

### Ethiopian Exhibition in London Appeal for Loan of Exhibits

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—May I appeal for loan exhibits for an exhibition of Ethiopian art, craft and industry, both ancient and modern. The exhibition will be held from January 20, 1947, to February 4 inclusive, at Foyle's Bookshop, Charing Cross Road. It will, I believe, be the first of its kind to be held in London. Mr. Makonnen Hapte-Weld, the Ethiopian Minister for Culture, Industry and Commerce, has supplied a most interesting selection of exhibits, and my committee is anxious to include any suitable material which is in this country. I should be most grateful to hear from those who are willing to loan exhibits.

Yours faithfully,

E. MERVIA PANKHURST,

Hon. Secretary,

Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital Council.

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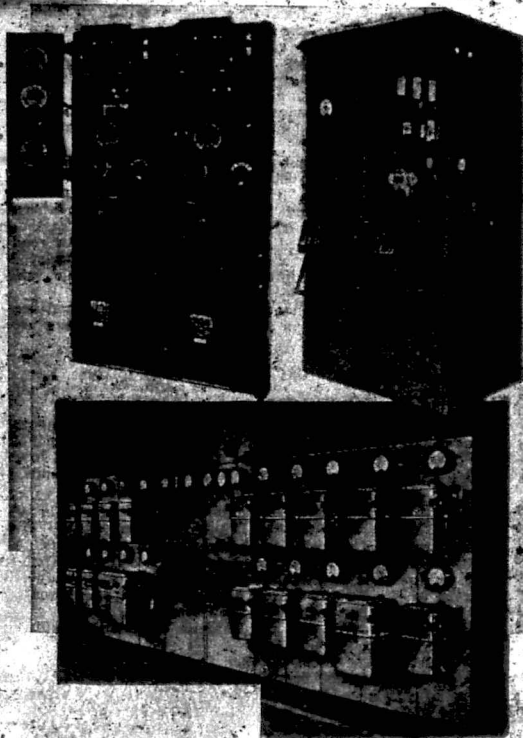
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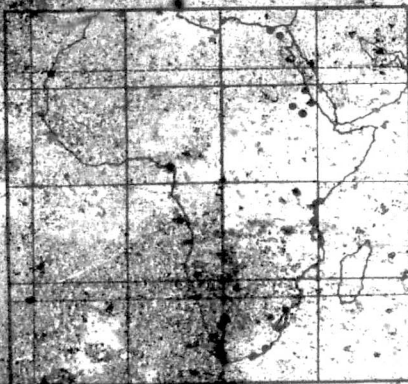
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## Parliament

## More Visits to Colonial Territories

## By Senior Staff of Colonial Office

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. ROSS WILLIAMS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether arrangements would be made for responsible officers in his department to visit the Colonial Territories with which they were concerned.

MR. CREECH-JONES: Yes, sir. It has long been the practice of the Colonial Office to arrange for such visits and a large number have been made. So far as the staffing situation permits, I have every intention of extending this process.

COLONEL PONSONBY asked why in the case of ex-officials in East Africa the maximum income qualifies for an increase in pension was £300 per annum in the case of married men and £200 in the case of unmarried men.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The income limits are those prescribed in the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1944. In the Pensions (Increase) Bill now before Parliament it is proposed to alter these limits so far as the United Kingdom law is concerned, to £450 and £350 respectively. If these proposals are passed into law I shall take up with Colonial Governments the question of a similar alteration in the Colonial legislation.

COLONEL PONSONBY asked whether the Minister would recommend to Colonial Governments that some provisional increase of a temporary nature should be made on all Colonial pensions pending consideration of a permanent increase.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The Pensions (Increase) Bill has now been presented. The attention of Colonial Governments will be drawn to any alterations which may be made in the United Kingdom law in this respect, but I should not feel justified in inviting those Governments to take action in advance of any decisions which Parliament may see fit to make to pensioners of His Majesty's Government.

## Defence of Crops against Game

LADY NOEL-BUXTON asked whether the Minister was satisfied that the game laws in East Africa were understood by the Native population and that they were able, without firearms to defend their crops against wild animals.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I have recently invited the East African Governments to review the present position in relation to game and the operation of the game laws. Protection of Native crops against wild animals is one of the matters which will call for consideration.

LADY NOEL-BUXTON asked whether the Minister would re-examine proposals for the national parks in Tanganyika with special reference to the agricultural and nutritional needs of the people.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The one national park in Tanganyika, the Serengeti, is inhabited only by a few pastoral Natives. The Government assures me that the maintenance of this park will not prejudice the interests of the African population as regards their agricultural or nutritional needs. There is, of course, a serious case for the establishment of these national parks in our African territories where feasible, but I will keep in mind the aspects of the question referred to by my noble friend, when the creation of these parks is under consideration.

LADY NOEL-BUXTON asked what steps were taken in East Africa to prevent disease passing from game to stock in African farming areas.

MR. CREECH-JONES: Immunization has been the most

effective method of safeguarding stock against all diseases for which there are vaccines available. This has been carried out for many years for rinderpest and a number of other diseases. The segregation of game by means of fences has been adopted in some instances, but it is a less effective than measures applied to stock itself. Unfortunately, in the case of trypanosomiasis no prophylactic is known at present and measures have to be taken to protect flocks.

MR. TERTON asked what steps were being taken to improve the prospects of the Seychelles fishing industry.

MR. CREECH-JONES: Funds have been provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a fisheries survey of the banks in the Mauritius-Seychelles area. A vessel is now being refitted for the survey and will be ready to proceed to the area early next year. This survey is necessary if a fishing industry of permanent economic value is to be established.

MR. VIGNY asked how many cases of yellow fever had been reported in recent years in Kenya and the north-eastern area of Africa.

MR. CREECH-JONES: During the years 1940-5, when fever in North-East Africa was reported in the following States: Uganda, two cases; Sudan (Nuba Mountains), one case; Sudan (Khartoum), 16,000 cases; Sudan (Blue Nile), one case. In answer to a question by Mr. T. REIP asked what Government would meet the cost of war damage to property in non-self-governing parts of the British Empire, Mr. CREECH-JONES said that Kenya would meet the cost from their own funds.

## Cost of Somaliland Administration

MR. T. REIP asked the Secretary of State for War the average annual cost to the British taxpayer of the administration of British Somaliland during recent years.

MR. BELLENGER: The average annual excess of expenditure over revenue of the administration of British Somaliland charged to His Majesty's Government has been £10,000, £72,000 during the four years ended March 31, 1946.

MR. T. REIP asked the Director-General, Somaliland, had been closed.

MR. BELLENGER: On October 1 the homes in Harardua were closed, but the most serious and dangerous cases owing to a strike of 48 dressers and 15 nurses of the Somali nursing staff. The strike was in sympathy with a strike which refused to perform necessary work during the outbreak of a great distress claiming that these tasks were degrading and should be performed by the hospital cleaners and cleaners.

Religious leaders were consulted by the authorities and it was confirmed that such duties were in highly contrary to their religion, rather was it incumbent on the authorities to be sick in every way. The strikers, however, refused to be persuaded and all attempts at reason failed. The compromising staff and all attempts at reason failed. The situation was explained to the people in a broadcast address on the following day and there was a satisfactory response to an appeal for replacements. The hospital reopened almost immediately and all the Somali dressers and nurses now employed have signed statements that they will be chiefly responsible for all the needs of the patients in the wards.

MR. COLLINS asked the Postmaster-General if he was aware that there had been a delay of four to five months in delivery to this country of parcels from Kenya.

MR. BURKE: Parcels from Kenya in recent months have normally been delivered to the addressee within four to 10 weeks from date of posting. If my hon. friend will furnish particulars of parcels which seem to have been delayed I will gladly have inquiry made.

CAPTAIN STEWART said in reply to Mr. Dodds Parker that some 1,900 persons had been accepted for settlement in Southern Rhodesia and that an average of 160 applications were approved each month.

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### Nyasaland Railways, Limited

#### Mr. W. M. Codrington's Review

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held on December 17, 1946, at 3, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., the Chairman, presided.

The following is the statement by the CHAIRMAN circulated with the report and accounts:—

The accounts for 1945 show that after paying to revenue for renewals the sum of £31,449 (compared with £28,192 in the previous year) the excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £948,764, compared with £827,174 in 1944. This increase of £121,590 was due to increase of traffic, both goods and passenger, and was in spite of a considerable increase in all costs. Provision during the year of £22,299 for redemption of debenture stock has reduced the amount of that stock outstanding to £568,471.

#### Tonnage and Passengers

In 1939 the tonnage of goods carried was 17,000 and the number of passengers 155,229. During the war these figures increased, and in 1945 the tonnage of goods carried was 148,608 and the number of passengers 171,339. Yet for an obvious reason it was not possible during that time to obtain either additional engine power or rolling stock, and even now the position in this regard is still very difficult. It is quite clear, however, that we shall have to obtain more engines and rolling stock.

We were fortunate in obtaining from the American authorities in Egypt forty 30-ton covered goods bogie wagons, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway (whose rolling stock is pooled with our own) is receiving from the

Ministry of Supply six 4-6-2 engines with a tractive effort of 20,000. These have been a great help, but they do not by any manner of means fill our wants.

One of your directors, Brigadier Storax, has recently visited Nyasaland when he made a thorough inspection of the line. As expected, he found that owing to the impossibility during the war years of obtaining the required supplies there were, in addition to the shortage of engines and rolling stock to which I have already referred, very considerable arrears to be caught up, both of maintenance and new construction.

#### African Housing Estate

Progress is being made with the African housing estate at Mzimba, and in 370 of the 500 houses, the brickwork is complete and it is expected that by the end of this year the first block of 52 houses will be occupied. With regard to transport, Brigadier Storax says: "Without seeing the scheme it is difficult to appreciate the magnitude of the task which is being undertaken or how much has actually been accomplished during a time when staff—European and African—were difficult to obtain and when, because of war conditions, numerous delays had to be incurred owing to stocks of materials being unavailable." We have put in hand at Limbe the construction of 12 new houses for Europeans and 36 houses for Africans, all of which are required for accommodation of our staff.

During the current year floods have been very heavy and have caused serious damage, particularly to the bridges at Chirimo (Mile 38) and Pokera (Mile 24), which have been damaged to such an extent that it will be necessary to rebuild. We are proposing to make a deviation of the line between miles 24 and 30 and at mile 30 to erect a new bridge, which will take the place of the present bridges at Chirimo. In the year we had an unfortunate accident at Pokera when a train was derailed, resulting in the death of the loss of the lives of the Indian driver and of nine Europeans.

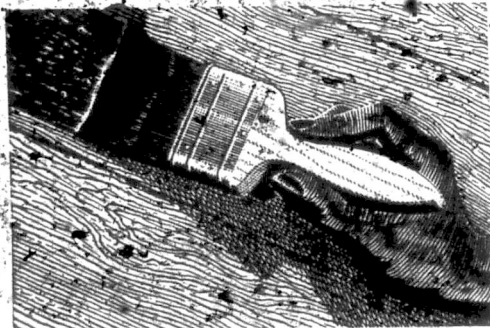
It is with the deepest regret that I have to report that during a violent storm which suddenly arose in the neighbourhood of Florence Bay on July 24, 1946, the motor vessel *Virya*, which had only been in service for just over two months, was capsized and sank in less than 1 minute with the loss of the lives of eight Europeans, including the master, the first officer and six passengers, and 127 Africans. We have already expressed our sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives, but I would like to take this opportunity of again expressing it publicly.

#### New Vessel in Prospect

Apart from the loss of life involved, which we are naturally very sensitive to, the loss of the *Virya* has for the time being hindered the plans we had in hand for the development of the Lake littoral by the provision of suitable inter-port facilities. We are at present designing a new vessel to take her place, and we hope that it may be possible to have her in service without too much delay. Meanwhile we have acquired four tugs and 12 barges from the Admiralty, and these will enable us in the intervening period to provide a reasonably good inter-port service.

We welcome the announcement recently made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the foundation of a Colonial Economic and Development Council, whose object will be the investigation of the possibilities for economic and social development of Colonial territories. This Council will presumably be able to advise on the wider aspect of the development schemes already formulated by the Colonies themselves. With particular application to Nyasaland, I hope that the financing of such of these schemes as are found to fit in with the pattern of world economics may be arranged through the funds which are going to be made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (of which the

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amount allocated to Nyasaland out of the £120,000,000 to be provided during the next 10 years is £2,000,000 or, I hope, some of these schemes even from their beginning may be sufficiently attractive to be found worthy of the attention of, for instance, the Overseas Development Corporation recently founded by one of our big banks for the purpose of financing suitable Colonial development.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Mr. Vivian L. Oury, the retiring director, was elected, and Messrs. Paul Marwick, Mitchell and Company were reappointed auditors of the company.

## Arusha Plantations, Limited Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Review

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, December 17, 1946.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, B.T., Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had to speak to the shareholders on the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

From the accounts before you, you will see that we made a great deal of loss. Having regard to the very disappointing coffee crop, as to which I warned shareholders last year, and to the fact that the increased control price of sisal was effective for only three months of the company's year, the results may, I think, be considered satisfactory.

### Loans Repaid

Of special interest to the shareholders is the fact that since the close of the year our loans, which amounted to £4,854 at June 30, have been repaid, together with accrued interest, and the debenture stock issued as collateral has been cancelled.

During the year the sale of Lolondo Estate for £5,000 (which was approved in 1944 but has been in abeyance pending Government sanction of transfer) was completed. As you will observe from the balance sheet the proceeds, less incidental expenses, have been apportioned between properties and buildings, plant, machinery, etc. The book loss which is shown in the accounts is, in the opinion of the directors, fully covered by the book value of the company's remaining properties.

The results of the year would have been very much more satisfactory had not the persistent shortage of labour continued to hamper the operations of the company. We started the year with only 413 men on our sisal estate, and, although this increased to 628 at the close of the year, it has since sunk to 565. How seriously this force falls short of our requirements is clearly shown by the estate's official labour allocations, which amount to 1,200.

These figures also illustrate how disappointing has been the work of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau so far as this company is concerned.

In spite of this crippling shortage of labour, our production of fibre totalled 924 tons, compared with 776 tons in the previous year. According to our manager, Mr. V. Nash, the real potential far exceeds the 1,000 tons which was anticipated for 1945-46.

The carrying out of our reclamation programme for the year was also hampered by lack of labour, but we were fortunate in being able to get delivery of a heavy tractor, which should ensure our being able to keep pace with the work, provided the labour situation does not grow worse.

As I told you last year, the coffee prospects were prejudiced by labour shortage combined with lack of

rain, but the drought proved far more serious and more devastating in its consequences than I then expected. This drought caused a serious outbreak of caterpillars and heavy leaf-fall, with consequences which will, I am sorry to say, again be seriously felt during the current year.

I thought also added to our labour difficulties for throughout a great part of the year there was a very serious shortage of food. We were fortunate in being able to draw food supplies from Mondul Estate, where we produced 3,250 bags of maize as well as beans and a little coffee, at a working loss of £1850.

During the year we spent a considerable sum of money on improving labour conditions on the estates, and we hope soon to be able to provide the whole of our labour force with up-to-date camps, the design and construction of which has been cordially approved by the Government's Labour Department. The work on these camps would have gone ahead faster had it not been for the shortage of building materials.

### Confidence and Optimism

Although our twin troubles—labour and weather—continue to cause anxiety to your directors, you will, I think, agree with me that the condition and prospects of our company have at last taken a real and substantial step to the better, and, given any reasonable degree of good fortune, we are able to look forward with confidence and even optimism.

As you are aware, during the year under review Messrs. Matheson and Company, Ltd., resigned its secretaryship, which was taken over by Messrs. Paul Trent and Company, Limited, and at the same time the Eastern management was transferred to Messrs. Paul Matheson and Company, Limited. As Mr. Bell is concerned with both of these companies and desires to give his personal attention to our interests, I have, without saying that we have had every cause to be satisfied with the service received from our former secretary and managers, to whom I would like to express my personal thanks.

Our staff in East Africa are also deserving of the highest praise for their constant hard work and loyalty under conditions which at times have been anything but encouraging.


The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. E. W. Bovill, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Spicer and Pegler were reappointed auditors of the company.

Mr. Basil Phelps, Municipal Secretary of Dar es Salaam has pressed the Township Authority to agree to the plans for the extension of the industrial area. The new plans as amended on the recommendation of the Township Authority now cover only Government land and Mr. Phelps has stated that there is no reason why plots should not be made available at once to industrial concerns wishing to start building.

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## British India Line Report

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., reports that for the year ended September 30, 1946, the profit available for distribution, including the balance brought forward from the preceding year, was £26,831. Interim dividends on the ordinary shares amounting to 6% and the further dividend is recommended.

The company's issued capital is £3,675,200, of which £2,700,000 is in 5% and 5½% cumulative preference stock, the remainder being in £50 ordinary shares fully paid. General reserve stands at £2,000,000, insurance reserve at £1,508,000, loan and replacement reserve at £6,272,255, and current liabilities total £1,638,654.

Fixed assets include the fleet in commission and under construction, £1,965,540; investments in associated and subsidiary companies, £2,190,851; property, including moorings, wharves and docks, £19,220. The company has £17,293,978 invested in British and Dominion Government securities, stocks and shares. Reserves are worth £455,396, and debtors appear at £4,454,082. The sum of £2,508 accrues from subsidiary companies and cash in hand totals £511,038, in addition to £15,825 in tax reserve certificates.

The directors of the company are Sir William Crawford Currie (Chairman), Mr. Archibald Orr (and Deputy Chairman), Sir Alan G. Anderson, Mr. D. F. Anderson, Sir George R. Campbell, Mr. G. F. Hotblack, Lord Pender, Viscount Bledisloe, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Leathers of Harfeer, Mr. J. G. Siddons, Mr. S. M. Bruce, Sir Geoffrey H. Clarke, Sir Ernest Milsgrave Harvey and Mr. A. O. Lang. There are four managing directors—the Chairman, Sir George Campbell and Messrs. D. F. Anderson and A. O. Lang.

## Arusha Plantations

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., announce a profit on trading for the year ended June 30, 1946, of £12,710, compared with £15,024 in the previous year, which, after deducting interest on debenture stock and loans, London administration expenses, and debenture trustees' fees, leaves £4,622 (£7,132) to be carried forward to the balance sheet. This reduces the loss brought forward in last year's accounts to £16,606.

The issued capital consists of £600,000 ordinary shares of 2s each and 6% debenture stock to the value of £61,800. Current liabilities total at £12,368. On the assets side of the balance sheet fixed assets are shown at £98,727, current assets, including £6,165 in cash, at £19,337.

Production of sisal amounted to 924 tons (776 tons), while the coffee crop was 61 tons (148 tons).

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt. (Chairman), Mr. E. W. Bovill, and Mr. F. C. Rycroft. The managing agents in East Africa are Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd. The 9th annual general meeting was held in London on Tuesday.

## Of Commercial Concern

American demand for Belgian Congo pyrethrum is increasing.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 10% against 6% last year.

The United Africa Company are to act as managing agents for the Irving Farmers' Association.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 3%, which is the same as for the preceding year, when total dividends were 7%.

The East African Homeward Conference has agreed to make Sunderland a berthing port for homeward trade, and cargoes of sisal and similar raw materials used in rope-making, one of Sunderland's industries, will in future be landed there.

The African Explosives and Chemical Co., Ltd., are capitalizing £400,000 of the issue and distribution of share bonus to holders of the existing 2,250,000 ordinary £1 shares. A capital bonus of 12½% was paid last year. The directors state that cash dividends on the ordinary will not be paid until the second debenture stock is redeemed. This stock amounts to £280,000 and is redeemable by half-yearly drawings of £200,000. The company has large interests in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa.

## Mining

### Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

The 19th annual meeting of the TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., was held in Johannesburg on Friday. The property, which is in the Kifimains District, is still on a caretaking basis, and application has been made for a further renewal of that concession. The loss for the year ended June 30, 1946, was £1,344, which brings the debit balance to £18,392. Loans amount to £8,228. The issued capital of the company is £149,923. The directors are Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman (alternate), Mr. Jan Mackenzie, Mr. John N. Mackenzie, and Mr. F. S. L. Taaffe. The European committee consists of Mr. T. S. Overy and Mr. W. O. Hunter.

### Prospectors Needed

A leading prospector and mineowner in Tanganyika writes that the Government of the Territory is doing all in its power to assist mineral development, but that the great present handicap to the industry is that very few young men are engaged in prospecting, only a few of the "old gang" being now out in the fields. In the opinion of our correspondent, there are some "big-mines" waiting to be found, especially, I think, in the banded ironstone country, where prospecting is, however, a slow and painstaking job.

### Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power

VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVAAL POWER CO., LTD., have announced a half-yearly dividend of 3% and an additional participating distribution of 4% on the preference stock for the year ending December 31, 1946. On the ordinary stock a dividend of 4½% has been declared. Both are subject to tax in the United Kingdom at 9% in the U.K.

### Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN, LTD., have announced a final dividend of 10%, making a total of 13½% for the year ended June 30, 1946, which compares with 6% for the previous year. Profit has risen from £35,000 in 1944-45 to £83,000 for the year 1944-46, excluding tax and additional remuneration for directors.

### Mining Personalia

MR. J. H. JACKSON, Assoc. Inst. M. E., is on his way to Northern Rhodesia to join Roan Antelope Gold Mines, Ltd.

Before selecting a factory site, or planning power supply, refer your proposals to one of the companies listed. Special tariffs are available on large contracts and favourable terms can be offered on long-term contracts. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

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In peace and in war time has remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds that position today, although exports of cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years, and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demand cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. 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 Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



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## RHODESIA RAILWAYS