

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Inquiry Needed into Literature Bureau

Gifts to Civil Servants Uganda Government's Decision

THE GOVERNMENT OF Uganda has issued the following notice:

"The attention of Government officers is drawn to the fact that certain public and commercial firms in Uganda take Christmas as an occasion on which to offer gifts, often of considerable value, to Government officers.

"The acceptance of such gifts from their friends, by Government officers, is against regulations, and such practices have recently been raised in the House. Such practices are always to be regarded as highly objectionable.

"It is appreciated that such gifts may be felt by the donors when their gifts are not accepted. On the other hand, it is to be realized that to comply with the regulations, much inconvenience and embarrassment is often caused to those who receive gifts, and to return them, often to a considerable expense.

"It is the policy of the Government that those who have acquired the habit of sending gifts to officers of their families, especially at Christmas, will no longer do so."

Trade Unionism Not Understood Candid Comments from Tanganyika

TRADE UNIONISM among Africans is mentioned in the following terms in the annual report to the United Nations on the administration of Tanganyika Territory.

"The major consequence of the dock strike in Dar es Salaam was the dissolution of the Dock Workers' and Stevedores' Union with the automatic cancellation of the voluntary agreement negotiated in 1948 between the employers and the union regarding wage rates and conditions of employment. This was an unfortunate development, although in the circumstances perhaps inevitable.

"The attitude and policy of the union appeared to undergo a complete change when a small irrepresentative section succeeded in gaining control, and there seems little doubt that in the later stages the executive no longer represented the views of the mass of the workers. The agreement which had been reached in the dock industry represented the only successful attempt yet made to fix wage rates and conditions of employment by collective bargaining."

Union Preparatory Work Needed

"In last year's report it was said that the indications were that such efforts were unlikely to be generally successful until representative organizations were more fully and firmly established. The short-lived success of the dock representative organization which was thought to be fairly firmly established is disappointing. Efforts to inculcate the true principles of trade unionism will continue, but it is clear that much preparatory work has yet to be done before the principles are fully understood and can be put into general practice.

"Neither side in industry, and particularly the workers, are yet sufficiently experienced in the art of collective bargaining for this system to form the basis of enduring industrial agreements and for some time to come it will be necessary to fix wages and regulate conditions of service by statutory authority."

"No part of the British Commonwealth has such opportunities for expansion and development to-day as Southern Rhodesia." Mr. P. A. Moore, a Member of Parliament in the Union of South Africa, and a former president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

... of the ...
 Rhod... the most ... Union-Cas...
 mer, ... London on October 14 on her
 maiden ... Africa. She will be away about
 10 weeks ... ports. Her commander, Captain
 J. M. ... R.N.R., joined the line as a cadet
 in 192... corvette and three frigates in the
 eastern ... during part of the war, and then
 went to ... of Admiral Douglas
 Fisher. ... What of Admiral Dame! in H.M.S.
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Fabian Federation

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU has issued a 16-page pamphlet opposing the present plans for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and arguing for the close association of the three territories on a basis of racial and territorial equality. It is, of course, no attempt to define that easily and superficially attractive phrase, but the leaflet is unpractical throughout.

Whereas the 27 senior officials of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland who made a close study of the issue were driven to the conclusion that federation is an urgent need, the anonymous Fabian writers want postponement in order to give Central Africa a chance to grow. "Yet it is precisely because growth in the right direction is hindered by the present unnatural divisions and would be helped by the centralization of certain common functions that the best opinion, official and non-official, in all three territories takes a view diametrically opposed to that of the pamphlet writers. They write, not too politely, "that there is no need to assume that an unequal federation is the only possible structure, because Mr. Welensky and Sir Dudley Huggins shout loudest, and there are repeated references to African "abhorrence" of Southern Rhodesian policy—but no suggestion that the readers of the brochure should check its preconceptions against the official conclusions reached by men of wide experience from their patient and detailed study of the comparative policies of the three territories. Their view is, of course, a far safer one."

Strange Assertion

Among the queer suggestions in the pamphlet perhaps none is stranger than the assertion that the Central African Council was officially alleged to have failed because it had succeeded! It was it not a former chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau who, having become Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons that the time had come to substitute something for the Central African Council? He had sources of information denied to the Dartmouth Street writers, but they have not allowed the wide practical experience of so good a Fabian as Mr. Creech-Jones to influence their theorizings. This pamphlet contributes nothing helpful to the problems now under discussion.

Man's Humanity to Man

MAN'S HUMANITY TO MAN seems to be very nearly all that Africa needs to solve the colour bar, writes Mr. Harry Franklin, lately Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, in *The Spectator* in an article which describes a meeting at a rest-house with a coloured man, his wife, and two young children.

For the separation of Indians and Africans at rest-houses, there may be reasons, be justification on account of their way of life, the preparation of their food, and many small practicalities, but for the segregation of the coloureds for whose very condition Europeans feel it responsible, whose whole way of life is European, and whose education and progress is the responsibility of all, there is no excuse.

A Rest-house

Mr. Franklin and his friend therefore visited the "bush" to join them for a drink and supper. "Bush" comes, explained that they had already eaten and that the wife had retired, stayed for some time talking over a glass or two of beer, and became transfixed. None of the inn-keepers of the colour bar or of an inferior consciousness (which was not the fault of the Europeans, but of the Africans in charge of the rest-houses), and relations were entirely natural and friendly.

"The Times" Review of Colonies

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA are very well represented in the current issue of *The Times Review of the British Colonies*.

All but two of the editorial notes have a direct or indirect bearing upon the territories. Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand contributes a study of African defence problems; there is a survey of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and there are special articles on the Seychelles Colonials in Britain, local councils in Kenya, and stratification in Africa.

General de Guingand writes—

"Soviet technique will be exploited to the limit in Africa if war should come with the object of encouraging rising, sabotage, and rebellion. It is therefore the duty of each African Government to ensure that the home base is secure before deciding upon the size of force that can be made available for employment outside its borders."

He criticizes the decision to limit the recent defence talks in Nairobi to questions of communications, arguing that the first requirement was an overall master plan.

The article on Colonials in this country suggests that legislation may become necessary to deal with discriminatory practice, and says about Colonial students—

"It is obviously desirable for the sake of present and future harmony in the Colonies that these young men and women, the future leaders of their political development, should take back a pleasant picture of British people and British institutions. However, it would be a grave mistake to imagine that their good-will is simply a matter for efficient public relations; or that the psychology of the present situation can be obliterated by special hotel and other welfare arrangements."

The last analysis, it is the attitude of the British public itself which will mainly decide the minds of Colonials towards this country. A good deal therefore depends upon the ability of the Government to formulate a social policy towards the colour problem which is constructive, and not merely palliative in regard to immediate expediencies.

Share-Cropping in N. Rhodesia

SHARE-CROPPING of European farmlands in Northern Rhodesia is increasing, and unless sound methods of cultivation are followed, the practice will be most detrimental to food-producing lands. This comment appears in the 1950 report of the Department of Agriculture, which adds that some new settlers have insufficient capital to farm properly. The influx of newcomers into the tobacco industry is described as "almost a gold-rush; many lacked experience and planted larger acreages than they could manage. Growers are being encouraged by the department to diversify their farming activities, especially in the direction of mixed farming, with cattle and possibly groundnuts as alternatives. European farmers at the end of the year numbered 950 (720 in 1949). A record crop of maize, due to new farmers and more mechanization, met local requirements for the first time for many years. Apart from tobacco and maize, the most significant advances was the production of rice, almost entirely African-grown.

N. Rhodesian Building Permits

Building permits issued recently in Northern Rhodesia include the following: Richard Costain, Ltd., hotel and restaurant, Lusaka (£150,000); Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), staff quarters, Ndola (£12,400); E. C. Dunn, office, Lusaka (£62,500); Livingstone Mill, Ltd., printing works extension, Livingstone (£12,500); E. C. Dunn, office, Lusaka (£12,000); J. & J. Construction Co., staff quarters, Ndola (£1,250); G. Mandala, staff quarters, Chingola (£9,000); Robinson and Batcher, Ltd., office and stores, Kitwe (£8,400); A. Robins, shops and stock room, Ndola (£1,250).

A hurricane which reached 60 miles an hour and was followed by violent rain caused much damage in Khartoum. Two persons were killed by falling electric wires, and four were injured by collapsing buildings.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The latest cost-of-living index figure for Southern Rhodesia stands at 117 (Jan. = 110).

A gift of £1,000 from public funds to the relief of distress in Jamaica has been made by the Government of Uganda.

Church leaders in Kenya have condemned gambling in all its forms, with particular reference to sweepstakes and lotteries.

The Government Asiatic School in the capital of Southern Rhodesia has been renamed the Louis Mountbatten School.

A hospital for 150 patients and a hostel for 300 African trainee nurses has been planned for erection in Mulago, Kampala, Uganda.

Chain Letters

Three hundred letters have been seized by the East African postal authorities on suspicion of having been concerned with chain letters.

The first of six research teams of trained ophthalmologists and entomologists under the auspices of the British Empire Society for the Blind will leave for West Africa in 1952, and will be followed by teams for East and Central Africa. The teams will be away for three years.

The Southern Rhodesian Children's Seaside Holiday Society now has assets of over £19,500. In the past year 328 children have enjoyed holidays under the scheme. Lady Kenney, wife of the Governor, is president, and Mrs. B. Kendall-Green, secretary-treasurer.

The Tanganyika police contingent of six officers and 120 volunteer policemen sent to Zanzibar following a request for assistance in connexion with the recent riots has now returned. The regulations of cattle, which caused the disturbance, have been completed without further incident.

A Small House Bureau has been formed in Northern Rhodesia to provide people who can afford only a small house with a selection of standard plans and specifications for a modified fee. Architects' fees will total £100 for a three-bedroom house, plus 2% of the contract price for supervision. Current house prices range from £2,000 to £3,500.

Registration as citizens of the United Kingdom has been granted in Tanganyika recently to 15 Indians, eight South Africans, eight Poles, six British protected persons without citizenship, five Germans, two Southern Rhodesians, two Swedes, and one person each from Australia, Italy, and Norway. Naturalization has been granted to 12 persons without nationality, six Germans, four British protected persons, four Austrians, four Poles, and one each from Czechoslovakia, Greece, Roumania, and Sweden.

Land for Civil Servants

Land set aside in Northern Rhodesia may acquire land in the territory with the Governor's consent, provided that it is not used for any commercial or agricultural undertaking, and that its acquisition would not bring the officer's private affairs into real or apparent conflict with his official duties. This official statement has been made in the Legislative Council by the Chief Secretary, who added that Government wished to place as liberal an interpretation as possible upon the regulations. Officers could take up agricultural land if they were on the point of retiring.

An educational commission sponsored jointly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nuffield Foundation is now studying educational policy and practice in East and Central Africa. The members are Mr. A. L. Baines, chief education officer in Lancashire (chairman), Professor B. A. Flemer, director of training in the department of education at Bristol University,


and Miss F. F. Gwiltman, assistant education adviser at the Colonial Office. A similar group is working West Africa. Their visit to Africa is scheduled for the next year by a conference in Britain to which representative educational experts from each territory will be invited.

N. Rhodesia's New Prisons

There were 1,477 people in Northern Rhodesia's prisons at the end of 1950, according to the latest annual report. A total of 6,051 persons (5,225 in 1949) were committed to prison during the year, comprising 48 Europeans, 43 Colonial-born persons, three Asians, and 287 Africans. The proposed reorganization of the penal system is described: new central prisons have the report, should be built within 10 miles each of Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hills, Fort Jamison, Kasama, Ndola, and Mungwi, with first-offenders' camps and detention and remand homes attached to each. A reformatory at Katombora will deal with African juveniles and adults inside the territory, instead of sending them to the Union.

Sudan General Strike

THE SUDANESE GENERAL STRIKE in the Sudan, called by the Sudan Trade Union Federation, caused the closing of the Sudan harbour, but most of the safety workers remained at their posts. Nine large unions did not strike, many members of these others returned to work, and small industrial concerns in the Three Towns returned about half their staff. On the first day, groups of workers marched through the streets to a parade in a square in the centre of Khartoum attended by some 1,500 trade unionists and watched by a crowd of about 2,000. The meeting was told by the acting president of the federation that the strike had been called because the workers could not live on their wages. He demanded the release of two former union officials who were imprisoned for abetting the police in June and July.



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Upper Nile Diocese Jubilee

Invites to Attend Local Meeting

The Archbishop of New Guinea will preside over the jubilee services organized by the Upper Nile Diocese. The services are to be held at Holy Trinity Mission, Dambulla, W.I., on October 3 at 10.30 a.m. The principal guests will be Bishop A. L. Maitland, of New Guinea, who recently returned from a tour of inspection in connection with his recent jubilee and the vicar of the missionary work in Uganda. Other speakers will be Dr. Kathleen Warren and a Canon of C. W. Craft.

It is hoped that gifts which are being made in the Upper Nile for presentation to the Archbishop will arrive in time for the jubilee which will be preceded by a service and a panegyric which the preacher will be Bishop J. J. Whyte, late Bishop of Uganda, whose diocese in these days includes the Upper Nile.

The association's secretary is Mr. W. C. Bond, of St. George's Mansions, London, S.W.1.

Scholarships for Africans

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHOLARSHIPS have been awarded in the following categories:

Miss S. ... for a teacher's four-year course at the ... of St. Anne's College, Cambridge. Mr. N. ... an assistant medical officer for a year medical course at the United Kingdom College of Medical Officers, Makerere College, for a course for an honours degree in natural science at the University of Cambridge. A. Kamya, assistant agricultural officer for an 18-month course in genetics and plant breeding at the P.W.D. training school, for a four-year course in civil engineering at the B.Sc. degree at University College, Cardiff. H. D. ... assistant agricultural officer for a one-year special course in agriculture and agricultural chemistry at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago. H. G. N. Semambo, assistant agricultural officer for a one-year course in general agriculture at Dumbell, Durban.

The Uganda Government has awarded scholarships to Mr. ... at the University of Cambridge. The Ministry of Education, Uganda, has awarded a grant to Mr. ... at the University College, Bristol, and Mr. ... at the University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Teaching African Citizenship

"WE ARE NOW HERE to learn how to earn money," said Mr. S. K. Denny, Acting Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, when he recently spoke on African education. "We have to teach the African to be a good citizen of Northern Rhodesia, not of Africa as a whole." The idea of citizenship did not appear to be sufficient co-operation between the African population and the African Education Department, wastage of up to 50% was known to some students in the schools. It is sufficient education is required by the Africans themselves, were they in the hands of the African people would have a sufficient education for a social and economic development.

Address to Judges

The Governor's speech appears in the *Times* under the heading "Address to Judges." His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the following list of addresses to be made at the Courts of Appeal in Malaya. All these addresses will be addressed to the Judges of Appeal at the High Court of Malaya. The following are the names of the Judges who will deliver the addresses: respectively, the Chief Justice of Malaya, the Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and the Chief Justice of the F.M.S. and the Straits Settlements.

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Federation Conference Opens

(Continued from page 43)

Last week Mr. Griffiths was received at Eastby by the permanent chief of Barotseland, Mwanamina III. At a tribal council federation was discussed and the Prime Minister of the Congo said that such matters as defence and transport would be better federated. A petition had been prepared by the Barotselanders for the annexation of their country on High Commission land. The Council showed some appreciation of the advantages of federation, but anxiety was expressed over the African representation on the Federal Government.

Mr. W. H. Walsh, president of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers Union, told Mr. Griffiths in Lusaka that if the federation were not accepted, his organization was determined to accept the status quo.

"Should federation not materialize, the union felt that serious consideration should be given to the suggestion that the Copperbelt and line of rail should be detached from the rest of Northern Rhodesia and amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, with the division of the remainder of Northern Rhodesia into two separate Protectorates, one of which might eventually be absorbed into Nyasaland."

Avoiding Administrative Duplication

The union also asked that agriculture should fall under the Federal Government to avoid duplication of administration and to concentrate all resources, including labour, into a central organization. Africans should be permitted seats in the Federal Parliament.

Representatives of the Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia told the Secretary of State that all its branches favour federation. The president, Mr. W. S. Dunlop, said that town management boards would welcome African representation providing the African was willing and able to assume the responsibility and would work for his position.

Mr. Griffiths also had talks with the presidents of the European and the African Civil Servants' Associations.

In a leading article on the Falls conference, the *Manchester Guardian* writes:

"The great bulk of the African population is still deeply suspicious of any change putting into the hands of the present European population an autonomy which could be used to hold back the advance of the African towards the standards of European civilization. The main problem before the conference, to which the economic and political advantages of federation are apparent, is whether it can be allowed to supersede the federal constitution an important element of British oversight and control; or whether something else is required."

Much depends on the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Many people in this country, in their anxiety to be fair to African interests, are apt to be doubtful as to the Southern Rhodesians, or at least to that section of them for whom Sir Godfrey Huggins and his administration stand. There is a fundamental difference between their attitude, that Africans are not yet ready to share in the government of a mixed community, and that of the South African Nationalists, that they never will do so.

Educating Africans

A man may say: 'Most Africans are not yet educated for the franchise,' and a good many Africans will agree with him. What matters to them is practice: is whether or not he shows any will to educate them to this point, and with what sincerity. He cannot be in this respect Southern Rhodesia's regard to his means eye; but progress has been slow, he in the neighboring territories, in part through his resources. "One of the advantages of federation is that it makes it possible to devote more money and care to African education. It is not unreasonable for Africans to be educated in principle to better education for Africans, but they do not show much enthusiasm for it; neither, and it is good many minds, not yet, can be comfortably stretched out until it is not so very different from 'never'."

British and Southern Rhodesian Governments could together declare that they accepted Rhodesian great striving for 'Equal rights for all civilized men, with the rider: with equal opportunity for all men to become civilized,' and would do everything in their power to narrow the gap with actual action in the attempt to do this. It might be more to give African education than any system of checkered history."

These declarations cannot yet be made, but it is hard even come from this week, like it is not possible with the basic philosophy of Southern Rhodesia, that it might shock some European voters, than it is probably better to wait for federation until it can be shown or later will come."



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Of Commercial Concern

In last week's auctions in London 687 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 3s. 2.9d. per lb. Hides, which have been falling since March, were down 20% in the U.K. during August, but rose in the March peak.

A new relationship has been entered in Salisbury for Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., who are examining the possibilities of growing sugar in the Rhodesias.

A record steel output of 2,878 ingot tons was achieved at the Risboom plant at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, in August, due to increased efficiency of the open-hearth furnace.

Contracts for 16 first-class bogie corridor coaches for the Kenya section and 10 for the Tanganyika section have been placed in this country by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Contracts have been made for the sale to India of 500 tons of Seychelles coira at £80 10s., and 2,500 tons to Kenya at £83 5s., both £10 5s. These are expected to absorb the balance of the Colony's 1951 output.

Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia), Ltd., a company with an issued capital of £200,000, has applied for its shares to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Mr. M. G. Fleming, Bulawayo, is the chairman.

Rhodesian Poultry

Rhodesian poultry needs new blood, according to Mr. J. K. van Zyl, chairman of the South African Poultry Association, who recently judged at the Bulawayo show. The Colony should, he said, permit imports of eggs and day-old chicks free from disease.

British African Tea Estates (Nyasaland), Ltd., report a profit of £24,601 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £12,731 in the previous year. After deducting £3,230 for depreciation and £14,000 for taxation, the net profit is £7,371 (£4,280). The dividend is 5%.

A company has been formed in Gatoons, Southern Rhodesia, to build and operate a tobacco grading shed and to organize various works of assistance to farmers. The directors are Mr. C. G. Pickering (chairman) and Messrs. J. H. Kemple, J. Bell, H. S. Dunkley, and E. D. Richter.

Nyasaland Railways' new motor vessel LALA has now begun a regular fortnightly service on Lake Nyasa. She has a length of 172ft., a beam of 30ft., a displacement of 620 tons, and a cruising speed of 10 knots. Captain E. H. Flint, the master, has a crew of two European officers and 38 Africans.

As from October ocean freight rates between South and East African ports and United States Atlantic ports will be increased by 15% on all cargo other than copper, manganese ore, chrome ore, vermiculite, and fruit. Rates are to be calculated to the nearest 50 cents or even dollar. The minimum bill of lading charge for ordinary cargo is to be raised to \$7.50.

Dwa Plantations

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., which had hoped to hold the annual general meeting earlier than last year (November 21), announces that owing to delay on the part of the taxation authorities it has not yet been possible to compute the company's liability for 1950. Meantime the directors have advised the shareholders that the results for last year, and for the current year so far, will be found satisfactory.

The record export figure of £49,942,000 was achieved by Northern Rhodesia last year. This represents an increase of nearly £37m. in four years. Principal buyer was the United Kingdom (£23m.) whilst the United States was the chief foreign market: her purchases of blister copper totalled over £10m. Imports during 1950 totalled £26,710,000, an increase of £18m. over four years. Britain supplied goods worth over £10m.

Uganda Co., Ltd., which has just declared an interim dividend of 12½% (the same), announce an extraordinary meeting on October 24 to consider the increase of the authorized capital of the company and approval of the capitalization of £222,750 of the share premium account, which is to be distributed to shareholders registered on October 23 in the form of one fully paid ordinary share of 10s. for each 10s. share held.

Flourishing Secondary Industries

The remarkable growth of secondary industry in Southern Rhodesia has been outlined in the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*. Gross output reached £46,534,000 in 1949, compared with only £8,136,000 in 1938, and £22,836,000 in 1946. Manufacturing industries accounted for £31,316,000 of the gross output in 1949; these industries then employed 7,258 Europeans and 46,185 Africans (compared with 2,798 and 14,572 respectively in 1938), and the total salaries and wages bill amounted to £6,680,000 (£1,254,000 in 1938). The whole of secondary industry in 1949 employed 13,763 Europeans and 82,932 Africans (4,921 and 36,910 in 1938), with salaries and wages bill of over £12.5m. (£2,441 in 1938).

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., report that although gross profit on trading from November 1 last to March 31 was £15,290, the accumulated loss to date is £81,716. The estimate for the cost of buying and installing plant and machinery in the brewery at Bulawayo has been exceeded by a considerable margin owing to rising costs, the final figure being £350,000. Expenditure on land and buildings last year increased from £151,599 to £381,819, and on plant and machinery from £294,627 to £450,376. It is estimated that £20,000 and 100,000 will be required to complete the erection of buildings and plant respectively, according to the directors' report. "Rising costs," they declare, "together with capital locked up in stocks, have consumed the whole of the company's working capital."

E. W. Tarry and Company

MESSRS. E. W. TARRY AND CO., LTD., engineers and merchants with large interests in Rhodesia, after providing £82,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £63,309 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £59,305 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £4,894, general reserve receives £30,000, and a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares requires £19,868, leaving a balance of £76,744 to be carried forward, against £68,017 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £250,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £153,036, revenue reserve at £256,744, reserve for future income tax at £55,500, contingencies at £70,000, and current liabilities at £249,605. Fixed assets are valued at £162,695, and current assets at £1,022,190, including £77,287 in cash.

Extension to premises and purchase of industrial sites in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Lusaka involved capital expenditure of £16,343. There was a relaxation in the granting of import permits in Southern Rhodesia for many of the company's products.

The directors are Sir Harold F. Flannery (chairman), Mr. L. T. S. Hawkins, Mr. C. W. Pufford (resident in Africa), and Mr. A. T. Dudley. The local committee of management in South Africa consists of Messrs. C. W. Pufford and A. S. Aiken. The general manager is Mr. H. S. Cross.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on October 9.

Conference Lines

THE CONFERENCE STEAMSHIP LINES have informed shippers from ports in Europe to all ports in East Africa, north of Chinde and up to Guardafui that a form of agreement is now available to those who desire rates of freight on a net cash basis as a running option in place of gross rates subject to deferred commission. The agreement provides for 9½% cash discount to be deducted from freight accounts in lieu of 10% deferred commission, where at present applicable, and are in similar terms to agreements in operation from the U.K. Shipments from Lisbon to P.E.A. are not included.

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Against Dividend Limitation

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THREE COPPERBELT MINING COMPANIES under the chairmanship of Mr. R. L. Pain have declined to accept the dividend limitation for which there is no legislative authority.

The boards of Mulungu Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodain Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., when announcing interim dividends, stated that they have come to the conclusion that, since no legislation governing dividend limitation is in existence, they should proceed on the basis of declaring dividends in respect of the past year to the extent that they would have done had no suggestion of statutory dividend limitation been made.

Hitherto the overseas mining industry has had special reasons for not regarding itself as coming within the scope of voluntary limitation of dividends, and for the same reason considers that it should be exempted from any statutory dividend limitation. Those reasons are well known and have been clearly set out in the letter from the Rhodesian Mining Association to the Secretary of the Treasury.

If there is legislation the lines indicated in Command Paper 8318, and if the provisions apply to companies engaged in mining operations overseas, part of the dividends declared will, of course, have to be retained as advances on account of future years, as indicated in § 7 of the Command Paper.

Dividends Declared

The dividends are to be as follows:
RHODAIN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.—Second interim dividend of 1s. per 5s. share (less tax at 9s. 6d.) for year ended June 30 last, payable October 15 to members registered at close of business on September 21. New capital resulting from the 100% scrip bonus will participate *pari passu* with the interim of 1s. 6d. per unit paid in June. The distribution on the old capital is now equal to 3s. 6d. in the pre-bonus capital, against 2s. 6d. in the previous year. The standard dividend on the increased capital is 1s. 6d. per unit.
ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD.—Second interim dividend of 3s. per unit (less tax at 9s. 6d.) for the

year ended June 30 last, payable October 15 to members registered at close of business on September 21. New capital resulting from the recent scrip bonus of 80% will participate. This makes, with the interim 1s. per unit paid in June on the old capital, a total equivalent to 2s. 6d. before the bonus issue. For 1949-50 the total was 1s. 3d., or 25%. The "standard" dividend on the new capital would be 7s. 16d. per unit.

MULUNGU COPPER MINES, LTD.—Second interim dividend of 4s. 3d. per share (less tax at 9s. 6d.) payable October 15 in respect of year ended June 30 last, including new capital from 66 2/3% scrip bonus. This makes a total of 12s. 1d. on the old capital against 8s. 6d., or 42 1/2%, for 1949-50. The "standard" dividend on the increased capital would be 5s. 1d. per share.

Future of Gold

THE GOLD INDUSTRY is faced with extinction unless something can be done, says the chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation in his annual report. Should recession come, and inflation lead to slump, gold is the only commodity which will not be affected; it will, as the past has shown, probably boom. Mr. Hawkins regarded a subsidy as at best only a temporary relief. The only way in which gold mining could remain stable was by making it sufficiently attractive to investors and workers.

Rhodesian Corporation

THE SCHEME for reduction of capital of the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., has received the formal confirmation of the Southern Rhodesian High Court and became effective on September 7. The directors have accordingly decided to change the date of the close of the financial year to September 30, and the "long" accounts will therefore be issued for the 14 months ending September 30, 1951.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in June amounted to over £6,195,000, bringing the total for the first half of this year to over £33,500,000, compared with £21,334,000 in the comparable period last year.

Copper Prices

A MESSAGE of £7 in the price of electrolytic copper has been announced by the Ministry of Materials. It is now £223 per long ton, delivered consumers' works in the U.K.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GROSS WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY appears to describe fairly the record to date of the East African Literature Bureau, which has received grants of upwards of a quarter of a million pounds

Gross Waste of Public Money: since its establishment less than three years ago.

There can be no doubt that it has published a number of most useful text-books, but on that side of its work only a comparatively small sum has been spent. From information in our possession there appears to be no escape from the conclusion that the publication of general books has been calamitously unsuccessful. The East Africa High Commission, although responsible for the Bureau, can assuredly not have kept itself adequately informed about its actions—and its inaction in various directions—and non-official members of the Central Legislative Assembly would do well to demand the production of all the essential facts.

Meaning we can safely say that the sales of the general books have been most disappointing, partly no doubt because the choice of works for publication has not been wise, and certainly because the channels of distribution have been so inadequate. It would be as well also to know the number of

books which had not been selling even reasonably well, which have been so badly stored as to become damaged by rain and rats. That is, of course, one way of disposing of surplus stock, but not a very satisfactory one from the public standpoint. We have even heard it suggested—not by a critic of the aims of the Bureau, but by one who is shocked at its failure to seize a magnificent opportunity—that about the only way in which a considerable number of the general books already published could be made to justify themselves would be to export them to England for sale as waste at the present inordinate level of paper prices.

Searching inquiries into the spending of large sums of public money ought, we suggest, to be made—not by a member of the Colonial Audit Department, since that staff

Disregard of Prudent Standards. cannot be expected to have knowledge of the publishing business, but by the auditor of

a leading publishing house in this country. That is essential if East Africa and the British taxpayer (who has found most of the money) are to have a reasonable chance of learning the truth. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has, of course, nothing like the full facts at its disposal, but it knows quite enough to be convinced of the urgent need for investigation. While the following state-

ments do not purport to be wholly accurate, but are published with a full sense of responsibility—very close to the facts. According to our information, some 20 books were published in 1949, nearly 50 last year, and 22 in the first seven months of this year, making roughly 90 titles since the Bureau began its work. One book had an edition of 20,000 copies, 20 had three editions of 10,000 copies each, nearly 50 had a first printing order of 5,000 copies, and in no case was there an edition of less than 3,000 copies. Of those in the 10,000-copy class, at least three had not managed to sell even one-tenth of the edition at the end of 18 months and in one case the sales were little more than 500 at the end of a year. Still worse, the sales of one book of which 5,000 copies had been ordered, reached only a couple of dozen copies within two years of publication, the sales of another with a similar first edition have not reached 300, and yet another book sold only 225 copies in a year, though the print had been 3,000. Such facts—and we have full justification for suggesting that there have been many other cases equally disastrous or almost so—prove conclusively that ordinary publishing standards of prudence have been entirely disregarded.

Not less shocking than such grotesque disparity between the size of the editions and the sales of many of the books is the failure to use or create satisfactory channels of trade. Incredible as it

Casual Attitude To Marketing

must appear, we have reasons to believe that some volumes have been sold through one distributor only, and that the average number of stockists for all the books published is no more than nine—and that, be it remembered, is for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which taken together, represent a vast public for the productions of the Bureau. A more casual attitude to its marketing problem it would be difficult to conceive. One thing can be said about it with confidence—that no commercial publisher could follow so unenterprising a policy (if it is a policy) and escape bankruptcy. If it be assumed that too dark an interpretation is being placed on exceptional instances, we will lift the veil a little higher, and reveal that at least five books published by the Bureau have had merely one channel of distribution, that there have been seven books with two only, five with three only, at least half a dozen with no more than four, one or two with five, four with six, five with seven, about half a dozen with eight, and four with nine. In other words, half of the titles for which the Bureau is responsible have been offered to the public

through fewer than ten distributors. That is manifestly inexcusable, and it makes complete nonsense of the idea of aggressive selling which was to put good books in the hands of the rapidly increasing number of literate Africans.

Is it not the fact that almost all the books which have sold really well have been those which the Bureau printed at the request of some outside body with a ready use or sale for them? If that is so,

Independent Inquiry Needed—as we understand it, means that in the vast majority of other cases—again, excepting the text books—the story has been one of misjudgment and inefficiency. The only conclusion can be that there has been inadequate research, which should have been directed to the dual tasks of discovering the real needs of Africans and the willingness of booksellers to stock and push books on given subjects. Since the Bureau was established for a preliminary period of four years, its future must shortly come under consideration in high quarters. We urge that no decision, even of principle, should be taken until the most drastic inquiry has been made—not we repeat, by an auditor unacquainted with publishing, but by one enjoying the highest standing in the business in this country. That would enable judgment to be exercised in the light of full knowledge, which ought clearly to be made available to those who are financing the work of the Bureau.

New Governor of Uganda

Mr. A. B. Cohen Appointed

MR. A. B. COHEN, since 1947 Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Division of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda following the retirement of Sir John Hall.

Born in 1908 and educated at Malvern and Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Cohen was appointed to the Home Civil Service in 1932, transferring to the Colonial Office in the following year. From 1936 to 1937 he was private secretary to Sir John Maffey, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and later became secretary to the Pim-Milligan Commission to Northern Rhodesia. After serving as an additional assistant to the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta from 1940 to 1943, when he was in charge of supplies for the island during this critical period of the war, he returned to the Colonial Office as an assistant secretary in charge of the Central African Department until 1944, when he took charge of the East and Central African Departments. Mr. Cohen, among his many visits to Africa, accompanied the Secretary of State to East Africa earlier this year, and attended the recent meeting at Victoria Falls on the proposals for federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He is now returning to this country with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but after a short stay in Lusaka will go to Tanganyika to carry out part of the programme which Mr. Griffiths had intended to follow.

Notes By The Way

Y.M.C.A. Plans

MR. TOM KAY, who for the past four years has been secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association in Kenya, and was previously on the staff of the council in England, has been telling me of their plans in Nairobi (where he has the support of a first-rate council under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Mortimer). Two buildings are now in course of construction, one on a four-acre site on Hospital Hill, which will cost about £18,000 and provide residential accommodation for 50 men and the necessary public rooms. Being in the European area, it will inevitably be used mainly by Europeans, just as the other new building at Shauri Moyo, costing something like £15,000, will for similar reasons be mainly an African affair. In neither case, however, will there be anything in the nature of a colour bar.

Training African Leaders

ON THE NEXT PLOT on Hospital Hill will be the new building of the United Kenya Club, an inter-racial social body with which the Y.M.C.A. is on the best of terms. Indeed, it volunteered to rearrange the borders of the land given to it by the Government of Kenya so that the United Kenya Club might become a neighbour. Not unnaturally perhaps, a number of the Europeans and Africans who helped most in the founding of that body were among the staunchest supporters of the Y.M.C.A. The superintendent of the new African hotel at Shauri Moyo will be an African, who is now undergoing training at a Y.M.C.A. centre in this country. One purpose of the hostel will be to provide accommodation for Africans working in Nairobi who are interested in youth work and appear likely to develop into useful leaders.

Shadow from the East

JAPANESE COMPETITION is already worrying United Kingdom exporters, the merchant shippers no less than the manufacturers, and both groups recognize that there is worse to come. A well-known shipper, who has been excellently represented in East Africa for a quarter of a century and more, told me the other day that his sales of cotton piece-goods in the British-mainland markets are now worth less than his business in the same goods with Madagascar. Why? Because the importers in that French dependency have sterling allocations which their Government insists that they should spend on purchases in the United Kingdom before there can be any question of their placing orders in Japan. My friend added from a very extensive experience: "In contrast, nobody in the Government in this country, so far as I can discover, cares two hoots if Japan again knocks Lancashire out of East Africa."

Japanese Textile Expansion

THE COTTON BOARD has just issued statistics showing that the number of spindles at work in Japan has risen in the past 12 months from 3,865,000 to 5,065,000, and that Japanese textile exports rose from 250m. square yards in the first quarter of this year to 340m. in the second quarter. Moreover, the percentage of grey cloth exports fell in that period from 45% to 23%. It is important to Lancashire, for imports of grey cloth from Japan had hitherto been sent there for finishing. A further warning to the British textile trade is that East African and other Empire markets are now being offered Japanese goods at prices 25% to 33% below those quoted by the United Kingdom for cloths of equivalent quality.

Corpuscular

RECENTLY I ASKED why the Uganda Electricity Board had selected "Amber" as its telegraphic address. Mr. R. Westlake, the chairman, has illumined my ignorance with the friendly assurance that an electron is not merely a corpuscle indissolubly charged with electricity, but that it is also one of the particles now believed to be the cause of all electrical phenomena— all of which is on the target because "electron" and "amber" are synonyms to his profession. The "Text-book of Electricity" is my authority for the statement that "Thales of Miletus wrote that as far back as 600 B.C. the Greeks knew that amber when rubbed possessed the property of attracting light bodies, and it is from the Greek word, *electron*, meaning amber, that the word 'electricity' is derived." Now I know that there were hidden depths in a seemingly simple telegraphic address. I shall hope that the U.E.B. will escape the risk of attracting light bodies, for it needs heavyweights in its business and technical affairs. Alas, I am sure, is recognized by all who now direct a venture of immense importance.

Hautou

PUPILS of an up-country mission school suggested to the headmaster that the use of fountain pens would save them much time, but when a supply was obtained they pleaded that they had no money with which to buy them. According to the *Uganda Herald*, when it was pointed out that they could easily earn the purchase price by a little agricultural work during the holidays, they replied: "Sir, we are secondary schoolboys, not porters." There would seem to have been something seriously wrong with their education thus far. And it is not such an incident as added argument for a school farm, if only on a small scale?

£700 for the Name

THE NAME "RHODESIA" was invented by a young man who received £700 for it from Rhodes. That is the theory put forward by Mr. Stewart Powell, acting custodian of the Victoria Memorial Museum in Salisbury, one of the few men still in that city who met Rhodes. He said recently: "A young fellow, named, I believe, Bunny Eitzstubb, came out from Britain and lived at the home of Colonel Brandt, the first Native commissioner in Bulawayo. Rhodesia was then known simply as Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Bunny, making a game for the country as a whole, started writing down various ideas, most of them very good, for 'Rhodes' or 'Cecl'. Finally he hit on 'Rhodesia'. Rhodes arrived soon afterwards, and Colonel Brandt showed him the name. Rhodes was very tickled with the idea, and gave Bunny £700 for it. That was the end of things, he would say; he gave me £30 once, when I was a trooper in the South African War, simply for calling on him in Kimberley as a Rhodesian."

Cave Ethos

MR. JULIAN GREENE, speaking in English to a meeting of Africans in Livingstonia: "Remember how fortunate you are to live in a country which bases its greatness on those magnificent men, Rhodes and Livingstone." African interpreter: "Remember how fortunate you are to live in a country which bases its greatness on the magnificent roads of Livingstonia."

Central African Federation Conference Adjourns

Protectorate Status in Northern Territories Accepted and Preserved

THE VICTORIA FALLS CONFERENCE in closer union in Central Africa has ended after only four days. The official communique describes this as an adjournment for nine months, by which time it is hoped that the position can be sufficiently clarified to enable the Conference to reassemble in London.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, told reporters: "We have gone in a certain direction: I had hoped we would go much farther."

Mr. Griffiths told a Press conference in London, on Tuesday, after his return, that the conference had been very worthwhile. Partnership was essential in the development of these territories; any other policy would be disastrous.

General speaking, the Europeans had favoured federation, although all had made reservations, not always identical, about detailed points in the report. The Africans had been almost unanimously opposed, although later the Native representatives of Northern Rhodesia had expressed their willingness to consider federation after the policy of partnership had been defined, and as so defined put into progressive operation.

Urgent Economic Problems

"We are all agreed," said the Colonial Secretary, "that there is a need for the closer working together of these territories. Each of them will double its population within 25 years. Not only will they have to provide a living for these doubled populations, but a living at a much higher standard. If that is to be done, urgent economic development must proceed. The boundaries between these three countries are purely artificial. That great river, the Zambezi, should not be a line, not a boundary."

Mr. Griffiths said that he found a large number of people disturbed by the suggestion of such free-nationalist policies. One thing in which Europeans and Africans alike were at one was their loyalty to "The King," and their determination to maintain the association with Britain, and to build their future under the inspiration of this country.

"It emerged during the conference that the opposition of the Africans to the report, which was deeply and sincerely held and put with great force and conviction, was based on fear—based not so much on what was in this report, but on what might emerge from the talks. They thought that it would shortly lead to a separation, and that they would cease to be Protectorates."

"They had an intense desire to remain under the guidance of this country. I assured them that, in our view, neither these proposals themselves nor any proposals that we should be prepared to consider would be such as to undermine their Protectorate status. The conference finally agreed, as stated in the communique, that the Protectorate status of the two Northern Territories would be accepted and preserved. Arrangements to meet our wishes, the African people themselves desire it."

"Their second fear was that federation would affect the security of their land, now protected by Order in Council. Their third fear was that it would retard the political advancement of their people in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Mr. Griffiths stated that his own views as to the economic advantages to be gained from federation had been strengthened by what he had seen of the territories. He commented that it was impossible to place too high a value upon the advice and guidance of the military bodies.

The full text of the final communique is as follows:

The present conference was convened by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the purpose of discussing the question of closer association of the British territories in Central Africa.

The conference opened at Victoria Falls on September 14, and was of a representative character. In the case of Southern Rhodesia the representatives included the Prime Minister and other Ministers, and leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament. In the

case of Northern Rhodesia the delegation consisted of the Governor and official and non-official members of the Legislative Council, including Africans. Nyasaland was represented by the Governor, senior officials and leading non-official persons, European and African. The United Kingdom delegation consisted of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of State for Overseas Trade and Economic Relations, accompanied by some of their chief advisers.

The London Report

The conference had before it the Report prepared and sent by a number of senior official advisers of the four Governments concerned. The authors of that Report had been requested to examine the problem in all its aspects and consider whether it is possible in the light of this examination for them to formulate proposals for a further advance to be made in the closer association of the three Central African territories which they could recommend to the Governments of these territories and to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Their work was purely exploratory and did not commit any of the participating Governments to the adoption of any proposals that they might formulate.

The Report of the London conference of officials was unanimous on all points. Its main recommendation was that closer association between the three territories ought to be brought about and that the need for this should be considered further than has hitherto been done, not by any one of the territories but on a federal basis, and put forward in some definite scheme, framed to take particular account of the special features of the Central African situation, including the self-governing status of Southern Rhodesia, and designed to provide substantial safeguards for the interests of Africans.

Moreover, most important, most closely affected, the Africans agreed under the proposals in the Report come within the territorial sphere within the federal sphere, and within the territorial sphere the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments would remain responsible as at present to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

In announcing the present conference it has from the start been made clear that there was no intention of reaching decisions at or coming on any Government. It was realized that such a conference might disclose points of difference with regard to the principle of federation as well as to the proposals made in Report to bring this into being. This has proved to be the case. It has become evident that further discussion within each territory and exchanges of views between the four Governments will be necessary and the conference has therefore adjourned. It is hoped that the position can be sufficiently clarified to enable the conference to reassemble in London about the middle of next year.

N. Rhodesian Africans Finally Opposed

On the main question of federation as so far proposed and examined, the conference, with the exception of the African representatives, showed itself favourable to the principle of federation. The representatives of African interests in Northern Rhodesia explained that Africans would be willing to consider the question of federation on the basis of the Report of the London conference of officials, after the policy of partnership in Northern Rhodesia had been defined, and as so defined put into progressive operation.

There was general agreement in the conference that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans is the only policy under which federation could be brought about in the conditions of Central Africa, and was recognized that any other form of association would have to give full effect to that principle.

The conference was gravely concerned at the dangers which would flow from any weakening of the dignity of the United Kingdom and British traditions and principles in the three territories, and agreed that they should so be strengthened as to ensure that they should continue to prevail.

The conference recognized the dangers which, if an acceptable scheme with adequate safeguards for all could be agreed upon, would arise from a common handling of problems that transcend territorial boundaries, such as communications, health, defence, higher education, and the planning of economic development.

It has, however, been made clear at the conference that one of the main reasons for the general acceptance of federation rests in the apprehensions felt by Africans in the two Northern Territories that federation might impair their position and progress in the respective territories.

...agreed that in any further consideration of the...
...of the two Northern territories...
...This therefore excludes any...
...of amalgamation of the...
...three territories...
...of the territories...
...and land settlement questions...
...Rhodesia and Nyasaland must remain...
...the ultimate authority of His Majesty's Government...
...and the responsibility of the territorial Government...
...and the rights of the African people in Northern Rhodesia...
...and Nyasaland must remain...
...with the existing Orders in Council on the subject.

Political Advancement

The political advancement of the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both in local and territorial government, must remain at present subject to the ultimate authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The responsibilities of the Government and Legislature of each territory, and not of any local authority, must be decided on all these points should be entrusted to all parts of the constitution.

The conference did not reach the stage of discussing the constitution and powers of the Federal Parliament, but the Southern Rhodesian delegation intimated that there were certain points in the report as written with which they do not agree and which should be discussed with all concerned before the resumed conference is held. These points would not weaken the powers of the territorial legislatures referred to in paragraph 2 above.

The conference understood that other delegations might have reservations on points in the report as written.

In his opening address, Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said:—

"The problem is by no means a straightforward or simple one. The very fact that it has been considered and parried for so many years without being solved is a mark of its complexity.

"When the White Paper was published and announced that this conference would not take place, it was a step—a vital step—in the process of establishing how far it is possible for the territories to be more closely associated."

"Detailed consideration has been given over the last few months to these proposals both in the United Kingdom and in the Central African territories, and now for the first time representatives of the Governments and of the main communities are met for discussion. I should like to emphasize the representative character of this conference. There will be no doubt of much to clear the air and to define the issues, although I would regret that it is not included that any decision should be reached.

"It is the earnest wish of us all that there should emerge from this conference evidence of a sufficient measure of agreement to enable the Governments to achieve a solution that will be fair and acceptable to the peoples of the British Central African territories and to their own territories."

"Since I have lived in Rhodesia I have been much impressed with the sense of responsibility, courage and vision of the political leaders in all three territories. Never were these qualities more necessary than in the approach to the subject of this conference."

New Press Conferences

Sir John then announced that the proceedings of the conference should not be public, although they were most anxious to give the Press every assistance. Communications would be issued whenever possible.

Press representatives protested against the procedure adopted of giving a Press conference only of an official communiqué was issued. The communiqué reflected a request by African delegates from the Northern territories that correspondents should be invited to conference sessions and Mr. Douf Yamba, one of the Northern Rhodesian Africans, told reporters that Mr. Gordon-Walker had stated that delegates were free to issue their own statements to the Press.

On the first day of the conference, there was a secretenary meeting, and special meetings were held between the two Secretaries of State and the African delegates and between Southern Rhodesian delegates and Northern Rhodesian Europeans. According to one report, the Southern Rhodesian delegation pointed

out that the Nyasaland delegation had arrived with a mandate to oppose the report in detail and in principle, and the question arose whether they could continue usefully within the body of the conference.

Owing to the lack of information given at the Press conferences, reports on the actual discussions have been conflicting. According to one report, the morning session of the third day was temporarily adjourned after Sir Godfrey Huggins had complained that too much emphasis was being placed on the anti-federation views of Natal from the Northern territories. An African delegate is alleged to have commented that "some delegates" wanted to expel the Africans.

Mr. Douglas Brown, of the Daily Telegraph, stated that the Africans left the hall for excited talks of their own. Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gordon-Walker spent an hour persuading Sir Godfrey Huggins and the rest of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to change their minds.

The talks continued fully again in the afternoon, however, although there was a feeling that the opposing views had proved irreconcilable.

Africa's Denial

The African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland issued the following statement:—

"We have learned with astonishment by the assertion in the Press that the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations have spent some time attempting to persuade them to depart from the terms of their mandate. A wish which categorically to deny this statement, which is totally false, and to say that no Minister of His Majesty's Government nor any other member of the conference has tried to persuade them to depart from the terms of the mandate given them by their African peoples. Signed.—D. Yamba, and P. Sokota (Northern Rhodesia); Chief Mwase and E. K. Gondwe (Nyasaland); Clement L. Kumbikano (Nyasaland)."

"Peterborough" commented in the Daily Telegraph:—

"If this denial is justified, one wonders what the Secretary of State has been doing at Victoria Falls. Beyond promising a remark from a Southern Rhodesian delegate on the night the British general election was announced that the conference was just five weeks too early."

Yesterday, Mrs. Gordon-Walker had the mortification of having the glowing draft communiqué on the results of the conference rejected even as a basis for the conference to work on. As one Southern Rhodesian asked: "Need we start with the election manifesto of the prospective candidate, Smetwicke?"

Before the conference opened, Mr. Gordon-Walker had said: "I do not really see that there is any real hope of unanimous agreement on the details of the report, but there might be a broad bank of agreement on principle. We need a lot more argument and explanation and possible adjustment." He commented that it would be hard, however, to find ways of altering the White Paper without destroying its careful balance.

Policy Not Dangerous

The correspondent of The Times reports from Victoria Falls:—

"A delay of nine months may seem long in view of the pressures developing here; on the other hand, no doubt, the time allowed before the publication of the final communiqué on the fundamental issue and the summoning of this conference was far too short. The best opinion is that a delay of nine months is not dangerous."

In the last paragraph of the statement it is admitted that the conference has not yet so far as actual detailed discussion of the report, the Southern Rhodesians, who are known to have considered the question of constitutional amendment, probably will be in a position on the subject.

It is for the obvious American problem which remains to be overcome the lack of uniformity in racial policy. It is a hard issue to say that white Rhodesians and many interested groups have parallel or even identical views about federation. In some ways, the only common ground in some forms is that both groups almost certainly are not willing to compromise where Native policy is concerned.

The African delegates here have expressed some at least a ready consent to the position that they are merely delegates with no right to oppose federation and to bring up their own views. On the other hand they heard and listened in a way which the conference and must still turn on what Africa they get to their people when they return to their respective territories.

The Financial Times' representative comment:

"The conference has caused disappointment and has opened impasse in Southern Rhodesia. It was held in total

(Continued on page 12)

Proposals for Constitutional Development in Tanganyika

Report Strongly Criticized at Non-Official European Meetings

REPUTATION OF THE PROPOSALS for numerically equal non-official representation of the three races in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, as recommended in the recent report, has been strongly expressed at meetings called by the regional committees of the Tanganyika European Council in the Eastern, Southern and Central Provinces and at a public meeting in Moshi.

Two non-official members of the Legislative Council, Messrs. E. C. Phillips and C. W. Carnegie-Brown, both of whom signed the report, attended a meeting in Dar es Salaam over which Mr. A. Morrison presided.

A motion proposed from the chair read: "This meeting rejects the recommendations of the committee on constitutional development that the election of non-official members of the Legislative Council should be postponed pending the establishment of local councils, and recommends that the consideration of the report by the Legislative Council be deferred pending the election of non-official representatives by the Asian and European communities respectively and the nomination of African members to form a new Council on the present basis."

Mr. E. C. Phillips's Views

Mr. Phillips, paying tribute to the way in which Mr. Morrison had expressed his views, emphasized that the report had been published with the object of inviting detailed and constructive criticism. The views of some persons would do great damage to the European community and play into the hands of European and non-European politicians who did not favour British policy in respect of Colonies and Trust Territories.

This was not, he said, the time to explain his reasons for signing the report; his views would be fully given in the debate during the budget session of the Council or possibly in a statement to the Press.

He had long experience of East Africa and had come to his conclusions only after months of careful thought. There had been no coercion. He believed the proposals to be in the best interests of the Territory, and carried out on the lines intended by the committee would give the British Government and the Europeans of Tanganyika complete control of the administration on British lines and Christian principles.

He warned his audience against seeking help from people outside the Territory whose politics differed from theirs. He blamed some of the visitors from the United Kingdom, who put into the heads of the local inhabitants ideas which they would otherwise never have held, for many of the Territory's difficulties.

Early Election Favoured

Mr. Carnegie-Brown said he could not support the motion, but he favoured an early election. The report, he contended, should be read as a composite review of constitutional development with recommendations on the whole problem. To take from the main structure the one component of elective representation would be to destroy the whole idea of progressive planning and advancement by easy stages.

He did not agree that parity was a "let down" for Europeans, or that because other races had gained in seats that Europeans must thereby be losers. On the contrary, he believed that if they would accept parity they would stand to gain in the long run.

The claims of each community could never be recognized, but with the balance of power on the official side it was only necessary for each race to have sufficient

seats to ensure a fair hearing. Regarded in this light the case for an equal partition of seats between the three races seemed sound and reasonable and should produce that mutual trust and racial harmony which was a declared aim of the T.E.C.

Mr. Morrison had no doubt that the British Government was honestly trying to carry out its trust, but London was a long way off, and sometimes the English traditional sympathy with the underdog was directed to the wrong object.

The most objectionable feature of the report was the suggested postponement of the elections.

Mr. E. H. Bax condemned inflammable resolutions which would only injure the European cause.

Racial Relations Might Be Jeopardized

Mr. T. W. Tyrrell pointed out that if the European members of the Legislature were elected their community would get a fair hearing, but if the report was passed as it stood by those who had signed it, future relations between the communities might be jeopardized. To fill the gap before elected representation it had been suggested that the Governor should make nominations from a panel submitted by the T.E.C. This would not be satisfactory if elections were to be postponed for three years or more.

A second resolution, which was passed unanimously, stated that this meeting considers that the Government is pledged to develop this country on the lines of the Western democracies and deprecates an experiment at satisfying political aspirations which might impair the fulfilment of this task.

Mr. Tyrrell, speaking the motion, considered that the report was arbitrarily splitting 25 years before its time. The British Government had voluntarily accepted U.N.C.T. trusteeship of Tanganyika, but the Declaration of Rights did not mean that a man could step into a position held by another merely on account of being coloured or poor, but must be capable of doing the work. He felt that the Western way of life would eventually solve the world's problems. Leadership must be retained by the Europeans until other races were fully capable of playing their part.

Later Mr. Tyrrell, acting president of the T.E.C., said that from the report he had received from meetings in various parts of the Territory European opinions was definitely against acceptance of the proposals for constitutional development and unanimous in their appeal to Government to withhold debate on the report until elections had been held.

Moshi Rejects Proposals

A public meeting in Moshi, repudiated the European non-official signatories of the report, and passed a resolution rejecting the recommendations and declaring that only the present ratio of racial representation would be acceptable; that consideration of the report should be delayed until European members of the Legislative Council had been elected; that each European non-official signatory to the report should be asked to state his reasons for doing so; that to clarify public opinion in Great Britain the Tanganyika Government should state publicly that the committee on constitutional development consisted of officials and Government nominees only; and that the non-official European signatories did not represent the views of their community.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, chairman of the Moshi regional committee of the T.E.C., said (*inter alia*):—

The report stresses there has been no insistent clamour for reform and it has been possible to recommend changes which can be assimilated without political indignation. The report also states that during the 30 years of Tanganyika within the Commonwealth the country has not been marred by racial discord.

The report states that informed opinion of all races must be on a working partnership of all races, although there are groups of Africans who have stated that all other races should eventually lose all political rights here.

I believe that all Europeans realize that there must be the fellow co-operation between the races, and to attain these ends there must be an opportunity when the time is ripe, for other races to realize their just share in the development and legislature of the country. Nevertheless we must safeguard the future of our own race, for how far the African can progress and how he will progress are factors which are entirely unknown.

The report has received the unanimous agreement of all the signatories, and in doing so I believe the European non-official nominated members have made an unnecessary and

...surrender of European interests to meet the demands of business here and in England. They have supported a mistaken general and are pushing aside those who have most initiative and integrity.

...Believe that all that is required is a sound and efficient Government representing the legitimate interests of all races, and that the development of these races has now changed sufficiently to warrant any change from the present representation. At present there can be no question of equal representation.

"You may ask me why I disagree with the proposals for parity of representation of the races in the legislature."

Spread of Western Ideas

"The Western civilization has its roots deep in the glories of the brilliant city life of Ancient Greece. From Greece civilization spread westward to the splendours, the law and peace of the Roman Empire, to be almost lost in the Dark Ages. During these times civilization flickered but was slowly reborn all over Europe to burst forth in the magnificent discoveries of the 19th and 20th centuries."

"All these have come from the researches and inspiration of white men of European descent. In addition, the current ideas of socialism and democracy are of European origin and have spread far and wide with far-reaching consequences, finding their main expression in the mighty United States of America. And running through all this Western civilization has been the golden thread of Christianity exerting its influence everywhere."

"Great civilizations have risen in Asia and have passed away, but the Asiatics' contribution to modern knowledge and thought is relatively small."

"The African, until but a few years ago, had nothing to offer but barbarism, famine, disease and witchcraft and the tom-tom, and there are not two mud bricks on top of one another to show that he existed even 500 years ago. Nearly everything that he has derived from European knowledge and example."

"The political direction of Africa has fallen into European hands. Progress is not a law of nature, and that which has been gained in one generation may be lost in the next; in a minority with other races the future of civilization, as we know it, will be jeopardized, for the thought and actions of our administrators seem to be leading to disaster."

"Captain H. R. Hood deprecated apathy and defeatism. He described the report as one of the greatest farces in Colonial history."

"Another public meeting in Kongwa also rejected the report and wanted a statement of the reasons of the non-official European signatories for their action."

African Suspicion

"Africans in East Africa will dislike, distrust, and oppose any constitution which places the control of the Legislature in the hands of the local European community, however wisely and benevolently that control be exercised," Mr. G. R. B. Brown, lately African Affairs Officer to the City of Nairobi, wrote in a recent letter to *The Times*.

He continued—

"This attitude is partly due to the fact that, upon a constitution based on Africans as being politically inferior, and partly to the deep-rooted and ineradicable fear that the local Europeans mean to maintain their control indefinitely, a fear powerfully reinforced by the example of South Africa and by unwise statements of European reactionaries in East Africa."

"In such an atmosphere it would clearly be difficult to work the constitution, while any improvement would be prevented by sharp quarrels on the racial representation question, as the Africans are sure to ask for increases at a pace faster than the Europeans could be expected to accept. There is therefore little hope of evolving a workable and agreed solution along these lines."

"The Nairobi City Council is a significant case in point. Here the control of the council is exercised by a majority of European elected councillors, notwithstanding the fact that the council takes its responsibilities to the African community very seriously. It is the object of universal hostility and suspicion among Nairobi Africans. Every issue is sharpened and embittered by racial feeling, with the result that the atmosphere is far from healthy or happy."

"In such circumstances there are many experienced administrators who believe that the only workable policy is that now proposed by Sir Edward Twining's Government for Tanganyika, for only by this means can we remove from Africa the stigma of inferiority and the fear of perpetual domination of the local European community."

To improve 120 miles of the escarpment section of Great East Road, £120,000 has been allocated under Northern Rhodesia's development plan.

**Commonwealth Materials Conference
Certain Future for Producers**

THE CONFERENCE of Commonwealth Ministers on raw materials opened in London on Monday. It is expected to last about a week.

Mr. Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Materials, who presided, stated that delegates would exchange ideas on the production of raw materials and of British capital goods to be offered in exchange for them.

They had to face long-term problems, exacerbated—not caused—by rearmament. He hoped that orderly buying procedures would avoid the wild fluctuations of the last year.

"Never before has such a certain future been held out to the producers of commodities," Mr. Stokes added, "provided, of course, that the price level remains reasonable."

Defense had to be regarded as a common service, and those countries not heavily engaged in it must make their contribution in the form of resources. If the war threat abated, there should be a continual and ever-increasing demand for raw materials.

Items to be considered individually at the conference are copper, lead, manganese, nickel, sulphur and pyrites, tin, tungsten and molybdenum, wool, cotton, zinc, and rubber.

The delegates were received by Mr. Attlee at 10, Downing Street, before the conference opened.

Mr. John Duggdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, officially represents the Colonial Empire. A number of Colonial Governments in Africa, South East Asia, the West Indies, and elsewhere have sent representatives to act as advisers in matters concerning their territories. East and Central African representatives are as follows—

East and Central African Delegates

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Mr. W. A. Winterford, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development; Mr. D. Tobincock, Under-Secretary, Division of Trade and Industry; Mr. R. Rushmore, Central African Statistical Office; and Mr. P. F. Lane, Cabinet Secretary. The Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, is also attending various sessions of the conference, with Mr. J. B. Ross, Secretary at Rhodesia House, and Mr. J. A. Kinsey, Under-Secretary.

KENYA: Major F. W. Cavendish-Bemick, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: Mr. H. Paterson, Director of Trade, Transport and Industry.

NYASALAND: Mr. S. S. Murray, Commissioner in London. Also attending is Mrs. J. E. L. Lofven, development liaison officer for the East and Central African region.

In a leading article *The Times* comments—

"Schemes for enforcing price stability by agreement among Governments have been discussed under the auspices of the International Materials Conference at Washington, and the chief producing and consuming countries of the Commonwealth are fully represented in these discussions. So far, however, such schemes have not won the support of the raw material producers."

"The work which the conference is expected to do in co-ordinating Commonwealth policies on the production and consumption of raw materials may well have other positive value. The various national representatives on the International Materials Conference are now well acquainted with each other's problems and difficulties, but there has been little liaison between the Governments so far."

"The discussion of these topics among at least ten Commonwealth Ministers can do nothing but good. The crux of the task before them is to increase Commonwealth supplies by economic means and suitable incentives. Detailed plans for expanding the production of particular materials are apparently considered to be outside the scope of the conference, but it will be surprising if the Ministers are able to consider their discussions of general policy without any reference to its detailed applications."

"Many of the difficulties in the way of increasing production in the Dominions or Colonies are already well understood in this country, but direct material discussion of them could hardly fail to bring more light."

Election on October 25

Close Fights for Several Candidates

THE PRIME MINISTER announced last week that a general election would be held in Britain on Thursday, October 25.

As in 1950, biographies of all candidates connected with East and Central African affairs will be published later in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, together with relevant excerpts from party manifestos.

The majorities of the present Socialist Ministers in charge of Colonial and Commonwealth Departments are as follows, with the names of their opponents:

Mr. James Griffiths (Colonial Secretary (Ipswich, maj. 51,625), Rev. D. E. Morgan (Welsh Nationalist), Mr. A. Thomas (Communist).

Mr. F. Gordon Walker (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Smeethwick, maj. 113,977), Mr. A. N. Giles (Cons.).

Mr. L. Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies (West Bromwich, maj. 14,867), Mr. G. D. Johnstone (Cons.).

Mr. [Name] Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Dundee, maj. 24,947), Miss J. S. Murray (Cons. and National Liberal).

The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is Lord Holden.

Among those with East or Central African connexions who may expect a close fight are the following:

CONSERVATIVE

Mr. Cr. J. Alport (Colchester, maj. 931) is a member of the Joint East and Central African Board and a frequent speaker on Colonial topics.

Mr. Jethro Amery (Preston, maj. 938) is the son of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery and has just returned from his visit with the Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa.

Mr. G. E. Craddock (Spelthorpe, Middlesex, maj. 31) is a former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and a past president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Walter Fletcher (Bury and Radcliffe, maj. 780) has always been keenly interested in radio affairs and was in business in East Africa for some time after World War I. Is chairman and managing director of a large firm of rubber merchants.

Mr. H. L. D. Hopkinson (Taunton, maj. 1,372) is a regular speaker on Sudan matters. He served in the diplomatic service from 1924, and was Deputy High Commissioner in Italy in 1944.

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn (Carlton, Nottingham, maj. 399) is a lecturer in history and author of several works on Imperial questions.

LABOUR

Mr. Geoffrey Bang, K.C. (Hornchurch, maj. 1,767) spoke frequently in the last Parliament on Commonwealth topics, particularly on the Tseledi Khama banishment.

Mr. A. G. Bostoney (Rochester and Chatham, maj. 477) was Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, 1946-47, and visited Southern Rhodesia in this capacity. Now Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Mr. Alden M. Crawley (Buckingham, maj. 1,654) was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary, 1945-47. During the war was acting commander of No. 73 (F)

Squadron, R.A.F. Now Under-Secretary of State for Air. Mr. T. Dribben (Maldon, maj. 1,724) is chairman of the Labour Party Commonwealth Group. He was the first William Hickey columnist of the *Daily Express*.

Mr. John E. Haire (Wycombe, maj. 476) was Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1946-47. Air Liaison Officer, Admiralty, 1944-45.

Mr. E. Kinghorn (Farnouth, maj. 1,162) is Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and was a squadron leader (intelligence officer) in the R.A.F. in the recent war.

Mr. G. McAllister (Rutherford, maj. 695) is a public relations consultant and author who accompanied a Parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1948.

Mr. Hervey Rhodes (Ashton-under-Lyne, maj. 924), Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, went to East Africa, the Sudan, and the Rhodesias three years ago with a Parliamentary delegation. Formerly managing director of a firm doing experimental work in lighting and acoustics.

The following candidates who were unsuccessful in the 1950 election are standing again:

CONSERVATIVE

Mr. W. W. Astor (Wycombe, Lab. maj. 476) showed an interest in Colonial affairs while sitting as Conservative member for Fulham East from 1935-45.

Mr. J. Wentworth Day (Hornchurch, Lab. maj. 1,767) is a former editor of *Field*, and visited the Sudan some years ago.

Mr. A. Grant-Ferris (Walsworth Central, Lab. maj. 3,049) was a member of a Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa in 1945. M.P. for St. Pancras North, 1937-45.

LABOUR

Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones (Romford, Cons. maj. 1,269) was Colonial Secretary from 1946 to 1950, losing his seat at Shipley, Yorkshire, by only 81 votes.

Miss Malorie Nicholson (Widow, Cons. maj. 2,121) is secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

Mr. A. M. Skelton (Lewisham West, Cons. maj. 2,195) held this seat from 1945-50, and regularly participated in Colonial debates.

Mr. T. C. Skelington-Lodge (York, Cons. maj. 77), and other prominent Socialist speaker on Colonial topics, lost his Bedford seat last year to Captain C. Soames, a son-in-law of Mr. Churchill.

LIBERAL

Lady Ruth Abraham (Orpington, Cons. maj. 10,289) is the wife of Sir Sidney Abraham, Attorney-General in Zanzibar, 1922-25, and in Uganda, 1925-28, and Chief Justice of Uganda, 1933-34, and of Tanganyika Territory, 1934-36.

Mr. W. H. Jones (Barnet, Cons. maj. 10,534) is a well-known shipper to East African and other markets.

Among the M.P.s who will not be standing for re-election are:

Earl Walsingham (Cons.), "Father of the House," who has represented Horsham for 46 years and has always been keenly interested in Imperial affairs, owning property in Northern Rhodesia; Max Somerset de Caule (Cons., Paddington South), vice-chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee in the House; Brigadier R. A. F. Thors (Cons., Berwick-on-Tweed), whose Regular Army career has included service in East and Central Africa; he was Brigadier commanding 31st Brigade, Ethiopian Frontier, 1943-45; Colonel M. J. Wootton (Cons., Poole), Governor of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province from 1921-24, and Wing Commander Geoffrey Cooper (Lab., Middlesbrough West), a business adviser, who frequently participated in Colonial debates.

Mr. Harold Bony, who is standing as Conservative candidate for Dudley and Stourbridge, is a director of Bony Brothers, Ltd., London, and served during the recent war in East Africa. He founded the Bony-Bony Arts Club, and was engaged in business in Southern Rhodesia in 1937-8. At the last election the Conservative candidate was Major Bob Plunket, who spent some time recently in Southern Rhodesia. The seat is held with a majority of 13,031 by Mr. George Wynn (Labour), who served in the Army for 23 years, part of the time in the Sudan, attaining the rank of colonel.

The present state of the parties is: Labour, 313; Conservative and supporters, 295; Liberal, 9; Independent, 1; Irish Nationalist, 2; Speaker, 1. Thus, since the two Conservative and Labour were awaiting by-elections at the time of the Prime Minister's announcement.

Voting at the last general election (February 23, 1950) was: Labour, 13,331,822; Conservative and supporters, 12,476,826; Liberal, 2,618,882; Communist, 913,151; Others, 205,739.

UPPER NILE DIOCESE

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Rev. Rev. F. H. GIBBS, M.A.

SERVICES

8.45

P.M.

Rev. Rev. J. J. WILKS, C.B.E., D.D.

THANKSGIVING MEETING

7.30

P.M.

Rev. Rev. A. L. HITCHCOCK (1st U.S. Bishop)

Dr. KATHLEEN WARREN (Nurse)

Rev. S. CALVERT (Organ)

Choir

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

A Thanksgiving collection will be taken at the meeting.

University College of Khartoum - Landmark in Sudan Education

On the occasion of the creation of the University College of Khartoum, the principal, Mr. L. C. Wilcher, said that though to the man in the street there was no apparent change, it would be a landmark in the history of education in the Sudan. It meant that the Gordon Memorial College and the Kitchener School of Medicine had been brought together in a single corporate institution, and established the college from the legal point of view, as a statutory public corporation with all the rights and responsibilities of a person in law.

Supreme control was vested in a council constituted in such a way as to make it a widely representative body comprising, in addition to members associated in a teaching capacity with the college itself, persons of standing in outside walks of life. Internally the general regulation of the purely educational affairs of the college were entrusted to an academic board composed of members of the academic staff, assisted by boards.

The basic theme of the new construction was academic independence shuffed from first to last by the belief that it was essential to protect university teaching and research as fully as possible against administrative and political pressure. Though dependent on Government for funds, there could no longer be any suspicion that it was a Government department in disguise.

For teaching plans had been made for future expansion including the expenditure of £E350,000 during the next five years on buildings alone. The University of Khartoum might well become a reality before many years were out.

A limited number of scholarships open to students not under 16 years of age who have attended the Kenya High School for, not less than two years are available for courses at approved universities, colleges, or training institutions outside the Colony. Entries must reach the principal, Kenya High School, Box 805, Nairobi, not later than October 15.

N. Rhodesian Reply to Dr. Banda Policy of Partnership Not a Trick

The *Central African Post* has reproduced in its entirety the letter from Dr. H. K. Banda, published in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* of August 23, and commented *inter alia*.

In any controversy one must presume the good faith of one's opponent and one must not indulge in vituperation, which generally does not do one's argument any good.

To speak of those who agree with the editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* as sycophants is abusive. The editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* is not an interested party in federation as the term is generally understood. He will make no personal gain from it. He may achieve a certain satisfaction in seeing a policy he has long advocated being adopted, but that is all. His interest in federation is exactly the same kind of interest that Dr. Banda or any of the Fabians have.

Enlightened European Opinion

In denying that European settlers want to extend the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the editor is simply expressing the opinions of many enlightened Europeans in the three countries.

Dr. Banda forgets that in 1916 and again in 1923 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia could have had amalgamation had they wanted it. In fact, they rejected it.

Sir Godfrey Huggins's policy towards Africans has changed. He is willing to try the policy of partnership, not as a trick to gain federation, but as a means of achieving the co-operation this country requires. There is not a politician in the world who has not changed his views during his career.

Why should Africans who believe in federation be labelled spineless and self-seeking? With such an overwhelming African opposition to federation, one might say that the Africans who favour federation are showing a little more spine than the majority of their fellows.

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PERSONALIA

MR. S. S. FOLKES will return to Uganda by sea in November.

MR. C. J. DAMAL has been appointed to the board of Rail Brothers Ltd.

LADY MABEL STRAKOSCH, widow of Sir Henry Strakosch, M.P., £75,661.

MR. GENERAL A. M. CAMERON takes over East Africa Command as G.O.C. on October 6.

MR. J. H. HERBERT has been appointed warden of the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika.

CAPTAIN J. G. WORKER, officer in charge of the settlement scheme in this country on leave, is returning to his country on leave.

MR. RICHARD NARSHAWA ABGIE, of Barakat, Sudan, and Miss D. M. RICHARDS have announced their engagement.

BISHOP J. H. WATSON, of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika, an Australian by birth, is about to return to his home country on leave.

COLONEL ASHA has taken over the first five Fairy Fleet fighter planes for the Ethiopian Air Force, of which he is senior pilot.

MR. MICHAEL MOSES has left Uganda by air for a visit to the United Kingdom and Iraq. He expects to return in three or four months.

MR. WILLIAM B. CONNETT, JR., who follows MR. DEANE HINSON as American Consul in Mombasa, was a political officer in Venezuela.

MR. S. M. H. TILBROOK, who has arrived in this country by air from Uganda on private affairs, expects to return at the end of next month.

COLONEL A. TOZER, who has retired from the chairmanship of the board of Tozer, Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings) Limited, is taking up permanent residence in Kenya.

Acting appointments in the *Kenya Gazette* include those of MR. R. A. HAMMOND, as Director of Veterinary Services and DR. E. A. TRIM as Director of Medical Services.

MISS I. M. POWELL, who has taken over the management of the Mombasa branch of Messrs J. G. Aronson Ltd., is the only recognized coffee-taster in East Africa.

BRIGADIER A. G. RUSSELL, the new Defence Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, vice Major-General BALENTINE, served in the Indian Army until his retirement in 1947.

MR. A. M. ERKINE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Derek O. Erkine, of Nairobi, and Miss J. E. FENWICK, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fenwick, of Kiambu, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

DR. V. D. RHEMALLT JONES, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and adviser on Native Affairs to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has been visiting the Gold Coast.

MR. R. W. A. E. BERTON, Minister for Trade and Industrial Development of Southern Rhodesia, represented the Colony at the meeting of Commonwealth Ministers concerned with supply and production, which opened in London last Monday.

MR. ROBERT FORTNER, Resident Commissioner of North Borneo, who has been appointed to the post of Resident in Tanganyika, is likely to pay a visit to the Gold Coast in connection with the Police Guards. He has also held police appointments in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has signed the charter officially establishing the Technical College in Nairobi, which THE KING has consented to being named the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

MR. W. H. GUNSON has been elected chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, of which MR. J. F. HENN is vice-chairman. MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR is chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board with MR. R. S. WOOD as vice-chairman.

MR. L. H. GANN, the new historian of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, has appealed for letters and diaries relating to events in Northern Rhodesia before 1914. Persons willing to lend such documents should communicate with him at the Central African Archives, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. R. F. SLATER, sanitary superintendent of the Medical Department of the Gold Coast, has visited the Sudan in order to study the methods of teaching in the school of hygiene and the organization and administration of the Graphic Museum, with a view to establishing a comparable institution in the Gold Coast.

MR. R. C. MAYALE, who is retiring from the post of Sudan Agent in London, will take over the duties of Public Relations Consultant (part time) from MR. E. N. CORBYN on October 1. The new Sudan Agent in London will be MR. G. G. DAVIES, the Deputy Agent, who will be succeeded in that office by MR. G. D. LAMPDEN.

SIR WILLIAM HIBBETSON has been appointed chairman of a board established by the Government of Kenya to assume the general direction of the maize and sorghum control. Other members are the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, and Messrs S. MACKAY, W. A. C. BOBBER, C. D. HILL, W. PABLEY, DOW SMALL, and J. L. RIDDOCH.

MISS JOYCE FREUND and MISS ANSEKE ROUSSOUW, two South African schoolteachers now at the Afrikaans school at Thomson's Falls, Kenya, have climbed to the summit of Kilimanjaro. They are believed to be the first women from the Union to do so. They were accompanied by the REV. J. H. LOUK, Mr. HOFFMEYER REITEN, a Thomson's Falls farmer, and an official guide.

Delegates to the Commonwealth Air Conference, which opened at the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, included LIEUT. COLONEL M. C. H. BARBER, Director of Civil Aviation and MAJOR G. D. COX, Deputy Director of Southern Rhodesia, SQUADRON LEADER W. G. KIDDIE, airport manager, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; MR. H. M. JOHNSTON, Director of Civil Aviation, Nyasaland, and COMMANDER S. W. D. COLES, Director of Civil Aviation, Nairobi. The conference will close on October 1.

CAPTAIN A. H. A. ALBAN, consul for the Sudan in Gore, Ethiopia, and MR. C. A. E. LEA, Director of Establishments, have retired from the Sudan Service. Captain Alban first went to the country in 1921, with the Egyptian Army, from which he was seconded to the Sudan Government. He took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Nuer tribe. With his retirement the consulate at Gore has been closed. Mr. Lea, who has 25 years' service in the Sudan, commanded "Meadow Force" in the attack on Eritrea during the recent war.

Colonial Service

AMONG RECENT PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service are the following:—

MESSRS J. P. I. FRODIP, Commissioner of Police, Sierra Leone, to be Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia; H. GILLMAN, senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland; A. W. (KENT) WELL, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, to be Director; W. MACMILLAN, administrative officer, Tanganyika, to be administrator, Grenada; E. ROOBYN, Deputy Director of Audit, Kenya, to be Financial Auditor, North Borneo; C. W. S. SUDN, Director of Audit, Uganda, to be Director of Audit, Malaya; and D. THOMSON, senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika, to be Chief Soil Conservation Officer.

Obituary

MR. HUGHED. MORTON PALMER, who has died in Salisbury after a long illness, was until 1948 manager of the Salisbury branch of the Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Society. Born in Bloemfontein, he was appointed postmaster of the East African Railway Administration in the following year when in Kenya. He soon returned, however. He served with the Republican forces in the South African War and as a captain in the 12th South African Infantry Brigade in East Africa in the 1914-18 war.

MR. STANLEY SOMERVILLE, who has died in Bulawayo, was to have been a candidate in the recent municipal elections. He served with the K.A.R. in East Africa, and was chairman of the Bulawayo Light Plane Club.

MR. JAMES EDDY, for 25 years hon. secretary of the "Cricket Sports" Club in Kenya, who has died during a tennis match, was manager in that town of Associated Sports Ltd. He leaves a wife and two sons.

MRS. FRED A. POSSELT, well known in the Enkeldoort district of Southern Rhodesia, and widow of the late J. W. Posselt, a former Native commissioner, has died at the age of 69.

MR. JOHN SPURAT HARRIS, a former Nyamandhlovu commissioner for the Nyamandhlovu district of Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Cape Province. He joined the B.S.A.P. in 1905.

MRS. SARA BLAIR, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had lived there for 40 years. She was the wife of a former manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in that city.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. CECIL PICKFORD HILGINSO, C.M.G., D.S.O., late The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, has died in M'Sbenedi, Southern Rhodesia.

DR. NICHOLAS MITZUKIS, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 31, was a son of a former president of the Heheme Society of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. FREDERICK ANNESLEY WALLACE, who has died in Bulawayo, was postmaster in that city. He joined the public service 43 years ago.

MAJOR JOHN HYDE THOMSON, M.C., Durham Light Infantry (attached to the King's African Rifles), has died suddenly in Jinja, Uganda.

MRS. GWENDOLINE FELIXA EVANS, wife of Mr. A. S. Evans, who went to Kenya some 25 years ago, has died in Kampi-ya-Moto.

LILIAS LADY RENNELL, widow of the first Lord Rennell of Rodd, has died in London after a short illness.

MR. JOHN STERRY has died in Thika, Kenya, at the age of 81.

Students' Club

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CLUB with a quota of 100 men and 50 women and facilities for a non-resident membership of 2,000, is to be built in London at a cost of about £750,000, of which the British Government will contribute 40%. Contributions have been invited from all Commonwealth and Colonial Governments. When the scheme is completed, London University will assume financial responsibility. Sir Otto Niemeyer is chairman of the committee, which has noted that London, although it has one of the largest cosmopolitan communities in the world, has no international student centre comparable with those of Paris and New York. There are 4,000 registered students at London University alone, many of whom will later become leaders in their own countries. It is intended that 25% to 30% of the students resident in the club shall be from the United Kingdom in order that those from overseas may be in touch with the life of this country.

Letter to the Editor

British-East African Pioneers

The First Industrial Mission

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, In answer to Mr. H. R. Tate's interesting letter in your issue of August 16, Dr. R. H. Moffat was the doctor appointed for the East Africa Scottish Mission in 1891; he then joined the Chartered Company and went to Uganda, where he eventually became P.M.O. He died about two years ago.

Sir William Mackinnon and his directors of the I.B.E.A. Chartered Company were not content merely to bring the benefits of trade to East Africa. Their motto was "Light and Liberty." They organized an industrial mission—the E.A.S.M., mentioned above—with a view to teaching the Africans and bringing to them the light of Christian faith.

On September 19, 1891, just 60 years ago, in the leadership of the Rev. Dr. James Stewart, they went there set out from Mombasa a party of 25 Europeans and 273 porters. Their destination, Dageotti in the Kikuyu country. The party consisted of Dr. Stewart as temporary leader, Dr. J. G. Brown, the Revs. Thomas Watson, superintendent of the other missionaries, one an engineer, another a doctor and the third a storekeeper. With them, as a "Governor" of Uganda, was Mr. George Wilson, who later became the Governor of Uganda. They reached Dageotti on October 16, and owing to the unsettled weather in the Kikuyu country, were forced to settle down there.

None for seven years missionary work was carried on among the Kamba and a few Masai. And the pioneering difficulties of missionary work, with much sickness, resignations, and deaths, these early missionaries worked under great hardships. One of them, Dr. Charters, successor to Dr. Moffat, went for a few days shooting with a friend, Colquhoun; they were never heard of again, and no traces were ever found of them.

In 1898 Mr. Watson transferred the mission to Dageotti, and missionary work for the first time was begun among the Kikuyu people. In 1900 the mission was transferred to the Church of Scotland, and after Mr. Watson's death that year Dr. Clement Ruffelle Scott, from Banteke, Nyasa, became its leader. Three years ago the Kikuyu Scottish Mission celebrated its jubilee in the "Church of the Forth" at Kikuyu.

There are now four mission stations, and each station embraces church, school, and hospital work, with their innumerable avenues of Christian service.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh

JOHN W. ARTHUR

Points from Letters

Nyasaland's Climate

"It was a shock to find reference to Nyasaland's 'uncongenial climate' in an article which you have quoted from the *Daily Telegraph*. I recognize that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was not responsible in any way for the blunder, but perhaps you will allow one who has long known and loved Nyasaland to point out that in many parts the climate is delightful, and that there can be very few Europeans indeed in Nyasaland who consider themselves to work in uncongenial conditions. Having travelled all over East and Central Africa, I disagree most emphatically with Mr. Brown's judgment in this matter."

One of Rhodesia's first essentials will always be research.—Mr. Edward Harben, vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

Monetary and the Commonwealth

Co-Ordinated Policy

IN AN ARTICLE in *The Times*, Mr. DAVID ECCLES, Conservative M.P. for Chippenham, writes, *inter alia*—

"The Treasury should pursue a monetary policy calculated to reinforce reductions in the Budget and to give the world confidence that sterling will keep its purchasing power. The United Kingdom alone cannot take this action. We owe too much to creditors overseas. The pound can only be freed quickly and with a reasonable prospect of holding its value if the management of sterling, and therefore the responsibility for maintaining its value, is put into the hands of a Commonwealth institution.

The Governments concerned should be invited to set up this institution without delay so that sterling can be freed from their combined gold reserves, and more importantly a co-ordinated monetary policy and by industrial, commercial, and agricultural resources whole area.

It may be that the pound cannot be freed even on a Commonwealth basis without further help from the United States (e.g. raising the dollar price of gold) but it would be unreasonable to ask for this help if it were to dismantle exchange controls. These controls are the worst of all restrictions and the greatest barrier to competitive expansion.

The body, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, served by a secretariat drawn from the Civil Service and invited to reach agreement on proposals for sharing out sterling in the national income, Mr. Eccles adds—

It will be very difficult to reach this agreement if it were to be based on the Commonwealth operation to keep the pound free. But most Commonwealth Governments fear the modern plague, and should see the wisdom of accepting the responsibility of preserving the purchasing power of the pound."

Mr. Amery's Comments

In a letter to the same journal, the Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY comments:—

Mr. Eccles points the way to the remedy of entrusting the control of the general policy of the sterling area to some Commonwealth institution on which the views and interests of all the parties in the system are adequately represented.

Even the best managed monetary system can hold its own only as the financial expression of a large, expanding, and, above all, substantially balanced productive economy. It was the volume of balanced complementary trade within the sterling area which enabled it to hold its own so successfully in 1931. The Ottawa agreements of 1932, by further encouraging that self-liquidating, balanced trade, led to the outstanding recovery of the whole sterling area in the next few years.

"All this was achieved without recourse to any restrictive exchange controls. To free the pound, it is essential, not only that its management should be on a Commonwealth basis, but that sterling should be based on a co-ordinated policy for the expansion of the industrial, agricultural, and financial resources of the whole Commonwealth.

"Only an Empire framework can sustain a policy of expansion in this country. The most obvious and most flexible method of carrying out such a policy is the method that involves the least interference with individual enterprise and the least possibility of misunderstanding between the Governments and peoples, a task of guiding the flow of trade in the desired direction, by preferential tariff discrimination.

"The economic conditions and the field of opportunity for a policy of expansion can, however, be secured only if we can free ourselves from the restrictions upon our right to maintain and develop inter-Commonwealth preferences which it is sought to impose on us by the Geneva General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

"The President of the Board of Trade has clearly indicated in a speech [see below] the misgivings, from the point of view of our vital Commonwealth trade, which he regards that agreement and his conviction that its operation will have to be very carefully reviewed before he can ratify it.

"It should be an essential part of a Conservative economic

programme to make it clear that, so far as we are concerned, the only possible conclusion of such a review must be the denunciation of all those clauses of the Geneva Agreement which in any way limit our right to base our policy of expansion upon the field of opportunity afforded by a policy of Commonwealth economic co-operation."

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, President of the Board of Trade, said (in the speech to which Mr. Amery refers) at last week's meeting in Geneva of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs:

"So far the British Government, like other Governments, has not felt able to commit itself finally to the General Agreement, and we shall need to consider how far its present provisions, with the undoubtedly restrictions which they impose on us in such matters—for example, Commonwealth preferences—and with their satisfactory bearing on the relations between the contracting parties and the International Monetary Fund, are counterbalanced by tangible advantages in the promotion of trade. In these the United Kingdom must have its proper share."

Sir Hartley added that, whatever the merits or demerits of G.A.T.T. in its present form, the basic idea of a code of good and friendly international behaviour in trade policy was a commendable one.

A Question of Responsibility

Further comment on Mr. Eccles's proposals was made on Monday in a letter from LORD BRAND, who wrote, *inter alia*—

"To whom will the Commonwealth institution be responsible? To several Governments, all perhaps pursuing different fiscal, financial, and economic policies, certainly with separate budgets, separate taxing systems, one country perhaps inflating, another deflating? How is the central institution, to ensure the same monetary policy in all of them? Moreover, all other sterling countries, to use their balance of payments surpluses to meet our deficits, and if we have surpluses are we to do the same?"

"The value of a country's currency depends on the main of the internal policy pursued by its Government. How is the Commonwealth institution to determine these policies, control over which will be jealously guarded by each Government? If there is to be a common currency of the United Kingdom, sterling is to be controlled not by the British Government but by a Commonwealth institution, must there not necessarily be one common or federal Government to ensure a single monetary, fiscal, and economic policy?"

"To have one common currency, two countries must merge, which they can do either by unification or federation. If there is to be a sterling currency backed by all the resources of the Commonwealth, as the United States dollar is backed by all the resources of the 48 States, it follows that there must be a Commonwealth Government able, for example, to tax these resources in the common interest and to ensure common monetary and fiscal policies through a common Treasury. If this were practicable, it might indeed be in the interests of all parties."

"The question for the Commonwealth is still, as it has been for so long, 'Is such a federation practicable?' The idea has hitherto always been rejected and I do not think it practicable now. It is, therefore, to ourselves and our own efforts (backed both by the advantages and obligations arising from the existence of the sterling area and, I should add, the European Payments Union) that we must look to restore the strength of our own currency."

Art for Africans

MRS. K. M. TROWELL, who as headmistress of the School of Art at Makerere College in Uganda has done so much to encourage young Africans to draw and paint, has prepared two most useful little books on design and on the materials required for the teaching of art in African schools. Clearly written and well illustrated, they are eminently practical. She describes how everything needed can be improvised: paint brushes can be made from an animal hair and a quill; colours from earth, charcoal, and plants; printing blocks from spots; and medium from egg yolks. The writer emphasizes that in design Africans have an art rooted in their own traditions. Longmans Green and Co., Ltd. are the publishers, and the price is 1s. 9d. each.

Rhodesia's Five Notable Years

The 1951 scope of Southern Rhodesia's notable years since the war is outlined in a statistical bulletin in the latest issue of the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*.

The European population increased from 83,500 in 1946 to 124,000 last year (it is now approximately 136,000) and during the same period the annual total of births rose from 1,974 to 3,395.

Net national income increased as follows: 1946, £47.9m.; 1947, £56.4m.; 1948, £68.9m.; 1949, £76.8m.; 1950, £89.1m. African incomes rose from £16.3m. to £24.6m. in the five years.

The net balance of interest, dividends, and profits remitted abroad from the Colony increased from £1.8m. to £3m. Since national income by itself does not give a true picture of the total resources available for the Colony's consumption and investment, figures of net transfer receipts from abroad, capital borrowed, etc., must be added. When these are taken into account, the final figures of total resources are: 1946, £50.9m.; 1947, £59.7m.; 1948, £72.8m.

The share of such resources was as follows: Consumption, 1946, £27.7m.; 1950 (est.), £34.9m. Whereas only 12% of all available resources were being invested in new factories, roads, houses, shops, power stations, etc., in 1946, this proportion had grown to 31% last year.

The value of mineral production advanced thus: gold, £4.6m. to £6.3m.; asbestos, £1.6m. to £4.6m.; coal (sales), £653,000 to £1,1m.; chrome, £329,000 to £1.2m. The actual quantity of gold produced declined from 545,000 to 511,000 fine oz. When corrected for the changes in prices, the total volume of mineral output, (1938=100) is: 1946, 77; 1950, 85. Excluding gold, the figures become: 1946, 105; 1950, 139.

The monthly average number of miners engaged in the Colony was as follows: 1946, 2,429 Europeans and 70,648 Natives; 1950, 2,396 Europeans and 59,548 Natives. The relative stability among Europeans masks definite changes in the different branches of mining. Thus employment in gold mines fell from 1,700 to 1,426 over the five years, whereas in asbestos there was an increase from 340 to 524, in coal from 179 to 208, and in chrome from 140 to 162.

Among Native mineworkers, gold mining labour decreased from 46,929 to 32,382, whereas asbestos employment rose from 3,911 to 12,204, coal from 5,189 to 6,208, and chrome from 4,315 to 5,421.

The gross value of the Colony's agricultural output rose from £7.7m. in 1935-36 to £18.6m. in 1948-49. The sharpest increase was in tobacco (£4.2m. to £10.3m.). After eliminating the effect of price changes, some indices of volume changes are as follows: (1938-39=100): dairy produce, 136 (1945-46) to 145 (1948-49); eggs, 140 to 210; maize, 107 to 134; tobacco, 196 to 294; wheat, 116 to 50; cotton, 166 to 145.

East African Trade in 1950

KENYA'S NET IMPORTS in 1950 were valued at £34,077,864, re-exports at £3,554,797, and domestic exports at £17,182,209. The corresponding figures for Uganda were £15,402,126, £216,193, and £28,669,157, and for Tanganyika £23,999,684, £1,286,135, and £23,768,457.

The United Kingdom exported goods to the value of £19,695,158 to Kenya, £8,182,558 to Uganda, and £13,404,947 to Tanganyika, and received merchandise worth £6,056,845 from Kenya, £8,199,276 from Uganda, and £9,973,997 from Tanganyika. The Commonwealth totals were respectively £10,437,649, £21,854,040, and £15,431,671.

Kenya's exports to the United States were valued at £2,267,109, to Germany at £1,740,239, to South Africa at £897,863, to India at £882,760, and to the Netherlands at £768,104.

Uganda sent to the same countries respectively £2,641,571, £670,975, £1,355,701, £10,580,239 and £403,382, and Tanganyika £2,208,256, £1,530,543, £1,262,070, £1,493,606, and £910,525. The Territory also supplied goods to Australia to the value of £1,121,212.



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American Shipping Problems Anxieties of Export Merchants

It was reported that the Steamship Conference Lines had failed to charter a special vessel in August to take advantage of the improved conditions in the port of Mombasa was expressed by numerous speakers at a recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. B. E. Petitjeire, the chairman, reported that congestion in respect of general cargo was expected to have disappeared at the port by the beginning of September, and that conditions at Dar es Salaam were also satisfactory.

Shipments from the U.K. to Mombasa in June and July had totalled 13,955 and 21,887 tons respectively, and to Dar es Salaam 4,740 and 7,200 tons. On August 20 general cargo registrations awaiting dispatch were 66,890 tons for Mombasa and 13,400 for Dar es Salaam.

Special Loaders Suggested

In order to expedite shipments, it was suggested that the lines should arrange special loaders for Mombasa only or Dar es Salaam only, in accordance with requirements and conditions, and that such vessels should carry general cargo as well as cement and vehicles.

The chairman pointed out that chartering in the open market would cost the lines much more than the use of their own vessels, and that vessels above the normal might therefore be asked. While some members were emphatic that there ought to be no surcharge, others held that for urgently required cargo the importers would readily pay higher transport charges.

Orders placed for East Africa in March and still not shipped, said one member, had been cancelled on account of the delay, and others feared that there would be many such cases as prices tended to fall.

Why, it was asked, should we make about four and a half months to Liverpool and London compared with three months to Liverpool and only one month in Glasgow?

The Section recorded its deep appreciation of the services rendered to Anglo-East African trade by Mr. Roger E. Norton, while East African Commissioner in London.

Migration Statistics

IN THE FIRST QUARTER of this year 6,943 Europeans and 5,523 Asians entered Kenya, compared with 6,069 and 5,984 respectively in the same period of 1950. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika were 1,920, 1,726, 1,820 and 1,691. Total emigrations from Kenya were 5,892, 4,084, 2,557, and 3,720. During the same period 2,083 (1,011) European and 5,531 (2,203) Asian visitors and passengers in transit arrived in Kenya and 528 (439) European and 666 (26) Asian in Tanganyika. There were 655 (1,260) European and 908 (1,431) Asian new permanent immigrants into Kenya and 843 (892) European and 561 (740) Asian into Tanganyika. Permanent emigrants from Kenya numbered 327 (166) Europeans and 63 (63) Asians during the quarter.

East African Railways and Harbours Gross Revenue over £11m. for First Time

GROSS EARNINGS of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for last year at £11,035,869 were the highest yet recorded, and compared with £10,712,176 in the previous year. Working expenditure including £938,489 contributed to the renewals funds, reached a total of £8,802,793, or £1,035,853 more than in 1949. Net earnings were £2,613,136, and after deducting £880,557 for interest and sinking fund, the surplus available for appropriation was £1,732,579 (£2,142,889).

The betterment funds received £1,190,900, reserves £1,866,200, and a special contribution of £469,610 is added to the renewals fund, leaving an unallocated balance of £242,210 against £269,548 brought in.

Acceleration of the rate of increase in traffic is shown by the following figures, which were 1,207m. in the year under review, against 1,047m. in 1949, and 900m. in 1948.

Total traffic through the port of Mombasa was only slightly higher at 2,548,164 tons, though there was a substantial increase in the types of cargo which place the greatest strain on port working. General import cargo rose by 6.34% although the value fell by 5.25%. General export cargoes increased by more than 5%. Transport capacity on the Kenya-Uganda section of the railway was increased by the commissioning of 24 Garratt locomotives and 236 new wagons.

Tanganyika Section

Traffic carried on the Tanganyika section, the Central and Tanga lines, was also a record at 795,000 (605,000) tons, and the average monthly ton-mile figure was 15m. Road services on the Southern Highlands continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the unreliability of new vehicles and their inability to give reasonable service over the severe road conditions. An expenditure of £500,000 has been authorized for the provision of new passenger and freight vehicles of more robust design. These are expected to arrive by the end of this year.

The turnover in railway fares rose from £6,890,921 in 1948 to £12,065,841 in the year under review.

Three serious accidents occurred, two in Tanganyika and one in Kenya, amounting altogether for 17 deaths. In all cases inquiry revealed a regrettable failure of the human element.

Of the only two serious cases of labour unrest, one was among port workers in Dar es Salaam, and the other a strike caused mainly by political agitation among all categories of African labour in Kenya.

The report of the administration's staff, with a few exceptions, the report comments, "remained on duty throughout, is worthy of remark particularly as their steadfastness and refusal to go on strike is believed to have had the most salutary effect on other Africans."

"English through pictures" is the title of a series of three small books by Mr. F. G. French on elementary reading and writing in English for Africans. Published by the University Press at 1s. each, they are well thought out and clearly printed.

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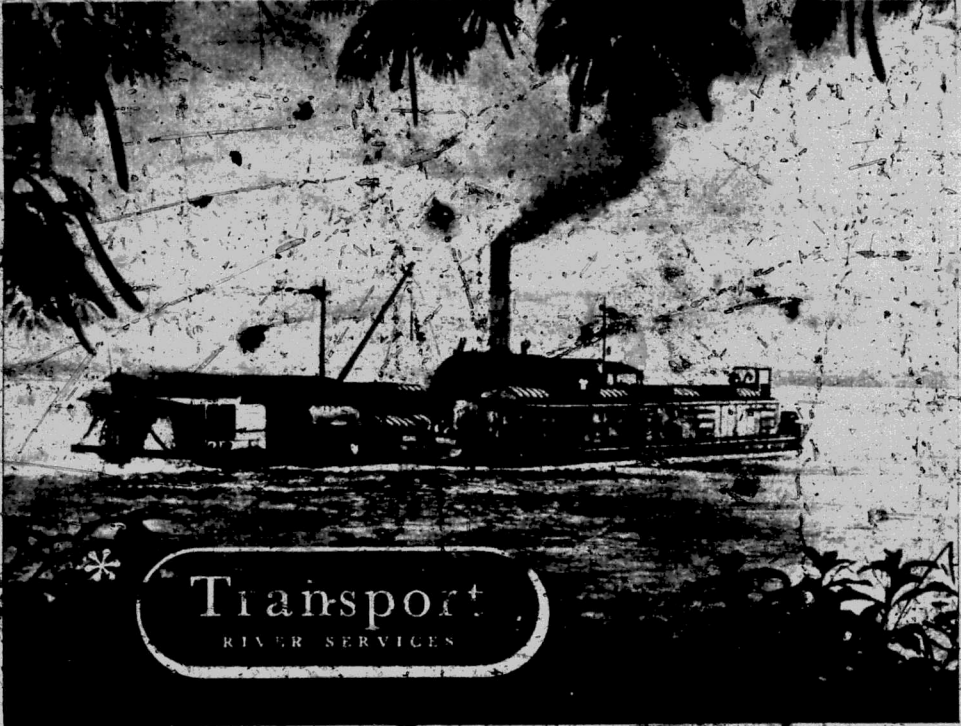
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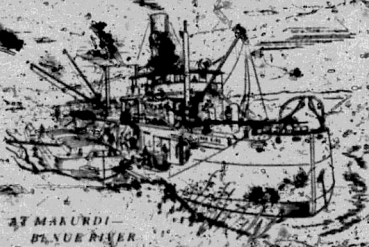
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Locust Reports and Forecast

THE MOVEMENT OF LOCUST SWARMS southwards across the main peninsula towards East Africa may begin towards the end of this month, according to the latest report of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

Breeding on a considerable scale may begin in the west of the Somaliland Protectorate, north-eastern and northern Ethiopia, and the Sudan, says the report. In late August a swarm was reported at Kanda, French Somaliland, while throughout the month a number of immature or mixed swarms, described as coming in from the sea, were reported in the coastal areas of the Somaliland Protectorate.

On August 30 a very large mixed swarm moving in from the west was reported north of Hafun. In the middle of the month control operations were being carried out against hoppers and seedlings at Bi Biuh and Madafino in the Somaliland Protectorate. Somalia and the East African territories were reported free.

Large Swarm in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia a small immature swarm was reported in the northern part of the central highlands in the first half of August; during the second half some small swarms were reported from the Anseba Valley, and a very large mature swarm, estimated to extend to more than 90 square miles, moved in a southerly direction, between Asmara and Senafe and crossed into Ethiopia, where some immature and mature swarms were present on the plateau to the west of the border of the Somaliland Protectorate and in southern Danakil. In the Ogaden baiting operations against hoppers were completed at Callata and Daghaba, and some swarms entered Awareh from the north.

In the Sudan, where swarms reported in July in Darfur appear to have spread eastwards in August, there were 19 swarms reported from Darfur, six from Kordofan, five from the Blue Nile, six from the Northern Nile, and seven from the Kasala Province. The swarms were mostly mature; baiting had not yet begun.



Victoria Falls Conference

(Report continued from page 71)

failure by the expedient of a nine months' adjournment, with the possibility that a different party will govern Rhodesia when the talks are resumed.

The five African delegates, who on paper represent 97% of Britain's Central African Empire, flatly refused to say that federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was desirable, even in principle.

In effect, the conference has done nothing more than narrow the field of discussion to a point which comes dangerously close to inciting Southern Rhodesia to abandon the project and concentrate on obtaining Dominion status as a separate State.

The *Daily Mail* representative wrote from Salisbury:

White men whose homes are here believe that the British Government has made an effort to sell federation to the Natives whose judgment would be strongly influenced by the district officers of the Colonial Service, to whom they normally look for guidance in such matters beyond their understanding.

Inconclusive Gathering

The *Manchester Guardian* has commented:—

The delegates were not sorry to have the excuse (of the British general election) for retreating from what might have developed into a deadlock hard to break, and a chance to think things over before they meet again.

This inconclusive gathering has not been a waste of time; it has made the case for, and the implications of, a Central African federation much more clearly and more widely understood than before. It has established the right of Africans to share in the discussion of constitutional changes likely to affect their future.

Some delegates may have believed that a change of government in Britain would make an important difference in British Colonial policy. We believe that they would not find it so, but after the election it will be clear in whose hands the responsibility will lie for the next few years, and one variable will be removed from the equation.

True Interests of Africans

Whilst the talks were in progress, *The Times* wrote:—

As things are, if the federation proposals are accepted as a basis for future policy it will be against the wishes of those who claim to speak for the African peoples in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It has to be asked, however, where the future interest of the Africans really lies. The argument of those who oppose closer association on behalf of the Africans is not that they will rest content with their present status; it is rather that in any new arrangement, whether for the separate territories or for a federation, the Africans are entitled to equality in self-rule.

The argument is wholly unrealistic. It ignores, too, the fact that in the Rhodesian events will not stand still; the sands may be slipping out, as the Afrikaner view—and Afrikaners spread them—the Union into the Rhodesias. If the new federal project is indefinitely postponed it is likely that the South African solution, which would deprive the Africans of any share at all in the partnership, will take hold.

It is an indispensable condition of any proposals, whether for constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland or for the larger federation, that African interests should be fully protected; that the way should be made unambiguously open for Africans to show their fitness to take their appropriate place in government; and that they should be afforded the educational and economic opportunities needed to prove their fitness.

If this condition cannot be assured the British Ministers cannot support federation. If it can be secured, and fairly applied, so that the African will have the chance to rise to what heights he can in the new community, they may well feel that some notion of the federal solution is the only way, in the interests of all, out of present difficulties and prospective dangers.

Whatever the decision, much patient work is clearly needed to win the max of Africans fairly of the truth of the matter. To impose a new dispensation entirely against their demands, however immediately or ignorantly expressed, could have calamitous effects all over Africa.

After the second day's meetings Mr. Griffin was presented with a decorated sash to celebrate his 65th birthday.

The Rev. Michael Scott has been staying at the hotel where the conference has taken place.

[Editorial comment will appear in next week's issue.]

The Most Amazing Network of Information

In these words the Rt. Hon. A. C. Beach Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1945-50, has paid tribute to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—the journal which is regularly read by almost all leaders of thought and action in and connected with the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Women's League hospital appeal fund has passed the £50,000 mark.

A business and professional men's club is to be built in Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia.

The United Kenya Club is to spend £6,000 on a club house near the new Scottish Church in Nairobi.

A new beer-hall for middle-class Africans has been opened in Bulawayo. It has a grill and cafeteria service.

Civil servants in Uganda have been instructed to refuse Christmas gifts from any persons other than friends.

A Native night watchman employed by a European in Lamuria, Kenya, has been murdered and his body mutilated.

Last year in the Somaliland Protectorate is said to have been the best for rainfall and the worst for malaria in living memory.

The Democratic Party, recently formed by Africans in Southern Rhodesia, claims that it will set up branches throughout the Colony.

An ordinance for the registration of dogs has been introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council at the instigation of the N.S.P.

The annual report of the Uganda Tsetse Control Department for 1950 has been published by the Government Printer, Entebbe.

The South African motorists who have been touring this country left for home in the WINCHESTER CASTLE last week. The tour resulted in a net profit of £17,500.

Increase in Air Traffic

Central African Airways carried 23,797 passengers in the first half of this year, an increase of over 7,000 compared with the same period of 1950. More than 5,600 passengers were carried in June.

Accounts of the work carried out by the nine sections of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization are contained in the annual report for 1950. The prices are not stated.

Mr. K. K. E. Dobbs, a district officer in Tanganyika, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour on retrial for theft of two elephant tusks at Iringa. He pleaded not guilty and will appeal.

Electric power and light services for the greater part of Nairobi were cut off for several hours recently after a bus had backed into a high-tension standard in Harding Street. Fortunately it was during the day.

Persons committed to prisons in Tanganyika in 1950 numbered 24,100, of whom 558 were women and 458 Swahilis, and the daily average number of prisoners was 7,015, compared with 6,097 in the previous year.

At the end of the second quarter of this year 336 African families were settled at Mukuu in Kenya and 41 others were awaiting settlement.

With the grant of an extra 5% in the cost of living allowances of Government officials in Tanganyika (in addition to the 15% approved earlier in the year) office hours have been extended by two-and-a-half hours a week.

The third meeting of the fourth session of the East Africa Central Assembly will open on Tuesday in Nairobi. Sir Guy Pilling will preside. The main business for discussion will be the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1952.

The current issue of *Colonial Plants and Animal Products* (H.M. Stationery Office, 5s.) includes articles on lavender, patchouli and crocodile oil from Tanganyika, avocado oil from Kenya, and the production and marketing of Colonial hides and skins.

The secretary of the Arab Association of Tanganyika, commenting on the constitutional proposals, has said: "As far as Government policy stands the Arab is entirely forgotten. If Arabs are not given equal representation in the Legislature with other races, they should at least have three seats, even if it means reducing the number for other races."

New Postage Stamps

Five new postage stamps will be issued in East Africa early next year. Two are new denominations, 25 cents of a shilling which will have the same flow design as the present five-cent stamp, and 40 cents with the same design as the existing 20-cent stamp. Three other stamps will be changed in colour, the 10-cent to grey and brown, the 15-cent to green and black, and the 30-cent to brown and purple.

The secretary of the Labour Utilization Board in Arusha, Tanganyika, has informed the Chief Secretary that a shortage of 4,000 to 5,000 labourers threatens the harvesting of food crops in the Northern Province. Even coffee-growers, who can afford to pay high rates, are affected. The board is rationing available labour to one worker to seven acres of maize, and one to 25 acres of wheat, barley or oats. Only farmers who have an over-all deficiency of 45% are considered for allocations. The food crop is exceptionally heavy this year.

Warning has again been given by the East African Governments that it is useless for would-be candidates for admission to universities in the United Kingdom to arrive unannounced and unsponsored. New regulations have been made raising the standard of education to be reached for admission. Unless candidates have passed the higher school certificate it may be necessary to place them first at a polytechnic or tutorial college to study for the advanced examinations of the general certificate of education in order to qualify for admission to a university.

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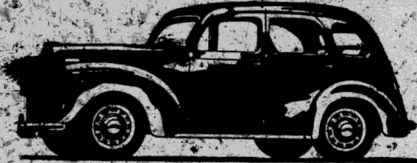
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Commercial Concern

Financial assistance is to be given to Northern Rhodesian farmers who have suffered from the severe drought. Loans up to £750 will be granted at the discretion of the Land Board, issued in instalments and with interest at 4%. Such loans will be granted solely for the recurrent expenditure necessary for the planting of next season's crops, and applicants must prove that they possess no other assets on which to draw. Repayment may be extended over three years.

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, addressing the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, of which he is chairman, expressed confidence that the industry could meet consumers' requirements at a reasonable price. More than a quarter of the world's production of hard fibres came from Tanganyika, and this year's production was likely to exceed that of 1950 by 20,000 tons.

Figures for cereal crops in non-Native areas of Kenya last year have been published as follows: *Wheat*—264,400 bags, 1,421,744 bags, an average of 5.37 bags per acre. *Maize*—144,787 acres, 1,120,760 bags, an average of 7.74 bags. *Barley*—19,353 acres, 114,585 bags, an average of 5.92 bags. *Oats*—15,225 acres, 94,840 bags, an average of 6.22 bags.

Freight Increase

The Port Sudan Conference Lines announce that rising operating costs make it necessary to increase outward rates of freight from the U.K. to Port Sudan by an average of 15%, applicable to all shipments by vessels beginning loading at each port individually on and after November 1.

Dry conditions prevailed over most of Tanganyika in August. In the Eastern Province the cotton crop is expected to be poor owing to rats and American boll-worm, but in the Northern Province it is flourishing. In Bukoba the coffee flowers have set well.

Shortage of transport, staff, buildings, and equipment are delaying the extension of telephone services in Southern Rhodesia, according to the annual report of the Postmaster General.

A commission for the study of local timbers has been established in the Belgian-Congo, in which 1m. square kilometres, the greater part of the land, is forest.

Credit balances in the Savings Bank of Southern Rhodesia at the end of last year exceeded the 1949 figure by nearly £2m. Africans opened 7,472 accounts during the year and closed 1,127; there are now 35,103 Native accounts.

From last Saturday the cost of all Egyptian cotton is reduced by 10 per pound for delivery in October, November and December. The new standard price for Karak, November delivery, is 67.50d. and Uppers 50.50d. per pound.

Under Point Four the United States will provide \$50,000 this year for technical assistance services in Eritrea.

Tea growers in Uganda are again pressing for the prices of locally produced tea to be the same for the internal market as for export. At present the grower gets about 2s. per lb. locally, as against 3s. for export.

A building of five or six storeys is to be erected next to Kingsway post office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to provide additional accommodation for this and other Government departments.

A 48-volume collection of British Commonwealth postage stamps belonging to the late Leonard Tweeddale will be sold by H. R. Harmer, Ltd., in London on October 22-24.

Uplands Bacon Factory

A scheme for the reconstruction of Uplands Bacon Factory in Kenya at a cost of £130,000 has been approved by a meeting of delegates of the pig producing industry.

State shops for Africans in Kenya in order to ensure fair shares for all have been advocated by the Nairobi Citizens' Cost-of-Living Committee.

The price of maize in the Mengo and Masaka areas of Uganda has been increased from five cents of a shilling to seven cents per lb.

Southern Rhodesia's exports to South Africa totalled £2,026,500 in the first half of this year, whilst imports were £6,298,000.

Kenya is to raise another £6m. loan for development purposes. The probable date for the issue is January next.

The gross output of Southern Rhodesia's secondary industries has doubled since 1946.

A third cotton mill is to be built in Southern Rhodesia.

Dividend

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.—Final 4%, making 7% for 1950. Gross profit £279,442 (£267,908), less £27,700 for taxation.

New Companies in S. Rhodesia

COMPANIES RECENTLY REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia include the following:—

Rainforest Estates, Ltd., farmers (£150,000); Olympia Consolidated Mines, Ltd. (£200,000); Little England Estates, Ltd., farmers (£35,000); Maracaland Theatre, Ltd., theatre and cinema proprietors (£35,000); Mungo Farms, Ltd. (£30,000); E. Gubbay & Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, wholesale merchants (£30,000); Irony House, Ltd., hardware dealers (£30,000); Hartley District Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Norman Adam (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, bakers (£20,000); SalBon Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, financiers (£20,000); Lion Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Bulawayo (£20,000); Medicus Properties, Ltd., Salisbury, land dealers (£15,000); and Verrinder Investments, Ltd., Bulawayo, land dealers (£15,000).

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Comments on Trade and Industry

FRANCIS BANK (D.C. & O.) reports:

Shortage of cement—Shortage of cement causes anxiety among manufacturers and continues to hamper the building industry through consequent shortage in the supply of bricks. Erection of new cement factories is contemplated.

The Government has raised the price of maize by 2s. 6d. per bag to 37s. 6d. Maize is being imported from the Union of South Africa at a landed cost of from 66s. to 76s. 7/6d. per bag, and from Nyasaland at 58s. The final estimate of the European-grown maize crop for 1950-51 is 1,272,000 bags of 200 lb. each planted over 369,100 acres. The actual 1949-50 figure is 1,822,596 bags planted over 340,935 acres.

There is a continued tendency for low grade leaf and nondescript prices to fall, but price levels for top and middle grades are firm. The final estimate of the European-grown crop for 1950-51 season is 87,500,000 lb. at a yield of 509 lb. per acre; the actual 1949-50 figure is 105,492,273 lb.—a yield of 691 lb. per acre.

The census of population held on May 8 reveals a total population of 667,260, against 466,724 in 1946. These figures exclude Africans not in employment. The European population has increased from 82,386 in 1946 to 136,000 in 1951. Immigrants admitted for the first five months of 1951 were 7,939, compared with 6,795 for the same period of last year.

Northern Rhodesia—Merchants are enjoying brisk trade, due to the money in circulation from the tobacco sales. The Government has increased the price of maize by 2s. 6d. per bag to 35s. The estimated production for the year by European and African growers is 450,000 bags. The tourist traffic at the Victoria Falls is now at its peak.

Nyasaland Tobacco Improved

Nyasaland—A drive for higher standards of cultivation has had a beneficial effect on the quality of tobacco grown. The cold weather has made curing difficult and has adversely affected the quality of the cured leaf. Prices realized on the auction floors for fire- and sun-cured tobacco have been disappointing.

Kenya 1950-51 coffee season is now closed. A much larger crop is expected next season, estimates ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 tons. However, prices are expected to be rather lower than for the past season, as Germany is not looked upon as a high bidder in the market, and a more equal world position of supply and demand is forecast. Prices for Uganda Native *robusta* have lately ranged from £941 to £344 per ton f.o.b.

The final revised official figure for the 1950-51 Uganda cotton crop is equivalent to 345,000 bales. No further free cotton seasons will take place this season. The total number of bales shipped through the port of Mombasa up to the end of May amounted to 154,585, of which 38,644 bales went to the United Kingdom, 87,436 to Bombay, 15,692 to Bremen, and 38,997 bales awaited shipment at the port. Cotton seed shipped during the same period amounted to 11,974 tons, all for the U.K.

Demand for pyrethrum from the United States continues through stocks there are said to be low, largely as a result of a swing away from toxic insecticides to non-toxic pyrethrins. The 1951 crop is expected to exceed that of last year by 30% to 40%, and is estimated to be about 3,000 tons. The world shortage of pyrethrum is expected to continue for some years.

The Kenya maize crop is reported to be good, and next crop is expected in the Northern Provinces of Tanganyika, and the Kenya wheat crop is expected to be particularly good, provided rains in the next quarter are satisfactory.

The market for hides and skins weakened as the Korean situation showed signs of improvement. Buyers are holding off, and a feeling of uncertainty prevails. Prices for shade-dried cattle hides are: first 60d., second 56d., third 51d. per lb. w. and 1 U.K. per lb.

Following the slight drop caused by the reports of falling cotton prices, the market for textiles remained steady. Certain concerns that have shined in past years, but the cost of Indian goods has continued firm. Buying from India has resumed, and those importers carrying stocks have not been obliged to sell. Owing to the scarcity of shipping, Japanese orders are not expected to drive for commodities, and no marked decline in local values is expected.

Building materials, particularly cement, are still short.

although adequate supplies of cement are arriving at the coast. Port congestion and shortage of railway wagons have hampered distribution up-country. Business in the bazaars is quiet to dull. Adequate stocks are held in most lines and indenting has slackened appreciably. Commitments are being met, but money is becoming tighter.

The Sudan—The Government have recently purchased 5,000,000 yards of grey sheeting from Germany at 254d. per yard c.i.f. for 36 ins., weight about 9 lb. per piece of 30 yards. The market has been disturbed by a further fall in the price of Indian rayons which are now at about 70% of their May price. Neither retailers nor large importers show interest in replenishing stocks of cotton goods. Some orders are being placed for Italian rayons, and large shipments of Indian rayons are expected.

Rainfall in the interior has been satisfactory, but in and north of Khartoum province there has as yet been no rain. Owing to the low level of the Nile, it has been closed to traffic to and from Egypt, and the resulting diversion has thrown a further strain on other means of transport. In particular, the congestion at Port Sudan has been aggravated. The Sudan Railways have now refused to accept goods for storage in the import deposit warehouses except against written application giving strong and exceptional reasons for requiring such accommodation.

Merchants are regarding the expected fall in cotton and the drop in world vegetable oil prices as the first indications of a fall in world commodity prices. All traders therefore watch the market closely, fearing a slump, and are reluctant to embark on fresh ventures. This feeling has not been communicated to prices, which in general have been maintained.

Housing Africans

IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE by January next to bring into force in Northern Rhodesia the Urban African Housing Ordinance, deferred since its passing in 1948. This has been stated by Mr. T. C. Colchester, Commissioner for Local Government, who explained that the Act required a local authority to provide for Africans employed in the area suitable accommodation either in quarters built by the authority or in licensed private premises. It also empowered local authorities to require employers of more than 25 Africans to build suitable premises.

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Years of Mineral Production

Fluctuations in Southern Rhodesia

A DECADE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia is surveyed in the Colony's *Economic Review*.

The most significant feature, the article points out, has been the steady decline in the total output of all minerals from £8,664,041 in 1943 to £7,335,812, due almost entirely to the decline in gold production up to the date of sterling devaluation, and the subsequent steady decrease in value to £8,762,269 in 1949, and to £13,606,713 last year—the highest figure yet recorded.

Despite fluctuations, gold is still the most important mineral by value. Between 1941 and 1948 its output declined in volume and value from 290,422 oz. valued at £6,639,714 to 516,420 oz. valued at £4,437,049. Under the stimulus of devaluation, the value rose to £6,244,722 last year, although quantity had fallen to 511,163 oz.

Value of Asbestos Output

Asbestos is the most valuable non-metallic mineral produced in Southern Rhodesia, production having risen from 34,123 tons (£910,041) in 1941 to 71,527 tons (£4,618,490) last year. This great increase was due more to higher prices than to increased output.

Expansion in coal output was steady until 1947, from which year production fell from 1,992,678 tons (£718,603) to 1,662,263 tons (£622,979) in 1947. Last year, however, both quantity and value were records, 2,345,841 tons and £1,126,714.

Seryl ore featured in the mining returns for the first time last year, and was the fifth most important mineral (932 tons for £62,525).

Silver production by 1948 was less than half that of 1941, but there was an increase to 35,549 oz. (£22,601) last year. Iron ore was produced on a noteworthy scale in Southern Rhodesia for the first time in 1948, when 33,596 tons were valued at £4,896; last year this rose to 63,070 tons for £75,148.

I.M.F. Meet on Premium Gold Sales

Discussions in Washington

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the International Monetary Fund last week began discussions in Washington on the staff report on premium gold sales. The meetings will continue for a further two or three weeks, and the *Financial Times* comments:

The directors will have to make a clear decision one way or other: (1) to accept the report with its recommendations for uniform procedures in all countries to prevent a gold traffic which is against the Fund's policy, or (2) to abandon or substantially modify the policy itself on the grounds that it creates gross inequities.

The U.S. and British, which are able effectively to enforce I.M.F. gold policy and whose own monetary philosophy is sufficiently sophisticated to approve the policy as a matter of principle, would, it is believed here, like it maintained, but may feel that its manifest inequities make the case not worth the candle.

The United Kingdom further has to decide whether its support of principle is outweighed by pressure from Southern Rhodesia and potentially similar heat from West Africa, plus Canadian mining interest agitation.

Company Progress Reports

Seltewe.—508 tons of lead and 566 tons of zinc were produced in August from the Silbek-Paganer mine.

Globe & Pacific.—3,130 oz. gold were recovered in August from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £18,359.

London & Rhodesian.—3,044 tons of ore were milled at the Vuhachwe mine in August for a working profit of £803. At the Conkhlight mine a profit of £855 was earned from the treatment of 730 tons of ore.

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It soon became obvious to Robey & Company Limited that a detailed study and on-the-spot knowledge was necessary for the successful manufacture of decorticators. The only way to secure this was to send technicians to East Africa to study the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see where improvements could be made. This venture proved a very great success and today the expert knowledge of day-to-day sisal estate requirements is maintained by Robey technicians, some of whom are actually stationed in Africa. The result of this close contact with the sisal growing plantations is an intimate understanding of requirements which ensures that designs are constantly kept up to date and new problems anticipated.

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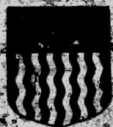
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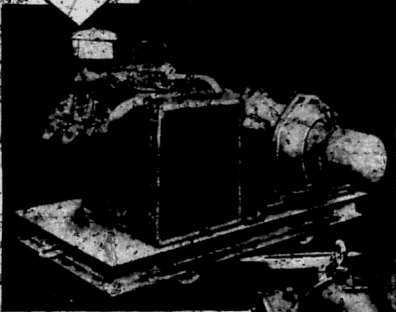
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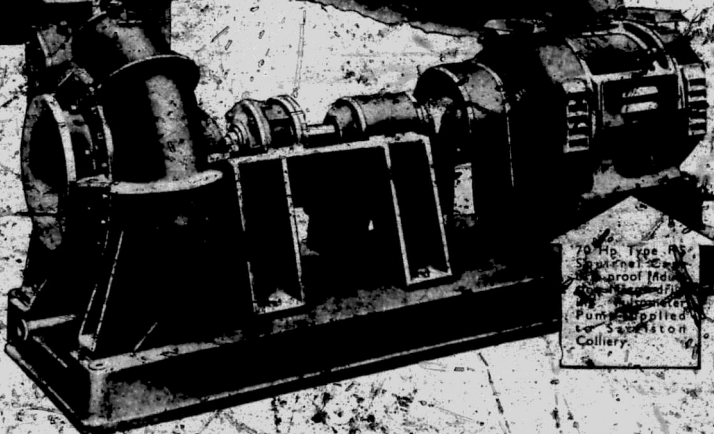
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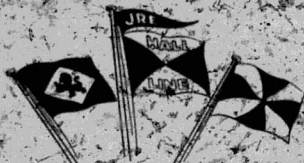
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