

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 1948  
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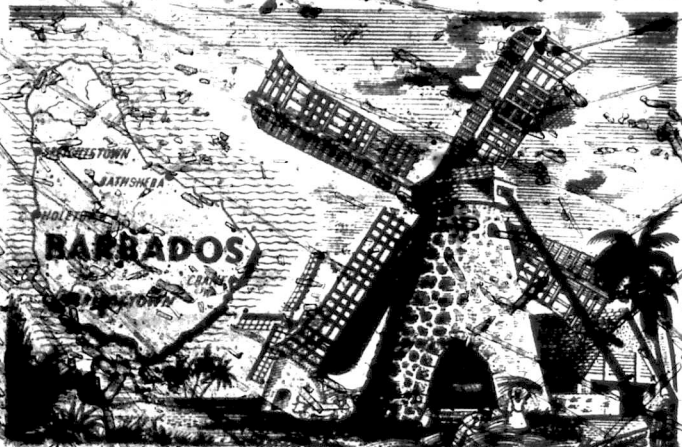
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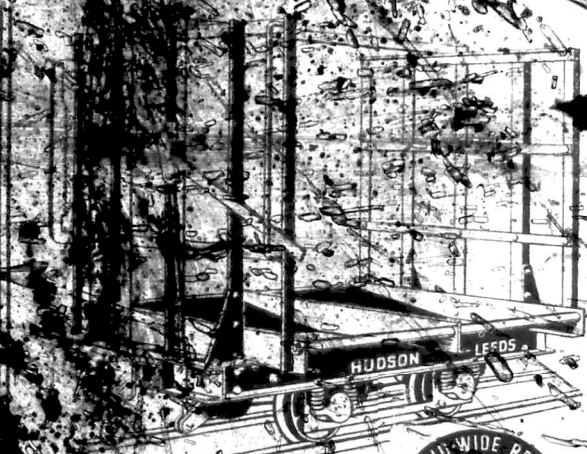
Non-Official Proposals from N. Rhodesia

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 ...Island of Barbados. Yet  
 ...windmills are to be found  
 ...in and other country of  
 ...As the trade description  
 ...Originally they were  
 ...used in crushing  
 ...for Barbados was  
 ...island was  
 ...the  
 ...on steam  
 ...through  
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## Barclays Bank Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & Q.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in Rhodesia, Nyasaland and East Africa:—

Southern Rhodesia imports for the period January to October, 1947, were valued at £26,133,376 compared with £16,567,679 in the previous year. Total exports at £19,690,846 (£18,880,800). The chief classes of exports showing increase up to the end of October as compared with the same period of 1946 were motor vehicles and machinery of all kinds, fibres, yarns and textiles, foodstuffs and building materials. Gold exported during the first 10 months of 1947 was valued at £3,827,136, compared with £4,695,111 for the same period of 1946. Raw asbestos during the same period increased in value from £1,528,940 to £1,764,791. Asbestos, hides and four-year exports also showed increases.

Plans to increase the goods traffic carried by Rhodesia Railways by more than 120,000 tons a month in three years have been announced. By July, 1948, traffic increases are expected to reach a total of 41,250 tons a month; in the following year that figure is expected to be increased by a further 32,200 tons a month, and by July, 1950, by a further 47,000 tons a month. An export trade in coal is forecast, rising to 35,000 tons a month by 1949. Chrome exports, it is hoped, will be maintained at a steady level of 32,000 tons a month, compared with their present figure of less than 11,000 tons a month.

Good rains were experienced throughout the colony in December and January, resulting in improved pasturage. Cattle are in better condition and crops are looking well. In favourable conditions continue the coming season's Virginia tobacco crop may yield between 80 and 85,000,000 lb. The Colony's target of 2,000,000 bags of European-grown maize is likely to be achieved given favourable conditions.

Final figures for the season's auction sales of Turkish tobacco were 886,006 lb. sold for £56,441, an average of 15.29d. per lb. A total of 71,449 lb. of Turkish tobacco from Northern Rhodesia was also sold for £5,423, at an average of 18.22d. per lb.

### Mineral Production

General production for January-November, 1947, was about 1% below the previous year, the respective totals being £6,951,458 and £7,016,002. The principal items were: gold, 480,197 oz., £4,141,701; asbestos, 49,408 tons, £1,589,923; chrome, 153,833 tons, £387,340; coal, 7,523,012 tons, £568,899; and mica, 306 tons, £136,675.

Northern Rhodesia.—All centres report business to have been very brisk during December, with turnover showing an improvement over the previous Christmas.

Reports from Fort Jameson indicate that weather conditions have been ideal for tobacco and that early plantings are in good condition. The acreage planted is larger than in previous years.

The total milling output in November, 1947, was valued at £327,821, compared with £231,600 in the previous month.

Nyasaland.—Cotton prospects continue most favourable. Tobacco prospects in the Central and Southern Provinces promise well, but irregular rainfall in the Northern Province is producing varying conditions. Concussion at Beira, coupled with the decision of certain shipping lines to refrain from calling at that port, is causing concern to importers and exporters.

Sudan.—The general rate of export duty has been increased from 4% to 3% to protect revenue. It is not expected that this will affect the export trade. Imports for the first six months of 1947 totalled £E11,458,525 (as against £E8,975,912 in the corresponding period in 1946), of which the main item was cotton piece-goods valued at £E2,532,439. Exports for the same period totalled £E11,921,402 (against £E8,530,000), the principal items being raw cotton, £E6,344,436; cotton seed, £E1,578,620; and gum arabic, £E964,370.

Eritrea.—Imports for 1948 are restricted by quota, but the markets well stocked with consumer goods. The trade figures for the first 14 months of 1947 were: imports, £3,322,564; exports and re-exports, £2,301,521.

### Many New Companies

THE TOTAL NOMINAL CAPITAL of new companies incorporated last year in Southern Rhodesia exceeded £8,000,000, for the second successive year. Three hundred and fourteen companies were registered, including 150 engaged in commerce and finance, 104 in secondary industries, 19 in mining, 14 in agriculture, and 11 in transport. Company registrations in the past three years have numbered 648, with a combined nominal capital of £18,796,200.

## Tanganyika Railways and Ports

FIGURES for the operation of Tanganyika's Railway and Port Services over the past eight years are included in the annual report for 1946, which has just reached London. In 1939 passenger vehicles numbered 152 and covered a total of 2,586,333 miles, an average of 23,594 per unit. Totals and average mileages rose steadily until 1945, when 156 units covered 7,176,080 miles, averaging 46,001 miles per unit. The respective figures for 1946 are only slightly lower at 156, 7,081,430, and 45,394.

Goods traffic makes even more spectacular showing. The 1,302 wagons available in 1939 had a total mileage of 9,421,668, and an average of 8,153 miles per wagon, but though the number of units in 1946 had been reduced to 1,293, the distance travelled was 18,623,555 miles, an average of 16,423 miles. Between the same two years the average mileage for locomotives rose from 12,672 to 25,318, and the tonnage handled at the ports of Tanga and Dar es Salaam, without any additions to equipment during the war years, increased from 293,097 to 464,068.

Road services initiated in 1940, reported 1,847,700 passenger miles and 169,065 ton-miles in goods traffic in the following year, increasing to 25,456,220 and 3,876,778 respectively in 1946.

The revenue of the Railways for 1946 was £1,342,000 and the expenditure £968,143, leaving net earnings of £373,857 and a net surplus of £90,636 after deducting debt charges.

A Lincoln bomber, CRUSADER, started on its third flight to South Africa last week. It carried a crew of specialists who will give lectures to R.A.F. units in the Middle East, East Africa and to the S.A.A.F. Calls will be made at Nairobi, Bulawayo, Pretoria and Cape Town.

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# House of Lords Debate

(Report continued from page 663).

that we have always refused to commit ourselves to any paper solution of the problems, however attractive it might appear. People seldom in vain find a written Constitution. By far the most important and binding of our understandings and agreements is that which the Commonwealth are unwritten. We have always shied away from what is formal and rigid; however useful the plan may be we have always resisted those who would have tied it up, lest we should lose the substance for the form. Twice we have fought with an aggressor in this century who was quite content of beating us because he could not see that one can have unity without formality—a unity which goes deeper than the ink on any document, an anvil that has worn out many hammers, and will wear out many more. A unity which perhaps might be greatly endangered by any attempt to add to its formality.

Freedom is something that one can give; it is something that one party believes and another recognizes. If the Commonwealth countries had for long been powerful and independent peoples, the Statute of Westminster gave what written acknowledgment.

The whole future strength of the Commonwealth must depend on regional groupings, where those countries which are grouped by position and water by the same suns and washed by the same seas can bring the powerful forces of common interest to bear on common problems.

There is bitter criticism of the Commonwealth by ignorant but otherwise well-meaning people, and there is subtle slumny from people who do not wish us well.

If the closest of friends take up their abode several thousands of miles apart, they will inevitably become strangers and fall out of sympathy. We must by our free flow of ideas and a re-distribution of the British people, that the main friendships need on any State, be based, which is no alternative state of development.

## More Effective Machinery Possible

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY suggested that the need was to create between Empire countries a relationship not so much like a great plate as a coat of mail, formed with innumerable small links, flexible and strong, and said that at the San Francisco Conference he had suffered much from the salt-water fallacy.

What ever happened to the affected the British Commonwealth community? Colonialism, which had in its time been a feature of United States policy, and was now a feature of Soviet Russia's policy, would be quite impossible for the Commonwealth. But the influence was to be a stall, and not repaired by the absence of any adequate machinery to enable the nations of the Commonwealth to discuss their attitude to world problems together, not only on specified occasions, but to keep a running discussion going, so that they might agree on a common line or approach to the solution of those problems. There was no real reason why we should not have an effective machinery on a purely voluntary basis to handle the laws of the various Empire countries, to be harmonized where possible. It was a question of a gradual evolution of the existing structure of organization to meet changing needs and conditions.

My experience has made me conscious that we have a lack of prior understanding between the nations of the Commonwealth before international conferences or meetings is disastrous in its effect on the influence which they can exert. Undoubtedly that is so, for it often leads to an impression in other countries that we differ fundamentally on some issues, whereas we are

only exercising our right to come to our own decision, and perhaps rather indignantly underlining that fact.

There are some who have the impression that the Dominions are the Dominions of Great Britain. They are not the Dominions of Great Britain at all, but the Dominions of His Majesty the King. We are the Metropolitan Dominion of His Majesty and they are the Overseas Dominions of His Majesty.

When I was Dominion Secretary I used to take the most elaborate notes at the Cabinet of matters which might be of interest to the High Commissioners, and I would tell them what had transpired on questions of foreign and Imperial policy. Everything that I could tell them I did tell them. Equally the most secret telegrams which came in from our envoys in foreign countries were read to the High Commissioners so that they might know exactly what the position was.

What we have to drum into everybody is that the nations of the Commonwealth—our kinsmen—are in all respects equal to ourselves. And we must get this thing on a right basis: that the Commonwealth is an association of free and equal nations, each of these nations working out its own destiny.

VISCOUNT ADDISON, who replied for the Government, agreed with Lord Milner about the need to develop better relations and a better scheme of development in many Colonial territories, and mentioned the groundnut scheme as an instance of such activity. He was, however, afraid of an Empire secretariat.

## Monthly Meetings with P.M.

LORD BRUCE could not believe that there had been such miraculous improvements in the past two years as the Government spokesman had suggested. He considered that meetings between the Prime Minister and the High Commissioners in London to be absolutely necessary, so that the representatives of Dominion Governments might have regular opportunities of questioning the head of the Government in the United Kingdom.

## New Flag Liner

CLAN MACLEOD, a single-screw motor vessel, built at Greenock for the Clan Line Steamers Ltd., has a length between perpendiculars of 438 ft., a breadth of 60 ft., and is designed to carry a deadweight of about 8,800 tons on a draft of 26 ft. The gross tonnage is approximately 6,020 tons. The vessel has three complete decks with poop, bridge, and fore-castle erections. There are five large cargo holds and 10 tween-deck compartments. The cargo spaces are served by 12 five-ton, two 10-ton, two 15-ton, two 30-ton, and one 50-ton derricks. A domestic refrigeration plant arranged to cool down four cargo chambers is provided. All fuel is carried in the double bottom. A deep tank is also provided for the carriage of edible oil.

An exhibition of fossil anthropoid apes from Kenya has been arranged at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, which has photographs of the sites excavated on Rusinga Island, Lake Victoria, by Dr. S. B. Leakey. These apes are believed to have existed in the Tertiary age, from 30 to 15 million years ago.

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Memorandum 17/48

Issued by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2

Livestock Ordinance. The reason for the legislation is the need to ensure proper cultivation and processing methods of the high-grade type of coffee grown in Kenya and to prevent the spread of coffee plant diseases.

"The same price is paid by the Maize Controller for maize grown by Africans as for maize grown by Europeans, but part of the full price is paid into an African Agricultural Betterment Fund, which will be used, after consultation with representative African growers, on works to conserve land and soil fertility in Native areas. A further deduction of about 3s per bag is made to cover collection, transport, bagging and storage charges. These services being undertaken on behalf of the African farmers by the Maize Controller, whereas the European growers perform them themselves. Certain African growers, who accept the same conditions of delivery and grade as the European growers and who comply with certain good husbandry conditions, may have the full price. All maize bought in Kenya from whatever source is graded and payment made accordingly, varying from 20s to 10s per 200 lb."

Marketing of Uganda Cotton

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what organization existed to market Uganda cotton, and whether free sales would be held in future for all or part of the crop.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Uganda cotton crop is bought by the Uganda Government, which employs an organized Cotton Exporters Group on an agency basis to handle exports. Bulk sales have been negotiated with the U.K. and India. The balance of the present crop will be sold by auction. I am not at present able to make a statement about future marketing arrangements."

MR. C. SMITH asked which of the African Colonies had appointed mass education officers.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Mass education officers have been appointed in the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Nyasaland, and appointments in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory are expected to be made shortly. Officers concerned with social welfare or public relations work have assumed special responsibility for mass education in Kenya, Uganda and the Gambia. Mass education projects in train in the various African territories are diverse in nature, and notes on them appear regularly in Overseas Education, a quarterly journal published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Colonial Office. Progress already made is recorded in issues since July 1946, copies of which are being made available in the library of the House."

MR. ERROLL asked on what basis the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board was selected.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The chairman was considered particularly suitable in view of his technical qualifications, his experience in managing large electricity public undertakings in the U.K., and the knowledge he has obtained of hydro-electric supply problems in East Africa."

MR. ERROLL asked why extensive non-fury powers had been granted to the Uganda Electricity Board.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The powers conferred on the board are a natural corollary of the formation of the Uganda Electricity Board as a public corporation to control the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the Protectorate."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the present strength of the European element of the Police Force of Nyasaland, and what proposals the Minister had to strengthen it.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The establishment and present strength of the European element of the Police Force in Nyasaland are respectively: Commissioner, 1 and 1; Assistant Commissioner, 1; superintendents, 2 and 2; assistant superintendents, 5 and 5; inspectors, 11 and 10. Following a review in 1947 it is proposed to add seven European officers to the establishment and as a first step provision has been made in the 1948 estimates for four additional appointments in the grade of inspector, which will be filled from personnel becoming available from Palestine."

MR. SKINNARD asked what progress had been made with plans for the settlement of villages of African squatters in the White Highlands of Kenya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The whole question is being studied in detail with a view to the formulation of a policy which will be both socially and economically sound."

Improvements on Rhodesia Railways

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what improvement there had been in railway facilities in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. AUSTIN HENDERSON: "The Southern Rhodesian Government since that general traffic conditions on the Rhodesia Railways have recently improved considerably. Exports of copper depend on the ability of the railways to move sufficient supplies of coal to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. The position should continue to improve with the arrival of new locomotives and rolling stock. Monthly exports of copper through Beira during the year ended September 30, 1947, averaged 18,800 tons. In December 22,000 tons were moved. Exports of chrome ore have risen from a monthly average of 14,000 tons to 20,000 tons in January, 1948, and a further increase is expected."

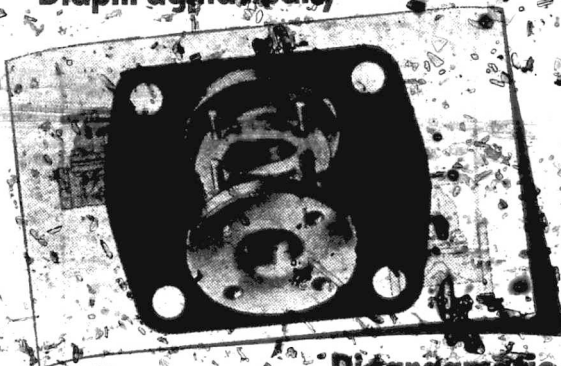
MR. KEELING asked the Foreign Secretary why British subjects flying to South Africa by aircraft which halted for an hour at Khartoum had to obtain a visa from the Government of the Sudan, although no visa was required for the preceding stop at Tripoli.

MR. HECTOR McNEIL: "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is condominium, and visa regulations are applicable to foreign nationals without distinction, and no preference can be given to British subjects."

MR. KEELING: "As the Foreign Secretary has declared on the abolition of visas and as some foreign countries are considering their abolition for British citizens, is it not an example to set to acquiesce in this requirement of the Government of the Sudan? Could we not exert a little pressure?"

MR. McNEIL: "I am sure the Foreign Secretary will consider if anything can be done, but the hon. Member must bear in mind that there is no comparison between Tripoli and the Sudan in this matter."

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Kariba of the Future

KARIBA will probably become the great industrial centre of the two Rhodesias, declared Mr. A. O. Cowan, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission, in a recent address. Northern Rhodesia possessed all the metals complementary to Southern Rhodesia's production, and development of Kariba, bringing low rates of power, would create a new industrial axis running from the midlands of Southern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. Industries would then converge gradually on Kariba. The Electricity Commission's programme would be complete in 1951, with power provided over 4,000 route miles, and creating the framework for supply throughout the Colony. In the next few years lines would be completed between Mutali and Lusaka, Ndopoc and Simons, Oso and Umvuma, Bulwayo and Plumtree, and in the Lower Gwelo mining and Umshandwe irrigation areas.

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IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. M. MACMILLAN asked the President of the Board of Trade what circumstances the United Kingdom delegation had expressed willingness at the Geneva Conference to dissolve existing preferences over the course of the next few years.

MR. H. WILSON replied: "No such undertaking was made or offered at the Geneva Conference or elsewhere. I understand that Mr. Clayton has been reported in certain newspapers as having made a statement before a committee of the United States Congress along the lines suggested by my hon. friend, and I am glad to take this opportunity to put it on record that he was completely misreported. What Mr. Clayton in fact said in speaking of the relationship between the International Trade Organization and the European Recovery Programmes was that he hoped that the whole system of Imperial Preference would give way to a much more liberal one, but that he did not know how long this would take.

"He made no suggestion that any undertaking in this sense had been given at Geneva, but simply said that the U.K. negotiated at Geneva, as they had agreed previously to do, that the U.S.A. achieved a certain measure of success in getting some of the preferences eliminated and others reduced."

Cost of Paymaster-Generals Tour

SIR W. SUTHERS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the estimated cost to the taxpayer of the Paymaster-General's tour of the African Colonies.

SIR C. CRISP: "The estimated cost of the mission is £4,500. The four officials are an assistant secretary from the Ministry of Food, a principal and a temporary officer from the Board of Trade, and an assistant principal from the Treasury."

MR. H. WHITE asked the Secretary of State for War if groups 55 and 66, all arms, and groups 66 to 72, other specified arms, had now left Nairobi transit camp for demobilization in the U.K.; how long such groups had been awaiting repatriation from that camp; on how many occasions the arrival of H.M. "ASCANNUS" in East Africa to embark such groups had been delayed; and the reasons for such delays.

MR. SHAWWELL: "The information asked for in the first two parts of the question is not available in the War Office. My department was informed by the Command concerned on January 9 that the repatriation of men of the 1st Tor release in age and service groups 66 and 67 in certain arms would be held up owing to the delay of H.M. "ASCANNUS," whose arrival by the delay are due to arrive at this country on February 20. I understand that H.M. "ASCANNUS" was delayed by repairs at Durban taking longer than had been expected."

MR. PRICE-WHITE: "Is the Minister aware that this is not the first time there has been a delay in the arrival of transport

at East Africa Command? Is he aware that this has been happening over the past two years, that it has caused considerable dissatisfaction and has accentuated the manpower problem in that command?"

MR. SHAWWELL: "I am very much concerned about the transport position, and I inquired into the matter quite recently, visiting some of the transports to find out the cause of the trouble, which is partly due to the difficulties in effecting repairs in foreign ports, and partly due to the shortage of ships. We are doing all we can to expedite the movements."

Port Facilities for Groundnut Scheme

MR. WALTER FLETCHER asked the Minister of Food whether the advantages arising from turning Mikindani into a lighterage port instead of a more expensive deep-water pier port had been considered.

DR. SOMMERSKILL: "Yes, sir. A lighterage port could not on a long-term basis handle so rapidly or economically as a deep-water port the imports and exports of the area to be developed in Southern Tanganyika extending to over 1,600,000 acres."

MR. FLETCHER: "Is not the hon. lady aware that her answer is entirely inaccurate, and that the world record for loading is held by a lighterage port in South Africa? Will she make sure that a further investigation is made before an enormous expenditure of public money takes place?"

DR. SOMMERSKILL: "I recognise that the hon. gentleman has some expert knowledge on this subject, but experts do not always agree. The experts who have advised us say that, in view of the fact that perhaps 300,000 tons of outward cargo will be handled at this port, it would be better to have a deep-water port."

MR. FLETCHER: "Will not the hon. lady look into it again in view of what happened in Kiliindini, where £3,000,000 of public money was expended in making a deep-water port, when a gravity force that was available there would have saved the whole of it?"

DR. SOMMERSKILL: "I have looked into it, and that is why I have given the answer I have."

MR. DE LA BÈRE: "Why not change the expert?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the authorized and present strengths of the European staffs in the Agricultural Department in Nyasaland and Uganda respectively.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The authorized strength of the Agricultural Department in Nyasaland is 52; the present strength is 40. It is proposed to increase the establishment in 1948 to 59 to meet the immediate demands of the development programme. In Uganda the authorized strength is 63 and the present strength 38. No increases in establishment are proposed."

Baganda Deportees

MR. SOHNSEN asked the present position of the Uganda deportees, and when it was proposed to allow them to return.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Five persons are still under detention at Moroto in Uganda, while two are on conditional release, being permitted to go anywhere in Uganda except the Buganda and Western Provinces and the Busoga district of the Eastern Province. The position will be reviewed by the Governor at the end of March."

MR. C. SMITH asked what restrictions on the cultivation of coffee by Africans still existed in Kenya; for what reasons African farmers received a lower price for maize than Europeans; and what steps were being taken to determine the price according to the quality of the crop.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "By virtue of the Coffee Industry Ordinance neither Africans nor Europeans may grow coffee unless they are in possession of a Government licence. The areas where coffee may be grown by Africans are scheduled by periodic Government notices under the Crop Production and



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**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Two more Baganda detainees have been released. The South African Society of Journalists has been holding a conference in the capital City of Southern Rhodesia.

Outbreaks of "army worm" have been reported from the Bulawayo, Salisbury, Victoria and Gatooma districts of Southern Rhodesia.

"Gertrude" Garden, the children's hospital in Nairobi dedicated to the late wife of Sir E. S. Grogan, is now open. It accommodates 32 patients.

In the first 10 months of last year 33,405 tourists entered Southern Rhodesia. This represented a considerable increase on 1946, when 29,424 tourists were registered, and on 1945, when the figure was 19,039.

For the murder of his own saza chief, a gambolan chief in Teso, Uganda, has been sentenced to death, together with two other Africans. The wife of the saza chief was also found guilty, but sentence was postponed.

The colour scheme of the passenger coaches of Rhodesia Railways is to be changed. Above black underframes the coaches will be brown to the waistline, and then topped by cream upper panels and aluminium roof.

*El Telegraph*, the Khartoum weekly newspaper, publication of which had been suspended for a fortnight, has reappeared with a complete change in its political views. It now unreservedly supports the idea of unity of the Nile Valley.

A survey of the coffee industry is being undertaken by the Coffee Board of Kenya, whose questionnaire is divided into sections dealing with properties for sale, partnerships, vacancies for managers, pupils, and persons wishing to enter the industry.

The first African trade union in Northern Rhodesia has been formed by shop assistants on the Copperbelt. Branches have been formed in Mufulira, Chingola, Luanshya, Kitwe and Ndola. Membership is at present about 200, and the subscription is 6d. a month.

The 19,000 ton passenger ship *PATRIA*, built in Sunderland, is expected to make the voyage from Lisbon to Mozambique in 21 days. With accommodation for 406 passengers and 6,500 tons of cargo, she has a speed of 18 knots. Her sister ship *IMPERIO* is expected to be ready for service by next summer.

Farmers in Southern Rhodesia would probably reach the target of 2,000,000 bags of maize in the coming season, declared Mr. John Dennis, chairman of the Central Food Advisory Committee, in a recent radio discussion from Salisbury. He suggested that an annual output of 2,000,000 bags will be required within two or three years.

Southern Rhodesian cadets seeking commissions in the British-Regular Army can now be admitted to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. Candidates between the ages of 17 and 19 will be recommended by a local board of members of the Southern Rhodesian Staff Corps and the Education Department. The Governor of the Colony may also nominate one candidate each year for entry to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell.

**Congestion at Beira**

MR. PHILIP MILLBURN, who has been visiting Beira for the British Ministry of Transport, said in Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of this week that the existing equipment of the port could handle 100,000 tons of more traffic than last year's record of 1,000,000 tons if the arrival of ships was better planned. This should be difficult since bulk cargoes, such as cement and maize, were bought on Government account.

**New Directors of Rhodesia Railways  
Last Board Meeting in London**

THE FINAL MEETING of the London board of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., was held recently, when the previous directors, with the exception of Sir Arthur Griffin and Mr. Vivian Oury, resigned.

In a statement recording the passing of control from London to the Colony, Sir Arthur said that the following new directors, resident in Southern Rhodesia, had been appointed as from February 1: Sir Arthur Griffin (resident general manager), Mr. J. S. H. Scott, Mr. H. T. Low and Mr. R. A. Gandy, secretary of the Mines and Public Works Department. Mr. Oury remains a director in London for the time being, representing Beira interests.

The resigning directors are Mr. Arthur S. Harley (chairman), Brigadier-General Sir Hammed, Sir Alfred Beils, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Viscount Touchard, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. H. Hutchingson and Mr. K. Goodenough.

Mr. Fitzgerald, manager and secretary in London, is now the London agent, and Mr. R. A. Walters, lately assistant secretary and accountant in London, has left for Rhodesia to take up the appointment of secretary. Mr. O. S. Naylor, formerly assistant secretary, has become assistant London agent.

The transfer of control to the Colony was necessary for taxation purposes and as a step towards control by a statutory board.

RATH BROS., LTD., merchants and merchant bankers with interests in India and East Africa, have declared interim dividends of 6 1/2% on the 4 1/2% cumulative participating preference shares, 7% on the non-cumulative participating preference shares, 1 1/2% on the ordinary shares, and 30% on A shares, all less tax.

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## Constitution of the Sudan

### British Note to Egyptian Government

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT issued on Monday the text of a note, dated January 15, which was handed to the Egyptian Ambassador in London, agreeing to the Egyptian proposal that representatives of the Co-Dominion Powers should confer on constitutional reforms in the Sudan.

The note states, *inter alia*—

"Sir Robert Howe informs me that he has already explained to the Egyptian Prime Minister the views of the Sudan Government on the various points raised in the Egyptian memorandum, and has assured His Excellency that a number of these points will be covered by the ordinance enacting the administrative reforms which will shortly be submitted in draft form to the Co-Dominion. I understand that the draft ordinance will also be laid before the Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan at its session next month, but that it will be made clear to the Council if necessary that the views of the Co-Dominion on this ordinance are still outstanding.

### Anglo-Egyptian Consultations

In order that the achievement of this eagerly awaited step towards Sudanese self-government should not be unduly delayed, His Majesty's Government consider it important that the Co-Dominion should seek to reach agreement at an early date on any amendments which they may jointly consider it desirable that the Governor-General should introduce into the ordinance, so as to ensure that its provisions are truly in the interests of the Sudanese people and that it affords them the maximum degree of self-government consistent with the present stage of development.

His Majesty's Government therefore propose that as soon as they receive the text of the proposed ordinance the two Governments should appoint representatives to meet forthwith, in a place to be determined later, for the purpose of examining together its provisions, in consultation with technical experts of the Sudan Government, and taking into consideration representative Sudanese opinion, and of thereafter making recommendations to the Co-Dominion. His Majesty's Government suggest that these representatives should be non-official persons who are recognized authorities on constitutional practice. It is suggested that Sir Ronald Campbell should discuss with the Egyptian Government on his return to Cairo

## Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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the detailed procedure for the appointment of these British and Egyptian representatives and for the hearing of evidence. His Majesty's Government have already signified to the Governor-General their approval of the general principles of the proposed reforms as notified to the Co-Dominion. Pending receipt of the text of the ordinance they do not intend to comment in detail on all the points raised in the Egyptian memorandum.

### Governor-General's Executive Powers

They consider it expedient nevertheless to refer their view on the contention in the memorandum that the Governor-General should obtain the prior consent of the Co-Dominion before approving or rejecting legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council. His Majesty's Government assume that it is not the intention of the Egyptian Government to seek to curtail the Governor-General's executive powers for the enactment of legislation concerning only the internal affairs of the Sudan, since clearly this would so limit his authority as to make it impossible for him adequately to fulfil his obligations towards the Co-Dominion for the good administration of the Sudan.

On the other hand, His Majesty's Government recognize that, by virtue of the terms of the Condominium Agreement of January 1, 1899, the Governor-General cannot, without the consent of the Co-Dominion, promulgate legislation materially affecting the constitution or international status of the Sudan. They understand that a definition concerning this limitation of his powers will be included in the text of the ordinance which will in fact contain a list of reserved subjects. This question could naturally be included if necessary amongst those to be examined by the British and Egyptian representatives.

## Railway Strike in the Sudan Government Refuses Higher Wages

A THREE-DAY STRIKE of all Sudanese railway workers in the Sudan was recently called by the Workers' Affairs Association (the recognition of which body was the object of last year's strike), and a further strike at the end of this month is threatened if the workers' wage demands are not met in full. Only supervising and clerical staff remained at their posts. In the steamer yards 700 men were off. At Atbara the water and power services were maintained by European volunteers.

A Government communiqué described the strike as the association's answer to a letter from the Financial Secretary stating that no general increase in basic wages could be approved, as it would be an unwarranted burden on the country as a whole; that the basic minimum starting wage for adult males had already been raised to £E3 per month, including allowances; and that the association's action had left no further room for reasoned discussion.

"The Government," the statement concluded, "only regret that the action taken by the committee should be the submission of extravagant claims and the use of the strike weapon to support them in a way detrimental to the community as a whole."

The workers returned to their duties on the fourth day.

## Filming in Africa

FILMING OF THE GROUNDNUT ENTERPRISE in Tanganyika, in the well-known series "This Modern Age," being considered by the Rank Organization, and Gainsborough Pictures have sent a unit to East Africa to take exterior shots for a film entitled "Trek." The producer is Mr. Kenneth Campbell. "Trek" is the story of a working-class British family who, deciding to start a new life, make the overland journey to the Cape from England. They pass through the Sahara, Kenya and Tanganyika, and on through the Rhodesias, and its various scenes will be shot in those territories. The leading parts are to be played by Jack Warner and Geoffrey Harrison.

A draft Bill to provide for the safety, health and welfare of factory workers in Kenya has been circulated for comment to the principal employers in the Colony.

## Murderous Attacks on Police Constable Clubbed to Death in Limbe

ON MONDAY we received air mail news from Nyasaland of an African constable being clubbed to death in broad daylight in Limbe, one of the main towns of the Protectorate. The ugly incident is thus described in the *Nyasaland Times* report:

"A murder, attended by the utmost brutality, occurred in broad daylight on Saturday morning in one of Limbe's main thoroughfares.

"The background to the murder is provided by the fact that, as a result of a number of recent house-breakings in Blantyre and Limbe, the police have introduced a system of ambush patrols in an attempt to round up the malefactors who are known to be ready to use their knives when detected.

"This activity of the police has given rise to the belief that the police are seizing Africans in order to rob them their blood, or use their blood in religious ceremonies.

"Early on Saturday morning, Drives Anusa, of the police, was driving his kanya on the Blantyre-Limbe road, when a mechanical defect brought him to a stop just above the dip entering Limbe. The road was crowded with African pedestrians, who immediately took up the cry: 'Here is a white policeman who wants our blood!'

"The mob formed, the Jorry was stoned, and the driver was dragged from the seat and also stoned. He ran for his life towards Limbe, pursued by the mob. In the lower main road, among the Indian Stores, he was overtaken and clubbed to death.

"Rewards totalling £50 have been offered for information leading to the apprehension of the murderers or instigators of this crime.

"There were hundreds of Africans along the route on which he tried to escape, and hundreds at the scene of the murder, yet not a solitary one came to his aid."

### Lessons for Christians

Our contemporary commented editorially:

"The murder arose from the belief that the police were seizing innocent Africans in order to secure their blood for religious ritualistic purposes. In fact, those involved in the killing (as doubtless hundreds of those who refused to raise a hand to save the helpless, hunted man) despite more than half a century of the teaching, training and restraint of civilization, reverted instantly to the debased superstitions which regulated their lives prior to the coming to Central Africa of Dr. Livingstone and other white men.

"Had this witch-hunt killing taken place in some remote area of the Northern Province, or among the Anguru on the Portuguese border, though equally deplorable, it would at least have been understandable. Instead, it occurred at the precise spot which may be named the focal point of the industrialization, urbanization and civilization of African life in Nyasaland. Yet it needed but the cry of 'witch for hundreds to forget their European employment, European training, European machinery and European bicycles, and to slough off the veneer of civilization and revert to the primitive.

"Here is a lesson for anyone to read. The dark-skinned races are still in the words of Kipling, 'half-devil and half-child'. The pace of the ox cannot be accelerated to that of the aeroplane in a decade, or even in a century, in spite of all the theorizing Socialists and Fabians would have us believe.

"We would wish to hear further of this Limbe killing—not of the murder itself, but of its reaction upon the intelligent members of the Nyasaland African Council and the Nyasaland African Congress. Equally interesting would be the reaction of our rulers in London—supposing that they should ever hear of the slaughter of a humble constable on the Limbe road. Would they, or could they, still contend (particularly in the example of India under their noses) that home rule and self-determination may be safely placed in the hands of the Africans?"

### Incidents in Kenya

"Quite recently 11 African demonstrators were killed and 20 injured when the police had to open fire on a crowd of more than 1,000 Native members of the Kenia Mwanbwa, a religious sect who went to Malikisi police post in Kenya in an attempt to release three of their members who had been arrested by the local chief and imprisoned. Two days previously a large demonstration had been staged outside a mission building in the district.

"On their arrival at Malikisi, the European assistant superintendent of police remonstrated with the crowd, which attacked him with clubs, knocked him down and advanced to attack the other police. The order to fire

was then given. The local Native Council of South Kavirondo has expressed strong disapproval of the demonstrators and requested Government to take all possible measures to prevent such breaches of the peace.

"Two Native religious sects in Kenya which have recently been involved in serious disturbances have been named as dangerous. On the day of the announcement of the ban on Africans of the Luo tribe appeared before a Nairobi magistrate in connection with the murder of a British police inspector, Thomas Mortimer, and two African constables. Evidence was given by an African sailor, who, having refused to make statements for the alleged leader of one sect had afterwards been dragged from a boat, eating himself severely wounded, and would have been killed had he not been rescued by the police.

## Mr. Marquand in the Rhodesias Visits to Development Areas

Mr. H. Marquand, the Paymaster-General, and his party arrived in Lusaka by air on Sunday, three days after the arrival of the new Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie.

In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Marquand saw Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, and other leading men, including Sir Arthur Griffin, chairman of Rhodesia Railways, who, with Mr. P. E. Millbourn, adviser on ports to the Ministry of Transport in London, had just returned from Beira.

Of the visit to Southern Rhodesia the special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:

"Mr. Marquand made a motor tour of the development areas which lie along the railway linking Bulawayo and Salisbury.

"Because of the multiplicity of new activities in this country, which far exceeds anything seen by Mr. Marquand in his visit of inquiry to Africa hitherto, the party faired out in order to cover as many as possible of the points of interest. Some went to Selukwe to see chrome being mined; chrome is now one of the sterling area's greatest dollar-earners and to Wankie, whence coal is got to work that other great dollar-earner, copper, in Northern Rhodesia; others went to the Zim River, where a great irrigation scheme is planned, which will in five years bring into use 500,000 acres of land to help the country of growing population (where the Europeans since 1911 have doubled their number to reach 100,000) to feed itself, and thus maintain an agricultural development parallel to that of industry.

### Cotton-Spinning in Gatooma

"The main body, piloted by Mr. G. A. Davenport, who manages to combine the vital and exacting portfolios of Commerce and Industry and Public Works and Mines, set out through the granite-strewn countryside south-west of Salisbury, claimed to be the oldest part of the Rhodesias, for the Gatooma cotton-spinning mill, the first of its kind in Rhodesia, which was set up by the Government in 1943.

"This is just one of those cases so frequent here—where the appetites given originally by the war have been maintained to meet peace-time needs. In accordance with the Government's policy of establishing nationalized basic industries, but encouraging private enterprises to cluster round them in satellite undertakings, Gatooma concentrates on making yarn, while already there are about six private weaving knitting firms in Bulawayo, which make use of it.

"The necessary electricity for Gatooma is obtained from Uminia, the largest power station in Southern Rhodesia, which the party visited next. Uminia stands equidistant between Gatooma and its other main customer, the steel works about to be opened by the Government at Que Que under a public utility corporation. As at Gatooma, where the public corporation undertakes the making of the basic product, private enterprise will use it in the secondary stage for structural work, general engineering, the making of wire-reinforced concrete, and much needed agricultural machinery.

"At Que Que there are employed 200 Europeans and 900 Africans. Many of the workers come from the Union, and they find the Rhodesian African so backward in comparison to this fellow over the border that they feel little immediate appreciation of competition, especially as the minimum income for a European in this country is about £40 a month, while the maximum wage for a Native is £4. The Native is able in certain trades to make substantially more by piece-work, and a little later Mr. Marquand saw an example of this when he visited the Bata shoe factory at Gwelo. This, like its opposite number in Kenya, has now severed all connections with its branches in Czechoslovakia, which have been nationalized."

## East African Imports Control

### Related Information for Exporters

BRITISH SHIPPERS for East Africa were unaware last week that entirely new directions in regard to imports had been issued in Nairobi on February 17 by the Imports Controller, Mr. V. C. Mathews.

Although this was a surprise to them, which might have been avoided if London should have been arranged, the Colonial Office and the East African Office in London could not give any information to inquiries. Indeed, copies of the notice were received in the City 24 hours before they reached the East African Office, and they had not reached the Colonial Office 4 days later.

The Information Office in East Africa had, of course, failed to air mail copies to the British Press. We have still received no official intimation of the changes, though we have before us a copy of the notice.

It divides all goods into three sections—A, or suspended goods, which will not be licensed for import; B, or restricted goods, which will be licensed for import on a restricted basis only; and C, other goods.

### New Suspended List

The suspended list consists of:—

Decorated wares, glass and air-tight, also, silver, silver-plated, and ham, beverages and syrups, champagne and sparkling wines, fireworks and rockets, game and poultry, and silver-plated ware; perfumed spirits (except lavender water and eau de Cologne); woollen blankets and travelling bags; plastic ware; decorated fine chinaware; decorated fine earthenware; heat-resisting bricks and fire-bricks; (unless of a type not available in East Africa); fire clay; cooking fat; sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, except of B.P. standard; copper sulphate (blue stone) and magnesium sulphate (epsom salts), except of B.P. standard; calcium carbonate; fancy glassware; manufactured furs; radio sets for motor cars; ornamental brassware; leather trunks and travelling bags; picture postcards and greeting cards.

Cotton linens of a quality exceeding 24d. per yard e.i.f. for a width of 36 inches; dupions of a quality exceeding 22d. per yard e.i.f. for a width of 36 inches; linen piece goods of a quality exceeding 34s. per yard e.i.f. for a width of 36 inches; worsted suitings of a quality exceeding 30s. per yard e.i.f. for a width of 54 inches.

Cutlery exceeding the following prices: table knives, 31s. per dozen e.i.f.; dessert knives, 30s.; bread knives, 56s.; table spoons, 31s.; dessert spoons, 27s.; soup spoons, 30s.; teaspoons, 16s.; table forks, 28s.; dessert forks, 28s.; three-piece carvers in case, 3s. per case, e.i.f.; canteen with minimum number of 47 pieces, 210 per case, e.i.f.

Knitted woollen garments from the U.K. (but see new paragraph below); women's and girls' fully fashioned woollen stockings, elephant ivory, except fully written guarantees to the Imports Controller for re-export to hard currency countries for hard currency; woollen carpets from the U.K.; manufactured foodstuffs from the U.K. other than programmed goods; biscuits.

The Imports Controller is, however, prepared to consider applications for the import of knitted woollen garments from the U.K. if 90% of expensive varieties.

In the case of articles on the restricted list, it has been decided to license for the calendar year 1948 up to 100% by value or quantity of the normal annual import trade of established importers. In applying for licences importers must sign a declaration that their total applications do not exceed their normal annual trade in these goods, and that they understand that a false declaration will render them liable to be declared ineligible for any future import licence.

### Restricted and Programmed Lists

The restricted list consists of:—

Cosmetics and toilet preparations; gold bullion; harmoniums and other musical instruments; packing paper, wines and spirits; jewellery, carpets and rugs other than woollen carpets and rugs from the U.K.; patent medicines, cigarettes and tobacco; cameras; boots and shoes, except children's and infants' footwear; pictures and engravings; furs and pelts; cinematograph projectors and photographic film; gramophones, tone arms, electric gramophones, new prints; toilet soap; pianos; confectionery; steel cutlery; bone-ware and furniture; vermicelli, spaghetti and macaroni; fish and marmalade.

There is also a so-called programmed list, comprising cotton, cotton goods, textile goods, animal feeding stuffs, various cereals, fish-meals and seeds; and soap, sugar, pulses and nitrogenous fertilizers.

All goods not programmed are, on the suspended or restricted lists, may now be imported freely from the United Kingdom monetary area on an open general licence. In other words, any person desiring to import such goods from the United Kingdom monetary area—British Empire, Southern Rhodesia and Burma—may do so without applying for a licence to the Controller.

It is, however, specifically provided that licences for importation from sources other than the U.K. monetary area of goods which are not suspended, restricted or programmed will be issued only to established importers of the goods in question, and only if such goods are not available from the U.K. monetary area. Licences from such other sources will be granted up to the importer's normal annual import trade.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Inter-Colonial Co-Operation

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE, Colonial development, plans, marketing policy, and communications were the four main subjects considered at the Anglo-French Colonial Conference held in Paris last week.

Particular attention was, of course, directed to West Africa, where British and French territories interlock so closely that they are recognized to form part of a wider range of problems which are of interest to other Governments in and concerned with Africa.

An official statement says: *inter alia*—

Co-ordination of marketing policy should assist in maintaining the standards of living of the African population by protecting producers against the future fall in world prices for export products. Stress was laid on the importance of communications, and it was agreed to intensify measures to improve road, air, sea and air communications, and postal and tele-communications services. The evacuation of the produce of British Togoland through the port of Lome; the extension of rail communications for the movement of the produce of French Guinea through Sierra Leone; the improvement of facilities on the Benue River for the produce of the upper Cameroons, and the better use of the Niger River will form the subject of special studies.

There will be further discussions, leading, it is hoped, to definite arrangements for the supply of Nigerian coal to the French territories and cessals from French Equatorial Africa to neighbouring British territories. It was also agreed to consider further the possibility of joint action to improve supplies of coffee, and to examine means of increasing the production of other important crops.

The conference recommended that the departments responsible in the two countries for carrying out Colonial development plans should establish contact with one another in the near future to co-ordinate their work. Exchange of planning information will continue between the two Governments. Co-ordination of plans for scientific research will receive special attention.

Sir Sydney Caine and Mr. A. B. Cohen were the two chief representatives of the Colonial Office.

Though this conference was concerned with West, not East or Central Africa, we briefly record its purpose and results because for many years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued the importance of closer contact between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Ministries of Belgium, France, Portugal and Holland.

## Expenditure To Be Cut

SOUTHERN RHODESIA will cut Government expenditure as much as possible without reducing development expenditure, said Sir Godfrey Higgins on Monday when addressing the congress of the Federal Chamber of Commerce in Bulawayo. All new services would have to be cut to the bone or eliminated if the present rate of income tax were not to be increased. The Prime Minister again urged amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, so that they might be developed as a single economic and political unit.

MR. M. W. B. KROEMER and MISS MARY PAMELA JUNE ROBIN, youngest daughter of Colonel William Vane Tobin and Mrs. Robin, of Bulawayo, were recently married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON, text-book editor in the East African Literature Bureau of the East African High Commission, who has recently arrived in Nairobi, was for 20 years an educationist in the Church Missionary Society in East and Tanganyika. He will be responsible for the production of vernacular literature.

MR. W. A. FAUST, managing director of the United Africa Company (Managing Agency), Ltd., which is supervising the initial stages of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, has arrived at Kongwa by air from London. Until General Desmond Harrison arrives in about two months to take charge for the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. Faust will manage operations.

MR. JOHN GRIFFITHS, pioneer of the documentary film, has been appointed to the Central Office of Information as controller of Government film operations. He has been for some time on the staff of U.N.E.S.C.O., and originally made his name as founder and director of the Empire Marketing Board's film unit. In 1937 he became film adviser to the Imperial Relations Trust.

VIC-ADMIRAL C. H. L. WOODHOUSE, formerly in command of the 5th Cruiser Squadron in the Pacific, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Arthur F. E. Peñler. Vice-Admiral Woodhouse's name is closely linked with the Battle of the River Plate, when he commanded H.M.S. AJAX in action against the pocket battleship GRAF, SPEE.

MR. EDWARD JAMES PETER, Assistant Financial Secretary in Kenya since 1946, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Barbados, and will probably leave East Africa in May. Born in 1907, he was educated at Edinburgh University, and went to Kenya as a chartered accountant in 1932. Three years later he was appointed an assistant treasurer, and in 1945 became assistant deputy financial secretary.

MR. DOROTHY THOMAS, M.P., former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. ARCHER BALFOUR, M.P., who were recently elected Parliamentary members of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, attended the most recent meeting, which elected Sir William Woodhouse to the Advisory Council of the East African Squadron-Leader Kitchner, M.P., to become a Parliamentary member of the Executive Council. It was agreed to press for prompt publication of trade and other statistics by the East African Governments.

MR. ANTHONY R. HURD, Conservative M.P. for Seaford, Berks., left London yesterday by air for East Africa. In company with SIR WILLIAM GAVIN, he will visit the groundnut areas at Kongwa and in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. Sir William Gavin will then fly to Southern Rhodesia in connection with the agricultural survey of the Sabi Valley, while Mr. Hurd returns to Kenya to see something of European and African agriculture in that Colony. As he is the agricultural correspondent of *The Times*, he will probably write on agricultural production in East Africa.

**Officials on Leave**

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include the following:

- Kenya—Messrs. G. Bevan, R. J. Butler, D. A. Carbett, W. E. Fenton, D. Gassman, J. Gillert, A. P. MacEwan, D. D. M. McGinn and D. J. Simpson. K. O. B. H. Messrs. J. C. Bishopp and S. A. Smith.
- Northern Rhodesia—Mr. N. L. Cunningham, Dr. C. M. Phillips, Miss N. Tennant, and Mr. E. C. Thompson.
- Tanganyika—Messrs. R. B. Allnut and H. Harrison and Dr. D. W. Raymond.
- Uganda—Messrs. H. Y. Edgar, J. G. Lawrence, B. Masefield, and E. A. Phillips.
- Seychelles—Dr. R. Y. Dunlop.

**To Settle in Rhodesia**

**Lord De La Warr, Sir R. Hanson**

MR. ROBERT HUDSON, Minister of Agriculture in Mr. Churchill's war-time Government, who is now visiting Southern Rhodesia, has EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, bought a farm in the Colony. Lord De La Warr, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Countess De La Warr left England by air for Salisbury last week with a view to purchasing a farm in Southern Rhodesia.

**Obituary**

**Mr. Robert Chamberlain**

MRS. ROBERT ARTHUR BRIGGS CHAMBERLAIN, one of the pioneers of European settlement in Kenya, who took up land in the Elmenteta district in 1902, died at his home at the age of 83. Educated at Trent College, King's College, Cambridge, Heidelberg and Turin University, he then read law, but instead of practising decided to enter journalism. He was on the *Manchester Guardian* under the editor P. Scott, and then on the *Westminster Gazette*. Appointed editor of a South African daily, he went to that country before the South African War, during which Kruger signed a warrant for his arrest. Later his opposition to the import of Chinese labour for the Rand gold mines was so unpopular that he resigned his editorship, and, with the late Russell Bowker, went to Kenya. He played a prominent part in the formation of the Pastoralists' Association, and later drafted the constitution of the Confederation of Associations, which was for many years known as the "Settlers' Parliament". A man of liberal views and strong convictions, he was for many years a frequent and forceful correspondent of the local Press, but in the past decade or so his interventions had been much less frequent.

**Mr. H. H. Allsop**

MR. H. H. ALLSOP, who following an accident last Thursday night, died early next morning, at the age of 62, without regaining consciousness, had lived and worked in East Africa for 24 years, and maintained his keen interest in the affairs of the territories.

He first went to Uganda in 1906 to join the staff of the Mabira Forest Exploring Squadron, and on the outbreak of the 1914-18 war joined first the Carrier Corps, and then the Baganda Rifles, of which he became adjutant, serving with the unit on the Uganda-German East African border, and later in the march from Mwanza to Tabora. He entered the Tanganyika Postal Service in 1916, serving for much of his time in the Bukoba, Pangani, Moshi, and Tabora districts.

During the recent war he was on the staff of the Ministry of Pensions, and was also adjutant of the St. Annes-on-Sea Company of the Home Guard.

Much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Allsop (who served throughout the war in the Mechanized Transport Corps in London) and their son, Peter.

Mrs. CHARLES CROSS, MD, a resident off the coast of Kenya for many years, died recently, two hours after being bitten by a snake.

MR. EDWARD ASTILL, the well-known England and Leicestershire cricketer, whose death is reported, acted as a coach to school and club in Malabarland during the English winter of 1946.

We regret to report the death in the island, after long illness, of MRS. MAUD DELTON, the widow of John Delton, studied for some years at the University of Cambridge, and was a member of the British Overseas Corporation, Ltd.

## PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. SCHMULL is Acting Netherlands Consul in Mombasa.

MR. P. E. SHINNIE is this year's chairman of the Kharطوم Camera Club.

LIEUT. COMMANDER MANUEL BEA CORTE-REAG has taken up his duties as Port Captain of Beira.

MISS A. M. GAMWELL, war-time commandant of Britain's F.A.N.Y. organization, is visiting Kenya.

MR. M. M. WILLIAMSON has been elected president of the recently formed Nakuru Amateur Dramatic Society.

A Nyasaland student, MISS ELIZABETH ARCHER, has received the degree of Ph.D. from Cape Town University.

SIR ANTHONY MURPHY, cousin of the Kaid of the Sudan, and MISS CELLA BINNIE have been married in this country.

MR. H. C. HANDLEY BIRD, son of Mr. C. Handley Bird, of Kampala, has taken his M.B. degree at Cambridge University.

DR. C. SPANFIEL FITCHEN will shortly leave London again for Iraq, where he expects to remain for about five months on this occasion.

MR. J. B. CLAIR, Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

TWO senior Belgian Congo officials, M. TONDEUR and M. GUYAUX, are visiting Kenya to study soil conservation and veterinary work in the Colony.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, last week visited H.M.S. BULSWYD in dock at Sheerness.

GENERAL SIR JOHN CROCKER, G.O.C.-IN-C., Middle East Land Forces, arrived in East Africa last week for talks with MAJOR GENERAL DIMOLINE, G.O.C.-IN-C., East Africa.

MR. A. L. ADDRESS has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Advisory Committee on European Education in the place of Mr. C. E. SNELL, who has retired.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL is expected to arrive in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this week at the invitation of the Governor, Major-General Sir John Kennedy.

THE Croston Amateur Golf Championship was recently won by MR. C. C. W. INGH of the Rhodesian amateur champion, while he was on a business trip to Great Britain.

DR. FRANK DIXEY, former Director of Geological Surveys in Nyasaland and now adviser to the Colonial Geological Service, has been making a survey of West Indian mineral resources.

MR. CHARLES CRITCHIE has received from the Governor of Southern Rhodesia the British Empire Medal awarded to him for war-time services in Yugoslavia, Albania and Germany.

MR. W. R. GREGG, Attorney-General of Uganda, who has just been appointed a puisne judge in Nigeria, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given recently by the Uganda Law Society in Kampala.

MISS ANN HUNTER, daughter of the Provincial Commissioner of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, has taken her B.A. degree in anthropology, game administration and psychology at Witwatersrand University.

CAPTAIN B. R. G. YOUNG, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, and MISS DOROTHY A. ALERIE BAINES, only daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Coling Baines of Gatonga, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

MR. MITCHELL CLOUGH, vice-chairman and manager in the Union of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is retiring this week. He will be succeeded by MR. A. M. WHITE, deputy general manager.

MESSRS. D. M. CURRIE, K. H. DALE, A. N. MAHMO, OMUKULU WA KIBUGA, J. A. ROBERTSON, M. SHAIKH and B. K. O. VEBBE and MRS. R. BARN have been appointed to the Kampala Township Committee.

"Among the new films in London is one entitled "My Brother Jonathan," adapted from the novel of the same name by FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, who served as a medical officer on the front in the 1914-18 war.

MR. J. McCLEAN, for the past few years vice-president of the National Farmers' Union of England, who visited Southern Rhodesia and Kenya some months ago, did not stand for re-election at the recent annual meeting.

MESSRS. LOCK and H. G. SANDY have been appointed Commissioners of the International Tea Market Expansion Board for the Central and East African zones respectively. MR. F. B. BOURGAIN is chief commissioner for Africa.

New members of the Northern Rhodesian Food Production Committee are MR. W. H. WADSWORTH, MR. J. E. M. LANELESS and MR. C. R. M. VAN EDEM. They replace Major H. K. McKee, Mr. J. C. Zueckel and Mr. C. Gordon James, who have resigned.

SIR DONALD MCKENZIE KENNEDY, Governor of Mauritius, has announced that his term of office has been extended until December next so that he may inaugurate the new constitution, of which elections will probably be held in September.

CAPTAIN ALAN DENIS SUMMERS-TAYLOR, The Royal Scots, attached 3rd Bn. The King's African Rifles, and MISS JOAN MARION RYRIE, young daughter of the late Major Bruce Ryrie and of Mrs. Ryrie, of Nanyuki, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. JAMES RICHARD CALDWELL, elder son of Major and Mrs. James Caldwell of Buckingham and Inverness-shire, and Miss Phyllis Doreen Reynolds, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Reynolds, of Nakuru, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. C. E. DEVLIN has been elected president of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce, with MR. G. G. GIBSON vice-president and MR. K. A. W. GOODALL as treasurer. Other members of the committee are MESSRS. WALTER W. RICKARDS, W. TROMP and E. RAKEMAN WALSHE.

MR. ERNEST MACKENZIE WALLER, Royal Grenadier Guards, and MISS ALTHEA MABEL RUGGLES BRICE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, of Elbury Hall, Great Toldham, Essex, and Magadu, Morogoro, Tanganyika, have announced their engagement.

SQUADRON LEADER MODDY, who commands No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., will shortly visit the Colony to make arrangements for the flight which the squadron is to make to Rhodesia in the summer. During the war he served in Southern Rhodesia for three years as an instructor.

The engagement is announced between MR. PATRICK H. C. J. RUDAR-OWEN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS JANET DYMCKE HAMMOND, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Hammond, of Scrivelby, Woodham Way, Woking. The marriage will take place in the Colony at Easter.

MR. JOERGEN STANVAD, editor of the Danish newspaper Politiken, has arrived in Nairobi to raise funds among the Scandinavian population of the Colony for the building and endowment of a solar laboratory on Mount Elgon. The project was to have been carried out when the war intervened.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

TEA GARDEN ASSOCIATION, present in Assam since 26 single, ex-officio, F.M.E. members transfer to South or East Africa in F.M.E. of other agricultural lines where enterprises training is desired. Box 342, E. of Africa & Rhodesia, 20 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

# TO THE NEWS

• E.A.R.-marked. "Politicians have their lucid intervals." — Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

"Let us be agnostic about any report from the Argentine." — "Inca" in the *Financial Times*.

"Since the war ended 255 British vessels have been lost or damaged by underwater explosions." — *News Chronicle*.

"In June last this country had 14 film studios; now we have 23. Then we had 48 sound stages; now we have 67." — Mr. W. A. Shepherd, M.P.

"The cost of painting my house in 1939 was £38. For exactly the same work I now have before me an estimate of £354." — Mr. Walter Levien.

"Before the war 7,000 people in this country had £6,000 a year to spend after their income tax had been paid. To-day there are 45." — Lord Beveridge.

"The country may sometimes treat its sailors fairly shabbily, but we have always been ready for the superannuated warship." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"The existence of efficient bomber striking forces is this country's most effective safeguard against aggression." — Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Air.

"The average man in this country pays less than 10s. a year to his private doctor. Under the National Health scheme he will have to pay £1." — Mr. R. W. Rushworth.

"In the last 150 years we have been engaged in war with every Great Power both as ally and as enemy. The friend of to-day may be the enemy of to-morrow." — Admiral Sir Sydney Freemantle.

"Nowadays an M.P. is more a delegate of his party than a representative of his constituency. The upshot of giving every man a vote is broadly that no man has a vote." — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"This is no more reason for the Government to pay the cost of a man migrating to a Dominion than when he moves from Lancashire to Yorkshire." — Mr. W. B. Reddaway.

"If the Government nationalize the steel industry, how can they be impartial judges in many of the matters that must come before them?" — Mr. Olive Reelton, M.P.

"Unless there are further major increases in production and exports we shall not be able to maintain our present level of consumption until Marshall aid comes into effect." — Mr. Douglas Jay, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

"Great Britain has ordered from South Africa 1,000,000 lbs of the choicest black and green grapes and 4,000,000 lbs of marinated." — South African Food Canners Council.

"The public man who for motive of officiousness or feign criticism wants to see public life private is an old enemy." — Mr. W. L. Andrews, editor of the *Yorkshire Post*.

"Displaced persons and the Polish Resettlement Corps have cost this country £129 millions. Expenditure on the Poles alone up to March 31 will amount to over £107 millions." — House of Commons Select Report.

"The consumer prices of chocolate confectionery will be increased from 6d. to 7d. a lb., according to the quality and amount of chocolate used, and averaging about 10d. a lb., as a result of the decision to pay American prices for cocoa from British West Africa." — The Minister of Food.

"There are five parties in the development and production of aircraft, the Ministries of Civil Aviation and Supply, the users, the manufacturers, and in the background the Treasury. It is an odd kind of bridge game, and from experience I can say that it is generally dummy." — Viscount Knollys, former chairman of BOAC.

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# BACKGROUND

**Blurred by Illusions.**—Our adverse balance of trade, which was approximately double what it was in 1936 and 40 times what it was in 1914, has taken us to a position in 1947 seven times as bad as in 1946. Our invisible exports derived from overseas investments and services such as shipping declined, comparing 1947 with 1946, by no less than £14,000,000. Worse still is the fact that in the considered opinion of Sir Stafford Cripps, no improvement can be foreseen in 1948. The theory that a few difficult post-war years would be followed by swift recovery has proved false. The reasons for this deterioration are sombre, because there is no guarantee that they will automatically disappear. The fact is that the prices of imports have risen much faster than the prices of exports, and this in spite of the vaunted advantages of bulk purchasing and Government trading. In 1947, compared with 1938, we paid more than double for 75% and we received only half as much again for 10%. The second is that it is becoming more difficult for us not only to get high prices for our exports but to sell some of them at all. These two reasons together are completely justified was Sir Stafford Cripps's declaration that the costs of British production must not rise. Our reserves will last until June. American aid may then come to the rescue for a few years. But after that and during that time, we must tap our real reserves—the enterprise, resilience, good sense and skill of our people, how so long blurred by illusions and stunted by incompetent leadership. Unless these reserves can be released, calamity starts us in the face. —*Daily Telegraph.*

**Antarctic Antics.**—The Home Fleet is down to operational force to one cruiser and four destroyers. Outside home waters, the fleets are reduced to two carriers, 10 cruisers, and 32 destroyers. It is not hard to trace the connection between this weakness at sea and the fantastic events in Antarctica. In those waters Argentina and Chile are staging naval demonstrations against us. Chile has actually established military bases on two British Islands. The Chilean Ambassador led these forays in person, and spoke of Britain as a worn-out imperialism. This comic opera episode has its serious implications. So long as it is the Government's policy to liquidate the Empire they should not be surprised if other nations attempt to get a jackal's share of the old lion's possessions. —*Daily Mail.*

**Planning Liberty.**—We are heading into bankruptcy. Are we aware of the peril of hunger, unemployment and frustration ahead of us? I think the public unawareness of the plight of our country is pathetic. The Government must stress the necessity to increase production, but they have to appeal by their constant addition to the pay-roll of thousands of gentlemen who play no part in production whatever. We must give up this orgy of planning, give up the idea of further aid from the U.S. The Marshall Plan will give us a brief interval of tolerable conditions, but let us stand upon our own feet. It has been terrible over the last two years to see Britain willing to accept loans and pawning everything. We can restore prosperity to Britain only if we are willing to restore liberty to Britain to-day. It is impossible to build up a prosperous home and export trade if Whitehall exacts complete control over industry. We must turn for our salvation to our efforts at home. We can become solvent and raise the standard of living for all in this country if we can insure reasonable liberty to producers. —*Mr. Brandon Bracken.*

**Four-Point Plan.**—We should scrap the Conscription Act, which interferes with the free way of going on at the most vital moment of their lives, and introduce compulsory annual training with the Territorial Army instead. In that way we should get immediate manpower for industry, a better army, and eventually a better reserve. Secondly, we should put more consumer goods in the shop windows now, and so encourage the young to encourage the men to greater efforts. Thirdly, we should tell exporters to get more for their goods. Why should we be getting only twice as much as pre-war for our capital goods which are badly needed everywhere, whilst America gets three times as much for her food? Then a Dividends Limitation Bill should freeze all dividends at 1947 levels for five years, thereby ensuring that increased profits are ploughed back to the benefit of all concerned in the industry. It has been argued that output could be increased with increasing profits; that is an administrative impossibility. We are headed for more incentive to all with disadvantages to none and limitations of dividends would go far to achieve it. —*Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P.*

**Recognized Crisis.**—The crisis of war united the nation, inspiring the great majority with an understanding of what they had to do and what would be the consequence of a neglect of duty. But this time of clearness of purpose was preceded by the indecision of the Munich period. We are now in the Munich period of our economic crisis. Some believe in it; some vaguely imagine that we shall get by, without having to work out in harsh detail what an economic crisis will be like when it comes. These variants of opinion seem to be represented in the Government. It is not only that there continues to be defiant pronouncements of a better world, but that the game of party politics still being played in the shadow of advancing doom. A habit of propaganda has always tended to emphasize what the Government should do for the people, not what the people should do to make the Government work. It has emphasized benefits and not duties, and has induced the majority of the people to believe that it would be helpful at this moment. Two and a half years of promises of benefits, defied by the blackguarding of any critics who distrusted the measures, have created a frame of mind which will have to be drastically altered if the nation is to win through. Effort and sacrifice have been discouraged and an attitude of parasitism has been encouraged. A country which eight years ago triumphantly met the challenge of war can certainly meet the challenge of peace when that challenge is at least clearly seen. When that happens, the present mood will dissolve itself, as the Munich mood dissolved. —*Time and Tide.*

**Motor Exports.**—Some 285,000 cars and 158,000 commercial vehicles came off the production lines in British motor factories last year. The output reached 445,000 units attained in 1938. At the beginning of 1947 the export quota was 46% for cars and 30% for commercial vehicles; during the last three months it was increased to 64% and 37% respectively. Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and Eire were our best overseas markets, taking 60,000 units, value at more than £14,000,000. Belgium was our best foreign customer, with more than 12,000 cars and £3,500,000. —*Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.*

number of Africans, and thus make no real contribution to the solution of the problems of settlement. The demands of the land-hungry Natives would remain unsatisfied and the chance of a national park, to which visitors could have reasonable access, would have gone for ever. It is a truism to say that economic development takes precedence, for a time, but the principle of national parks was agreed to long ago by convention.

If every bit of land that could possibly be of some use some day to someone is to be excised from any proposed park, it is obvious that nothing of value can be selected. The desire of the organisers of the main national park in Kenya appears to be to cut up all land that may ever be of any value for anything.

Does anyone imagine that the land in the Kruger National Park in South Africa or the Yellowstone Park in the U.S.A. is of no value? Both countries left things till very late, but saw the danger in time, and both had to spend large sums buying back land which had passed from national control in order to create wide areas to be dedicated to wild fauna.

All East African territories, with the possible exception of Nyasaland, should take steps to define their national parks in the very near future. Each year has passed since the last international conference, and this should have been time enough for consideration.

**Game and the Tsetse Fly**

Regarding tsetse, the recent fauna conference in East Africa took a most moderate line; in fact its resolutions, voted for by representatives of anti-tsetse research and veterinary departments, is so important that I consider it worth recording in full.

The conference recognized that under conditions which prevail in Southern Rhodesia the eradication of tsetse is a proved method for getting rid of *C. morsitans*, but not of other species of tsetse fly, which in many areas are of equal or greater importance. This method of tsetse destruction should therefore be tested under more varied conditions, at least until other methods of getting rid of *C. morsitans* are available. Experiments are in progress or planned such as discriminative clearing of bush, controlled burning of bush, and large-scale application of insecticides may provide alternative and better methods.

I suggest that the Fauna Society might adopt this as its platform on the tsetse question. It exactly expresses my view.

The conference stressed that any destruction of game that was necessary should be carried out under game department control and with full pay, in agreement with the memorandum by Professor Gibson and the Chairman which recommended that game should be paid in arrears to the game warden killing by the game warden.

Game policy has been in the various territories worked out on isolationist lines, in accordance with the local needs of the moment. There has been no general plan and no count of inspiration.

Game policy has, in fact, been everywhere subject to opportunism, without the modifying influence which might have been derived from comprehensive direction either by the Colonial Office or by an ad hoc organization. Game wardens have had to play a lone hand and often a somewhat depressing one at that.

The conference recommended consideration to the setting up in London of a committee to advise the Secretary of State on fauna and floral matters. I am glad that the suggestion of a committee has been adopted, long have long felt that this was essential. The Secretary of State had advised former advisory committees on almost all other subjects. It is satisfactory also that wild life may now be included.

It is difficult to write a short summary of what has been said but the following in order of importance:—

- (a) Creation of national parks;
- (b) An increase of the staffs in the game departments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland—particularly Tanganyika;
- (c) Control of hunting in game reserves and areas where game does not occur;
- (d) Coordinated planning of game policies by the central authority with this central authority and practical arrangements combined with the creation of an advisory committee.

Technical comment and suggestions by members of the Council.

**Dr. J. W. Welch's Tour of Inquiry**

**Welfare Work for Groundnut Scheme**

DR. JAMES W. WELCH, chief education and welfare officer to the Overseas Food Corporation, left London a few days ago for East, Central and South Africa to discuss welfare work, attend the opening of a centre for the teaching of basic English to Africans engaged in the groundnut operations in Tanganyika, examine proposals for the education of the children of the European employees, and inquire into the creation of a technical training centre.

After spending some three weeks in Kenya and Tanganyika, he will fly to Johannesburg to acquaint himself with the welfare work of the Rand gold mines, and will then visit the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia and Makerere College, Uganda. He will then go back to Dar es Salaam and the Kongwa area of Tanganyika, and break his return journey in the Sudan to see the welfare work of the Gezira scheme.

**Previous Appointments**

Dr. Welch, who expects to be back in this country about the middle of April, was engaged in religious, social and educational work among the unemployed of Typside for three years after leaving Cambridge University in 1926, and was then supervisor of mission schools in Southern Nigeria for six years, spent for a year's break at Cambridge for anthropology, and then under a research fellowship of the International Institute. He was principal of St. Julius College, York, from 1935 to 1939, and then director of religious broadcasting to the B.B.C. throughout the whole period of the war and until a few months ago.

His tour brings to the educational, social and welfare sides of the groundnut operations wide, varied and most valuable experience—in this country and Africa.

**Salaries of National Boards Overseas Food Corp. Costs**

DETAILS REVEALED in the House of Commons last week by the Prime Minister of the salaries and allowances paid to members of national boards show that Sir Harold Harley, chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, draws a salary of £7,500 and an allowance of £1,000, not including the cost of overseas visits and large-scale entertaining, and a car and chauffeur, and that Sir Miles Thomas, the recently appointed deputy chairman, is to receive £3,500. The salaries of the two managing directors, Mr. Whitney Straight and Major J. F. McCindle, are not revealed, because their remuneration was fixed by the corporation, not the Government. The other members of the board, Lord Burleigh, Lord Rothschild, Sir Clement Jones, Mr. H. L. Neill, and Mr. H. R. Thornton, are each to be paid £1,500 for undertaking executive duties, or otherwise £800.

Lord Burleigh, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, receives £2,000, Sir Frank Stockdale, the deputy chairman, £3,000, and the three managing directors, Sir Miles Thomas, Major J. F. McCindle, Mr. H. M. Hume, and Mr. H. L. Neill, each draw £500, and Sir Charles Burleigh and Mr. H. R. Thornton receiving without salary. What allowances shall be given to members of the C.D.C. is not yet known.

The chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. L. A. Plumley, and the vice-chairman, Mr. J. C. McQueen, are to receive £2,000 and £1,000, respectively, and the General Advisory Committee, a general manager, £2,000. The three full-time members, Sir Charles Lowart, Mr. A. W. Wakeford and Mr. H. H. Bull each get paid £3,000, and the two part-time members, Sir Frank Stockdale and Mr. H. M. Hume, £1,500. Sir Frank Stockdale will also be chairman of the Overseas Development Corporation. An expense allowance of £2,000 will be allocated among the members of this board.

# Urgent Need for National Parks

By Captain Keith Caldwell's Report on His Survey

NEARLY THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of game department work in Africa has taught me that control is one of the most important of its activities.

Those who rail against it do not realize that one of the greatest menaces to game has been the sentimentalist and out-and-out protectionist. Such attitude took no account of biological competition and did not realize that it was often difficult for the local inhabitants to live in peace and carry out their everyday life in the midst of wild animals, which may at any time be responsible for malnutrition and disease.

A lot has been written regarding destruction of elephant by game departments, but I doubt if it is generally realized by those who are so greatly against it, that no more than, if as much as, the natural increase is killed annually. As human population increases elephants will have to be driven further back and the rate of killing increased, but this does not mean that the elephant is in any danger whatsoever of extermination, or anything even approaching it. Owing to laws relating to ivory being comparatively easy to enforce and the elephant being difficult to kill with a muzzle-loader, it is not generally poached to any great extent. Thus almost the whole of the natural increase has to be taken care of by control.

Another opponent of control is the person who sees through his fingers the grand opportunity of making money out of wild animals. He looks back with regret on his happy days elephant hunting in Uganda in the early twenties, when the experiment of more or less free elephant shooting by the general public was allowed, and disaster followed.

## Conservation Implies Control

Control is not, of course, directed only against elephants; it may be used against any of the fauna. It is in the hands of an adequately staffed game department, it will be used firmly but with discretion, and only such animals, and in such numbers as are essential, will be killed.

Unless a game department is equipped to undertake and prepared to undertake boldly, such control measures as are necessary to restrict game to the numbers that the areas available will carry, and to prevent game from being a perpetual source of degradation and loss to human activity, that department and the laws it seeks to enforce will lose all authority, and public opinion will demand that game be destroyed without let or hindrance. It must never be forgotten therefore, that conservation means preservation plus control.

I have shown in this report the general layout of the Game and Tsetse Department in Northern Rhodesia. Here, and here only, has real importance been attached to proper consideration of the ecology of animal life. The subjects of tsetse fly, game preservation and control, and fish are now combined under one head and the new department intends to budget for an expenditure of £20,000 a year.

It is possibly a late, even if desirable, for other countries to carry out a similar amalgamation, though the possibility of fisheries, especially trout fisheries, being combined with game, as in Kenya and Uganda, should be kept in mind. I hope that the far-sighted example of Northern Rhodesia in retaining the industry which benefits far greater than the actual cash returns result from efficient biological control will be followed elsewhere. Most of the remaining paragraphs are

look upon game and its products as a pleasing means of adding to their revenue.

Great Britain was a subscriber to the International Convention of 1933. Legislation has been passed in conformity with its resolutions, but the game departments responsible for enforcing it do so stated that general and illegal slaughter often takes place with impunity.

Efficient preservation and efficient control can be undertaken only by increased staffs. Moreover, if game departments have to carry out their job properly, more attention will have to be paid to the scientific side of their work. Problems of retention of wild life have to be considered in relation to the ecology and general development of each territory. Such work can properly be carried out only by a game department under scientific direction and with a modicum of technically qualified staff.

## Procrastination by Governments

Too much has been written about national parks that it is only stating the obvious to point out that the final stronghold of big game will be found within them. Such parks must be scientifically managed and developed in such a way as to carry a maximum of wild life, to include as many species as possible. They should be of educational as well as touristic value.

The need for national parks has been fully recognized and the principle universally established. I wish I could see more being done in practice.

Nyasaland, where, I agree, that in view of the density of their population, there is no lands suitable for a park in the Colony. Northern Rhodesia is considering an area. Uganda have so far as I knew, made no concrete suggestions. Tanganyika have proclaimed a magnificent park in the Ngorongoro-Serengeti area, but so far its management has not been transferred to trustees.

Kenya has a primitive but intensely valuable national park, under public control, and two mountain areas will be proclaimed as soon as boundary descriptions are available, but discussion regarding the main park in the Voi district drags on and on.

(Since this report was written an area of some 7,000 square miles has been set off. —Ed., E.A. & R.)

## Land Use Argument

An area, possibly suited, was tentatively agreed to by all concerned, but since that the view has been put forward that no land that could possibly be of some use some day to some native should be earmarked for a national park. Strong objection has accordingly been taken to almost the whole of the plains area, and it is now suggested that it be 'decided'. Most of the remainder of the proposed park, composed of dense thorn bush, is cut into steep gullies—a fine administrative sanctuary for elephant and rhino, but largely worthless from a spectacular and tourist point of view.

The plains area is hot, low-lying, semi-desert, and of very small economic value, but it is essential to the park for it is accessible, easily traversed, and offers visitors every chance of seeing wild animals under reasonably comfortable conditions.

The question of the land should be strongly opposed on its merits, and not on the eviction of Natives, which there is no doubt that some should be paid for its maintenance. The Government of the open area of native land in the game reserve should be asked for its maintenance, and the Government should be asked for its maintenance.

It is the position with now, and will be required in the future, that in the game reserve and in the game reserve, the value of the land should be asked for its maintenance, and the Government should be asked for its maintenance.

These extracts are quoted from Captain Caldwell's Report on a Faunal Survey in Eastern and Central Africa, published at 1s. 6d. by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, London.

the United States and New Zealand would surely make a valuable contribution to Pacific questions. If we had such a council the Dominions could make a tremendous contribution in respect of their own geographical areas.

Every member of the British Empire has become a member of the United Nations Organization and all its specialized agencies. The British nations now accept the secretariat of the United Nations and their vast organization; an contribution toward the very heavy expense of those organizations and all costs for their own committees and councils. Yet the connection of the British Empire cooperation seems to lack that there is a missing axis, possibly vicious about it.

It is clear that Britain's voice should be the voice of an ideal in the Council of the world. She has become the bulwark of peace and liberty, the spearhead against tyranny and aggression. She will lead the world in the development of all democratic processes, in economic and social progress. Out of her vast knowledge, through practical action she has become freer and reinvigorated with the strength and the outlook of the young viable British people. Her contribution that Britain can make to the problems confronting mankind to-day is incalculable. Because I so believe, I vote this resolution.

LORD ALLENCHAM pointed out that South Africa was concerned in the security and development of the whole of Africa and the Middle East.

The Commonwealth Indefinable

LORD RENFELL suggested that the expression "Commonwealth of British Nations" was virtually indefinable. He pointed out that where the Commonwealth was born and grew, there were parts of the Commonwealth with close relationship with Great Britain. He said that the Commonwealth was economically more united than the Commonwealth and extraneous to most of the rest. The common aim was not so terminous to the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth was not a sterling area. He continued:

The Commonwealth is like all the great conceptions of the world that live; it is an idea, not a material thing. It was born out of a material thing. The British people went to the four corners of the world and set out, with all material aids, their own idea which has developed into something that the world has never seen.

Can you harness an idea to a machine? No, you must harness a machine to an idea. You can place an idea to something visible. If you try to harness an idea it is because we have never tried to harness the idea of the Commonwealth to a machine that the Commonwealth is still a living and a growing thing. It would be like a machine and risk destroying the idea so real that it has survived two wars without any machine. Perhaps the Dominion of Imperial Defence?

He said that the Commonwealth is a method of communication and many a nice sort of paper, but they do not always work out in practice. The individuals are not so plastic to them. But there is no recognized chain, but where individuals by their personal contacts are able to exchange ideas on the same level, we find more fruitful a function than will ever come out of a machine, however ingenious it is.

He said that the main desire is to see inter-Commonwealth relations grow closer and easier and to remedy any faults. It is not like it to be thought that we have had suggestions such others in the Commonwealth would feel obliged to accept or not to accept, so creating divisions. We are talking about a deep general reality, which must not be injured by having a material appendix tacked on to it. No people in the world are more capable than the British in the Commonwealth of making an idea fruitful and great.

Imperial Secretariat and Work Well

He said that the secretariat was a very various body and should not be an Imperial Secretariat, which could be worked perfectly well if there was somebody to control it. His suggestion was that it should be linked with the meetings between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the High Commissioners and that broadly speaking it should be in their charge. He believed that there was a very strong case for an Imperial Conference of some sort of an Imperial meeting of Prime Ministers. LORD MILVERTON said that he agreed with Lord Renfell that there was a risk in tampering with a great, vital and growing idea, and he feared the impious

hands of a secretariat. Secretariats had a way of extending their contacts in all directions, their search for more power and wider scope. His Lordship continued (in part):

The aim with the Colonial Empire is surely precisely the reverse of that indicated in this motion. Our aim is the gradual loosening and the ultimate elimination of those ties which bind them to London, until the time comes when, with their ability to manage their own affairs and stand on their own feet, they will be free to exercise the adult choice of voluntary partnership in the Commonwealth. The only way in which closer relations may be achieved in the Colonial Empire is by the federation of small groups of smaller Colonies whose common interests are sufficiently great to warrant their federating in order that they may speak in the councils of the Commonwealth and Empire with a louder voice.

One Economic Family

He said that the possible should be done to foster the idea of the Commonwealth as one economic family. The family and economic self-sufficiency within that family should certainly be planned for and worked for. Much more could and should be done to encourage and improve direct relationships between the Colonies and the Dominions.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies represent the apex of one of the greatest examples of the system of tied-houses the world has ever seen. I am well-aware of the advantages which might accrue through having the business of Colonial government carried out solely through the Crown Agents; but need this be done so tight and so binding? Is it not necessary that if a Colonial Government want a tooth brush they should get it through London? Would it not be ultimately to the benefit of the Empire if closer economic relationships were encouraged between the Dominions and the Colonies?

He said that looking forward to a greater and freer future, when trade within the Commonwealth and Empire will be as free as culture. I attach the very greatest importance to the encouragement and fostering of a mutual knowledge of each other by the spread of what is known as "British culture." The education of West Indians in Canada and Americans in Australia and New Zealand can do nothing to help.

We have a great deal of the world's population about the half of which are the Four Fallacies. They are that the world is divided into good and evil, that good and evil are wrong, that good is unification necessarily implies imperialism, that the bad side of that world, that is, the world of the world is a bad side for all ill; and what I would call the salt water fallacy.

Salt Water Fallacy

He said that we have never been able to understand why it is that if a nation is overland and occupies large territories with large areas of peoples of them, so long as the extension is overland it is a very valuable and praiseworthy extension of jurisdiction; but if jurisdiction is extended over water, it is a people's trouble and a public nuisance. I have never understood how it could possibly be argued that the British Colonial Empire, for instance, is any less of an international entity than, shall we say, the Soviet Union. One of the things said is that there are different races. Yet the people of Moscow are not the same race as the people of Vladivostok, of course. If I were able to place an area of sea between Moscow and Vladivostok, the whole position would be altered.

For these reasons, with the reservations which I have already expressed, I support the motion.

LORD WEDMUR described the Commonwealth as a collection of nations to whom government by consent was as precious as the independence of nations. He said that the possession of complete independence of decision, thought and government, blended with the strong admixture of interdependence in many national things. As they move from Imperial ties and loosened the clear had been on the lines of strategic and economic matters. We have created such a world of co-operation as the world has never before seen. It is possible that such co-operation possible that we are a group of nations who have absolute confidence in each other whose interests are compatible, who all realize that hurt to one is hurt to all. Thus, where a clash of interest is likely to arise, it is our first instinct to approach the other nations concerned and in free and friendly discussion try to resolve it, to clash or mitigate its effects. It is a relationship which is a form of service—a service which implies a servitude but which is almost perfect freedom. One of the principal reasons for our sturdy survival is

(Continued on page 678)

How could it make sense to maintain that it was proper to compare the health statistics in Great Britain with those in Sierra Leone, but not to compare those of Sierra Leone, a Colony, with those of Liberia, a neighbouring sovereign state? We emphasized that Colonial or non-Colonial status is completely irrelevant in such matters.

#### Precept and Practice

Another point is that the countries which most frequently and fiercely criticize the British Empire, often in high abusive terms, have persistently refused to ratify international instruments which have been applied for years in the British Colonies. What they say has often no relation to what they do. The Forces' Labour

Convention of 1940 is one good example; it has been applied by the Colonial Powers to all their Colonial territories.

In the House of Commons Council of Nations is generally reasonable and constructive, perhaps because the Russians—who make so many of the complaints elsewhere—have declined to take their seat. It is in the Assembly and its Committees of 57 nations that the real mud-slinging occurs. There the critics have always concentrated their attacks on the British Colonial Empire, the French suffering relatively few criticisms, perhaps because the British system in their overseas territories are directly represented in the French Parliament.

## Need for Closer Imperial Relations

### Lord Bruce Proposes Council of British Nations

VISCOUNT BRUCE OF MELBOURNE moved in the House of Commons last week that this House, in the course of the closest relations with the Commonwealth and Empire are essential. He said:

"If we are going to secure the real international co-operation it is vital that the British peoples should actively make our great contribution to it. If there is to be a grouping of nations there is no more natural group than that of all the great British nations scattered throughout the world. If there is to be a real international co-operation, then we shall need to work together in order to maintain our individual integrity and safeguard our existing position. Whatever sort of world we are going to get, it is imperative that the British people should consult, co-operate and work together.

"Are we really consulting and co-operating to-day? People believe that we have devised a machine for effective and adequate Empire consultation and co-operation, and that the machine is functioning effectively. Out of a long experience, now extending over 25 years, I say that this is not so. We have improved our methods of co-operation and consultation, but the stage which we have now reached leaves a great deal to be desired with one possible exception, and that is in respect of defence.

#### Overseas Traffic

"A vast mass of information is available to Dominion Governments, but about 90% originates in the United Kingdom and goes out to the Dominions. The flow from the Dominions to the United Kingdom is very small and fragmentary, and the exchange between the Dominions themselves are practically negligible, and practically all the information supplied is purely factual. It is impossible to get any official indication of the United Kingdom's policy on any given question during the consultative period when that policy is being created. It is only after it is finalized, agreed and almost unalterable that one can find out anything. Information which does not give an opportunity for consultation and consideration during the period of the formulation of the policy is really of very little value.

"Would anyone suggest that early, adequate consultation is taking place on the peace treaties, Palestine, the Marshall Plan, the financial and economic situation, overseas development, and many other important problems? I suggest that that consultation is not taking place and has not been taking place. It is imperative that it should do so.

"What generally happens is last-minute consultation. As witness in one case which I have in mind, almost years of consideration of policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom suddenly recognize their ideas and get them put upon a matter. Then a cable is sent to the Dominions or a meeting of Dominion representatives with United Kingdom representatives at an international conference is held.

"A decision is announced, and probably action has to be taken the next day. This is not satisfactory, and unfortunate situations have arisen as a consequence. What is needed is a method by which we shall have consultation based on adequate information during the period of the formulation of policy.

"In the evolution of this marvelous thing, the British Empire, we have reached the stage when we require a Council of British Nations—a meeting of Governments which are self-governing inside the great British Commonwealth. That council should be based on the Prime Ministers of the great self-governing parts of the Empire.

#### Inter-Imperial Secretariat

"It must have a secretariat with picked personnel drawn from all the countries which are members of the council. The tasks of that secretariat would be to ask all major questions under constant review, furnish reports to all Governments who are members, and prepare the documents and agendas for meetings of the council. Meetings in plenary session, with the Prime Ministers themselves, should be held as and when required, taking the place of Imperial Conferences. Special meetings could consider special questions as they arise and be held on whatever part of the Empire was most convenient but representing the whole, probably by the Ministers primarily concerned with the particular subject.

"The first meeting needed is what I would call the primary meeting which should be held in London once a month under the presidency of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In the ordinary way the representatives of the Dominions would be the High Commissioners, but no doubt from time to time the High Commissioners would be supplemented by Ministers who were given this country on a special mission. In addition the secretariat could arrange for meetings of experts of the Empire on particular problems and take over the responsibilities for arranging meetings of a non-ministerial level.

"I am not suggesting that we should now prepare a blueprint for a significant secretariat of the Empire or try to indicate the nature of the secretariat and co-operation. I am only suggesting that we should be suggesting that we recognize the necessity for action and that we progressively create the machinery to enable us to do so effectively.

"The 1947 Declaration and the Statute of Westminster should have removed all doubt as to our position in the minds of any of the Dominions of what is called 'Whitehall dominance' and that should have been followed by the creation of machinery to ensure adequate consultation and co-operation. Unfortunately that did not happen, and it still mostly persists in some parts of the Empire, and I regret to say, still does.

#### Look for Leadership from United Kingdom

"Over the long period during which I have been involved with this question there have been many United Kingdom Governments, and they have come from all the political parties, but I have found in every one of them a real desire to go forward and to try and complete the necessary machinery to ensure adequate consultation and co-operation. Where we do quarrel with all United Kingdom Governments of whatever colour, is that they never showed the necessary leadership for achieving this objective. The reason with all of them—I say it after having talked and talked, and talked, was their fright from fear of offending the Dominions.

"If a council were ever to operate, it should be on a regional basis. In respect of any question concerning Europe, probably the United Kingdom would be the lead. In respect of anything concerning the North American Continent, Canada, with her geographical position and her close links with the United States of America would probably make the greatest

# Anti-British Manœuvres at United Nations

## Honest Bargains Described by Mr. A. B. Poynton

**CANDID COMMENTS ON THE ATTITUDE** of many delegates to committees of the United Nations were made by Mr. A. B. Poynton, head of the International Relations Department of the Colonial Office, when he spoke to Press representatives in London a few days ago.

Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, he said, deals with the administration of Colonial territories, whether under the trusteeship system or otherwise, and that the interests of the inhabitants of colonial territories are of primary importance and that the powers administering colonies must promote their political, social, economic and educational advancement towards self-government which does not go beyond the long-standing policy of the United Kingdom towards its Dependencies.

### British Resistance to Persistent Manœuvres

The obligation imposed by the Charter is being regularly to the United Nations statistical office information on social, economic and educational matters has been a much discussed subject among delegations, especially those from Slav and certain Central American and Asiatic States, had persistently endeavoured to establish an interoperation which would amount to supervision and control by the United Nations. Such attempts had been resisted by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom against great and continuing pressure, which at the 1946 meeting of the Assembly led to the appointment of a special committee to make recommendations on the subject.

Mr. Poynton continued:

At the meeting of the Assembly which I attended in the United States last August five resolutions were passed, the first being a perfectly reasonable recommendation that administering Powers should submit information in a standard form, so simplifying the work of the secretariat.

The second dealt with the extent to which the secretary-general and the United Nations could, in preparing his summaries for circulation to member States, draw upon material published by the Governments, such as annual and departmental reports and those of commissions and committees. The British attitude was that on economic, social and educational matters the secretary-general might use any Government publication as extensively as he wished, and succeeded in inserting in the resolution a provision authorizing him to draw also upon comparable statistical information for Sovereign States for that seems to us a matter of great importance.

### Objections to Unreasonable Demands by Irresponsible Powers

We firmly opposed the third resolution which encouraged Colonial Powers to provide regular information in regard to the political evolution of every Colonial territory. The fourth recommended that as much use as possible should be made of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and by the fifth it was decided to appoint a small committee each year to study the summaries and make recommendations of a suitable content and character.

Many people have asked why the Imperial Government do not more warmly welcome the third resolution urging us to supply information of a political nature. Since Great Britain has so special a record in that matter and could well afford to make the greatest concessions, we rejected the idea because the inclusion of such information in reports submitted to the secretary-general and circulated to other members would

have made such matter available for discussion and recommendation by the whole Assembly of 57 members. Remember that 4% of these States do not administer colonies, so that in the technical sense of the word they are completely irresponsible in that connexion.

"We recognize that there is an international aspect to economic, social and educational conditions in Colonial territories, though this does not arise from the fact that they are Colonial. But we see every objection to such proposals by the United Nations or discussion of the internal constitutional and political structure of the British Empire. That would bring the domestic constitutional affairs of Colonial territories under debate by nations devoid of Colonial experience, which might possibly make ill-informed but embarrassing recommendations. We have just seen Ceylon reach Dominion status and Malta self-government with complete smoothness and mutual good will, but if such matters had been exposed to political debate at meetings of the United Nations the results might well have been disastrous.

It must be said quite frankly that speeches and votes on Colonial problems at the Success have very often had no relation to the realities of the case, and that they have, again and again, been arranged between delegations from different countries to play in consideration of bargaining which had not the slightest concern with Colonial questions. It has been quite a common occurrence for a State without real knowledge of Colonial problems to agree to vote with a bitter critic of Great Britain in return for a promise of support on some other wholly unrelated question. There has been so little reality and intention and honesty in so many of the criticisms and manœuvres in this field.

### Firm Stand against Resolution of Assembly

At San Francisco it was definitely decided that political information from Colonial territories was under the trusteeship system to be made available to the secretary-general. If Colonial Powers were now to consent to pressure in this matter, they would open the back door to complete redrafting of the Charter by the Assembly which would mean that the States without Colonial responsibilities would impose all sorts of new obligations upon the eight Colonial Powers.

H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have therefore been compelled to say that despite the resolution of the Assembly, they will not submit constitutional, political information in reports to the Colonial Secretary which the Minister outside the trusteeship system would have no right to quote, and that there is or could be any excuse. Every country which has development in every Colony has been asked to put in public documents, all of which are made available to the secretary of the United Nations. That is, it should be said, but there is a world of difference between making the facts available for reference in a library and recognizing the right of an international political body to intervene by discussion. At least that this country has taken a firm stand.

It was interesting and instructive to note at Lake Success that so many of the countries which appealed to Great Britain for a more liberal interpretation of the terms of the Charter turned right round when we suggested that the secretary-general should use comparative statistics from foreign States. The point of absurdity was reached with the Russian argument that that would be wiser than and discuss, but that it would be right and wise to draw comparisons between statistics from the United Kingdom and any British Colony.

from Marshall—have adopted various formulas which stand at an cost have been insisted, and now those hindrances to Empire self-help stand enshrined in the American Loan Agreement, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the recent Geneva Trade Agreement. Similar ones less may may to-morrow be experienced in less, or greater degree in respect of some other parts of the Empire by Australia or Canada. It is too late for His Majesty's Government overseas to insist upon the abrogation of unfair and unnatural restrictions which are a denial of that Imperial solidarity by which some two wars have been won, and without which the present and continuing dire to British economic survival cannot be overcome? Firmness now could still rectify a fundamental blunder which ought never to have been committed. Masters tell this country almost only that its future depends largely upon maximum developments in Africa in the near few years. Is the maximum contribution to be within the Commonwealth to be hampered by provisions which no other Great Power would accept. Assuredly not. Now, while world economy is unsettled, is the time for unfairness to the Dominions to be justified.

FOR YEARS we have pleaded for the creation of national parks in the East and Central African Dependencies, which have been singularly slow to act in this matter.

#### Urgent Need of National Parks

Although there has been general agreement of the need. Now we can quote from the report which Captain Goldwell has set out to the Secretary of State in the *Annals of the Entomological Society of Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia*, with shorter visits to Uganda and the Belgian Congo, made before the serious accident which has kept him in hospital in Nairobi for months. The report is the central document which was to be expected from Captain Goldwell, who has always been practical, not sentimental in his approach to the problems of big game preservation and control. That, of course, adds emphasis to the unpleasant facts which he records and to his recommendations. He shows how drastically the game population is being reduced in many parts of East and Central Africa, chiefly as a result of uncontrolled hunting by Africans who take every advantage of unsuitable legislation and inadequately staffed game departments. The first cause of the present is quite clearly the want of national parks, and the second is increased staff for the game departments, particularly in Tanganyika. That alone will

provide the third requirement, control of Native hunting. The fourth, writes the experienced investigator, is a co-ordinated game policy under the supervision of a qualified central authority, and with an advisory committee to the Secretary of State in London.

Kenya and Northern Rhodesia are the territories which emerge with most credit from this careful survey, which recognizes that expanding agriculture must deny ever larger areas to the wild life which *Deo et Naturae* represents one of the and Mankind's greatest attractions of East Africa. If that priceless and irreplaceable heritage is to be safeguarded, adequate national parks must be set aside in perpetuity, and it is past high time for appropriate action by the respective Governments. They have offered lip service enough. At long last their ought to be an end to their procrastination and vacillation, for this matter has been under what is officially called "active consideration" for almost ten years, even if the whole period of the recent war be excluded. That ought to be long enough for the most laggard of bureaucrats. Perhaps something will be done now that couragement of a large tourist trade, primarily as a dollar earner, is part of the official policy under "active encouragement" from the Imperial Government, for if large areas are soon set apart for the preservation of the game, that tourist industry will certainly never attain anything like its potential development. By wise action now East and Central Africa could provide for this and future generations a number of national parks far surpassing the great Kruger Park in South Africa. They could indeed, create the finest big game sanctuaries in the world. That debt they owe to nature and mankind. A debt so long outstanding, it should be discharged without delay.

### African Labour Conference Talks Opening in Nigeria

The Anglo-French-Belgian Labour Conference is being held in Jos, Nigeria, from February 23 to March 1. It is attended by representatives of the labour departments of the British, French and Belgian Colonies in Africa, by the officials from these territories, and by delegates from the three Colonial Offices. This meeting is one of a series of international technical conferences covering a wide range of subjects which are to be held in Africa during the next two years. The Chief Secretary of the West African Council, Mr. B. J. Mason, presides.

# EAST AFRICA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**STRANGELY CONFLICTING ELEMENTS** in regard to export markets of the Union of South Africa to the East and West African markets have recently been made by spokesmen of the Imperial Unfair to the South African Government Dominions. In a speech given by Sir Charles Stamford, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in London last week, he stated that British Colonial markets in Africa had been virtually closed to South African industrialists and exporters, whereas Mr. H. Heine, Deputy Prime Minister in the Union, and Mr. S. F. Waterson, one of his Cabinet colleagues, and until recently, Minister of Economic Development, have both referred publicly to the serious effects of the ban imposed by British African Colonies on the purchase of South African goods as a result of Article 3 of the American-1904 Agreement. Mr. Waterson added that the Union Government would lose the opportunity of pressing for relaxation in favour of South African products of that non-discriminatory clause. Moreover, the latest directions issued by the Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda (quoted on another page of this issue) stipulate that whereas goods originating from within the United Kingdom monetary area which are not on the suspended, restricted or programmed lists may

now be imported without license, such goods from sources other than the United Kingdom monetary area may be imported only on licence which will be granted solely to established importers of the particular items, and not only if they already are able from the United Kingdom monetary area. The Director of the Exchequer might perhaps argue that this is not equivalent to a virtual closure of the market for such products, but it is certainly equivalent to a serious restriction upon the export trade of South Africa.

We have repeatedly protested against the acceptance by the Imperial Government of limitations upon free economic intercourse within the Commonwealth and Empire, and at the failure to insist that the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Colonial Empires are as clearly one and indivisible for the purposes of international trade as are the United States, or America, or the Soviet Union. Unhappily, imports to those countries which seek to disrupt Imperial solidarity, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom—with the reluctant acquiescence of the Governments of the Dominions under pres-

### Blunder Should Be Rectified



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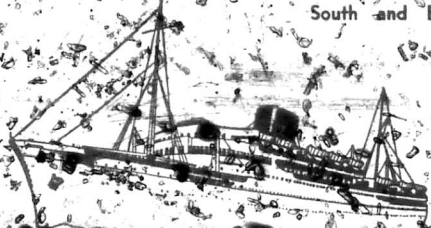
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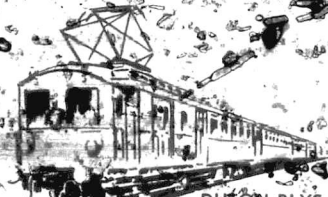
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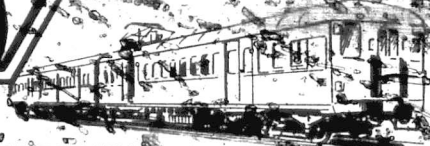
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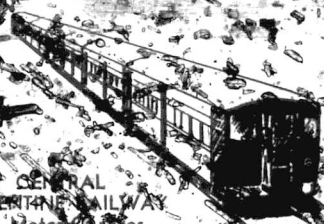
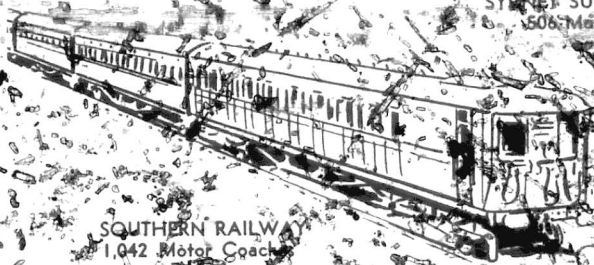


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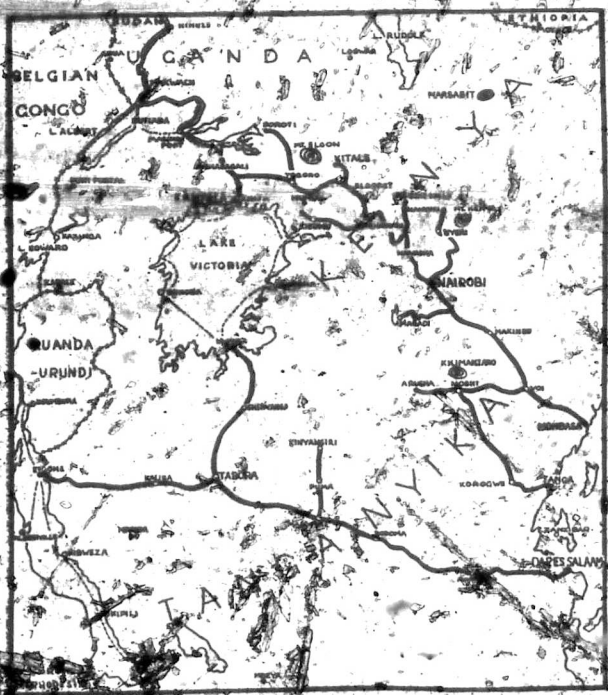
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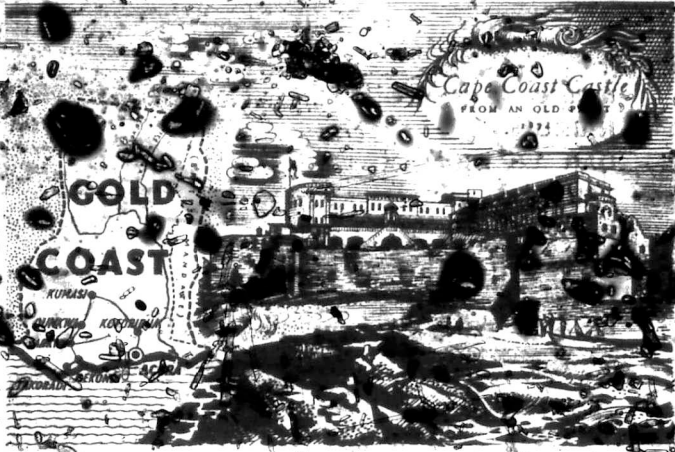
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Although gold, which attracted the early European merchants, is still an important source of wealth to the Colony, its production has been strongly challenged by the growth of the cocoa industry which now provides about half the world's total production. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the Gold Coast covering the cocoa industry and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.



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### Exports of Chrome and Copper

Chrome ore shipped from Beira in December totalled 17,316 short tons, compared with 10,536 tons in November, and 12,116 tons in the corresponding month of 1947. The total tonnage of goods shipped in the week ended December 21 (19,500) was an all-time record.

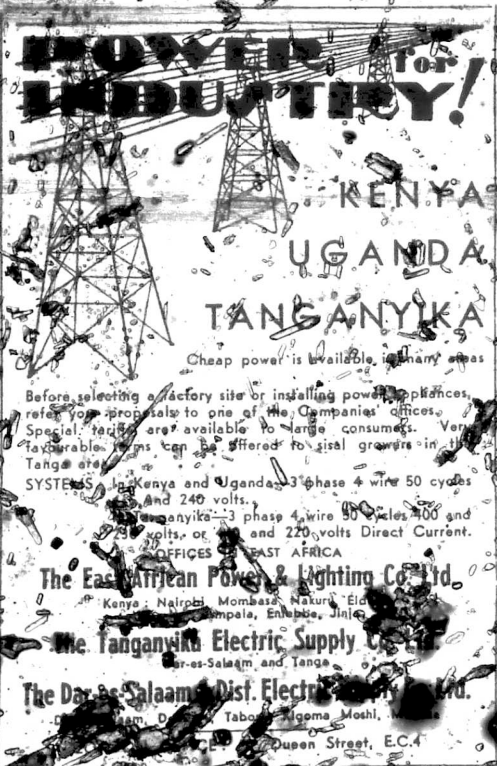
Sir Arthur Gamm, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, who recently gave these facts to the Railway Priorities Advisory Committee, said the railways had not yet succeeded in reaching the target of 39,000 tons of coal monthly for the Northern Rhodesian copper areas, the average for the last three months of 1947 being 35,300 tons. Unusual sickness among train crews had retarded track movements, and the Wankie Colliery had also had its loading problems.

Mr. C. A. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Public Works, said in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently that figures of chrome exports in recent years were 118,228 short tons in 1939, 279,416 in 1944, 270,504 in 1946, and 129,017 in 1947.

Northern Rhodesia's exports of copper had been 232,870 short tons in 1939, 229,646 in 1944, and 105,704 in six months of 1948. He would take any steps necessary to see that Southern Rhodesian chrome exports were not prejudiced in any way by increased exports of Northern Rhodesian copper. He was not satisfied that the present rail-ratio proportions should be maintained, and was asking that the proportion of chrome ore should be increased. With the improvement in the local motive and rolling stock position, it was hoped to increase chrome exports to 100,000 tons.

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**Rhodesia Broken Hill**—1,897 tons of ore, 135 tons of lead, and 30 tons of fused vanadium produced in January.

**Cam and Motor**—In the quarter ended December 31, 1947, 862 oz. of gold were recovered from the crushing of 49,000 tons of ore, with a working profit of £27,249.

**Katanga**—Production of zinc concentrates for November, December and January respectively was 6,100 tons, 10,400 tons and 10,400 tons, with 3 tons from this basin each case.

**Globe**—In January, 6,000 tons of ore were treated. January total of 20,001 oz. gold at a working profit of £12,900. Development of Phoenix mine—No. 1 level, 2 dwt.; level driven 12 ft. 4 dwt. and 12 ft. 5 dwt.; 22nd level, driven 67 ft. 2 dwt.; 43rd level, driven 57 ft. 1 dwt.; Globe mine—5th level, driven 40 ft. 1 dwt.

**London & Rhodesian**—At Vubachikwe in January 600 tons of ore were treated, of which 600 tons were crushed. Main shaft 7th level, at main drive N., 27 ft. 3 dwt. over 78 in., return 4 dwt. over 43 in. S. shaft 2nd level, 15.8 dwt. over 60 in. Vubachikwe, main shaft level, main drive S., 28 ft. 1 dwt. over 102 in. Main drive S., 26 ft. 2 dwt. over 68 in. Main shaft sunk 8 ft. to 901 ft. and Vubachikwe shaft 18 ft. to 550 ft. Decrease in tonnage crushed was due to the necessity to re-charge.

**Phoenix Prince**—22,000 tons of ore were treated in the quarter ended December 31 last, for 3,800 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,366. Development was 2,500 ft. No. 8 shaft, No. 2 level, drive W. on Cobalt reef, 37 ft. av. 5.7 dwt. over 48 in. No. 2 level, drive W. on Cobalt Sotho reef, 91 ft. av. 5 dwt. over 50 in. No. 2 level, subsidiary raise on Mangwe Sotho reef, 91 ft. av. 5 dwt. over 64 in. Main shaft, No. 1 level, drive W. on C.P. reef, 15 ft. av. 5.1 dwt. over 56 in. No. 2 level E. on Cachara reef, 55 ft. av. 5.7 dwt. over 45 in. No. 2 level, raise, 10 ft. av. 4.8 dwt. over 59 in. No. 2 level, raise on Cachara reef, 145 ft. av. 5.2 dwt. over 50 in. No. 2 level, intermediate drive E., 12 ft. av. 6 dwt. over 37 in. No. 3 level, drive E. on Sotho reef, 90 ft. av. 4 dwt. over 48 in. No. 3 level, raise on Cachara reef, 36 ft. av. 5 dwt. over 48 in. No. 16 level, raise on Main reef, 20 ft. av. 5.8 dwt. over 59 in. Total payable £42 ft. av. 5.5 dwt. over 50 in. Payability 25.8%. Payability (development + reef) 35.7%.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., started a suspension of operations in February owing to a strike involving all African workers except basic and clerical staff. A dispute regarding wages followed the resumption. Increases paid to native employees of Rhodesia Railways. Work was resumed on Monday and a schedule of new wage rates was announced the same evening.

### Mining Personalia

Sir JOSEPH BALL has been appointed a director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd. He is Deputy Chairman of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd., a director of Rhodesian Corporation Ltd., and an original Councillor of the British Overseas Mining Association.

### Geology of S. Rhodesia

AN OUTLINE of the geological history of the Union has been published by the Southern Rhodesian Government, together with a new geological map.

### Slate Deposits

SLATE DEPOSITS in the Fort Rosebery district of Northern Rhodesia are to be examined by an expert appointed by the Development Authority.



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**Company Meeting**

**Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.**

**Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement**

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held recently in London.

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

The Chairman's statement related to the shareholders, said (in part):

"The accounts before you represent the result of the first full year work since the estates were reopened after the Japanese invasion. The crop of 3,380,667 lb. of rubber compares favourably with the highest previous figure, namely, 2,601,478 lb. in 1940/41. But, as a result of the period was quiet, we had to deal with the very high cost of production. The margin of profit is therefore largely absorbed by the heavy rehabilitation expenses. The greater part of the increased cost is due to the steady and abnormal rise in wages, largely brought about by the shortage and high cost of labour."

"As regards the price of the commodity, we are largely in the hands of the United States, but we can help feeling that better treatment should be forthcoming for our industry. A considerable though still inadequate improvement has taken place over the last 18 months."

**Production Policy**

"We have put into operation the crepeing machinery on our Broome estate, and are now using the whole crop from that estate in this crepe, which has realized a much higher price than crepe sheet. On the Edred estate we have installed a creaming plant, which should enable us to increase production materially. We have also made arrangements to sell part of the output of Bala estate in the form of liquid latex. We can thus produce by any one of the three methods according to market conditions."

"We therefore feel reasonably confident as to how on we shall obtain a larger crop and an improved average selling price by taking advantage of the flexibility in manufacture."

"By the issue of £150,000 new debenture stock of which £49,784 was required to redeem the old issue, we have financially strengthened the company's financial position, and on the date of the accounts current assets amounted to £170,000 in excess of current liabilities by nearly £19,000."

"We took advantage of the greatly improved position of Arusha Plantations, Ltd. to dispose of our holdings in that company at a figure in excess of the original cost."

**Financial Position Strengthened**

"The strengthening of our financial position was essential. We are to face the very heavy rehabilitation costs which, subject to the rather nebulous prospects of compensation, we have to meet out of our own resources. We transferred nearly £20,000 of this year's revenue to this account, and the process is not yet by any means complete. The old rubber areas—some 2,000 acres of a total of 7,000 planted acres—must be rehabilitated, which, in circumstances permit, but fortunately provide a good crop with returning prices to the year, and to give a large area of middle-aged and young trees."

"We are subject to risks for which the company has an arrangement of £12,500 and have considered the various insurance schemes. I hazard no guess as to whether when we shall receive any payment."

"The future of your company depends on a number of factors largely beyond the control of your directors. In respect to this warning, I feel we can look forward with a reasonable measure of confidence to steadily improving results."

The report and accounts

**Of Commercial Concern**

A £15,000 hotel is to be built at Hunter's Road, Southern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian Federated Chambers of Commerce have invited the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce to have a delegate attached to the federation.

Building plans in the Parklands area of Nairobi include a new hotel to accommodate 90 to 100 persons, and several blocks of tenant-owned flats.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., announce a final dividend of 12½% (the same), making a total for the year of 25% (the same). Profit amounted to £51,327 (£15,742).

Bandanga, Ltd., growing tea, estates in Nyasaland, have declared a dividend of 8% for the year ended September 30 last, against 6% in the previous year. Net profit amounted to £4,110 (£7,661).

Application has been made by the B.O.A. to the East African Air Authority for permission to operate an air service between Nairobi and Aden via Mogadishu and Harar. Messrs. Claffways, Ltd., also operate a regular service on this route.

The current market letter of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., reports enquiries for East African sisal from American buyers, and says: "If the market were free it is probable that forward dollar contracts could be booked extending well into the second half of the year. It is therefore hoped that the freedom which has been given to selling will also be given to sisal; so that valuable forward contracts can be made before foreign producers vote the market recommendations."

Messrs. G. and G. Simons, the leading firm of brewers, have subscribed for 76,175 ordinary 10s. shares in East African Breweries, Ltd., in Nairobi. The shares will finance an expansion of the business. The total issued capital of East African Breweries will thus be brought to £250,000 in shares of 10s.

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## Record Annual Tonnage at Beira

A RECORD TOTAL OF 1,451,000 tons was handled at the port of Beira during 1947. The previous record was in 1937, when 1,418,000 tons were handled, but last year the tonnage was equally divided between imports and exports, whereas the emphasis 40 years ago was upon exports, which are easier to handle than such imports as agricultural and mining machinery. Chrome, asbestos and zinc shipments accounted for 24% of the port's traffic last year, compared with 22% in 1937. New locomotives and trucks have helped greatly to relieve congestion recently.

Hope of early improvement at the port was expressed by Mr. G. A. Deenport, the Director of Mines and Public Works, on his return to Southern Rhodesia from talks in London and Lisbon. No difficulty was, he said, expected by the Portuguese Government in raising the necessary capital with British assistance. Realizing that the future of Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia are closely connected, the Portuguese are anxious to enter into a trade agreement with the Colony and for a joint survey of the transport possibilities of the Zambezi.

### British Capital Sought

The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, said last month that his country believed the future of the world depended upon African development and welcomed the investment of British capital in development projects in Portuguese Africa. His countrymen were strongly opposed to any encroachment on Portuguese sovereignty. He appreciated Rhodesia's need for a West coast port, and welcomed the assurance that considerable traffic would still pass through Beira after such a port had been acquired.

The Portuguese were now studying a detailed memorandum on the Rhodesian Government's requirements at Beira and would in due course draft their own proposition. Meanwhile, negotiations in Lisbon were being continued on behalf of Rhodesia by the British Ambassador.

## Kenya Farmers' Association

MEMBERSHIP of the Kenya Farmers' Association Co-operative Ltd. increased to 2,326 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with 2,017 in 1946. Deliveries to the fair pool amounted to 414,016 bags, in addition to 100,000 bags held on farms and in godowns. Wheat received from members in Kenya totalled 723,898 bags, and a further 26,164 was handled for members in Tanganyika. Among other crops dealt with were 5,506 bags of barley and 8,935 bags of oats. Sales of pyrethrum have been severely restricted owing to the presence of war stocks, and the total flax output was only 100 tons. The trading account showed a profit of £46,978 (£45,662). Turnover increased from £709,808 to £1,008,000.

## Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D. E. & O.) write in a review of trade conditions in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda:—

**Coffee.**—Kenya 1947-48 crop estimate has been increased to approximately 14,000 tons, and about half this tonnage has been milled by December 22. East African exports in November totalled 3,406 tons, of which 1,067 tons went to South Africa. Prices at the Nairobi auctions estimated firm at around £170 per ton for good quality. Mombasa auctions continued to reflect firm prices, 4,500 tons of Uganda Native Arabica fetching £115 to £184 lbs. per ton, and 80 tons of Bukoba plantation Arabica at 100.

**Cotton.**—Shipments from Mombasa in 1947 totalled 262,823 bales, which is a substantial increase from the Uganda crop. Unofficial estimates of the 1947 Uganda crop remain at 150,000 bales.

**General.**—A steady flow of imports of a widespread range has continued to arrive in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Nairobi merchants were reported to be well stocked with American textiles, and the Mombasa bazaar was having favourable trade. Motor paper exports have been steady for some years. Dock and wharf congestion at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam was still acute and likely to remain so for some time. Fairly heavy stocks were held by Tanganyika piece-goods importers.

## Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., a company owning tea estates and with interests in tobacco and tung oil in Nyaland, report a profit of £51,627 for the year ended September 30, 1947, compared with £50,639 in the previous year. Provision for taxation absorbs £35,500, general and special reserves receive £5,000 and £10,000 respectively, a 6% dividend on the preference shares requires £752 and a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares £900, leaving £13,137 to be carried forward, against £13,217 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 27,056 in 6% preference shares of £1 each, and 120,000 ordinary shares of the same denomination. Reserves total £140,895 and current liabilities stand at £29,978. Fixed assets are valued at £134,449; shares in and advances to subsidiaries at £815; and current assets at £162,765, including Government securities at £41,277 (market value on September 30, £51,400), tax certificates at £12,310, and £45,432 in cash.

The total tea-crop for the year amounted to 1,750,223 lb. compared with 2,426,724 lb. in the previous year. Weather was favourable on the whole but a serious labour shortage occurred on the Mlanje estates from November to February. The position has since improved.

Deliveries of Native tenant tobacco were 383,000 (333,395) lb., and 26,447 lb. of bright tobacco were grown on the company's estates and sold at satisfactory prices.

Storms in Zomba destroyed 45 acres of tung trees, of which the company had 802 acres at the end of the financial year. The yield of tung seed was 90,689 (47,967) lb.

The directors are Mr. R. Ross Stark (Chairman and Managing Director), Messrs. W. H. Steedman, G. Elphinstone, and Alan Ross Stark, and Sir John Ham Fairbairn. The 49th annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 8.

The claim that Northern Rhodesian tobacco should be included in the scheme to market Southern Rhodesian tobacco in Britain has been made by Captain R. E. Cameron in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

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## London Bridge for N. Rhodesia

THREE SPANS of the temporary bridges built across the Kafue are precautions at the outbreak of war have been purchased from the London County Council of the City of London, and these steel lattice girders, will shortly be shipped to Northern Rhodesia in fulfilment of their original order 15 years ago to present the Protectorate with a bridge across the Kafue River.

That section of the area North of Livingstone, between the capital of Southern Rhodesia, viz. Harare, and the capital of Northern Rhodesia is now broken by the Kafue, some 30 miles south of Lusaka, where the river has to be crossed by a ferry. The absence of a great handi-cap to communications, and a bridge will be a great convenience to road and rail traffic.

At the time of the original war to Northern Rhodesia, the lack of the Kafue was the cause of much congestion in the rail traffic from the Copperbelt to Livingstone was naturally considerable.

### Two-Way Heavy Traffic

The length of the bridge will be 625 feet, the finished concrete carriage-way 23 feet 8 inches wide, will allow for the lines of heavy vehicles and a footpath on each side, thus following and copying the precedent set by the Buchanan and Otto Beit bridges which were designed by the same firm of consulting engineers. The foundations will comprise mass concrete piers and concrete pillar piers. The demand for new steel will thus be restricted to the small tonnage required for reinforcement in the roadway and foundations. The Government of Northern Rhodesia recently began to tarmac the Lusaka-Chirundu Road, and constitutional work at the river by the contractors, Messrs. John Howard and Co. (Africa) Ltd. is to begin in two months hence. The steelwork for the first span is expected to be shipped in March, and the foundations in the Kafue can be completed during the coming dry season, the bridge should be open for traffic by the end of each new year. Unless the high tender for the steelwork submitted by the contractors on the instructions of the Beit Trust to the London County Council has succeeded, Northern Rhodesia might have had to wait for some more years for this important and long-awaited bridge.

Sir Ralph Freeman, consulting engineer to the project, has estimated the quantity of iron to make use of in the three spans from one of London's war-emergency bridges, and his son, Mr. Ralph Freeman, Jr., left London yesterday for Central Africa to settle preliminaries at the spot. The span of which he is a member designed the Victoria Falls Bridge, the Malpas Dam and other major engineering works in the Rhodesias.

## The Rhodes Clause

THE RHODES CLAUSE which gave preference to imports from the United Kingdom and the dominions, which may have been enshrined in our customs regulations, will be watered down as a result of the International Trade Charter and may disappear, but compensative measures will probably be introduced, said Sir Ernest Guest, Southern Rhodesia's chief representative at the International Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana on his recent return to the Colony. He added: "Imperial Preference has served its purpose in building up the Empire, but it is frowned upon by all other nations with out the Empire, and recent events have shown that the Empire will not disintegrate if material advantages in trade are removed."

## Courts of Chivalry

SIR ARMIGEL DE V. WADE, who served for many years in Kenya, latterly as Chief Secretary, has written in the *Sunday Times* suggesting that each order of chivalry should have a court of honour or committee of privileges.

One of its duties should be to recommend to the Sovereign reduction to the ranks of any member who, by conduct unbecoming to the order has failed to comply in his actions those standards of behaviour which the ideals of chivalry demand. It is surely self-evident that the assumption of membership should also the acceptance of an obligation to maintain such a standard of personal conduct. If that failure to maintain such a standard would mean loss of title, then the British aristocracy would be an aristocracy of fact, the envy and admiration of the world.

## Kenya's Agrarians Problem

(Continued from page 630)

On the Lower and Upper Oyapi, and elsewhere in South Kavirondo, schemes are being carried out for reclaiming certain small areas from tsetse fly infestation.

Demonstration schemes in pest control have been submitted for the Masai District. These areas in the Kajiado and parts of the Narok District have been proposed. At Konza, 36 square miles have been demarcated and fenced. It is hoped in 1948 to post an officer to the Northern District to study roads, formulate schemes of pasture management.

I have attempted to give a brief account of the historical and geographical setting of the agrarian problem which confronts the Colony and of the human beings who are the essence of it, and then to describe the problem and the plans made to tackle it.

First and foremost, this is a human problem, the problem of man in Africa in relation to the land and to the new forces and pressures which the opening of these countries to external social and economic influences has introduced.

Man in our part of Africa is today torn and divided by societies exhibiting almost every conceivable difference between themselves, and we are now caught up in the processes of narrowing and reconciling these differences and forming from components as present have generated a harmonious and organic society, the basis of which must begin later and must be created by no means as exclusively as in the past. The cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock.

### Foundations of a New World

These are long, slow and often obscure processes, of which many of us see only a small part during the little time that is given to him to take part in them. Nonetheless we are wasting our time unless we begin at least to believe that we who are part of the process have a right to have a small part in laying the foundations of a new world in this old continent, and that it is useful to discuss the land, the crops and the water, unless we can preserve also from erosion by the annual controversy, intolerance and self-interest, the spot in which we live in East Africa.

Our determination that we shall be firmly established here as a state of society capable of evolving in good-will and friendliness among all the human groups of which it must be composed towards that stability and harmony in the relations between man and man which it is our object to achieve between man and nature.

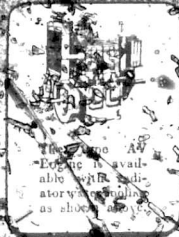
We cannot accomplish that, there will be no agrarian problem to perplex the settled nomad who will fall heir to all the high ends of our life's accomplishment, any appeal to-day to a little more than a vision of a distant goal, although all can see no good reason why it should be so distant. Any other effort is no vision, the people perish.

## Port of Dunes Salami

TRAFFIC through the port of Dunes Salami last year amounted to 283,000 tons of imports and 148,800 tons of exports, compared with 85,800 and 97,000 tons respectively in the last year before the war. During the last six months of 1947 the imports amounted to nearly as much as the combined total of imports and exports for the whole of 1946. The marked increase between the tonnage of imports and exports is due, of course, to the volume requirements of all kinds of raw materials for development purposes, including the grinding of bauxites and other minerals, and the construction of heavy railways, especially that to Uruwira. Rail bridging material has recently arrived for use in connexion with the construction of the station.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A circulating library for Africans in Kenya is shortly to be started by the British Council.

Pedigree Jersey and Guernsey stock have been imported into Kenya from Canada at the same time.

Richmond is the name given to the new residential township now being developed on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo.

The annual session of the Order of St. Andrew and St. George will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, April 30.

The Kenya Government hopes to make a settlement in which Indian immigrants can live and retain their racial customs.

A welfare centre for Africans has been built by European settlement in the Ndabingwe district, 20 miles from Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

A brief commission representing the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations will shortly visit Tanganyika Territory and Ruanda-Urundi.

The water supply of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, will be increased to 4,000,000 gallons a day by a £100,000 scheme adopted by the City Council.

The Salvation Army are building cottages near Nairobi for elderly Europeans without adequate means of self-support. They are called Earthside Homes.

A census of all non-Natives in East Africa and of Africans who are resident on the premises of non-Natives will be taken on February 25. The general African census will be taken in August.

The international typanosomiasis conference which was held in Brazzaville in the French Congo from February 2 to 7, decided to establish permanent offices in the town and in Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo.

The provision of trained personnel to visit farms throughout Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of treating Natives suffering from bilharzia and hookworm has been recommended by the National Farmers' Union.

Africans over 12 years of age in Northern Rhodesia will be allowed 10½ lb. of maize meal weekly, and children under that age 3½ lb. weekly, at a reduced price of 15s. 6d. a bag when the Bill introducing maize rationing passes the Legislative Council.

A German flieger captured by the 1st Rhodesia Regiment when entering Swakopmund during the South West African Campaign in 1915 has been presented to the regiment (now the Royal Rhodesia Regiment) by the sister of the sergeant who took the trophy.

Discovery of a new anti-malaria drug, which when used with quinine will cure 95% of all malaria relapse cases, is claimed by Dr. R. C. Elderfield, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, New York. The drug, unnamed as yet, has passed clinical tests and is almost ready for commercial production.

The first in-homopatriot to travel to the United States to study genealogy has left Southern Rhodesia. He is 26-year-old Obad Rex Menjengwa, who was educated at Oldenburg Mission. He will study for five years atillard University in Orleans.

Difficulties have recently arisen in regard to visitors from South Africa wishing to take with them as servants Africans from territories other than the Union. In addition to a permit to take the native one of his own territory, it is now necessary to obtain a permit of entry from the South African authorities at the point of entrance into the Union.

The cost of living index figure in Southern Rhodesia recently reached 140 (1939=100) for the first time. This figure was selected some time ago by the Government as the point at which cost-of-living allowances paid to civil servants would be reviewed, and the Public Services Association has accordingly raised the matter with the Department of Internal Affairs.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory in the first 11 months of last year reached a value of about £12,000,000, or about 61% over the corresponding 1946 figure. Exports at almost £10,000,000 for the 11 months was up by 27.6%. In November imports were valued at nearly £250,000 and exports at £864,000, representing increases of 87.7% and 28.5% on the corresponding figures of 1946.

Hundreds of cattle from Southern Rhodesia sent north for slaughter have been reprieved by the Northern Rhodesian Government, and will be used in training Native farmers and increasing their future herds. The cattle will be split into herds of 100 and distributed over the Serenje district. Groups of Native farmers are also to be provided by the Government with ploughs, cart cultivators and harrows, payment for which will be made from sales of crops.

Objections to the wage increase recently announced for Native employees of Rhodesia Railways are voiced in resolutions passed by the city councils of Salisbury, Umtali and Owelo. The Salisbury objection declares that the new regulations were published without realization of the widespread effects on the rest of the Colony, and a round-table conference of employers of Native labour is urged. The council of Que Que has, however, declined to support Salisbury's resolution.

Two Africans, a paddler and a district messenger, were drowned when a 40-foot Barotse-built barge manned by 20 paddlers capsized in the flooded Luangwa River. The barge, belonging to the Northern Rhodesian Health Department, was loaded with men and medical supplies and crashed into a pier of the Luangwa bridge pier being swung broadside on by the swirling current. Mr. Joule, the P.W.D. bridge superintendent, pulled several of the crew ashore, and others managed to swim to the bank. The two Africans who were lost may have been seized by crocodiles.

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## How Schools Can Help the Empire Practical Proposals of Mr. H. J. Harris

**H**OW SCHOOLS COULD HELP to spread knowledge of the Empire was suggested in last Friday's Calling Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. by Mr. H. J. Harris, J.P., a master at Long School, who visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland a year ago.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Not nearly enough time is given in English schools to teaching Empire history and geography. We could illustrate these lessons by drawings and paintings, maps and models, but this will be successful only if the art master and the drawing master are keen and the work can be co-ordinated, so that one particular Dominion or Colony can be studied in the different classrooms during the same term.

All this work can be much more interesting if there is in the school a British Empire and Commonwealth Society which arranges lectures, talks, discussions and film-shows dealing with different aspects and parts of the Empire. To round off a year's work the school might stage an exhibition covering all aspects of the territories studied during the year.

### Last Year's Exhibition

Last October I got together such an exhibition of Central Africa. By means of gummed paper, cord, glue and paint on felt cloth, a large map showed boundaries, rivers, roads, towns, railways, and altitude. The exhibits dealt with police, transport, stamps, coinage, education (white and African), agriculture, husbandry, mining, town-planning and living conditions (both white and African). There were exhibits of gold, asbestos, chrome, tea, sisal, Native handicrafts, Native baskets in clothes and many other things. So it was fairly comprehensive. Manufacturing firms could not have been more helpful; the exhibits they got together for my exhibition were excellent—far better than most of the things I saw in the London exhibition last May.

Boys of the school Commonwealth Society helped to make the maps, drew all the posters and diagrams, made scale models of African houses, and acted as guides and stewards to all girls and boys in the school and to members of other schools and the public.

If knowledge is imparted in this way, great will increase like a snowball. But this is not enough. Individual boys must be given the opportunity to go further and find out things for themselves. Here the school Empire Society and the Empire section of the school library come in. Old boys who live abroad should be invited to write or are invited to leave to give a talk about their own lands and experiences. A far better idea of life can be obtained in this way than any other I know, short of living overseas. But how many schools in the Empire have such a society? There are very few in England.

### Books and Periodicals

And how many school libraries possess a good Empire section? How many take magazines like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA or the Crown Colonist? How many of my listeners young and old, have read any of the excellent pamphlets published by the British Society for International Understanding? And do your schools exchange magazines with schools in England and throughout the Empire?

And why not exchange yourselves, some of you spending your last year of school overseas and your opposite numbers spending their last year in your schools? This system has proved very successful between schools in England and schools in the United States. At present there are three American boys here at Rugby. Masters also do an exchange and derive tremendous benefit from the experience.

I look forward to organized tours of masters and boys from the same or different schools in parties of say 50—these tours to be not mere joy rides but of real educational value. The chief obstacle at present is transport, because I am sure expenses could be partly met by members of the party giving theatrical performances, concerts and so on. During the tour arrangements could easily be made for debates, miniature and 303 shooting matches, cricket matches and other activities. I know there would be no difficulty about hospitality. There were tours before the war, but not run on these lines.

I have just time to send two messages. The first is to thank all who helped to make my tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland so enjoyable and so interesting. The second is to extend an invitation from the Rugby School Empire Society to any Rhodesian school interested to correspond with members of the society.

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## Africa Gives Hard Knocks

### Reflections on Groundnut Scheme

AFRICA does not yield quick returns, it has given private enterprise many hard knocks, and will treat public corporations just the same.

That salutary warning was given by the special correspondent of *The Times* now in East Africa in a long and interesting article summarizing his impressions of the groundnut scheme. It appeared in last Friday's issue, from which we quote the following passages:

"Patience is wanted if the groundnut scheme is to reach maturity. Perhaps too much limelight has been thrown on Kongwa, in the south, where a new harbour is being made at Mikindani, a much larger area is being quietly prepared. It is unlikely, however, that any of these regions will develop smoothly. Each will provide its own crop of snags and setbacks, and costs are likely to be high.

It is important to judge the undertaking on its agricultural and commercial merits, bearing in mind that certain expenditure on welfare is part of the necessary overheads out here, and to prevent it from becoming a bone of contention between conflicting financial and political interests.

The mission which drew up the report should have included transport and supply experts. Then much disappointment would have been avoided. These difficulties are now appreciated and steps are being taken to overcome them gradually.

#### Agricultural Equipment

The delivery of new agricultural tractors for ploughing, harrowing and planting is satisfactory. Heavy tracked vehicles for bush clearance—of which there are 300 at Kongwa alone, nearly all secondhand American Army stock—continue to cause anxiety, but spares are coming through. At the moment railway and harbour facilities are normal, but these conditions are not expected to last. The Tanganyika Railways are doing everything possible by improvisation to prepare for the future.

Meanwhile, a serious and still unsolved worry is the clearance of roots. Tree-dozers deal quickly with trees, but some snap when pushed over instead of coming up by the roots. No means capable of removing more than half the stumps and roots left behind has been found. Three-tronged rippers are being used, but the solution favoured is some form of deep disc harrow.

Soil erosion is the curse of the country and the danger of over-cultivation on the American style is being averted by contouring. Contours are surveyed, and bulldozers then level out the soil and uprooted bush, pushing it aside to form banks known as windrows between each contour. The final effect is like gentle terracing. Groundnuts are then planted, not in straight rows, but in lines along the contours. This prevents soil being washed away from washing away all the soil.

As for fertilizers, various experiments are being made at Kongwa, and supplies of phosphates have been ordered from

Uganda, where tests are being carried out to discover more about the effects of artificial manures in Africa.

Insect pests, have so far only attacked stored seed. No trouble is expected this year; later, as the bush is progressively cleared, insects will be looking for food, and if they adapt themselves to the groundnut, trouble will start. Both the intelligence service and planning staff entomologists on the spot are prepared for these assaults.

The human difficulties, European and African, are numerous and great. The ratio of Europeans to Africans is much higher than was forecast. There are about 450 Europeans and 6,000 Natives at Kongwa. This is due to the almost total absence of Native artisans in East Africa, where no tradition of craftsmanship exists and little effort has been made to instil it. Although Natives can drive quite well within limits, they are hard on machinery and bad at maintenance. There is a saying: 'Give an African a job, and he will finish the tools.'

A high percentage of Europeans is undesirable on two scores. The Native will work better under the leadership of a few men he trusts than with a number of European artisans who tend to do his work for him because it is quicker and who not unnaturally grow exasperated at his incompetence.

A high proportion of staff are recently demobilized soldiers. They are just what is required to cope with the present need for improvisation, with thousands living in tented camps. Whether those without previous commercial experience will be suitable when the camp becomes a town and the scheme develops into a business proposition remains to be seen. Those who have practical civilian experience of running plantations in Africa are principally employees of the United Africa Company. No effort should be spared to induce them to stay on when the scheme is taken over by the Overseas Food Corporation.

#### Project and Performance

*The Times* commented editorially that the dispatch from its correspondent illustrated the remarkable difference that may be found between a programme of action conscientiously worked out in Whitehall by able men making full use of accurate and authoritative intelligence, and the same programme in operation on the intractable soil of tropical Africa.

There was it emphasized, still no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the groundnut scheme, though the time-table had collapsed. The article continued:

Mr. Marquand has seen on the spot the innumerable details—mostly of a kind brushed aside as of secondary importance when a programme is being framed in the abstract—by which the plan has been upset. The machinery required is not to be had in England, dollars have to be paid for it, and even in America it is scarce. The machinery that has arrived has overtaxed the resources of the port of Dar es Salaam. The bulldozers often cannot cope with the toughness of African tree roots. These and other adverse factors have imposed so much delay that only a tenth of the area scheduled to be dealt with up to the present has actually been cleared, and only half of that has been planted.

Moreover flesh and blood, no less than terrain, is found intractable to the requirements laid down on paper. Officials take time to acquire the technique of mechanized agriculture, and if the skilled work is left to white artisans the Africans will miss the education in craftsmanship which was one of the cardinal purposes of the scheme; but if they are left to pick up the knacks for themselves they probably smash their tools. Further difficulties are appearing in the provision of dwellings and the organization of social amenities.

The upshot of it all is that the groundnuts will not be delivered in quantity, anything like as soon as was forecast when the plan was drawn up, and when they do come they will be as cheap as was hoped. That is not an objection to the plan. It is only one more reminder that the harvest of Empire is reaped in the long term rather than in the short."

### Future of Africa

Development of Africa may well do more in the next 10 or 15 years than any other thing in restoring the world balance. The President of the Board of Trade.

Some of the finest timber in the world is to be found in the British Colonies, and we are going to use it for new houses and new furniture.—Mr. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The lead mine at Mpanda when developed will be a major contributor to the urgent problems of housing in the United Kingdom, Africa, and other parts of the sterling area. It can also supply a product which is greatly needed in the United States.—Mr. H. A. Marquand, Paymaster-General speaking in Darva.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

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## Overseas Food Corporation First Impressions from Nairobi

### Salaries and Allowances

PARTICULARS of the salaries and allowances of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation were given by Mr. Sraahy, Minister of Food, in the House of Commons, last week.

The chairman of the board, Mr. L. A. Plummer, will receive £5,000 a year, the vice-chairman, Mr. J. McFarlane, and the general manager, Major-General D. Harrison, £3,000 a year each; the other executive members of the board, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Mr. J. Rosa, and Mr. Charles Lockhart, £3,000 a year each; and the non-executive members, Lord Rothschild and Mr. E. Studd, £200 a year each. Sir Frank Stockdale, who is deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, will receive extra remuneration for his services to the Food Corporation.

The chairman will be responsible for the allocation of a total expense allowance of £20,000 a year.

### Narrow Escape from Death

Mr. Sraahy and Mr. Wakefield, who are visiting Australia on behalf of the corporation, had a narrow escape on Wednesday last week, when the aircraft in which they were travelling was completely wrecked in a crash in Queensland. The aeroplane ploughed across the ground for about 100 yards, smashed into a tree and burst into flames. Mr. Ross Crabbe, the second pilot, leaped out with a fire extinguisher, but the plane was completely beyond the passengers. No one was badly hurt, although the wings, tail, and engines were strewn about the area of the accident.

## United Party and Dominion Status

### Plans for the Port of Beira

DOMINION STATUS is the aim of the United Party, declared Mr. G. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Public Works, in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently. The Colony would show that it deserved that status by taking an increased part in international affairs. Some years ago he had thought that amalgamation of the Rhodesias must come first, but great progress had made that order of achievement unnecessary. He was, however, not a "little Rhodesian" and favoured amalgamation.

As to industrialization, private enterprise in basic industries need have no fears so long as their business was conducted on a fair basis. The present Government had made room for many new industries such as iron and steel, cotton, bag-making, water-wheels and phosphates, and there was a continuous stream of industries, including other new industries.

The proposed Marketing Amendment Bill gave power to the Minister to refuse export permits for tobacco and authorizing him to ask buyers to declare the market for which they were buying, was read for the first and second times. The Bill gives effect to the agreement with British iron and steel.

### Steel Exports

Small quantities of steel were already being exported to Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, which, with Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo, might become definite markets. Whether Southern Rhodesia would become a permanent steel exporter within the next 20 years depended largely upon the world price of the product and the cost of internal manufacture. For the next few months the Railway Priorities Committee had been given a target of 10,000 tons of chrome a month and it was hoped that this would ultimately rise to 60,000 tons monthly. The production was increasing, a new asbestos producer was coming into the field, and gold mining had been promised every assistance.

From £2,000,000 to £3,500,000 would be spent on immediate extensions of the port of Beira, viz. new wharves, sheds and rail facilities. The similar work in five or six years might cost a further £900,000. Ultimately the port would be able to deal with 2,000,000 tons a year. The Government had hoped the control of the railways and the land side of the Beira works undertaken would remain with Rhodesian Railways, but nationalization of the Portuguese Colonial Office institutions, the revealed mis- and further ties to Lisbon by a Rhodesian representative was not impossible, and if one there might be a trade alliance between the two colonies.

## Mr. Graham Stanford's Dispatches

MR. GRAHAM STANFORD, who recently arrived in Nairobi to begin an East and Central African tour of investigation for the *Daily Mail*, is being given prominent space in that paper for his telegraphic dispatches, which are being featured under the title "Progress Report from Africa."

Under the heading "Too Many Idlers, Too Few Ploughs," he emphasizes that too many people of the wrong type are arriving in Kenya, and that British hopes of early and substantial help from East Africa must be abandoned unless the right men and materials are rapidly and continually supplied. The Governor, who is also a farmer, says he said not buy a badly needed new plough, that instance being typical of the shortage of implements among Kenya farmers, who can consequently not increase production as they wish.

### "Urban Attitude" to Africa

One of his officials, warning the Imperial Government for its "urban attitude" to Africa, said that it was no good bleating about Empire development unless millions of pounds, thousands of men and masses of equipment were provided.

Sir Philip Mitchell is quoted as expressing the view that East and Central Africa could become ranching countries comparable with Australia, if the answer to malaria and the tsetse fly could be found.

Another dispatch given the title "The Beachcombers of El Dorado," pointed out that 60 Englishmen, many with families, are now looking for work in Nairobi, and that many immigrants of the wrong type arrive each week with inadequate experience and funds and with little hope of finding accommodation. £40 a month is given as to-day's cost of living in Nairobi for a single man, and £7,000 as the present capital needed by a new farmer.

## East Africa High Commission

### Central Assembly Meets on April 6

THE FIRST MEETING of the Central Assembly of the East Africa High Commission will be held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on April 6. This was decided at the first meeting of the High Commission, held on February 15, when the appointment of Sir Geoffrey Norcote as speaker of the Central Assembly was signed.

Other subjects considered were the formation of an East African Naval Force and the appointment of a Director of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Medical Education.

The High Commission, as East African Air Authority, were informed of several proposals which have been placed before the East African Air Transport Authority and East African Airways Corporation for the acquisition of the corporation, or the performance of its functions under contract arrangements; but there is no intention of making any such change in the basis on which services operated by the corporation are to be performed. The corporation will continue to operate as a State enterprise, owning its own aircraft or hiring aircraft as occasion demands, and maintaining its own staff for flying and ground services.

## Making Money

A COMPLAINT that the Uganda chiefs who recently visited Great Britain were not shown the money factory is made by the respondent of a vernacular newspaper. "Money is the most important thing in the world, and the chiefs should have been shown the factory where it is made."

## U.K.-Rhodesian Tobacco Deal Official Terms of Agreement

THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT between the Southern Rhodesian tobacco-growing industry and tobacco manufacturers in the United Kingdom have been issued by the Tobacco Marketing Board of Southern Rhodesia. It seems to read:

The tobacco delegation which recently visited the United Kingdom in consultation with the Tobacco Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade is pleased to report to the Southern Rhodesian tobacco market in Great Britain its satisfaction with the terms of the agreement which it has concluded with the industry as a whole, the following provisional agreement:

(1) The Marketing Board's representatives will take measures necessary in an endeavour to ensure that tobacco of suitable quality for the United Kingdom market is grown to an extent sufficient to provide the U.K. with some two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian flue-cured crop.

(2) In principle both the Tobacco Advisory Committee Board's representatives strongly favour the system of free and unaffiliated auction sales. The Marketing Board's representatives recognize, however, that owing to the present acute world shortage of tobacco it may be necessary in the marketing of the 1948 crop to exercise a degree of control. They therefore propose to recommend the imposition of legislation which will render the institution of import licences possible should marketing conditions in 1948 make this desirable.

(3) Having regard to the general stock situation in the U.K., the Tobacco Advisory Committee considers it inadvisable that import licences regulating U.K. manufacturers' purchases will again be necessary in 1948.

(4) Subject to the provisions that (a) there is not a further appreciable fall in U.K. consumption, and (b) Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco of suitable quality is available in considerable quantities, the Tobacco Advisory Committee, on behalf of British manufacturers, undertakes that the U.K. will be prepared to purchase each year over the next five years two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian flue-cured crop up to a 70-million lb. crop.

Even if there should be a fall in U.K. consumption, U.K. manufacturers will be prepared to take 40 million lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco per annum over the next five years.

(5) The Tobacco Advisory Committee recognizes the very natural desire of the Marketing Board to have some measure that should be taken to ensure that the U.K. demand for Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco in any five-year period will not be exceeded. The Tobacco Advisory Committee does not think it possible to look further ahead than five years in order to provide the Rhodesian tobacco-growing industry with a greater sense of security, and the Tobacco Advisory Committee declares its willingness to renew the present consultations from year to year with a view to setting each year a provisional five-year programme.

The Marketing Board drew attention to the fact that the agreement, if ratified, would not be an agreement between the British and Rhodesian Governments but between the tobacco growers and manufacturers.

### Rhodesia Tobacco Association's Statement

The Council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association issued a simultaneous statement from which the following passages are taken:

The Council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association has unanimously recommended to growers that the agreement be ratified. In coming to this decision, the Council was influenced by the following important considerations:

(1) That unless there is a further increase in the customs duty on tobacco entering Great Britain, which would raise the price of cigarettes and smoking mixtures, and which would inevitably entail a large decrease in consumption, or unless there is a general release in Great Britain of consumer funds which might divert spending power from smoking to other channels, thus further decreasing consumption, the British manufacturers have undertaken to take a minimum of 66.23% of up to a 70 million lb. crop over the next five years, subject to price and quality being reasonable.

This is a considerable increase over the previous year, made by the manufacturers in Rhodesia who was 200 million lb. over the next five years.

If either of the above events should occur, the manufacturers will adhere to their alternative guarantee to take a minimum of 40 million lb. per year.

(2) For the first time in the history of the industry, stability for the future in respect of the British market is guaranteed.

The industry will always know five years in advance what the needs of the United Kingdom are.

This will enable the industry to plan ahead in ample time. It either increases or a decreased demand arises, there will be five years' notice thereof, thereby enabling the industry to plan either to step up production, or, if necessary (falling the development of new markets elsewhere which will take up any slack in output production to meet the requirements of the U.K. and other markets.

(3) The important principle of free and unaffiliated auction sales (under normal conditions) has been confirmed.

(4) Owing to the present abnormal conditions arising out of the dollar position, it is recognized that import permits into Great Britain will again be necessary for 1948 in the stock position between the various manufacturers in Great Britain is unbalanced.

(5) In order to implement the undertaking to provide the U.K. with 66.23% of up to a 70 million lb. crop, i.e., approximately 46 million lb. of grades suitable to the U.K., i.e., down to at least class grade below (H2), the Council agrees with the delegation that it will be essential to have powers to introduce export licence control, should this be required, on a quantity and possibly on a quality basis.

### 90,000,000 lb. Crop Visualized

Restrictions on exports to other countries until such time as the Council can produce an 80 to 90 million lb. crop may be necessary. The Council, however, is of the opinion that assured markets in Great Britain is worth temporary sacrifice of other markets. On the other hand, should the latter also be prepared to consider five-year agreements of a similar nature to that entered into by the British manufacturers, the Council would be prepared to recommend more favourable conditions.

(6) With regard to prices, in view of the assistance in the present conditions in which the law of supply and demand had not yet decided price levels, the delegation should be authorized to set a price floor and ceiling should be necessary, and this was accepted. Both sides recognized that price ceilings and floors would conflict with that principle.

At the same time the delegation pointed out that restrictions on other markets would also restrict competition from those sources, and that, unless the U.K. buyers were prepared to maintain reasonable prices, the Tobacco Marketing Board would be in a position to relax such restrictions with a view to increasing competition to tobacco suitable for the U.K.

The Council, in recommending that the agreement be accepted, supports the delegation's view that it will not be easy for the Tobacco Marketing Board to import and use as much of the supply of Great Britain with 66 million lb. of grades suitable for the U.K. unless it has the fullest co-operation of every grower to ensure a high quality crop of at least 70 million lb.

## Anglo-French Colonial Discussions This Week's Economic Talks in Paris

REPRESENTATIVES of the Governments of the United Kingdom and France met in Paris on Tuesday to discuss the possibility of closer co-operation in economic matters in respect of the British and French Colonies. The delegation from the United Kingdom, led by Sir Sydney Caine, Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and includes Mr. R. B. Cohen, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Department, and Mr. E. Melville, of the Economic Division of the Colonial Office.

Close collaboration between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Overseas France has been developed in the last two years. General discussions of the possibilities and methods of such co-operation took place in London in November, 1945, and in February, 1947, there were talks between the economic experts of the two Ministries. It is hoped that the present negotiations will provide opportunities for further extension of the existing co-operation, not only between the two Ministries, but also between neighbouring British and French Colonial Administrations.

Among the subjects to be discussed are improvements in communications between neighbouring British and French territories, the possibilities of increased Colonial trade, and the re-organization of common planning.

Mr. HOPKINS MORRIS, who visits East Africa a couple of years ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, has received a most unusual tribute. He is Liberal M.P. for Carmarthen, and was the only candidate at the last general election to defeat a Conservative. The Conservatives in this constituency have now offered their support to the local Liberal Party if he be their candidate once more. Mr. Morris was at one time B.B.C. regional director for Wales.

GROUP CAPTAIN G. W. WALKER, of Leeds, aged 36, has been appointed Senior Staff Officer to the R.A.F. Training Wing in Southern Rhodesia. Educated at Cambridge University, and a former English international Rugby player, he became, at the age of 29, the youngest group-captain in the R.A.F. He led many bombing raids on enemy targets, was awarded the D.S.O. and D.F.C., and promoted to an commodore in 1943. Shortly afterwards he was appointed an aide-de-camp to the King, and in 1945 was awarded the C.B.E. and French Legion of Honour. He lost his leg in an explosion during the war.

Mr. MARTIN MORRIS, Assistant Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia since his release from the Army in 1945, who has been on leave in this country, sails to-day in the ATLANTIC CASTLE on his way back to Luaka. He has spent a month on a B.B.C. course in programme presentation and administration and is now working with outside broadcasting teams, and was in Manchester for a week to make himself acquainted with the work of regional broadcasting. Publicity officer in Birmingham from 1936 until 1939, he was then in the Army in Kenya for a year, and thereafter engaged in intelligence duties in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dr. J. L. COLE, head of the American Museum of Natural History, who is leading a research expedition to the south-western Sudan, has arrived in Nairobi to make arrangements for equipment. They intend to make a film study of the primitive life of the local inhabitants, who are largely untouched by civilization, and of wild life of all kinds. Other members of the party are Dr. A. A. WEBER, an expert on tropical insects; Mr. IAN WILKINSON, a business man who is sponsoring the expedition; Mr. MORRIS SMITH, curator of education at the Milwaukee public museum, who will direct the photographic work; and CAPTAIN VIVIAN WARD, of Nairobi, who will act as field manager. The expedition is expected to last for a year.

Obituary

Mrs. G. M. HELEN ORR, widow of the late Rev. J. H. O. Orr, formerly Moderator of the Church of Scotland in Kenya, has died.

Mrs. DORNA MARY DE SATGER, wife of Lieut. Colonel Densie de Satger, for some years ceremonial secretary at the Colonial Office, has died in London after a short illness. She was the eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Sir Gerard Smith.

CAPTAIN H. F. MURRELL, M.B.E., who, after serving with the Grenads and the Royal Scots, went to Kenya in 1913 and joined the East African Mounted Rifles in the first world war, has died in Eldoret. He was prominent in the Kenya Defence Force.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:— Kenya—Mr. Stott, K.U.R.; Mr. L. A. Easton, Northern Rhodesia; Miss R. Milne, East Africa; Nyasaland—Mr. D. R. Dawson and Mr. C. A. M. G. Tanjanyika—Mr. Bramley, B.P. (Miss) Mr. D. J. M. We Nuga; Mr. A. J. Denham, The Gambia; and Somaliland—Mr. G. M. Ford, Mr. G. S. Kingston and Mr. J. H. Taylor. Major—Mr. H. H. Lavers.

British M.P.s to Visit East Africa

Empire Parliamentary Association  
A DELEGATION of Members of Parliament, travelling under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the invitation of the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, will leave London on 20th March and return about a month later. The members of the delegation are as follows:—

Mr. J. B. HYLTON, who will act as leader.—Labour M.P. for East Lothian, and formerly a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Pensions.  
DRIGGAN, O. L. PRIOR-PALMER.—Conservative M.P. for Northampton since 1945. A Régimentier, he served during the recent war in the Northamptonshire Regiment with the 2nd and 5th Armoured Divisions, and with the 2nd Armoured Division in the Italian Campaign.

MR. A. M. SKEFFINGTON.—Labour M.P. for Lewisham since 1945. Formerly a teacher, he became Assistant Director of Production of Medical Supplies during the war, and subsequently Parliamentary press secretary to Mr. J. B. Hild until the latter was a Minister. He is a member of the executive of the Fabian Society.

Mr. W. H. MANWARING.—Labour M.P. for East Rhosdda since 1933 and formerly a miner. He was a member of the Rhodesia, Nyasa and Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Altedisloe. He is the only member of the delegation who has previously visited an African territory.

MAJOR S. WINGFIELD RUGBY.—Conservative M.P. for West Dorset since 1941. A barrister, particularly interested in East African affairs. Served during the war in the R.A.F.

Mr. G. McADAMSTER.—Labour M.P. for Rutherford, East Ayrshire since 1945. A journalist by profession, he is secretary of the Town and Country Planning Association.

Settlement in Tanganyika

APPLICATIONS for farms which are to be allocated in the Moshi, Arusha, Usukuma, Dabaga and Mbozi areas of Tanganyika, under the Government's dam settlement scheme, must be made by May 31 and those for farms in other areas by March 31. Copies of the catalogue of enemy properties are available from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar es Salaam, at a charge of 2s.

A notice issued by the Land Settlement Board states:—

Owing to the fact that no applications were available for the transfer of new settlers, it has been decided, as far as possible, to allocate six units in each of certain non-irrigative settlement areas to suitable persons with knowledge and experience of local conditions. Six persons have already been chosen for six of the Udeani farms, and it is proposed to select six persons for each of the Mbozi and Dabaga areas in February, and for the Moshi and Arusha districts during March. It will not be possible to include the tea estates and sisal estates in the 1946 programme.

East African Office

RECENT CALLS at the East African Office in London have included:—

Mrs. Brooke Anderson, Miss B. Anderson, Mrs. C. Anderson, Miss W. Anderson, Mr. D. L. Bellard, Mr. G. B. Brangloay, Mr. W. A. Garman, Mr. T. Connolly, Lieut. G. P. Giffard, Miss Frances Denny, Mrs. H. Ellis, Mr. M. D. Finnis, Miss M. G. Horn, Mr. P. N. Hunt, Mrs. F. P. Jack, Mr. B. A. Johnson, Mr. C. Kissoosontle, Mr. F. T. Egeci, Mr. F. P. Lewis, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. A. P. Ling, Mr. D. G. Maurice, the Bishop on the Upper Nile, Mr. J. M. Piscoll, Canon W. J. ... Mr. D. Ricardo, Mr. F. W. Russell, Mr. R. E. ... and Mrs. H. Shaw, Mr. F. W. Thomas, Mr. P. Trem, ... Mrs. James Westhead, ... Mrs. Anne Moresby.

## PERSONALIA

MR. BERNARD REID is examining rab education in Zanzibar.

A daughter has been born to the wife of MR. A. T. B. DONNER, M.P.

MR. G. C. LOW has been appointed acting justice judge in Uganda.

MR. and MRS. J. KINSING of Njoro, are on their way to England on leave.

MR. and MRS. J. W. BERRY have left Kenya for leave in the Union of South Africa.

MR. G. A. JENSEN has been appointed a member of the London Committee of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S wedding present from Tanganyika, a diamond, is to be cut into a pair of perfectly matched studs.

MR. A. L. GODDARD and MR. G. M. HARMAN have been appointed to the board of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.

MR. J. S. KIRKMAN, an archaeologist, has arrived in Nairobi to take charge of the preservation of historical and archaeological sites in Kenya.

MR. ALLAN STARR, a director of Blundell and Africa, Ltd., will leave for London and shortly in connexion with the company's affairs.

MR. MAJOR R. G. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Kenya Veterinary Department, and MISS ELIZABETH MARY BYERS are shortly to be married in Kenya.

MR. ROBIN EDWARDS HORSELL and MISS JEAN HINDS, a niece of Colonel and Mrs. Bedford-Pim of Kilifi, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. H. LE BRETON, who has been on leave in this country for some months, is to be re-embarked in the ORBITA to return to his estate near Endebe, Kenya.

MR. MAJOR-MARSHAL GIBBS, who recently revisited Kenya during a round-Africa training tour, was engaged to pay a return visit on the first R.A.F. saloon in the Colony.

SIR HAROLD WERNHER, who is visiting South Africa and the Rhodesias, is chairman of Electrical, L.S., and Ericsson Telephone Ltd. He is accompanied by his wife, Lady Z. Wernher.

MR. IVOR KEYS, who "put music on the map" in Kenya during the war, has been appointed to the Faculty of Music of Balliol University. He married a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. Lazenby of Kenya.

MR. DONALD LEVINGS HEALING, broadcast his appeal by Sunday magazine, "The Home of the Glee," the only leper settlement in England. He will welcome donations sent to him at "Brand's," London.

MR. MICHAEL DUFFY has been released from his duties with the Kenya Consular Affairs Committee to become executive officer of the newly formed East Africa Tourist Travel Association. His office is in Shell House, Nairobi.

MR. MACKENZIE, who recently paid a short visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa as Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has taken temporary charge of the Ministry of Commerce following changes in the Canadian Cabinet.

SIR ERNEST HUGH GIBBS, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence and Air, will retire from power at the end of the present Parliament. He has publicly advocated fusion of the Settlements of the United Kingdom with the other parties.

DR. CHARLES, the leading expert on locusts, left this country by air on Tuesday for Nairobi, where several conferences have been arranged with the object of reviewing the locust situation and discussing further measures. The conferences will be on a technical level and attended only by experts from the East African territories.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the RT. REV. E. J. METZ, and MRS. METZ are due to sail for England in the CAPETOWN CASTLE on February 26. The Bishop will attend the Lambeth Conference, and expects to return in September.

F. B. C. FISON, Chairman of Fisons, Ltd., of Ipswich, and MR. GRAHAM G. BOWLES, export manager of the company, left London by air on Saturday to visit the company's agents and exhibitions in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa. They expect to return about the end of March.

The engagement has been announced in Nairobi of MR. WILLIAM JOHN GALTON ASSER, son of the late S. L. ASSER, and Mrs. Asser, of Chislehurst, Kent, and MISS SWANNA MARGUERITE BRADLEY, youngest daughter of Captain R. W. Bradley, of Reading, Berks.

MR. B. R. KENNEDY, of the Ministry of Food, and MR. A. B. NORMAN, another member of the party accompanying the Paymaster-General to East Africa, left Nairobi by air last Friday for Natal to discuss the possibilities of economic development in that Protectorate.

SIR C. SPAIN, a former Australian Prime Minister who is visiting East Africa territories for discussions on Commonwealth development co-operation, is due in Dar es Salaam on Sunday. He is accompanied by Mr. E. G. Diggins, a member of the New South Wales Parliament.

The engagement is announced between MR. F. M. BEHARRELL, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Beharrell, of Vetchesda, Weymouth, Surrey, and MISS ROSEMARY COLLETT COLLINGS-WELLS, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. R. F. Collings-Wells, of Greenfields, Virginia Water, Surrey.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. A. G. GORDON, of Westminister, who recently flew to the Sudan to preach in the Gordon Memorial Cathedral, Khartoum, has been received by the King on his return and invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DINGWALL, D.O.C. in East Africa Command, recently visited Salisbury for discussions with Colonel S. Garlake, Commander of the Military Forces of Southern Rhodesia, on questions concerning co-operation between the Colony and East Africa Command.

MR. NATHAN H. HEDDER, the first Rhodesian music student to study at Oxford for a Mus. B. degree, has left Southern Rhodesia for London. Aged 23, he saw war service with the 6th South African Division, and was recommended for study at Oxford by Professor Eric Gramlich of the Hochschule für Akademie of Music.

The betrothal is announced between MR. EDWARD DONALD G. G. LEY CRATTAN, R.E.M.S., of the Colonial Medical Service in Africa, and MISS ELIZABETH A. ETRENNE ARBUTHNOT, daughter of Lieut. Colonel A. H. Arbuthnot, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, and Mrs. Arbuthnot of Yeovil, Sussex. The marriage is to take place in Nairobi on February 24.

MRS. WINIFRED MASON, who, during the war, ran the Kenya Club for Service convalescents of all ranks and races in the Egyptian desert, has left Nairobi for Germany, where her daughter has married an officer in the Army of Occupation. Her son, MR. I. H. M. MASON, general manager in East Africa of the British American Tobacco Company, as we recently reported, is returning to London from Nairobi via Mauritius and West Africa.

SIR ERIC CHIL ANSON, who retired in 1946, after 35 years in the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Comptroller of Prices and Supplies in Basaland. Born in 1887, he was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and went to Bengal in 1907. After leaving Africa a year ago he spent the Colonial year with a view to undertaking new work, and has now arrived in Banters, where he will later be joined by Lady Anson.

# TO THE NEWS

E.A. marked. — "Preoccupations with planning are hindering us. You cannot control the destiny. You can only rush us through." — Lord Woolton.

"The House of Lords is the only satisfactory Second Chamber the world has ever known." — Lord Hailston.

The cost of the Royal tour of the Union last year is provisionally estimated at £275,000. — General Smuts.

"The British Government and the United Nations are collaborating at cross-purposes in the Balkans." — *Chicago Guardian*.

Britain is still losing gold at the rate of about £10,000,000 a week. — Douglas Jay, Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

It is the Christian duty of man and wife, unless prevented by physical causes to have children. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Many factories have suggestion boxes but if you took 100 boxes at random and went through the boxes for a year I do not think you would find one worth £5 in the whole of them. There are 100,000 of them. — Sir Graham Cunningham.

The central issue between East and West is the future of Germany. — Mr. F. E. Ulmer.

The A.T.S. are to visit magistrates' courts. Their new slogan ought to be: "Join the women's services and see the upside world." — Mr. Emrys Hughes, M.P.

"To take a self-conceived pattern of God and try to fit Him into it is the sort of blasphemy, and it is perhaps the most common error, in the outlook of men to-day." — The Rev. S. J. Berry.

"We should have a Minister who will watch the priorities and have some sort of vision in regard to Wales—who will be for ever present in the Cabinet as a watchdog for Wales." — Mr. Harold Butler, M.P.

"When you give Government powers to restrict something or other, they are almost bound to want more powers later on to deal with the results of the restriction applied." — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

The export figure of £1,100 millions during 1947 was a great achievement, but there is still a visible deficit of more than £500 millions. That gap must be reduced. — Mr. Harold Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Trade.

While thousands of small speculators and traders lost their shirts in last week's debacle, speculators with inside information made tremendous profits in a few days. — Mr. August Andersen, chairman of the U.S. Committee on Commodity Trading.

"For every pound's worth of goods exported before the war we now earn £2.58s., whereas for each pound's worth we imported before the war we now pay £1.13s. 6d. This means a loss of £300,000,000 last year." — A. G. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Argentine and Chilean naval forces are operating in British waters in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, with the declared object of enforcing claims to sovereignty in this sea. They have also landed troops and support to have a military command in British territory. — Mr. McNeil, Minister of State.

"Nothing more factually reflects the character of the British Commonwealth than its continuing faith in the value of conference. Discussion remains its life blood, and the discussion is for the most part profitable because it is free and frank, as becomes discussion between equals and friends." — Dr. Nicholas Mansergh, Professor of Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

## Vauxhall Luxury Motoring

Vauxhall is combined with performance, economy and durability in the new range of Vauxhalls. Luxury is measured in comfort, driving ease, handling and that careful attention to detail which distinguishes Vauxhalls. Performance is one of the products of Vauxhall engineering leadership. Economy is achieved not only in low fuel consumption, but also in low upkeep costs and world-wide service at low charges. Engineering design and metallurgical research promote long life and trouble-free motoring.



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# BACKGROUND

**Official Ineptitude.** The balance of payments White Paper must be regarded as the most devastating indictment of official ineptitude on record. Here we find the whole true story of the deterioration in our overseas payments position in 1947 which has brought the country to the verge of economic disaster. The only conclusion which can be drawn from this document is that the authorities completely failed to grasp the magnitude of the vast forces which began to play upon our overseas payments position as the dollar crisis engulfed the world. How else could the drain on gold and dollar reserves in 1947 have been allowed to reach the fantastic total of £1,023 millions—four times the figure for the preceding year? The U.S. credit was intended to cover this country's overseas payments deficit for the first five years after the close of the war. Last year the government used up the equivalent of the whole of the American credit and nearly £100 millions of gold into the bargain. Imports in 1947 cost far more than was expected. Exports yielded far less. A repetition of the 1947 performance would mean economic bankruptcy. The whole of our present gold and dollar reserve, the South African loan and the dollar aid scheduled to come to Britain under the Marshall Plan—all these humped together—would not be enough to cover another gold and dollar drain of the 1947 magnitude. The gold drain has dwindled appreciably since the convertibility crisis in August, but we are still going down the hill at an alarming pace. Given the appalling display of incompetence recorded in the White Paper, what confidence can we have that those who study our destinies will be able to stop it? "What are we to do?"

**Financial Firmness.** The export home market success in export is very uncertain. A great deal is being done by informed critics of the multiplicity of types produced by British manufacturers. Unfortunately, our legislators have failed to do the first essential—namely, the standardization of world regulations and minimum permissible dimensions—first of all, keeping to the minimum of the road, overall length, axle weight, maximum permissible axle weight, maximum speed, etc. It is these causes that the British commercial vehicle manufacturer has to cope with in a variety of conditions if it is to be successful in the export and home markets. Sir John E. Thornycroft, Chairman of John E. Thornycroft & Co.

## Salvation Through Unity

There is no escape from the insolvent unless our production can be taken to and our prices held down. That is the lesson which Sir Stafford Cripps is now trying to drive home, fuddled with ordinary propaganda. But the method of applying it, on which he and his colleagues rely, is false and dangerous. That method is to control one after another the effects of economic disorder by means of rules and regulations, pains and penalties, bureaucratic and enforcement officers. A first by-product of the appeal for a wages standard is a move to take further compulsory powers over trades at present uncontrolled. But anyone who thinks that this may be the last territorial ambition of the "planned economists" has an recent history against him; for these measures have reached the causes of our trouble and merely shift the effects to another quarter. The enlistment of voluntary aid from business organizations is sound and welcome in itself, but unless it is accompanied by fundamental corrective measures, which only the Government can take, it will be economically as it will be politically useless unless it presages a thoroughgoing effort to range national unity behind the national challenge of disaster. A swift and drastic change of national expenditure is essential to release man power for physical production, to cut the inflationary stimulus at the source, to reduce the dischargement to effort and enterprise, and to show the world that the British people are at last ready to live within their means. A reduction of one-quarter in total Government expenditure should be the immediate objective. So severe an overall economic curtailment is, beyond the capacity of a party Government, that it is to be on the point. Both effort and indignation must be used by all parties in the House. The second requirement for economic salvation is still another tightening of belts. It may have to go to the other extreme—raise cost for export in exchange of food. One course only will keep to both the and solvent government in responsibility for alignment of the best men of all parties and of one. Its advent awaits only the inevitable split between totalitarians and democrats within the Labour party. Thus only shall we have the genuine requirement for our salvation—a spirit of sacrifice comradeship and self-sacrifice which was gloriously evoked in the times of patriotic war and which inspired the *Sindbad* in

## Sterling Conference Proposed

Sir Stafford Cripps told us in 1945 we are safely over the water. Now his biographer tells us that we are going over the precipice and his biographer can't tell us what a long-planned plan which they were certain would bring heaven to earth. But the plan, to their bewilderment, did not do any work. Instead of bringing the plan to a happy end so tragically they promised us a much stronger dose of it. If we are ever going to struggle out of the pit, we have to come back to the two fundamental assets of Britain—coal and brass. Perhaps the real tragedy has gone so far, because of financial monkey tricks, that little can be expected from this generation. So we are left with brass. We would find them infinitely more practical than political theories. If we set businesses free to use their enterprise and energy for production and expansion, instead of formulating and budgeting, we might see a miracle as transformation in a few months. A leader of industry and energy would begin by summoning the leaders of the enterprise to an immediate conference in London and would also invite leaders of the sterling countries who are to the same light as ourselves. Such a conference, faced with the problem of common supplies, it may be impossible for us to purchase from dollar countries, would set itself to the task of harmonizing all possible speed the foundations of a system of mutual trade and self-help to carry us through the emergency. What better the calling of such a conference? Perhaps the fear that might be expressed might be a little too critical and one Downside Street's theory. John Goodwin, in the *Sunday Express*.

**Britain.** It is to the nation of shopkeepers as Napoleon called them, that we have modern Parliamentary and democratic practices, as well as the first modern industrial system including the trade unions. We also owe to them the novel, the ideas of evolution (Darwinism) and utilitarianism, most of our sports (football, tennis, golf), the vogue of clubs, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scout movement, and to many other activities characteristic of the world today. Dr. Per Sjöbom, in the *Skandinaviska Tidningen*.

Parliament

Colonial Development Plans

Expenditure of £131,284,000 Approved

DETAILS OF THE 10-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE African Colonies and of finance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and local sources were requested by MR. SPINSEN in the House of Commons last week.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "Ten-year development programmes for all the African territories have been approved, except that for the Gold Coast which has been referred back to the Governor for further consideration."

"Of the £131,284,000 required to finance the plans already approved, £3,400,000 is to be drawn from the territorial allocations under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the remainder from loans and local sources. Those figures and details of which territory to be given to the following table, do not take account of the regional allocations of £3,500,000 and £1,000,000 respectively to East and Central Africa, or of territorial allocations from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund on which each territory is also drawing—

|                   |            |           |             |               |             |                                      |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Kenya             | £3,500,000 | C.D. & W. | £14,086,000 | Local sources | £17,586,000 | total provision for development plan |
| Tanganyika        | £5,280,000 |           | £11,135,000 |               |             |                                      |
| Uganda            | £2,500,000 |           | £13,398,000 |               |             |                                      |
| Zanzibar          | £750,000   |           | £7,700,000  |               |             |                                      |
| Northern Rhodesia | £2,500,000 |           | £1,000,000  |               |             |                                      |
| Nyasaland         | £1,000,000 |           | £1,000,000  |               |             |                                      |
| Gold Coast        | £4,625,000 |           | £2,000,000  |               |             |                                      |

African opinion has been and is being associated with the preparation and impulsion of the programmes through the Legislative Councils and the central and area development authorities and committees in the various territories.

Trade with the Colonies

MR. HEATHCOTE ARMY asked whether in view of the number of foreign markets preferred to British ports and the consequent accumulation of goods in warehouses in this country, the Ministry would take all possible steps to free the channels of trade with the Colonies.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No obstacles are put in the way of exports of goods from this country to the Colonies, except those which are required by the balance of payments position of this country or of the Colonies concerned."

MR. EDWARD DAVY asked: (1) what instructions or recommendations the Minister had issued with the object of restricting or prohibiting the importation into the Colonies of other goods than those which are declared or otherwise from the land of origin; and (2) whether import into Colonial markets of china and earthenware goods had been completely prohibited from the United Kingdom.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The guidance which my right hon. friend has issued to Colonial Governments about the comparative restriction of certain classes of imports, including decorated china and earthenware was summarized in an announcement published by the Board of Trade Journal on January 3, of which I am sending my hon. friend a copy. Briefly, Colonial Governments have been asked to restrict the import into their territories of those kinds of china and earthenware which this country can sell for dollars and other hard currencies. The import of other kinds of china and earthenware is only restricted in the Colonial Government countries that the purchase of them would be an unwise use of the Colony's financial resources."

MR. SKINNARD asked what action had been taken by Colonial Governments to implement the Memorandum on Colonial Markets Policy.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "That memorandum was intended to give guidance to Colonial Governments or general principles which they should bear in mind when considering new legislation in the working of mineral resources."

MR. SKINNARD: "What practical effect has been given to those guidelines?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There have been quite a number of practical results in Nigeria, and also with regard to development of geological surveys which are being run by the Colonial Office."

Sir Clifford Fox asked what arrangements had been made in the principal British Colonies to deal with the problem of the dollar cost of American films.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "This matter is still under consideration, and I am not yet in a position to make any statement."

MR. DEERINGTON-EDGE: "Will the right hon. gentleman be good enough to find the fewer American films imported into the British Colonies, the better it will be for the spiritual, mental and moral welfare of the Native?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has never yet been directly consulted in the deep-sea fishery industry of Newfoundland."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "A survey of the Mauritius and Seychelles fishing banks has just begun. The survey will provide the information for deciding what new developments should take place."

Prices of Sisal

MR. BALDWIN asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) why the Home Controller's department fixed the price of British East African sisal at 53s. 8s. per ton of 2,240 lb. when selling to cordage manufacturers in the U.S.A. when the world price was approximately 20s. per ton on identical terms, thereby leaving this country approximately \$100,000; (2) what quantities of British East African sisal was allocated to the U.S.A. during 1947 on the basis of 50s. per ton; (3) if he would care to state the world market price during the year averaged approximately £190 per ton; and (4) why this undercharge of £15 per ton was made to the countries to whom this sisal was sold.

MR. HAROLD WILSON: "The quantity of British East African sisal sold to foreign markets during 1947 on the basis of 50s. per ton for No. 1 grade ex-ship U.K. was 6,450 tons. There is no world market price for sisal. The purchase of the whole output of sisal in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was made to ensure that the needs of the United Kingdom and of certain other countries for sisal for the manufacture of binder twine and other essential purposes should be met in so far as the supply of that permits."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked whether the Ministry could consider using some of the surplus of the Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland for local agricultural research and the appointment of further agricultural inspectors.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Surplus funds of the Native Tobacco Board are paid over to the Nyasaland Native Development and Welfare Fund which can be used for purposes likely to be of benefit to the Africans. While the Native Tobacco Board already employs market supervisors, it is primarily to the agricultural Department to employ agricultural staff and a general agricultural experiment station in Nyasaland is being financed from other sources, but we will communicate the hon. Member's suggestion to the Governor."

Uganda's Cotton Crops

MR. BALDWIN asked the amount of cotton exported from Uganda yearly in the last three years, how far the estimated crop for the present year had fallen below the normal, and the reasons for this.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Exports of cotton from Uganda yearly in the last three years were as follows: 1945, 264,454 bales of 50 lb. each; 1946, 219,195 bales; and for the first 11 months of 1947, 250,393 bales."

The present year's crop is estimated at 250,000 bales, an average for a year. It was about 300,000 bales, but increased in 1947 very considerably with a later and attack of the bollworm.

During the war the cotton under-planting was considerably reduced in favour of food production. Following high prices for cotton, there have adversely affected cotton planting, but the decline in this year is attributed to the bad weather."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that the correct use of insecticides is being used in Uganda.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes."

GOVERNOR-LIEUTENANT KINGHORN asked the Minister what indications there were that the discussions fell between the Government of the Portuguese Congo and East African and the last two years.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The subjects discussed include trypanosomiasis, insecticide, and the control of plant diseases and forest fire. During the visit of Portuguese Colonial officials to the Colonial Office last December the subjects discussed included Colonial Development and production, agricultural research and Colonial Service training."

MR. SPINSEN asked whether hon. members had now been nominated as punishment for all British Colonial Forces and from those raised in protected territories.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The hon. member's question in the territorial profession for men and women in the Colonies is the question of the very wide range of opportunities in the teaching profession for men and women in the Colonies."

Onguruone in the Rift Valley Province 34,700 acres and to be divided into suitable settlement areas, each of which can be treated for soil erosion as a unit. Eight acres of arable land will be allotted per family, 200 acres for each additional wife. One-third of the area is to be for the homesteads and paddocks, 21 for crops, and 21 for fallow; of the 21 acres are to be under crop and 21 fallow. The land is virgin bush, and new plots contain heavy clearing of bamboo. The trees may be cut down.

The present crops are maize, potatoes and little onions. This high maize is not so good but is being grown by the settlement in defiance of settlement rules. Almost from the beginning there was considerable opposition by Kikuyu settlers to the rules, which were designed to ensure good husbandry and proper protection of the soil. From 1942 to date plots have been issued to 454 individual applicants, most of whom originated from near Kiambu. There are 400 Kikuyu and 54 Ndorobo involved.

At the end of 1946 the 54 Ndorobo families and 13 Kikuyu families refused to remain and abide by the rules; the remaining 38 Kikuyu plot-holders declared that they would not observe the rules and would therefore leave the settlement. But they demanded that they should be allowed to leave under conditions which were incapable of fulfillment, the main one being that land which they claimed at Kiambu should be returned to them. Alternatively they demanded that if they remained at Onguruone they should be regarded as "bona fide owners," unrestricted by any settlement rules, and at liberty to destroy the land by the defective agricultural practices which they have followed in past generations.

Despite strenuous efforts by Government officers and the advice of the more level-headed Kikuyu leaders, they persisted in their defiant attitude. Eviction orders were therefore served on some 400 male occupiers. Subsequently 400 were brought to court and convicted for failing to comply with these eviction orders, their plots being declared forfeited to the Crown. It remains to be seen whether the remainder will prefer to stay under the rules or move elsewhere.

Meanwhile, two assistant soil conservation officers are creating new plots on the steep slopes. The intention is to offer settlements individually these new plots on specific settlement conditions.

Group Farm Scheme

At Mbatiani in the Machakos district there is an area of 280,000 acres, and the clearing of the first basin on an area of three miles by one has been completed, and the first five group farms have been demarcated and cleared. The first group farm, consisting of approximately 2,500 acres, has approximately 300 acres of arable, of which 50 acres only are used during an one rains; 200 acres will always be tending under grass leys. The first 100 acres on two farms have been ploughed by machinery for the new occupants.

Ten boreholes have been sunk; two were used for all the others give a yield of between 860 and 3,600 gallons per hour. Of these eight, four are brackish but usable and four good. One borehole has been equipped with wellhead and power plant and water is pumped to the surface. A pipe-line has been laid to Ungu-Hitoni, a borehole, and a water articulation scheme has been installed to the group farms and cattle troughs built along the line. Three other boreholes within a radius of 10 miles have been equipped with hand pumps and water troughs. A series of shallow wells properly bricked in has been established throughout the area, and a number of dam sites are being surveyed.

During the past few years a very promising start has been made throughout the whole district in the task of combating erosion, protecting the land and utilizing improved methods of husbandry. By the end of 1944, 3,110 acres were protected by a 1 ft vertical terracing. In 1945 the people turned out to assist conservation work under the mwao (local communal services) system, and 14,000 acres were terraced, comprising about 3,450 miles of narrow-based terraces. This communal work received a great impetus in 1946, when 23,604 acres were terraced, comprising 6,916 miles of terraces. During 1947 a further 3,108 miles of terracing were completed.

The bulk of the work has been carried out by the people of each area as a communal undertaking for the protection of their land. In the last few months, however, opposition has been organized by the Kenya African Union, a political body made up mainly of Kikuyu; one of the most successful propaganda lines has been that clearing of bush is not a man's work, with the result that for the time being the communal work has practically ceased in the Fort Hall district. This disappointing development calls for careful and patient handling.

Experiments have been made for the betterment and reconditioning of the Machakos district has been completed by the district officer, and reconditioning schemes, including a number of European and African specialists in preparing

In the Barotse district an interim scheme was started in 1946 at Kisikon for bush clearing to improve grazing and to furnish data for a more comprehensive scheme, which would include fencing, drainage, water supplies and general improvement. The total area of the Esageri lands, including Kisikon and Kamoi, is 47,000 acres. The scheme for 1947 has three main objects: (1) increasing the carrying capacity of the Esageri stock lands; (2) rehabilitating Kisikon and Rakaroti; and (3) keeping these lands open for grazing to accommodate stock which may be removed from areas in the Kamoi Reserve during reconditioning. Four boreholes have been drilled at Esageri, but only one has been successful.

The Solai Esageri plan forms part of a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the Southern Kamoi grazing grounds. The area is 24,000 acres, and 13% has been set aside and fenced off as a resting area, 24% is set aside as a reserved area from which stock are to be excluded at the end of the rains; 63% is reserved as open grazing in which stock are to be limited to the carrying capacity of the land. The district team includes a number of local farmers who are able to give valuable advice and assistance.

Grazing Control

In the Nandi district the Masai scheme was started in 1946, comprising an area of 9,314 acres on the northern side of the Kipkarren River. Its object was to provide experimental demonstration areas showing good land management. Three reserved areas for demonstration grazing control have been fenced. Three plots are in operation and four local pasture or clearing boundaries have been demarcated for the purpose of land control through the indigenous system. Steps have been taken by the assistant soil conservation officer to remove cultivation from the vicinity of rivers and gullies, and the rate of arable to grazing has been fixed at a maximum of 20%, and no new land is to be brought without the approval of the assistant soil conservation officer.

It was decided in 1947 to bring the eastern boundary fence down to the intersection of the Kipkarren River and the Nandi Reserve boundary, a distance of some seven miles, to continue the eastern boundary fence for several miles, and to construct five cattle dips. Further expansion is planned for 1948. Some 3,000 acres scattered throughout the Nandi district cannot be properly utilized for grazing as they are covered with bush. Work is in progress to clear and maintain in a rested condition in a first block of 10,600 acres, of which 6,000 acres have already been cleared.

In the West Pokot district a scheme is being undertaken to demarcate with a sisal fence two blocks of 10,000 acres each, in which rotational grazing has already been introduced. Sisal nurseries have been established.

On the Leroghi Plateau of the Samburu district, cattle are limited by law to 4,000 head. The Samburu have accepted the closing of blocks of pastures in a rough form of rotation. Dams have been constructed to spread the burden of cattle over a wide area as possible, especially in dry weather.

Pasture Management and Water Supplies

The problem of pasture management in the northern arid areas of the Lamuru country and the northern province is one of the utmost difficulty. It is closely bound up with the provision of water supplies and control of seasonal outbreaks of tsetse flies with their flocks and herds. Satisfaction being sought along the lines of the report on the grazing areas of the northern Frontier Districts by D. C. Edwards in 1944. Provision has been made for a number of dams and deepening the existing rainwater pans and construction of dams. Here also the Samburu have agreed to rest large blocks from time to time.

In the Kerio Valley the possibility of clearing 20,000 acres is being investigated out of an estimated maximum of 200,000 acres at the foot of the Elgeyo escarpment, which is infested with tsetse fly and the lack of water supplies. The area should be suitable for the growing of crops, including groundnuts, and with the elimination of fly additional grazing will be made available. In the first instance clearings of one square mile will be made; if successful, it should be possible to extend it for many thousands of acres. The groundnut organization was favourably impressed with the area and may be prepared to remain a part of it for their purposes. Elgeyo tradition tells of large herds of grazing in the last century in these pastures, which have for many years been unproductive because of tsetse.

In the Kerio Valley a scheme has been in operation for several years on a limited scale for the clearing of bush in the river valleys and planting the cleared areas with grass. The object is to eliminate tsetse fly and provide additional stock-raising. A comprehensive scheme to be carried out over a large area for the complete elimination of tsetse from the river systems is being prepared by the district team in collaboration with the chief field zoologist. Meanwhile, local reclamation schemes are being started.

(Continued on page 648)

Church and State. They take up their new life full of hope and eagerness. Will their experience of the past decade in England increase their understanding of the world? Will they go back to Africa strengthened in faith and with a real experience of Christian life? Will the spirit of indifference and apathy with which they are often met send them back embittered and disillusioned?

Against the background of the "Angering" of the young in education during the past few years, the Rev. E. D. C. Clark writes: "Whether this education? What is our aim? Will the Christian training which the boys receive make them strong minded and courageous enough to stand firm against the appalling temptations of the post-war world? If the need is for Christian citizens who will stand firm as rocks, and fight for the high standards of truth, honesty, Christian service and co-operation in the country, will the local Press be leading the people into the throes of racial bitterness, racial materialism and general discontent. Our duty and privilege are to train citizens whose character and witness will count more than their school certificates or titles."

Lack of Men and Women

The recruiting situation in regard to educational work in Africa has reached a crisis. Posts for which there is financial provision have remained vacant for years and although the Governments are as emphatic as ever in their desire for definitely Christian education they cannot wish definitely for the men and women who are not forthcoming through the missionary societies. The Governor of Uganda recently made personal representations in the need for such staff and considered the reinforcement of the staff of the schools where a Christian vocation is of the most importance in meeting the tensions of spiritual and material advancement.

The hesitating and inadequate response of the Church to the need for Christian education is not easy for the present officials to conclude. "The mission schools have to have their day, that they represent but a passing phase in the development of African education, a phase useful to the country as a whole. Is Christian education merely a phase of so-called progress, if part of the very fabric of African life is to be lost? Is Christianity in education which alone can penetrate to the deeper levels of mind and spirit which control the African's thought-life to be lost?"

But the serious danger of passing opportunities, which make the Christian leaders in East and West Africa pessimistic almost in despair: "Hitherto the Christian Church in this country has been the most loathsome to help and guidance by both the African population and by Government in the field of education. What answer are we to give as your representatives in the insistent demand of the Government for more Christian teachers to meet the still greater needs of post-war Africa? Is anything to be moving at such alarming speed in Africa today that neither the Government nor the African Church can wait long for an answer? Destiny shaped by the refusal as well as the acceptance of opportunities; and the future is fraught with peril if Christian agencies like the missionary societies, which can make a unique spiritual contribution to the new Africa, have no parallel sense of urgency about speeding up their work."

Large-Scale Agrarian and Water Development

Sir Philip Mitchell on Kenya's Endeavours

THE TOTAL SUM now available for agrarian and water development in all parts of the Colony is of the order of £8,000,000, including generous help from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

We are tackling a problem which, as far as I know, no Colonial Government has ever before attempted on such a scale, and have encountered many new and difficult things. We have made mistakes and muddled about, but no doubt make more; but we are well on the way to laying down a broad general line of policy and having the finance to carry it out.

We have a task of many complexities, and intricacies of climate, agricultural and pastoral practice, land tenure and utilization, social systems and religious or quasi-religious beliefs and practices (to name only some of them), for which it is essential we should create and carry with us a enlightened public opinion of all races and creeds, the benefit of the best advice and widest experience which we can secure.

No one except perhaps the editors of Colonial newspapers knows everything; and we need the help and advice of men and women with special knowledge and experience over a very wide field. In any case, it is both the duty and the duty of the public to take an active and responsible part in this important work and not to leave it to a few unpaid officials.

Benefits of Committees

Boards and committees give members of the different races in a wider opportunity of working together, of getting to know and understand each other's problems and leading personalities, and of realizing the essential interdependence and common interest of all the peoples of the Colony in building up a new society securely founded upon good husbandry and the proper use of the land. For these reasons I am convinced that we are right to work so largely in consultation with and on the advice of boards, committees and groups of local officers.

In "Agrarian Problems in Kenya," from which these further extracts are quoted:

"We must make sure that the executive is not unduly hampered or confused by these means, and has the power, will and capacity to act; but we must also see that it has available the best advice of the most knowledgeable skill and experience which we can get, to it, to dispose the guide and inform it in action; and we must resist the modern disease of trying to solve all problems and meet all difficulties by financing, supposedly at once, and all-powerful decisions to do everything for us. Anyhow, without careful purposes be disappointed, but in the multitude of counsellors they are established."

The extent to which Africans engage in trade, transport, skilled or unskilled labour, and other means of earning their living without cultivating their Native lands, has an important bearing on the problem.

Economic Revolution in Progress

Over 250,000 of them now reside on European farms and in town forests; there are close on 25,000 in Nairobi and its suburbs, and the remaining towns must account for another 50,000 or more; the Kenya and Uganda Railway alone employs 18,000, and an equal or greater number will by the end of 1948 be employed by the East Africa Construction Force. In other words, an economic revolution is in progress, which by diversification of employment is already giving substantial relief to the land. This process will be encouraged to continue, for it is manifestly essential to long range economic and social stability.

But there remains a serious problem of congestion in Ukamba and Kilifi, it will not be long before congestion confronts us in Central and North Kavirondo; and Masai, Nandi and Kambari are over-crowded.

Regeneration of the Kenakes areas will be extremely slow as experience has shown that owing to the extent to which the fertility of the soil has been depleted, more resting and fallow will not re-establish good grazing. Strip cropping has so far not with a good deal of opposition. The plantings made in 1947, progress in the Meru district. In Nyanza terraces are not looking very favourably. A preliminary run-off was even started that the drainage of the terraces was to improve the land in order that the European farmer could take it over.

In the Great Arusi Coast Province about 10,000 acres have been planted in 1947, 12,000 acres each, allowing 100 acres of permanent crops and three acres for annual crops, the latter to be sown in 1948 for three years. The permanent crops grown are coconuts, guava, mango and citrus, and the annual crops, maize, cotton, pulses, beans and lentils. There are about 200 settlers and 100 families, and many appear to be doing well.

# Help and Guidance of Christian Missions

## Urgent Need for Understanding in Changing Conditions

REAL LIFE is bound up with relationships—and the real African is not essentially the primitive living in isolation from the rest of the world. It is the African who is learning to use wisely the power of choice, which enables him to blend with all that is good in his own tradition and culture, but which is higher and best in the wider life of the world.

Picture him in his post-war setting. Air transport and the general accelerated effects of the war have brought Africa into very much closer relationship with the Western world. Against a background of centuries of isolation, her people to-day are plunged into a bewildering maze of human contacts, some good, some bad, all disturbing and in some sense formative.

The soldier home from India or the Middle East, his mind full of new ideas and experiences; the student of a British university or training centre, knowing some of the fundamentals, more often the complete indifference of many of the types of British people; the new primitive African, fresh from village life, working in the mines or other commercial enterprise stimulated by war's demands—each finds himself in a strange world of human contacts.

Underlying all this movement and change is the ever-increasing, almost impassioned demand for school, schools, and more schools. What lies behind this urgent demand for education? There is something almost frightening in its urgency. For book knowledge is being seized upon as a sort of talisman, a clue to the mystery of this strange new world by a technical knowledge of things.

### Menace of Materialism

The African is confusing education with knowledge of the three R's as means to the mastery of the machine age into which he is being driven. Knowledge is a means of earning money, and money is power. Most Africans send their children to school largely as an investment; the more they pay out in fees, the more they expect the children to earn.

The menace of materialism, which so seriously affects the whole fabric of African life to-day, is the natural sequence of the rapidity with which material changes are coming to her peoples, far outstripping their development.

A man is told of some African porters who, after a strenuous 10 days march, sat down on their loads and refused to travel any further. When asked why, they replied: "We have come so far and so long that we have left our souls behind. We can now turn round to catch up with life. It is an apt picture of Africa's dilemma."

This divorce between the material and spiritual elements in the modern development of her peoples is the concern of all who are convinced that the African must have his own way—not only in the context of the whole international situation and the future relationships between the black and white races, but in an essential purpose in the advancement of the Kingdom of God throughout the world. The true friend of the African knows that in the power of God he can find himself as a person, with a balanced attitude to life, which can advance towards spiritual aspirations amid all the strain and tension of these testing years.

Never was the need for understanding more pronounced in the transition stage when the educated African is not unreasonably critical in his attitude towards missions and missionaries as part of that complex world of human contacts to which he must adapt himself in the modern world. One missionary, after another, young and old, stresses the need for understanding. Bridges and more bridges are the cry: needed, these, but not yet so wide that they cannot be built, but it is already a dangerous world, and there is a sense of the loss.

Among the first to call for understanding is the African soldier, the man who has been a soldier or private will be a leader.

describe from first-hand knowledge as a good staff. The askari has been through a revolutionary experience. Army life, in spite of the many new temptations to which it introduced the African, was a wonderful education. He fought a few campaigns, he acquired a few skills, he made himself a few contacts, experienced regular training and discipline, and earned a regular wage. Moreover, he has given a new status as one of King George's fighting men and has treated as such rather than as an African.

He has returned to his own land now, but is conscious of the changes. The needs of his own people are not the same as his own needs to fit into their life. For example, the simple farmer, who joined up as an illiterate, has now to be able to read and write and with some newly-acquired technical ability, he does not want to be a mere labourer; he would choose to be a foreman, a man of authority—and there are not enough jobs to go round. Multiply that individual instance, the needs and problems, and you have an immense problem for Church and State, one which holds great possibilities for the future of Africa.

### Returned Askari and Tribal Authorities

While the general soldier, who has seen active service has for the most part benefited by his time in the Army, a tough social problem is presented by those who served in the capacity of houseboy, driver or clerk, who have known little of Army discipline, and who have become accustomed to a very high wage. Unsettled and discontented, they are the material for the agitator.

The tribal authorities may have a difficult time with many of these young men, and here the Church may well be strong and influential enough with the ex-soldiers to give great service in mediating between the two parties. An experienced Army chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Macartney, has written: "The responsibility upon the Colonial Service to provide the economic, political and cultural opportunities which will be claimed confidently by the ex-soldiers is tremendous. Missions can do much to interpret the one party to the other, no matter if it will mean more kids than haddock for both sides."

For the Church a unique opportunity lies in the fact that hundreds of these men went away as pagans and returned as baptized Christians. So great was the response of African soldiers on active service to the Gospel that, to quote Mr. Macartney again, "A mass movement took place in the Army of all places where a Briton would never have expected it." The extraordinary demand for the Scriptures in the vernacular is illustrated by the fact that over 25,000 copies of the Swahili New Testament were printed in a 100-page paper stitched by the Army, and were soon sold at the equivalent of 1s. 6d. a copy, or an African soldier's pay for one and a half days.

Discovery in Tanganyika of tremendously rich deposits of diamonds raises the whole issue of the future well-being of the African population in the area. What part will the Church in Tanganyika be called upon to play in safeguarding African interests against selfish exploitations in the days ahead?

### Church Must Move with Tribesmen

Land is a vital concern to the African; in many areas the men of the tribe will raise the social and economic problems of the land, and can be a real teacher-advocate. He points to the need for investigation into land problems generally, and notes that, in the African land units in Kenya, the threat of complete debilitation as a result of land erosion, nearly half a million people are to be found, accommodation fight outside their present boundaries. This clearly constitutes a problem of pastoral urgency, and includes the Archbishop of Wharfedale, the social and economic aspects of the solution, the bald fact remains that 400,000 people are to be expected to move somewhere or another, and the Church must go with them.

Another Kenyan problem stresses the need to get alongside the people with knowledge and understanding of the difficulties they face in farming their land. "Could we have a real live farmer of farming stock, not here on the staff at Muthua? It is too good for his amateurs to guess around with pet theories. We are all interested, we have a rural bias, but we cannot possibly know. Where is a honest farmer, with a tradition of farming in the family, would be glad to give advice and get things done, not only in the primary schools, but in the out-schools, and the training of teachers."

Technical students, men and women, are coming to British universities and colleges in increasing numbers. Many are studying law, medicine, the arts and sciences. Others are training in agriculture, science, and economics. Africans are coming here with many cases, but the future leaders of

From the *Christianity Today* Magazine

than wages in cash, and, thirdly, that the Colony's output of primary products, such as a small fraction of world production that he is at the mercy of world markets, and may at any time find himself passing again through such bad days as those of the nineteen-thirties, when many European farmers themselves lived on maize and cure could not even afford to buy a daily paper. These facts must be understood before one can fully assess the value of the reactions of the farming community.

The commercial community has faced the problem of the relation of output to wages, and also the difficulty of ensuring continuity in the African personnel. There is no system of social security for the African population, so that African tries at all costs to keep for himself and his family that piece of land in his reserve to which he can retire when employment ceases to attract him or when his days of employment end. He therefore returns only reluctantly to his plot in his own field.

Only in very recent years has there begun to develop a class of African whose life is based on the town and on employment therein. The commercial people have seen the attempts of Africans at business. As was to be expected in these first ventures of those untrained in the complexities of modern business, there has been a failure in many cases to appreciate the need for reliability and integrity if a sound commercial structure is to be erected.

**Continuity of African Africans**

The European has been conscious of a tendency on the part of the more advanced African to follow an intense capitalistic trend of thought, to go forward in the interests of themselves or their particular groups, rather than of the Africans as a whole. It can be said that the African has had our example before him, but this selfish type of thought is something from which we hope we, as Europeans, are emerging, and few of us wish to see the African make the same mistakes and suffer the same penalties.

Politically, a few wish to stay his progress. That he is politically immature those of us who work with him are painfully aware, and, rightly or wrongly, we have pressed for his education and government to be through the channels of local government work, in order that he shall learn the meaning of responsibility and the difficulties of government in the complex world under which we live.

Unfortunately, at this stage of the moderating of European opinion, most of the African leaders began to concentrate on the political issues, rather than on the economic issues which so many Europeans feel to be of greater importance. Representatives became of more importance than economic adjustment; that at least was the impression of the European.

A renewed attack was made on the European ownership of land in the Highlands, and the ever-stacked over-populated African reserves are the main spear-point of the attack. The title of land by Africans was ignored, and there followed a campaign which often brought out wild irresponsible statements. The European farming community felt its security was threatened, but even in the face of the attack there persisted a section of moderate opinion which was prepared to yield concessions in the Highlands provided there was some assurance that the farming methods used would be of a high standard, subject to government control and part of a long-range policy.

A period of political maneuvering by some African political leaders in an attempt to obtain African supremacy seemed to the European farmer to presage an attack on their reserved area, and when talk began about the coloured races taking the case to the United Nations there began a hardening of all European opinion.

A great amount of the social and well-being development of the African had been carried out through the voluntary work of non-African Europeans, and even the

present rate of progress can be maintained only with their help willingly given. The apparent ingratitude of the African, his unwillingness to recognize the sacrifices and efforts which the unofficial European community had made on his behalf, were tempting some Europeans to ask themselves: "Why?"

It was at this stage that Sir Philip Mitchell made his timely speech to the Calédonian Society last November. His reiteration of the history of the coming of the British was a necessary reminder of what our race found by its arrival, and what in half a century it had achieved. It is easy, looking back, to say we were mistaken here, we were mistaken there; a broader policy might have achieved more progress, but general policies were not very broad in outlook anywhere until quite recently.

**By Right of Achievement**

Particularly welcome was his assertion that the European who had made his home in Kenya, who had helped to build the structure that is Kenya to-day, had a right to be there, not a presence of office, but by right of achievements. That, perhaps, was to the African his most significant phrase. It went far to counter the feeling of ill-will which insecurity could easily have brought about.

Sir Philip's emphasis upon the urgency of economic development was equally important. There are few Europeans who do not recognize the fact that when the African swage standard is lifted his increased purchasing power is bringing more prosperity. Because they realize that many of them are trying to find how to get wages as can be fitted into the economy of a country so greatly dependent on agriculture at present, with its lands in many places, wasting and set basically poor.

**Rebuttal of Sir Philip Mitchell**

They found it surprising to find conclusions on African thought. They know that few people have more acquaintance with or have done greater service to the African than the area than the present Governor of Kenya. Knowing this, they welcome his interpretation of African desire. He gave encouragement to those Europeans who had worked for African development, and reminded them that it was inevitable that African should be charged with a selfish interest, inevitable as it was that the European should charge the African with recklessness and ingratitude. This regarded as a statement of fact the phrase he addressed to the African: "You cannot be or be given a ticket to civilization; you can only work your passage."

It is to be hoped that a political holiday in Kenya, a period of rest from particular incidents, which the burning economic problems of the country could be tackled rather than that the attempt to gain a little here and there should be continued.

**African N.L.C. in Kenya**

PROCEDURE for the selection of the four African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya has been announced. Provincial commissioners will call councils of representatives of local Native councils, representative of advisory councils, where they may, at the discretion of the provincial commissioners, be invited to attend the council as members for towns and settled areas where there are no local Native councils. Each council so formed, under the chairmanship of the provincial commissioner, will elect a panel of not fewer than three nor more than five members. The Governor will make selections from the names so submitted providing that it is satisfied that they are proper candidates for appointment to the Legislative Council.

While we welcome the enlightenment which has at long last come to the Tanganyika Government, we cannot accept the suggestion that it was no fault of the Information Office that it has lagged behind the times and is not now a suitable institution for carrying out the duties which should be assigned to it. This is simply because that department failed to understand its proper duties and was incapable of performing them that it has lagged behind the times, and it is therefore the fault of the Information Office itself that it has now magnified as unsuited to the discharge of its proper functions. The Government of Northern Rhodesia has not tried to make similar admissions or excuses. Why? Because it has been served throughout by a keen and efficient instrument, the Governor's casual suggestion that the Information Office was a "war-time inspiration" seems to have appeased the Legislature in Tanganyika, but it must not be allowed to pass uncorrected on that count. Long before the outbreak of war we drew attention

to the need for such services for Colonial Governments, and the matter was under active consideration in the Colonial Office. When month after month passed unutilized we emphasized that many suitable men then available for such work would not be obtainable when war broke out, as we kept on declaring that it must, but, as readers know, officials do not to be moved. When there was a wide choice of suitable men for these posts, they and the people were regarded as if they were engaged on other work during the war. In the territories set up in Information Offices—most of them pitched on the best of these new jobs manifestly unsuitable. But it is not only men who should be chosen so much as the Governments which selected them. Nine or ten years after the creation of this Information Office, the Government has to emphasize in the Legislature of Tanganyika the need for "early, full and accurate accounts of the intentions of Government." Is the public now to be provided with that information, with the provision will be unsatisfactory months if not years hence?

## Kenya's "European Community" and the African

Mr. E. A. Masey, M.C., The Political and Economic Position

The term "the European community" is misleading. It gives an impression of a community as a political and economic unit, whereas the European community in Kenya is its divisions clear-cut as any existing in the United Kingdom.

In the Legislative Council there are, amongst the European elected members, members whose political opinions would be classed as right or wrong Conservative, Liberal, Independent and Socialist—all of them elected for constituencies so small that their ideas and thoughts are known to the people who have voted for them. They may be taken as a fair cross-section of the Europeans of Kenya.

Economically also it is divided. There is a large section which could rightly be regarded as an economy to be regarded as of the European group, including the assistants, other workers, and highway workers, local government, and Government servants, the only group in Kenya from the ranks of the labourer. There is the directive and executive type, to be found in the administrative and commercial life of the colony, usually in townships.

### Races and Unity

In Kenya, as elsewhere, there is to be found a clash of interest between town and country, which has grown more marked as the commercial structure of the Colony has expanded. It is the farming groups ranging from the ordinary type who have no interest in agricultural ventures, to the wealthy group or company developing large estates, a group which occupies about the same position in the economic structure of Kenya as the farming community in the economy of the United Kingdom. This group depends on the

land for a living, claims to have more at stake in Kenya than in the commercial community.

Without continuing the analysis of this "European community", it is possible to see why, on most issues that are placed before them, its constituent parts have freely shown themselves united, and it is only when the political attacks of those they deem to be their opponents seem to threaten their security of the land on the one hand and from the land that a measure of unity emerges.

### Change in Political Thought

It has been said and worked amongst them during the past decade, I would say, that new ideas and political thought have changed more than in some groups of the Europeans of Kenya. There are a few Bourgeois, who write to the press and express themselves, and I think they are not representative of the majority of the Europeans of Kenya, and their influence is dwindling rapidly. It is incorrect, I believe, to say that amongst the European is sincerely anxious to assist the African to develop agriculturally, commercially, economically, politically. The difference lies in the order desirable, and the rate of progress thought possible.

The farmer looking over the borders of the High, sees an eroding and deteriorating country, sick, overpopulated, overstocked, and ill-used. He hears a clamour for his land, the land which he believed offered to him and his heirs, and he is afraid to yield one acre less that should be his break-through which would give the means to all his efforts at good standards of agricultural production. He has seen as a result of the war and political influences, the supply of his labour steadily diminish, and has experienced to have people in Great Britain, the failure to increase cash reward to bring additional efficiency. He is aware that the cash wages he pays are low on paper, but he hears in and three times over that wages must bear a ratio to production, secondly, that wages in kind are more stable

*By Mr. E. A. Masey, M.C., of the Tanganyika Government, we are able to give a more detailed contribution of Mr. Masey, an elected member of the Legislative Council to the Budgetary Committee, Kenya, Colony.*