

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1963  
Volume 11, No. 720

6d. weekly, 35s. yearly post free  
Registered in the G.O. as a newspaper

Founders: Sir Edgar  
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REPRINTING OFFICES  
66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE AFRICAN GOVERNMENT makes a notable public confession of his dissatisfaction with the Information Office. Sir John Hall had not been in the Congo before he decided upon a complete change of method and of men; Sir Philip Mitchell has on several recent occasions admitted that there is great room for improvement in the work, and now Sir William Baines Hall has told the Legislative Council of Tanganyika that his Government has for some time not been satisfied "with the general arrangements for dissemination of information". The Information Office is a part-time institution, through no fault of its own, lagged behind the times. It is not now a suitable institution for carrying out the duties which should be assigned to it. In view of our difficulties, it is particularly interested in the discussion which we had [at the African Governments Conference, London] on public relations. I am more than ever convinced as to the essentiality of having a public relations officer, backed by a good staff. The world, *inter alia*, sees to it that early, full and accurate accounts of the actions of Government were made available to everyone in some form or other. The re-organization of the Information Office by Government

before Owen to London is on the right line and, I hope before long we shall be able to get it going." That is the statement in full.

For years East Africa and Rhodesia have been alone in continuing to call attention to the inadequacy of the information and public relations services in all the African Dependencies under Colonial Office control, with the sole exception of Northern Rhodesia. Again and again we have given chapter and verse in support of our criticisms, not one of which has been proved unfounded. Yet it has taken eight years to get the Colonial Office and the Governments to admit the manifest truth, and to promise, in these territories at least, amendment of conditions which should never have been tolerated, which have led to the waste of scores of thousands of pounds and, not less important, to the loss of opportunities which do not readily recur. That the non-official members of the Legislative Councils should have been content to tolerate this inefficiency for so long is truly incomprehensible, because of their failure to protest on every possible occasion they must bear the greater part of the blame.

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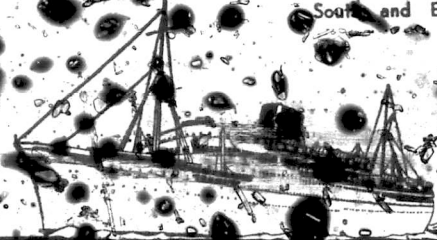
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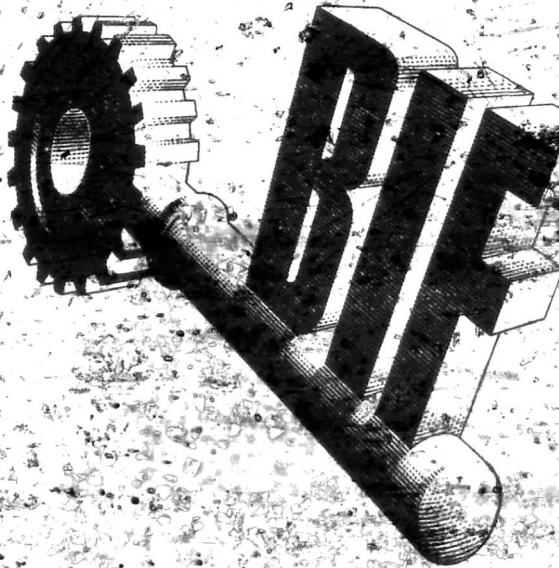
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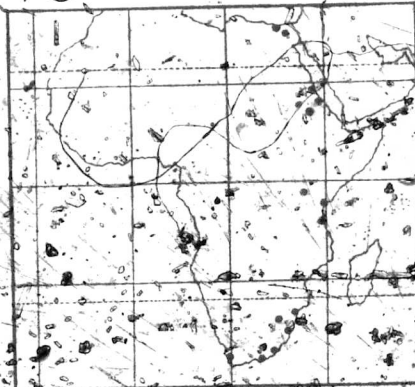
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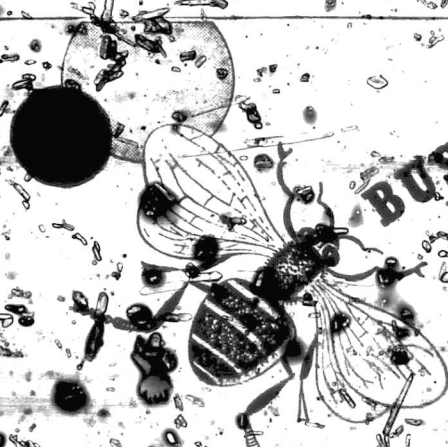
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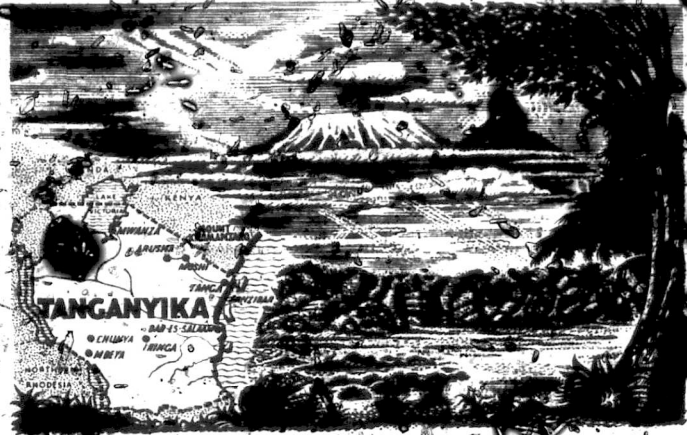
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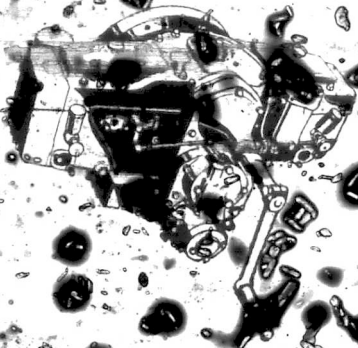


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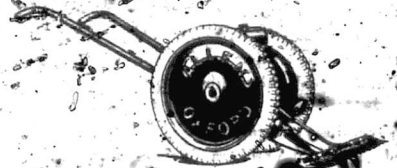
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Mining

Heavy Falls in Mining Shares

STOCK AND COMMODITY MARKETS in the United States became nervous last week as heavy reductions developed in the prices of many foodstuffs and raw materials, and sharp falls followed on the London Stock Exchange, partly on the receipt of many disturbing messages from New York and partly in consequence of the serious warnings by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Many basic metal shares are at substantially lower prices than a week ago, and Monday's markings generally showed the heaviest falls since the fuel crisis in February of last year.

Closing prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange, with last week's quotations in brackets, were as follows:

- Bechtel-Salaam Explor., 13s. 7d. (14s. 3d.); Bushick, 2s. 7d. (2s. 6d.); Cam and Motor, 10s. 9d. (11s. 6d.); Charterland, 7s. 9d. (7s. 1d.); F. Delago-Galt, 12s. (11s. 6d.); Eileen Alannah, 2s. (1s. 10d.); Falcon, 10s. (11s. 1d.); Globe & Phoenix, 19s. 6d. (20s.); Gold Fields Rhod., 12s. 9d. (13s. 4d.); Kenton, 14d. (3s. 4d.); Lion & Rhod., 6s. 3d. (6s. 9d.); Mashamba, 19s. 9d. (19s. 6d.); Motapa, 8s. 1d. (8s. 10d.); Nkanga, 61s. 6d. (70s. 6d.); New Bulawayo, 7s. (7s. 6d.); North Charterland, 5s. (5s. 3d.); Oceanic, 1s. 11d. (2s. 3d.); Phoenix Finance, 22s. (22s. 9d.); Phoenix Prince, 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d.); Rezende, 2s. 6d. (2s. 4d.); Rhod. Broken Hill, 18s. (18s. 2d.); Rhod. Copper Refineries, 44s. 6d. (44s. 6d.); Rhod. Kings, 3s. 9d. (3s. 9d.); Rhod. Anglo American, 34s. 6d. (36s. 11d.); Rhod. Corp., 7s. 7d. (8s. 3d.); Rhod. Trust, 11s. 1d. (11s. 6d.); Ruanetsi, 12s. (11s. 6d.); Ross Trust, 11s. 1d. (11s. 6d.); Roan Antelope, 4s. 4d. (4s. 6d.); Rosterman, 3s. 7d. (3s. 7d.); Selection Trust, 4s. (4s. 7d.); Selukwe, 1s. 7d. (1s. 7d.); Sherwood Starr, 2s. 3d. (2s. 3d.); Superior, 5s. 4d. (5s.); Tananika Concessions, 14s. 1d. (14s. 10d.); pref., 28s. 9d. (28s.); Tati, 1s. 9d. (1s. 6d.); Union & Rhod., 2s. 7d. (2s. 3d.); Uffwira, 10s. 3d. (10s. 10d.); Wanderer, 5s. 11d. (5s. 9d.); Wankie, 20s. 11d. (21s. 6d.); Willouby's, 10s. (11s. 4d.); Zambesia Exploring, 21s. 11d. (22s.).

Progress Reports for January

Sherwood Starr.—Revenue for the month was £1,304.  
 Wankie.—Sales of coal amounted to 129,977 tons and of coke to 7,979 tons.  
 Wanderer.—32,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,857 oz. of gold and a working profit of £2,012.  
 Cam and Motor.—A working profit of £10,053 was earned from the treatment of 17,000 tons of ore.  
 Bushick.—13,700 tons of ore were crushed for 1,925 oz. of gold, with an estimated working profit of £401.  
 Kenton.—1,234 oz. of gold were produced from the Gaita mine in January by the treatment of 9,985 tons of ore.  
 Thibetana.—680 oz. of gold were recovered from the treatment of 4,500 tons of ore, the operating profit being £845.  
 Rhodesian Broken Hill.—1,295 long tons of zinc, 1,135 tons of lead and 30 tons of fused vanadium were produced. Respective figures for December were 1,251, 1,140 and 26 tons.  
 Rezende.—From 9,100 tons of ore mined, the working profit is estimated at £1,004.7. Bedwing main drive E., combined with 220 ft. 19 dwt. over 6 in. to 150 ft. level rise of main drive E. at 22 ft. E., advanced 48 ft. 7 in. from 120 ft. 23.2 dwt. reduced to 13.9 dwt. over 7 in. from 125 ft. 143 ft. in. in dories, 350 levelative footwall drive E. of main drive E. at 87 ft. E., 15 to 15 ft. on av. at 115 ft. dwt. reduced to 8.1 dwt. over 5 in.; 350 levelative N.W. extension drive W. at 172 ft. W. advanced 7 ft. to 30 ft., at 15.8 dwt. reduced to 8.5 dwt. over 6 in.

Quarter Ended December 31

Cam and Motor.—2,000 tons of ore were treated for 11,862 oz. of gold and a total working profit of £27,559.  
 Rezende.—5,356 tons of ore were recovered from a million 35,700 tons of ore with a total working profit of £6,506.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS LTD. report a profit for the year ended September 30, 1947, of £19,467, compared with £23,413 in the previous year. This is a surplus from sale of interests in a subsidiary company of £1,428. Taxation absorbs £2,449, general reserve receives £2,300, and a 10% dividend less tax and subject to confirmation, requires £15,569, leaving £9,864 to be carried forward, against £9,687 brought in. The issued capital consists of 2,837,077 1/2 s. shares, general reserve stands at £58,125, share premiums at £1,875, and current liabilities at £21,794. Fixed investments are valued at £286,065 (market value £258,897) and unquoted securities at £81,729. Current assets are shown at £6,944, including £6,849 in cash.  
 The loan to Uffwira Reefs Ltd. now represented by shares in that company. Preliminary assessment value of 323 inches drive for 60 ft. of the west drive sampled by E.M. mine.  
 The directors are Colonel Sir Charles Evelyn (chairman), alternate Mr. W. Courtenay (last), Mr. J. Peters (managing director), Major Cyril Entwistle, Mrs. H. Rissik Marshall (alternate), Mr. A. Wright, Mr. L. C. Walker (alternate), and Mr. H. Longley-Cook.  
 The 27th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on March 5.

Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION of Northern Rhodesia for the first 11 months of 1947 was valued at £1,225,223, compared with £1,222,241 in the comparable period of 1946.  
 GENERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika Territory in November were valued at £2,909, compared with £1,884,664 for November, 1946. Gold accounted for £33,629 (£178,841), diamonds £47,306 (£94,150), and mica for £16,488 (£150). Total for the first 11 months of the year were £1,017,148 in 1947 and £1,222,241 in 1946.  
 MINERAL PRODUCTION figures for the first 11 months of 1947 in Southern Rhodesia were: gold £1,754 (£3,924,423 in 1946), asbestos £1,444,802 (£1,112,223), chrome ore £352,980 (£1,778,611), coal £511,855 (£5,152,200), mica £13,130 (£132,803). Total mineral production for the period was valued at £6,305,767, a drop of 11% compared with the 1946 period.

Notes of Our Advertisers

SMALL MOTORS LTD. have received an order for 750 Bedford trucks for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.  
 SAUNDERS VALVE CO. (CAMBERLEY) LTD. report oversubscription of the new issue of 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each at 7s. 1d. per share.  
 BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD. have orders on hand for £5,000,000 of electrical plant and the work at the highest rate of output.  
 THE BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD. report that the sales of cement for the 30 first week profits amounted to £5,000,000 against £3,000,000 in the previous year. The new issue of £5,000,000 of shares has been reserved for £5,000,000 and £1,000,000 of the same have been reserved for £5,000,000.

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 In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA**  
**The East Africa Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.**  
 Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru.  
 Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.  
**The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
 Dar-es-Salaam and Tanganyika.  
**The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
 Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Tanga, Pemba, Zanzibar, Nyiraza.

**LONDON OFFICE:** 64, Queen Street, E.C.4

The balance of the sheet of the second company, which operates in Saudi Arabia, has now been acquired. This company has changed its name to Mitchell Coats and Co. (Sharjah) Ltd., is now working in the U.S. and is already fulfilling its main object, namely, the placing of British goods and services at the disposal of Saudi Arabian markets. There is every indication that it will play its full part in the development of Saudi Arabia, which is progressing rapidly under the wise guidance of His Majesty King Ibn Saud.

The substantial increase in our profits for the year before British taxation is due in part to the increased earnings of the various members of the group and also to the fact that our South African group companies have benefited by the repeal of local excess profits duty. You will see that we have reserved £20,000 for British excess profits tax and £13,000 for profits tax. The E.P.T. charge may appear large in view of the fact that this tax was repealed as from 1st July 1947, but it should be remembered that certain of our larger subsidiary companies made their accounts up to December 31, and in consequence, the results of these companies included liability for E.P.T. for the whole of the year 1946.

**Balance Sheet Items**

So far as the balance sheet is concerned, I have already referred to the bank overdrafts, and would only mention now that the increases in the other individual items are normal in relation to the high level of activity during the year. You will notice also that our share premium account of £425,086 appears for the first time, this being the premium on the ordinary shares issued in September, 1946. There will be a further addition to this fund as a result of the premium on the preference shares recently issued and this will appear in next year's accounts.

So far as the board and their advisers are able to estimate, the provisions reserves made by the parent company and the various subsidiary companies should be fully adequate to meet all liabilities arising from the profits earned during the periods covered by the accounts.

The directors are pleased to report that our business in South African coal fields shows very satisfactory results, notwithstanding the difficult trading conditions which still prevail throughout the world. Our relationship with our old associate, the Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate Company Ltd., continues to be most happy, and you are probably aware that we have recently offered them in the formation of the Transvaal Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd., which we have every reason to believe, should develop to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

**African Subsidiaries**

Our London shipping companies have both had very successful years and have contributed materially to the profits of the year under review. The remaining vessel to which I referred here has been delivered since the end of the present year, and is giving satisfactory service.

The South African subsidiaries continue to provide a large portion of the group's earnings, and their operations have been well maintained during the year. The East and Middle East companies have also maintained a very large volume of business, and the indications are that the current year will see this still further increased as the base of South Africa is held that these companies offer still further scope for expansion.

The group as a whole made a continuous contribution to the drive for which shareholders will be pleased to hear that some of the exports from the United Kingdom in all the companies increased

by nearly 80% compared with the previous financial year.

Birmingham engineering subsidiary had serious problems to contend with during the war crisis in the early part of 1947, but is doing a satisfactory volume of export business, although shortages of raw materials and labour are a source of continuing anxiety to its management.

In the United States and Canada the year has seen very encouraging increase both in profits and volume of work handled, and, although these units in your organisation are not yet as important to us as some of the larger ones in Africa, they have during the year made a material contribution to the success of the group, and I feel can be expected to build up still further.

**Outlook Encouraging**

Although last year was rather anxious as to the prospects for 1947 in view of the many problems which could affect our activities in the final outcome, these were less than we had feared, and were largely overcome by the united efforts of all concerned. I have no doubt that the year to June 1948, we shall continue to be faced with difficulties, but I see no reason to believe that we shall not be equally successful in meeting them.

I am sure shareholders will wish to join me in thanking all our staffs overseas, afloat and at home, as it is largely to their continued support and loyalty that the present results are due.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Mr. H. L. Burdie, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. D. C. Holmes, O.B.E., M.S.C., A.M.I.C.E., Mr. R. E. Yarwood, C. and Mr. E. H. Wigham were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd and Co., were reappointed.

**Kettles-Roy and Tysons**

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Company Meeting

Mitchell Cottis and Co., Ltd.

Improvement and Increased Dividend

Mr. L. Aldridge on the Outlook

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTIS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Monday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, President of the company, presided in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Leonard Aldridge, C.B.E., G.S.

The following is the Chairman's statement as circulated with the report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1947.

I am again following this year the practice of submitting a statement with the accounts, as I believe that such a review of the company's affairs is generally appreciated, particularly as it is inconvenient for many of the shareholders to attend the annual general meeting.

Firstly, I should like to refer to the resignation of Mr. F. C. Horner from the board. Having completed over 45 years' service with this company and its predecessor, during which time he rendered most valuable services, Mr. Horner, at his own request, has now begun a well-earned retirement, which all of our colleagues wish him many more years to enjoy. Mr. J. A. D. Gilchrist, on taking up another appointment, has also resigned.

We have appointed Mr. E. H. Wenhain and Mr. R. E. Van der Veen to the board, and you will be asked at the meeting to re-elect them. The former has served on the Middle East side of the group's business for many years, and Mr. Van der Veen is a South African chartered accountant whose experience and knowledge of South African affairs will be of great value to us.

Position Very Satisfactory

During the past year I have continued to devote a major part of my time to the affairs of our group companies in Africa, and to consolidation of our continuing expansion overseas, where most of our group's activities are, is a matter which still engages my close attention.

In the opinion of your directors, the report and accounts now submitted disclose a very satisfactory position, almost all sections of the group's business having shown marked improvements during the year under review. In these circumstances, your directors are fully justified in paying a second interim dividend, and, as you are already aware, takes the place of the usual final dividend, and will make a total of 25% for the year ended on the 22nd of last year.

The further increase in the dividend is well reflected by the available earnings, and, although your board continue to favour the policy of ploughing back into the business a substantial part of each year's profit, they consider the additional distribution amply justified by the improved results for the year. I should like to explain that the dividend of 25% on our ordinary shares represents an increase of 8% on the total capital actually employed in the businesses of the parent and subsidiary companies.

I refer to the accounts for the year as accounts from overseas made it necessary to defer to preserve our customers' convenience our final dividend early in December, to do this in the form of a second interim dividend, but I am hopeful that next year we shall be able to revert to the normal practice of holding the final ordinary meeting in January, the final ordinary dividend being recommended and announced in December.

In this connexion I should like to say that the board have under consideration the desirability of spreading the usual two ordinary dividend payments more evenly over the year, and we may therefore increase the interim dividend usually declared early in July; but, of course, any such increase should not be regarded as an indication that there will be an increase in the total distribution for the year.

Shareholders will notice that, in addition to the 2 1/2% increase in the ordinary dividend, we have been able to increase the transfer to the general reserve from £45,000 to £70,000, the total of this reserve being now £275,000. This, I think, you will agree, is very satisfactory, especially as, in addition, we are able to increase the carry forward to a total of £108,651.

Credit Balance

I am myself a believer in having a substantial credit balance carried forward on the profit and loss appropriation account, and, in the event that circumstances in the future (of which there is at present no sign) should cause a temporary setback in the profits, your directors would feel no hesitation in drawing upon this unappropriated fund of profit for the maintenance of the business.

We are not recommending any payment to the trustees of our staff gratuity pension fund, as we consider that the £45,000 is adequate for any calls likely to be made on the fund for some years to come. You will no doubt remember that this additional fund is vested in trustees who are empowered to employ it in order to augment pensions paid under the group's normal pension schemes and also generally for the benefit of members and former members of the staff of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Since the end of the year under review we have created 1,600,000 new 1/8% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each, of which shareholders were offered in December last 750,000 at 1s. 6d. per share. The issue, which was over-subscribed, was made in order to provide the group with finance of a permanent nature, as the continued expansion since September, 1946 (when your company issued additional ordinary shares) had made it necessary for us to borrow additional sums from the company's bankers, with the usual bank overdrafts and loans in London as at June 30 last totalling £103,635.

The effect of this issue of preference shares will, of course, be reflected in our next year's accounts. The first dividend on these preference shares will be payable for the period ending June 30 next.

British Eastern Africa Corporation

In the accounts accompanying the resolution relating to the above-mentioned issue of preference shares you will have seen that the group has acquired wholly the share capital of the British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd. The trading results of this company affect to only a very small extent the figures before you. Your directors have every reason to be proud from the operations to date that the purchase will prove a valuable addition to the group.

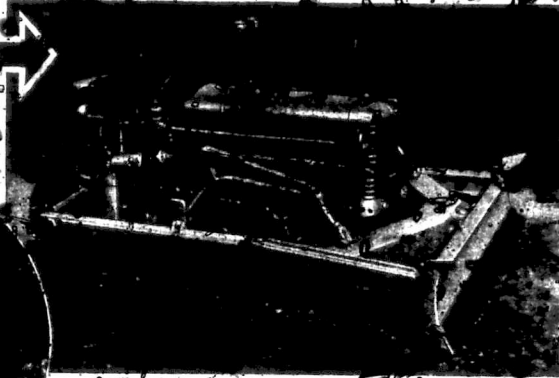
With regard to the other two positions mentioned in my last year's statement, I am pleased to say that they have more than fulfilled our expectations.

Alexander & Co. (London), Ltd., has re-established many of its old connexions in the Far East and is continuing this policy as far as is practicable, and in the Far Eastern territories permitted. This company's increases in volume of trade and profit during the last 12 months are very satisfactory, and give a good indication of the contribution made by this subsidiary in regaining British export markets lost during the



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- 7. 12-ton Mobile Crane, Petrol Engine. Suits. Price £1000.
- 8. 12-ton Mobile Crane, Petrol Engine. Suits. Price £1000.
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1926

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SOLE AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

### New Ships for East Africa B.I. Company's Building Programme

THE BRITISH INDIA OCEAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD., have ordered four more cargo ships and one small passenger ship, bringing their total new building order to 11 vessels. Of the 33 vessels built during and since the war, it means that their losses of 51 during hostilities should be fully replaced in the next two years.

Two more cargo liners of the *ORAMA* class will have a gross tonnage of 10,000 and a deadweight of 10,000 tons, with 24,000 cu. ft. of refrigerated space, but with machinery for 100,000 cu. ft. It is designed to extend such space. They will carry 12 passengers in single and two-berth cabins, each with its own bathroom. These two ships can serve equally well on the Australian or East African route.

Two more of the burning *ORAMA* type will have a gross tonnage of 5,500 and a deadweight of 9,200, with a total capacity of 49,000 cubic feet. They are to have reciprocating engines giving a speed on service of 12 knots. Their design will enable them to be employed on any of the company's main services.

The fifth vessel, a small motor ship of 2,000 tons deadweight, is intended to serve the smaller ports on the East African coast, and will carry 20 first, 28 second, and 300 unberthed passengers. Her service speed will be 12 knots.

The company's famous old poopship *NEVA* has made her last voyage and is to be broken up. Her bell will be presented to the Boy Scouts' Association, and will have an honoured place in the Lord Baden-Powell Memorial Room at Imperial House, headquarters in London.

### Rhodesian Cables

Messrs. HUBERT DAVIES & Co., LTD., are to become sole selling agents in the Rhodesias and South Africa for all products manufactured by Rhodesian Cables. They have subscribed for 200,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, and they will be represented by two nominees on the Board of the Cable Company, whose directorate will now consist of Messrs. A. J. T. Goldby, R. Page, H. H. Fraser, J. A. Phillips, F. O. Illes, H. W. Prescott and F. A. Angham. An order of 900,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each at the price of 10s. is to be made to shareholders registered by the end of this month will be issued by C. Brydon & Partners (Pty.) Ltd., a South African company formed by Mr. H. C. Dreyfus, the London financier, who recently became chairman of United Newspapers Ltd. and its subsidiary, Provincial Newspapers, Ltd., and its chairman of British Electric Traction Co. Ltd. and a number of South American railways.

### Agriculture To Be Reorganized Distribution of Farm Products

PRESENT METHODS of maize control are to be abolished by the Southern Rhodesian Government, and a new five-year plan for agriculture is being worked out. In announcing these decisions, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, the Minister of Agriculture, said that a central maize pool would be retained to absorb surpluses, organize storage and fix prices.

The Sabi survey had been very thorough, investigations would be made in other areas, and the Agricultural Department would be completely reorganized within the next two months. The Government would publish details of a new cattle scheme shortly. It was proposed to dispense with the permit system except for butchers, prohibit the sale of breeding stock, and prevent price changes.

Dairying was a major problem, the most thorny aspect being distribution. Farmers should not have to deal with distribution, whether a man was a dairyman or handling maize or tobacco, his job should be finished once it had reached the wholesale production stage.

### London Sisal Growers' Committee

SHORTLY after we had announced the formation of a London Sisal Growers' Committee, the *Daily Telegraph* published the following note in its financial column, under the heading "Sisal Politics":

"The preliminary political skirmishing now evident in the sisal industry is a prelude to a struggle as to what shall take place after June 30, when the Board of Trade bulk purchase arrangements end. Most members of the London Sisal Growers' Committee, which is taking the place of the Sisal Growers' Association, would probably favour a return to a fairly free market in London. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is trying to work out a marketing scheme to take the place of the present Board of Trade contract. For this marketing scheme to become effective will need the support of producers of at least two-thirds of the tonnage, say, of 100,000 tons out of this year's estimated 150,000 tons. It is likely that the London Committee will be forced to control rather more than the 50,000 tons necessary to block a proposal."

Mr. F. C. Rycroft, secretary of the new body, wrote in reply:

"The committee has been formed in London for the purpose of representing the interests of sisal growers in this country and elsewhere. This committee takes the place of the London Sisal Growers' Association, which is in process of liquidation. The main objective of this committee is close co-operation between London and East African interests in the requirements of both sides. The industry may be cared for."

"Should any marketing scheme be contemplated when the Ministry contract expires—sisal growers in London are not in possession of the details of any such scheme at the moment—it would doubtless be to the advantage of all growers that London, the central market of the world in sisal, should have full opportunity of considering and advising upon it so that the interests of all East African growers may be fully protected."

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's revised estimates for 1948 show revenue at £4,898,321 and expenditure at £4,898,284.

The Rhodesian Plastic Products Manufacturing Company will shortly begin production in Salisbury.

The Rhodes Hotel, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, was recently sold for £13,250 to the Anglo-Vaal Air Transport Company of Johannesburg. The company, which carries passengers and freight primarily between the Union and Athens, will use the hotel for overnight accommodation.

Guaranteed prices for maize planted in Kenya in 1947 by farmers who have complied with the provisions of the Production of Crops Ordinance have been fixed at 20s. per 200 lb. for maize graded from K2 to K7 and 18s. for grain below K7 but fit for human consumption. Stockfeed is fixed at 10s. 40 cents.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during the 1947 season are now finally returned at 37,889,000 lb. They were distributed to: United Kingdom, 24,297,000 lb.; South Africa, 4,657,000 lb.; Australia, 2,771,000 lb.; Egypt, 2,703,000 lb.; and other countries, 3,461,000 lb. Flue-cured exports amounted to 296,863 lb.

## Sisal Outputs

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce an output of 70 tons of sisal and tow for January, the first month of the company's financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 393 tons of sisal and tow in January, making a total for 10 months of 3,587 tons.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., report production of 200 tons of sisal and tow in January, making 1,195 tons for the first seven months of the financial year.

## Increased Coffee Imports into U.K.

THE CURRENT MARKET CIRCULAR of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. points out that imports of coffee into the United Kingdom, which had amounted to no more than 339,675 bags (of 50 kilos) in 1938, had risen to 563,601 bags in 1946; and to no less than 750,750 last year, or rather more than double the pre-war figure.

Whereas the British East African Dependencies supplied 131,282 bags in 1938, they sent 259,370 bags in 1946 and 241,750 bags in 1947. The Belgian Congo, from which no more than 771 bags had been purchased in 1938, supplied 109,140 and 128,342 bags respectively in 1946 and 1947. Costa Rica, which had contributed 138,387 bags in the last full year before the war, was not represented at all in the import table in 1946, and was represented last year by no more than 3,403 bags.

Messrs. Schluter & Co. say that there is now a noticeable preference for cheaper, heavier types over the costly arabica coffee previously popular in this country, when Mrs. Smith, knowing nothing about coffee at any price, insisted upon buying the most expensive for fear of being outdone by Mrs. Jones next door if she didn't.

## New Clan Liners

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., as we reported last week, have purchased from the Government 10 vessels which have previously been run under charter. As they return to this country they will be renamed. All of them will be engaged in trade with East African ports, and we are glad to be able to give first news of the changes which are to be made. The Ocean Venture will become the CLAN KEITH; OCEAN VISCOUNT, the CLAN KENNEDY; OCEAN VICEROY, the CLAN KENNETH; OCEAN COURIER, the CLAN MACBEAN; OCEAN GLORY, the CLAN MACBETH; OCEAN MESSENGER, the CLAN MACBRAYNE; OCEAN GIPSY, the CLAN MACBRIDE; EMPIRE LANKESTER, the CLAN MACKELLAR; EMPIRE PICKWICK, the CLAN MACKENZIE; EMPIRE CATO, the CLAN MACKENZIE.

## Commercial Carelessness

STRONG OBJECTION has been voiced by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs, who wrote:

"Approximately one-third of all entries and vouchers lodged at the Customs House have to be rejected on various grounds, and a considerable portion of the rejections is due to errors which are avoidable. During four weeks 4,708 entries were rejected, 168 firms were involved, and nine of the largest firms were responsible for 688 of the rejections. Most of the entries are rejected for reasons which reflect sheer carelessness on the part of the staffs of the importers and clearing agents, coupled with what appears to be the complete indifference of the firms' authorized persons who sign the entries.

Copies of the letter have been forwarded for comment to all members of the Chamber.

## Freight Rates

THE EAST AFRICAN Outward Shippers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has published a revised edition of the outward freight tariff to Mombasa, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. The 38-page booklet has blank leaves facing each page in order that any adjustments may be noted. For some months business houses have been anxious for such a convenient work of reference to be made available. Copies may be obtained at 10s. from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

## Political Rights

MR. A. M. TREDGOLD, a well-known farmer in the Nyamanobvu district of Southern Rhodesia, said at a recent luncheon of the Bulawayo National Affairs Association that he could hope for the survival of European civilization in Africa was recognition of the African's full right to citizenship and participation in the government of his State. If the rights of Africans were being granted by Europeans, said Mr. Tredgold, there was every reason to expect in return an appreciation of the rights of Europeans.

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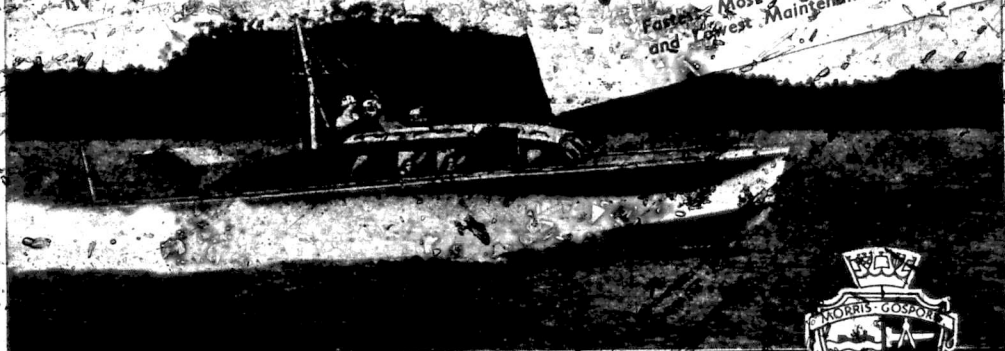
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**Political Situation in Kenya**

**Confidence of Africans in Government**

A RESOLUTION expressing grave concern at the present political situation in Kenya was moved in the Legislative Council recently by Mr. S. V. Cooke, elected member for the Coast constituency. It was supported, if rather half-heartedly, by one of the African members, Mr. E. Mathu, but the other, Mr. Ohanga, voted against it.

Mr. Cooke said that he was making no third attempt in Government of its senior officers but wished to extract from Government spokesmen statements which would restore the confidence of Africans. As evidence of this suspicion which had been aroused in the minds of the people, he instanced the rejection of the advice of the Chief Native Commissioner in connexion with the dried vegetable factories. He accused the Government of constant breach of pledges to Africans, quoting the case of the Taita land extension, the promises to Sudanese ex-soldiers in Liberia, the treatment of Somalis in the Northern Frontier Province, and the labour unrest in Mombasa.

Mr. J. P. G. Troughton, Member for Finance, and Mr. Wyn Harris, Chief Native Commissioner, defended Government's actions and said that the same symptoms of unrest existed in all parts of Africa, and almost everywhere in the world, in Kenya the Government had been far more fortunate in retaining the confidence than was the case in many other Colonies.

Mr. Mathu said he supported the motion, but not in the spirit of any censure of Government. A decrease in confidence in Government was to be expected. During the past 10 years African brains had begun to function with the result that there was talk of "political agitation", but it was not so much a case of political unrest as of a wish on the part of Africans to play their full part in the activities of society. Mr. Mathu disagreed with Mr. Cooke that Native distrust mainly applied to senior officials, to Africans Government meant the district commissioners, and to those officers were first class, as most of them were Britishers would be resigned.

Mr. J. De Rankine, the Chief Secretary, thought the motion would do no harm than good. The Government had a difficult task, but was determined to shoulder its responsibilities. Chief Mr. Cooke and Mr. Mathu voted for the motion. The Indian members abstained.

**S. Rhodesia's Adverse Trade Balance**

THE BALANCE of imports and exports is given in the latest issue of the *Southern Rhodesian Statistical Bulletin*, which shows that in the first nine months of 1947 imports amounted to £23,000,000 whereas exports totalled only £17,000,000. This adverse trade balance is aggravated when freight and insurance charges are taken into account. One favourable aspect of the trade picture, however, is that an increasing proportion consists of heavy capital and replacement goods for the purposes of industrial development. Moreover, heavy importation of foodstuffs were due to unfavourable conditions.

Major imports during the period under review were mainly the following:—£1,411,000 (29.5% increase 1946) forest, yards and timber; £5,242,000 (81.3% increase) foodstuffs; £3,127,000 (200% increase) oils, waxes, etc.; £1,981,000 (153.4% increase) cereals; £934,000 (1,000% increase) leather and rubber; £600,000 (£269,000). The United Kingdom supplied 21.2% of the Colony's imports, the U.S.A. 19%, Canada 5%, and the Republic of South Africa 19%.

Chief exports were tobacco, £5,250,000 (49% increase); gold, £4,403,000 (317.0% increase); wool, £1,603,000 (267.7% increase); hides, £1,277,000 (1,000% increase); £226,000 (nil). The United Kingdom took 55% of the Colony's goods, Northern Rhodesia 9%, South Africa 9.3%, and U.S.A. 6.4%.

The exact position of agriculture is not yet clear, but some improvement for the last quarter of 1947, since the moving of the tobacco crop has not begun in earnest by the end of September.

**New Housing Estate**

THE STONES, LTD., a new Rhodesian company, recently purchased a 1,512-acre farm seven miles from Salisbury for £113,000. The company intend to develop a self-contained housing estate divided into two to five-acre plots, including a school, shopping centre, sports ground and golf course.

**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Kenya's coffee crop is now estimated at 11,500 tons. Membership of the Beira Flying Club is now more than 200, of whom 40 are pilots.

In Nairobi, the fez and the headscarf worn by the Uganda police will be laid instead of red.

The Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia has 10,000 European and African full members.

Overpayments in Lambu, Kenya, have doubled as a result of the appointment of a European medical officer.

British troops posted to East Africa will in future be picked from those in any other area and service group 76.

Some rooms in Government House, Mombasa, are now being used as sleeping quarters for nurses from the hospital.

Official vacancies in Northern Rhodesia include the post of editor of *Mitundu*, the Government newspaper for Africans.

Locally manufactured soap and toilet soap is now rationed in Northern Rhodesia. The allowance is 3lb per head per month.

Five more Africans are to be trained this year as welfare officers for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour Administration.

Duties of 12 and 3d per yard are now imposed on cotton piece goods entering Nyasaland. It is expected to raise £20,000 a year from this source.

As a result of a mission from Ethiopia to England for the purpose of recruiting educational staff, 28 teachers have recently arrived in Addis Ababa by air.

During the first 10 months of last year 33,045 tourists entered Southern Rhodesia and it was estimated that each tourist spent £3.50, making a total of £1,315,000.

Formation of a regional development association for the Midlands area of Southern Rhodesia has been suggested by the Gwelo Publicity Association.

Nyasaland is now to have a Native Affairs Commissioner responsible for the supervision of Native courts and other with revolutionary and appellate powers.

Separate electorates for Muslims and other Indians, for which there has been a recent agitation, have been condemned by the East African Indian National Congress.

An official certificate of vaccination within the last two years must until further notice be produced by all persons entering Southern Rhodesia from Northern Rhodesia.

Testing of tobacco by electricity is being tested at the Hillside Experimental Station, in the southern Rhodesian Province of Bechuanaland, and the Electricity Commission.

Admissions to the five gazetted prisons in Zanzibar and Pemba totalled 2,069 in 1946, compared with 1,423 in the previous year, according to the annual report which has just been received.

A fisheries development scheme is to be started on Lakes Abaya and Kyoga, Uganda, in order to obtain increased fish supplies for local consumption. To develop fish farming as a source of food and to improve the technique of local fishermen.

A large and valuable yellow diamond, a wedding present to Princess Elizabeth from Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, has just arrived in London from the Sudan. Sir Sayed wrote that the gift is "to emphasize my good will to those towards whom I have a duty whom I so much admired."

Cheap holiday fares are being introduced on the Internal Airlines of the Sabena Company in the Belgian Congo. Persons going on a holiday of less than three weeks will be granted return fares at the price of a single fare and a quarter. For one ticket a year will be issued to an individual.



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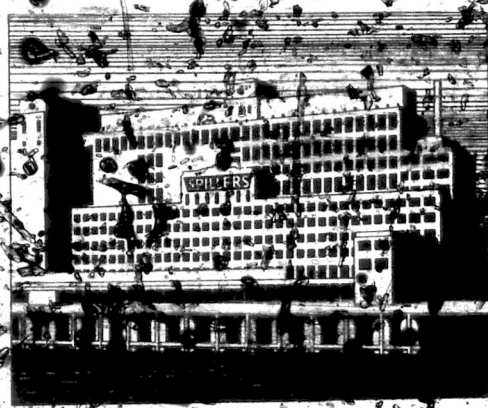
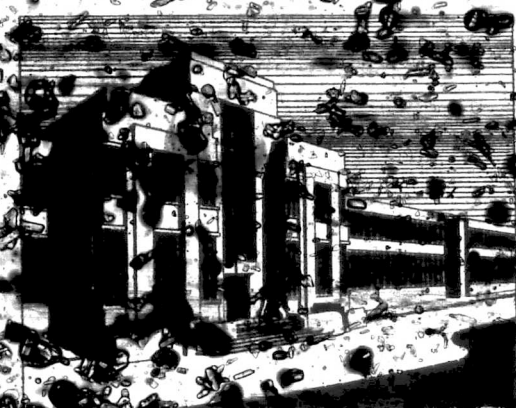


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Civil Service Organization

COLLABORATION in Colonial matters with the nations of the proposed Western European Union and the prospects of a United States of Africa were points raised by Squadron Leader Kinghorn in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. CREECH JONES, the Colonial Secretary, in the Colonies, replied: "In the past few years arrangements have been worked out for close co-operation in technical matters of common concern, not only with the other Western European Colonial Powers but also with other countries with neighbouring responsibilities. For Africa we have over the past two years built up a system of close co-operation on technical matters with the interested peoples who include the French, Belgians and Portuguese. A programme of technical conferences drawn up last spring will last till 1959. Several such conferences have already been held, either in Africa or in metropolitan countries. No proposal for a United States of Africa has been advanced, nor do I have any wish for such an arrangement among the inhabitants of Africa."

Mr. SKINNER asked what action had been taken to implement the policy laid down in Colonial Paper No. 197 of the organization of the Colonial Services. Mr. CREECH JONES: "Colonial Paper No. 167 contains in paragraph 26 and 402 a review of progress in this field up to the middle of 1947, and I shall include a statement of any further significant developments in my annual review of the Colonial Empire, which will be presented to Parliament next summer."

Low Output of African Labour

Mr. CREECH JONES asked whether any report had yet been received from the commission of inquiry into the causes of low output of African labour in Kenya, whether in regard to the causes and what action had been taken.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The investigation was carried out by a commission of inquiry in a piece of research carried out by a team of research workers drawn from the country. The aim was to study the causes of the low efficiency of African labour, such as nutrition, housing and social environment, and to ascertain what incentive there might be to appeal to such labour, and encourage it to take on more of work. The investigation was confined to the employees of the Kenya-Uganda Railway stationed at Nairobi. A report is now in draft. I am taking up the question of its publication with the railway authorities."

Mr. H. W. DAVIES: "Is my Rt. hon. friend aware that when discussing this issue of the productivity of the African labourers, should also look into the efficiency of the management of the labour, because some of the lack of productivity is due to inefficiency of management?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am not aware that the lack of productivity of the African labour is due to the lack of efficiency of management in the shops and factories."

Mr. CREECH JONES said in answer to a question by Mr. SKINNER that at present there were 16 smaller colonial co-operatives in 16 of the smaller Colonial territories. British Somaliland and the Seychelles.

Mr. CREECH JONES asked what reply the Minister had given to protests against the establishment of separate communal electorates in Kenya. The matter is still under discussion by the Governor, with representatives of the community concerned, and I regret that I am unable to make a statement in the present circumstances.

Native Settlement in Kenya

Mr. SKINNER asked if the Minister would make a statement on the progress of African land settlement in Kenya, with special reference to the amount of additional land that had been made available to Africans, whether any of that land was situated in the area known as the White Highlands, and what machinery had been established for consulting African opinion on land questions.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "The matter is being actively pursued in progress in the preparation and settlement of new land for Africans, and bush clearance, fencing and water supply are proceeding satisfactorily in appropriate areas. A timetable providing comprehensive figures of the additional land provided is being referred to the Governor so that I understand that a report has been made available in that part of the Highlands assigned to Europeans."

African opinion is consulted through the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board, which consists of European and eleven non-official members, of whom six are Africans."

Mr. DONALD PARKER asked what action was being taken by B.O.A.C. or Central African Airways to provide services from East Africa to Mauritius or the Seychelles.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Arrangements are now being made in consultation with the Minister of Civil Aviation for the chartering of a weekly landoline air service between East Africa, Mauritius by Seychelles. The operation of an air service to the Seychelles would be possible only with flying-boats. They understand would be quite uneconomic, and I could not reasonably ask for this further financial outlay to be imposed on B.O.A.C. at this time."

Mr. DE WEE asked which Colonial Governments had made agreements with the U.K. whereby British sweets and chocolates were not to be imported into their territories.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "There has never been any such agreements. Colonial Governments have been asked to reduce to a minimum certain classes of imports from the United Kingdom, including goods which are made wholly or largely of materials which must be bought at high surcharges, or can be sold for special purposes (such as the sweets and chocolates which I have just mentioned)."

Acquisition of Land by Government

Mr. CREECH JONES asked what regulations governed the acquisition of land by Government and other Colonial officials in the Colonies, in which the services of the Government were used.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The matter is governed by the Colonial Land Ordinance, and in particular by the provisions of the Ordinance relating to the acquisition of land by Government."

Mr. H. W. DAVIES: "Is there anything in these provisions which prevents the Government of any Colony from acquiring land?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "There are no restrictions which prevent the Government of any Colony from acquiring land, but it has to be done by permission and by the Governor in Council."

Mr. RANKIN: "Is the Hon. Secretary aware that it is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people that the Government, by virtue of its position, is not impartial and if it intends to settle when he settles, when he loses his position of impartiality as between the settlers and the Natives?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "As far as I know there has been no trust of the Regulations. I will look into the matter again."

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# N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Higher Pay for African Workers Wages Machinery Discussed Importance of Increased Efficiency

A MINIMUM WAGES BOARD for the protection of Africans was advocated by MR. H. M. WILLIAMS, non-official member for Ndola, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently. He considered that the board which was proposed under the Minimum Wages and Conditions of Service Bill was inadequate and out of step with modern wage machinery. The impact of the award to Native employees of Rhodesia Railways would be felt immediately by every employer in Northern Rhodesia; and the question of minimum wages for Africans was urgent. Legislation for Europeans was unnecessary, since they already had sufficient bargaining facilities.

MR. G. B. BECKETT pointed out that a minimum wage often became a maximum wage, just as a maximum price became a minimum price. Fixing a workers' wage removed the incentive to increase his earnings by improving his efficiency.

MR. R. WELENSKY did not accept the suggestion that there was no need for wage legislation for Europeans.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having said that there was no intention of differentiating between classes of workers, the Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Council approved the principle of such credit societies with unlimited liability after strong opposition from Mr. S. D. MARE and MR. J. F. MORRIS. Both objected to unlimited liability, stating that hard-working men, who were treated as co-operative members, would hesitate to join with men of no assets in an unlimited society, for in the event of failure such men would lose everything, while others, having nothing, would lose nothing.

### Supervision of Co-operative Societies

MR. BECKETT contended that rural populations had little or no assets with which to take their share in co-operative societies with limited liability. Surely the objectors did not mean to exclude the majority to serve the minority? The Government needed an instrument for they would be left under the supervision of the registrars of societies, and the Government would be the main lender.

MR. WELENSKY and MR. STEWART GORE-BROWN also supported the report before it was carried in a division.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN, having been delayed on his flight to Lusaka by bad weather, hoped no members would vote against expenditure on radio aids for the Better Aerial Maps were urgently needed; having acted as a flying instructor, he could speak feelingly of the lack of maps now issued.

Abolition of the pass system was urged by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who said that Northern Rhodesia depended on the pass to carry night passes because Southern Rhodesia had no system. While Southern Rhodesia had it merely because the Union first it, a growing body of opinion was coming to the view that the pass system should be swept away except for the identification certificate. He challenged the common faith in the value of pieces of paper carried in the pocket as a prevention of crime.

MR. PAGE referred to a statement in the House of Commons that the experiments are being made in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the production of tung oil. Where were the experiments in Northern Rhodesia being carried out? The ECONOMIC SECRETARY replied that no big tung oil experiments had yet been carried out, but small-scale trials had been made near Masabuku, Abongom and Pemba. The trials had been a failure.

MR. WELENSKY asked that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be notified that his statement was incorrect. The ECONOMIC SECRETARY replied that the Secretary of State had already expressed regret in a letter that the statement had been made in error.

### Coloured Problems

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to make recommendations on the position of Coloured people in relation to education, housing, ownership of land, and other matters. The committee is composed of the Attorney-General (Chairman), MR. S. PAGE (Deputy Chairman), MR. ROY WELENSKY, the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, Captain E. CARROLL and MR. S. C. THICHENE (secretary).

IMPROVED WAGES AND CONDITIONS for the African employees of the Rhodesia Railways will cost an extra £200,000 a year, or a 50% rise in the Native Labour Bill, according to SIR A. G. STEWART, the general manager.

Some people might argue that it is entirely "that the headwater is almost too rapid in view of the urgent need for increased output and greater general efficiency from Native labour. Are we not, they might argue, paying for something we can only hope to obtain? The present level of earnings is high, but if the optimistic outlook is realized, there would be no alternative to increasing rates and fares. With these higher wages we shall have to pursue more vigorously the campaign to reduce the wasteful use of labour and extend mechanization."

Farmers from the Bulawayo area expressed concern over the effect of their association with higher wages paid by the railways would, it was complained, make it difficult to attract Native labour for the farms. While industry could pass on increased costs by raising prices, farmers were restricted by price control. Another view was that Natives would have greater purchasing power, and that Rhodesia would be able to compete for labour with South Africa.

### Effect on Urban Areas

MR. A. W. STIMPERS, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said that many industrial concerns had already made great improvements in the pay and conditions of Natives, and it was doubtful if the strong views expressed in the report on employers of Africans were applicable outside the railways. Nevertheless, industry could not ignore human needs were neglected, and it would be unsound to ignore the growing demands of Africans, particularly those in urban areas and secondary industries were so vital.

MR. G. HANSON, president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, said: "The report will raise issues throughout the country. The cost of labour is about a month and we are trying in every way to economize in the use of labour. It is all realize that we must get more value out of the Native and that this is more essential than his standard of living. His purchasing power should be improved but he must earn these things by greater output."

The belief that the recommendations would raise the towns more than the country was expressed by MR. W. J. LANE-SCHELL, Secretary of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union. Generally farmers were aware of the benefits which accrued when they looked after their labour, but it was unfortunate that so many Africans did not stay in the same type of work. If they were only get increased efficiency, they could not earn more than the labour force. Improved health, production and the development of a sense of responsibility should help to increase efficiency.

The Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to frame regulations in relation with African employees.

### East African Central Assembly

THE OFFICIAL non-official representative of the new East African Central Assembly will, we learn, be MR. E. G. PHILLIPS, MR. W. H. SCUGHAM, MR. V. N. NAZERATI and CHIEF AMDEL, all of whom are nominated non-official members of the Legislative Council of the territories. The first meeting of the General Assembly will be held on April 6, when members from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will have the opportunity of meeting one another. It is expected that the Assembly will meet again about the end of August, generally shortly before the delegates from East Africa leave for the African Conference to be held in London from September 27 to October 8.



## Letters to the Editor

## Gordon Memorial Cathedral

## Governor-General Supports Appeal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—An appeal is being made by the Bishop in the Sudan and his Church Council to complete the Gordon Memorial Cathedral in Khartoum by the provision of a cathedral hall and social centre in commemoration of the part played by the sailors, soldiers, and airmen of His Majesty's forces who were stationed in the Sudan during the second world war.

In this cathedral Christians of various Church traditions worship together in unity, and the cathedral is a symbol of that unity.

The cathedral was consecrated by the Bishop of London on January 26, 1913. In 1926 one of my predecessors, now Lord Rugby, launched an appeal on the anniversary of the death of General Gordon for funds to assist to place the work of the Church in the Sudan upon a lasting and lasting basis. The result of that appeal permitted the construction of certain churches, and this present appeal is to provide adequate accommodation for the social and other activities of the Church in Khartoum. It is an urgent need, as there exists at present no such accommodation.

The social centre will combine the work of a church institute for Servicemen with the social and spiritual welfare work of the Clergy House. Khartoum owes much to the Clergy House, which is unique and known to thousands all over the globe.

I most warmly commend this appeal, especially to those who cherish the memory of that great military and religious genius, Charles George Gordon, who loved the Sudan and the Sudanese, and gave his life

on the steps of the Palace at Khartoum, on January 26, 62 years ago. As a gesture of goodwill and Christian fellowship, the Churches of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East have already contributed £500 to this war memorial, and other generous sums are promised. The total amount required is £15,000. Contributions large and small should be sent in England to the Honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund in England, Mr. E. O. Springfield, 92 Clarence Gate Gardens, London, N.W.1, or in the Sudan to the Honorary treasurer, Mr. E. A. Turner, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Khartoum.

Yours faithfully,

The Palace, Khartoum. R. G. Howe  
Governor-General of the Sudan.

## East African Sisal Output

## Last Year's Production 133,835 Tons

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—I have received by air mail a copy of your issue of January 15, containing an extract from a commercial report to a bank which states that the yearly output of sisal could be increased by 250,000 tons.

The position is that the East African sisal industry gave an undertaking to the Board of Trade that it would produce a minimum of 125,000 tons for the year ended December 31, 1947. When the East African sisal delegation, which I headed in September, we informed the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade that this figure of 125,000 tons could be increased by 25,000 tons if we were able to obtain sufficient labour and, to a lesser degree, procure more machinery and equipment. It is obvious that the bank's report refers to this 25,000 tons and that all extra output has been kept in.

In fact, the production of East African sisal for the year ended December 31, 1947, was 122,175 tons of line fibre and 1,660 tons of tow, making a total of 133,835 tons. That is 8,335 tons over the minimum figure given to the Board of Trade.

Yours faithfully,

A. L. TIMMINS

General Secretary

TANGANYIKA SISAL

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Tanga

Tanganyika Territory

## Kenya's N.F.U.

MR. WILFRED A. HILL, public relations officer of the English National Farmers' Union, and formerly public relations officer of the Milk Marketing Board, leaves London by air to-morrow on secondment for about 10 weeks to the Kenya National Farmers' Union, in order to help in the development of that new organization. Mr. Hill, who is chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the National Farmers' Movement, will be accompanied by his wife. He carries the friendliest greetings from the English N.F.U., which has taken a keen interest in the formation of a similar body in Kenya, and with which Mr. Will Evans and Lord Francis Scott had many discussions during their visit to England a few months ago.

## Russia and Colonies

THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES of the British Commonwealth are open to all to see that is not true of the Soviet Union, large parts of which are undeveloped. Living conditions of Russian workers and peasants are in many cases substantially below those existing in many of the non-self-governing territories of the British Commonwealth. In eastern Europe people of some 10 countries are wide open to economic exploitation by Soviet Russia. In other circumstances the Russian attack on the Colonial system and on the British Commonwealth seem undeniably unwise.—Mr. G. S. Mayhew, Director of Liaison to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

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SIR DENNIS JOHN BURNBY, whose foresight and pertinacity are responsible for the present investigation into the large iron ore deposits in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia, from which he hopes to create a large Rhodesian steel industry, is experimenting with a new smelting process for the ore, which is intended to control accurately the nitrogen content of the cured iron.

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW, president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers and a leading expert on the construction of docks, is visiting Beira on behalf of his firm, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, who are responsible for the deep-water wharfs of the port. Discussions are taking place with the local authorities on possible wharf extensions, and Sir William expects to return to London in March.

MR. A. A. MENKIN, who established the first British newspaper in Dar es Salaam after the occupation of Tanganyika in the 1914-1918 war and has been resident in South Africa for some years, has just appointed a member of the executive of the independent committee of shareholders in the new Union, Johannesburg, Ltd., the industrial managers of which enterprise are engaged on a scheme of reconstruction.

SIR EARLE PAGE, a member of the Australian Parliament, travelled from Southern Rhodesia to the capital of Northern Rhodesia, last week. After visiting the Lusaka experimental agricultural station and local farms, he planned early to Monrovia to inspect soil conservation work, and then with the veterinary research station at Mazabuka before leaving for Zaire. Sir Earle Page was Prime Minister of Australia in 1939, and during the war served as special envoy to the British War Cabinet.

**Obituary**

**Sir Bernard Bourdillon**  
**Former Governor of Uganda**

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., who was Governor of Uganda from the end of 1932 until 1935, and then Governor of Nigeria for the next seven years, died last Friday in Jersey at the age of 64.

Born in Tasmania, the eldest son of the Rev. R. K. Bourdillon, he was educated at Tonbridge School and at John's College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1908, went to Mesopotamia with the Indian Army 10 years later, and in 1923 became Acting High Commissioner, a post which he left in 1927 to go to Ceylon in Colonial Service.

He did thus had no experience of Africa when he went to Uganda in succession to Sir William Gowers, one of the ablest and finest Governors which that Protectorate has ever had. In comparison Bourdillon cannot be said to have been a success, but he was always accessible and willing to discuss the problems of the Protectorate with non-officials. He was probably one of the best big game photographers whom Uganda has known.

**Objects of Colonial Rule**

In the future of the Colonial Empire, which he wrote in 1946 for the Student Christian Movement, he complained that the Imperial Government had never produced a sufficiently clear and comprehensive definition of the fundamental objects of our Colonial rule, the aim of which he defined as that of producing healthy, prosperous, and contented peoples, capable of playing their full part towards ensuring the welfare of the human race as a whole.

He was contemptuous of the philosophy which aims at a "comfortable chair" by first sitting on all the available chairs, suggests that the really happy man is the naked savage, and that his material possessions are nil, and his spirit is bound

by his own village, wears a broad grin because his crops are good, his wife agreeable, and his children healthy. That view, wrote, ignored the divine spark in all human beings, which differentiates them from the rest of the animal nation.

Bourdillon strongly opposed proposals for the international control of colonial territories on the ground that administration by a "mixed" body would not work and that the idea would be repugnant to the Colonial peoples, who wanted to manage their own affairs as soon as possible, not suffer interference from international bodies.

He was nominated to succeed Sir Stewart Symes as Governor-General of the Sudan in 1940, but when Italy declared war the Government decided not to proceed with that appointment, and his term of office in Nigeria was extended, while General Sir Hubert Huddleston became Governor-General in Khartoum.

Since his retirement Bourdillon had been a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, a director of Barclays Bank, D.C. & O., and of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of African Property Trust.

He married in 1909 Miss Violet Grace Billingshurst, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. G. Billingshurst. They had two sons, one of whom, Mr. B. G. Bourdillon, was killed in 1941 when a bomb exploded in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

**"War Tiger" Losses**

AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONNINGHAM, C.B.E., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.R.C., who was a passenger in the Tudor IV aircraft which fell on a flight from the Azores to Bermuda, was one of the outstanding R.A.F. commanders of the recent war, during which he was closely associated with Air Marshal Tedder in the Middle East. In 1925 he commanded the three aircraft which made the first long-distance flight from Cairo to the Sudan to Nigeria, thus pioneering that air route across Africa.

Among others presumed to have lost their lives, Mr. T. W. DAVIES, the able young head of the Commercial Relations and Supplies Department of the Colonial Office. He was flying to Madrid to discuss over an import and exchange conference. In 1937 he became private secretary to the Duchess of Duffin and Ava, later Under-Secretary of State, and later in the same year he was appointed secretary of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee. He was 39 years

old when he died in Mauritius at the age of 60.

VISCOUNT SANKEY, Lord Chancellor from 1922 to 1935, who died in London last Friday at the age of 81, was formerly years chairman of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

MR. D. A. KIDSON, who served in the South African Raid of the South African War and the first world war, had died in Nairobi at the age of 80. Going to Kenya in 1909, he farmed in the Eldoret district until 1956, once when he had lived with relatives in Kenya.

MR. EWING BROOK (JACK) MCINTYRE, who served with the K.A.F. in the 1918-19 war and returned to Kenya in 1920, has recently died in Nairobi. He was on the stage at the outbreak of the first world war, having been a member of the "Asche's company" and later underplaying Gerald du Maurier in "Diplomacy". On arrival in Kenya he worked for the late Mr. S. J. ... but most of his farming was done in coffee districts. He was at one time manager of the Kitale Hotel. Joining the Pioneers in 1939, he later transferred to the police, and was for a time seconded for work in connexion with entertainment.



## PERSONALIA

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY was 73 on Monday. The DUKE OF GRAFTON has left London for East Africa.

SIR PHILIP and LADY MITCHELL have been staying in Mombasa.

VISCOUNT DAVIDSON left England by air last week for the Sudan on a short visit.

MR. T. A. DENNINGTON, formerly Crown Counsel in Kenya has been transferred to the Gold Coast.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, of Chipata Estate, Fort Jameson has arrived in this country from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. L. SNAKENBROEK, Chief Accountant in Amsterdam of the Holland Africa Line, has been visiting East African ports.

MR. DAVID C. RICARDO, who is farming in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, has arrived in this country by air for a short stay.

SIR JOHN DENISON BARLOW, B.T., will, we understand, shortly visit East Africa and perhaps Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Uganda's official members of the Central Assembly are expected to be MR. H. R. FRASER, MR. H. JAFFER, and MR. J. N. MAINI.

COLONEL C. E. PONSORBY, J.P., who is visiting Rhodesia, recently addressed a meeting of the Salisbury Branch of the Royal Empire Society.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN CROCKER, C. in C., M.B.E., East, flew to Khartoum for the annual Staff conference, Baghdad, Gamble, District Command, in Egypt, attended.

DR. PRINCED COLLIER, Bell Professor of History at Oxford University, is expected to visit Southern Rhodesia very shortly. He is now in the Union of South Africa.

MR. J. HANDLEY BIRN will, we believe, be nominated to the Legislative Council of Uganda in place of Mr. R. G. Dakin, who has left the Protectorate to reside in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ANTHONY M. WEBB, son of Sir Henry Webb, lately Chief Justice in Tanganyika, and Lady Webb, and Miss DIANA FARLEY, of Frinton-on-Sea, will shortly be married in Singapore.

MR. H. H. HARRIS, partner in the firm of MacLennan, Macfarlane and Co. Ltd. managing agents in India of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., is visiting East Africa.

SIR FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY addressed a private meeting of members of the Royal Empire Society last week in his recent visit to West, South, Central and East Africa.

ARCHBISHOP SYDNEY PRIMATE of Australia, is passing through East Africa on his way to the Lambeth Conference. He will reach in Johannesburg, Cathedral, Uganda, on February 27.

The Archbishop of New South Wales, the MOST REV. W. K. MOWLE, on his way to visit 30 Australian missionaries in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika, recently preached in Bulawayo.

Native taxation in Northern Rhodesia is to be reviewed by a committee composed of DR. J. F. C. HASTON (chairman), MR. B. GOODWIN, MR. K. C. JOHNSON (secretary), and MR. J. NEWMAN.

The engagement is announced in MR. COLLETT KING, CHURCH, and MISS BRILLAGH MATHIAS MACGRATH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. MacGrath, of Bandanga Estate, Thob., Nyasaland.

MR. K. PAUL SCHOESSING, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schoessing, of Kitale, Kenya, and MISS ETHEL SWAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swan, of London and Fife, have announced their engagement.

MR. B. B. DERRICK, of the Colonial Administrative Service, and MISS MARGARET ERNESTINE BLANC SMITH, only daughter of Major and Mrs. G. le Blanc Smith, of Gilgil, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

SIR PHILIP and LADY RAFFRAY left England last week by air for Mauritius, where they lived for many years before Sir Philippe came to London to defend the Colony. They expect to be back in England early in April.

REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD LUCKLING, C.B., R.N., D.S.O., who commanded the cruiser GLASGOW during Middle East operations, has retired at the age of 55. In 1941 he was awarded the D.S.O. "for skill and enterprise in the recapture of Berbera, British Somaliland."

MR. H. MASON, lately manager of the southern branches of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts and Co. (Middle East) Ltd., has been transferred to Cape Town, where he has become a director of the South African branch of the parent company. MR. E. PEEL is now a joint manager of the southern branches in the Middle East.

MR. THOMAS STEPHEN HINDS, who has been appointed Comptroller of Customs for Nyasaland, was born in Essex and educated at Seaford and Oratory School, Chesham. After employment with two London shipping firms, he went to Nyasaland in 1937 as a customs assistant. Ten years later he was appointed Deputy Comptroller of Customs in Mauritius, becoming Comptroller in 1946. In the same year, Canadian Honours, he was awarded the O.B.E.

MR. J. DE STARBUCK, C.M.G., formerly Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis Islands, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Mauritius. Successor to Mr. S. Wood, whose retiring, Mr. Starbuck was born in 1899 and educated at Repton and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1926 he was appointed an administrative officer in Nigeria, was transferred to the Leeward Islands as Administrator of Antigua and Federal Secretary, and held his St. Kitts appointment between 1940 until May last.

EARL BALDWIN OF BOWLEY (still better known as Mr. Oliver Baldwin), who has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands following the recent promotion of Sir Brian Freeston, has for some years been interested in Eastern African affairs. He was Socialist M.P. for Dudley from 1929 to 1931, won Passey for Labour at the general election of 1945, and lately has been Parliamentary private secretary to successive Ministers of War. At one time he was a member of Sir Oswald Mosley's New Party.

## Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE. The minimum qualification required is a 2nd year university degree with a major in agriculture; additional qualifications will be an advantage. Applicants should have had a considerable period of practical experience and it will be preferable for this experience to have been obtained in conditions comparable to those of Southern Rhodesia and in its branches of agriculture.

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The successful applicant will be required to pass a satisfactory medical examination conducted by an approved medical officer.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 25, Strand, London, W.C.2, and must be returned, completed, not later than March 26, 1948.



# TO THE NEWS

L.A.R. market. — By using modern scientific methods, we could increase our industrial output by 50%. — Sir Henry Tizard.

It is not good to have brains to Hollywood if you want to work. — Mr. Walt Disney.

Increase in wages in the United Kingdom last year amounted to £91,000,000. — *Economist*.

Americans are gloom as much about inflation as they are about the weather. — *New York Herald Tribune*.

Sweden has backed out of the Marshall Plan. She is afraid of Russian intimidation. — Mr. A. J. Cummings.

Never since the time of James has our fleet been brought to such a low ebb as to-day. — Admiral Sir Lowry Dickens.

The trade union notion that profits are an inalienable right is economically weak but politically strong. — Mr. Roland Barre.

The fall in prices is a warning to the public that a completely uncontrolled price structure in which the United States has been operating. — Mr. Joseph Dodge, president of the American Bankers Association.

New European country can match this country's achievements of rehousing 240,000 families in the second year of peace. — *The Times*.

British women use 1,600,000 lb. of face powder, some 200,000 lb. of face cream, and 3,000,000 lb. of other cosmetics every year. — Mr. G. Melb.

Unless much greater progress is made in the future it will take 25 years before our herds are free from tuberculosis. — Mr. H. Albas, M.P.

New telephones provided in 1946 and 1947 totalled 41,322,000 compared with 794,000 in 1936 and 1937. — Mr. Alfred Palmer, Postmaster General.

Commodity prices will drop 20 to 25% in the next three months. — Mr. Z. S. Szymanski, president of the International Statistical Bureau.

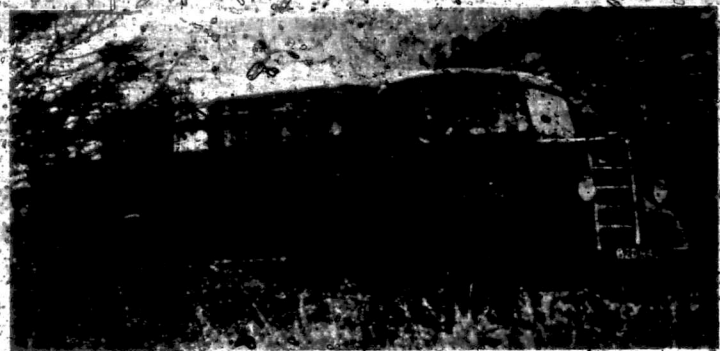
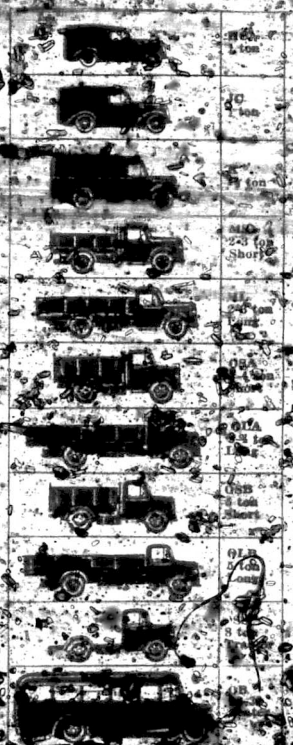
In the 1914-18 war the copper which we had to buy was paid for in dollars. In the last war as a result of the economic policy of expansion of Empire trade, copper was paid for in sterling. — Mr. Oliver Lytton, M.P.

Exports of new British motor vehicles approached £50,000,000 last year, when about 425,000 private cars and 36,000 commercial vehicles, including chassis, were shipped. — Mr. G. R. Strauss, Minister of Supply.

Fairness being extravagant, the estimate of the Truman Administration that European recovery will require £1,700,000,000 in dollars in the last 15 months of the Marshall Plan is about £250,000,000 to him. — Mr. J. J. McCloy, President of the World Bank.

In 1939 there were 105 million policies of industrial assurance in force, more than two and a quarter policies for every man, woman and child in Britain. The sums assured amounted to £1,658 million and the premiums received were over £74 million. — The Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The timing of the scrapping of five capital ships is complete. John Hay, the Soviet Minister possibly asks the Foreign Secretary a policy seriously when almost at the same moment the announcement has been made that the means whereby that policy may well have to be carried out will be drastically reduced. The immediate destruction of these vessels is not justified. — *Capital of the Fleet*, L. R. Brant.



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# BACKGROUND

**Challenges to Effort.** The whole future of our country hangs in the balance. We have not yet done nearly enough to pull ourselves together. We are playing for great stakes. The whole future of our country and our people. I have been asked whether there is not a danger that savings may fall in value. No one can tell what the future may bring, nor is it in our control to determine along the course of world events, which may compel us to act in this way or that. All I can say is that there is no present indication whatever of devaluing sterling in terms of other currencies; and the best way to prevent this, the thing is for us to prevent inflation and achieve a balance of our overseas payments. The Government's view is that there is no justification at present for any use of income from profits, rent or other like sources. There has never been a time when the wage earners of this country have had a large share of the national income as they do today. The alternatives now before us are a general agreement by the people to act together upon sound and public spirited lines, or a serious and prolonged setback in our economic reconstruction, accorded by persistent low standard of living to the millions of Cripps. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**The Aga Khan and Gandhi.** Once asked Mahatma Gandhi his opinion of Marx's philosophy, Gandhi said that his own ideal was the same as Marx's, but that the State should wither away, that he did not believe the desired end, the society of all governments could ever come by Marx's dialectic. On the contrary the principles of non-violence and tolerance to conscience that he practised would inevitably make the State wither away. Then he said that a society's civilization should not be judged by its powers over the forces of nature, or by the power of its literature and art, but by the gentleness and kindness of its attitude towards all living beings. He also remarked that the ancient South American custom of human sacrifice, with the loud consent of the victim, was less degrading than mass murder by conscript armies maddened to the stiff propaganda of hate and fanaticism, was never any suggestion of worldliness as the motive for bringing about a truly civilized society built on love, and peace, and that man's proper place in the universe was justified only when he obeyed the highest commandment of all.

**Break in U.S. Prices.** Once again the significance of a break in Wall Street and United States commodity markets has become a matter of hot debate. In the Spring of 1946, and markedly so in the autumn of that year, and yet again early last year, people were discussing a break in United States markets in much the same terms as now. Perhaps the emphasis on these occasions was a little different, especially in 1946. The 1946 break was in security prices rather than commodities, and the line of debate was thus whether the Wall Street slump heralded a slump in American industry. To-day the question is whether the break in markets signals the end of the inflation of world prices. The change of emphasis is symptomatic of current anxieties and aspirations, a drop in world prices of food and raw materials, which would reverse the recent trend of the terms of trade in their favour is something for which the Western European nations, and this country in particular, have been anxiously hoping for months. But the break in United States commodity markets has been much more severe this time than that on Wall Street at least up to now, it corresponds, in this respect far more closely with last year's experience than that of 1946. On the whole it is to be doubted whether the fresh break in United States markets contains a warning so immediate and so urgent as the severity of the drop in prices might be held to indicate—unless the Marshall programme is to be cut short drastically than at present seems probable. Many observers are inclined to conclude that, as the summer prices of April-May last year were depressed by Mr. Marshall's historic speech on June 7, so the reduction by Congress of the aid programme should be the signal for a recovery in prices and. They suggest indeed that the present slump may just be the very stimulus needed to speed conventional deliberations. —The Times.

**Medical Services.** The British Medical Association has for years advocated a comprehensive national health service. The medical profession favours a health service, but not this one, because it offers a blank cheque to the politicians, a Utopia for the bureaucrats, a stereotyped and anti-social medical bill service for the public, and moral servitude to a learned profession that has buried its standards, seen to none by the erosion of freedom of thought, word and deed. —Dr. Michael Reilly, of Beaconsfield.

**Inexorable Facts.** Certain sections of our people do not appreciate that there is any crisis. By exercising the normal pressures available to them in a state of full employment some have obtained a ten-day week, a holiday with pay and better food ration than their fellows. The economic limits of our processes are set by the productivity of the 20,000,000 people who constitute the working population. Their activities have to be allotted between defence requirements, maintenance and expansion of our capital equipment, and the output of consumption goods. The major kinds of demand are competing claims on the national product, and then to increase in productivity expansion in one field can be only at the expense of contraction in the others. We may mitigate the situation temporarily, by sales of gold and purchases of dollars from the International Monetary Fund, but these expedients are fleeting in their effect and duration. Failing an increase in agricultural production at home or additional supplies from the soft-currency areas, the food supply of the nation is to be reduced to the extent of 75 per week per family, a heavy burden, and other serious emergency desirable in themselves must be met, including civil control of development, major road, bridge and railway construction and sturdy, sensible social development. We must increase our exports to bring a further strengthening of our belt. Failing to achieve a sufficient volume of exports would threaten our ability to pay for adequate foodstuffs and the other raw materials for our industry, creating mass unemployment, a very shilling that raises the selling price of our manufactures, and owing to out-of-date machinery, excessive overhead charges, heavy national or local taxation of failure to give increased production, directly related to increased wages, must curtail our ability to expand our export. —Mr. A. Hargreaves-Stubbs, Chairman of Mr. St. Basil's Club.

**Feeding Britain.** Britain can assuredly feed from 30% to 40% of the population, to feed 50% would require effort and organizing ability greater than had yet been shown. To feed two-thirds or even three-quarters must be within the range of possibility, but it would require great conditions of diet and conditions of work. In no circumstances could Britain maintain the whole population on its own soil, on a full standard of living. —Mr. Walter Gellhorn.



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# N. Rhodesia and Self-Government

## Text of Reply by Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES has sent through the Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia the following reply to the unanimous request of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate for a modified form of self-government.

I have been informed of the statement made by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown in Legislative Council regarding proposals for further amendments of the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia and of the invitation extended to me to visit Northern Rhodesia to discuss these proposals by non-official members of the Legislative Council. I have since received the uncorrected text of the record of the debate on this subject.

Much as I should like to visit Northern Rhodesia and much as I appreciate Mr. Welensky's invitation for a personal visit and his assurance of a warm welcome, I regret that, owing to very heavy pressure of business here, it will not be possible for me to make such a visit in March.

The present position is that certain changes in the Northern Rhodesia Constitution are due to come into effect in the next year, together with certain changes in the executive machinery of Government which have already come into effect. These were based on proposals put forward by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Welensky during their visit to London in 1946 and were agreed to after discussion with them and Sir John Waddell.

### Mr. Creech Jones's Suggestions

The non-official members have now indicated that they have new proposals to put forward, but they have not stated the precise nature of these proposals in these circumstances, while I shall of course be prepared to consider any proposal submitted by non-official members may put forward, it seems to me an essential preliminary step that the new Governor should have an opportunity to see the arrival of considering these proposals and discussing them with non-official members. It would seem in my view appropriate for me to discuss them with non-official members either in Northern Rhodesia or in London until I had received particulars of the proposals, together with the views of the Governor's officials on them, and had been able to give them full consideration. I have informed Sir Gilbert Rennie of the matter, and he will take an early opportunity after his return to Northern Rhodesia of discussing the whole matter with non-official members.

As I have already indicated, I am anxious to visit Northern Rhodesia as soon as possible, and I think it important that the journey should be visited by a Secretary of State for the Colonies. I see no prospect at present of being able to do so to Northern Rhodesia before the African Conference in London due to begin at the end of September, but I very much hope it will be possible for me to visit the territory very shortly thereafter.

I also hope that there will be an opportunity of discussing the constitutional position in Northern Rhodesia with representatives of the territory during the conference itself. Mr. Creech Jones's visit to the conference is due to reach Lusaka on the next Wednesday.

### Secretary of State's Official Viewpoint

In a telegram from the Secretary of State, in response to a protest made by the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council concerning Government expenditure on the Budget, it was stated that Mr. Creech Jones is sympathetic to the non-official members and critical of the attitude of the Acting Governor. The Secretary of State cables that the proposal made by non-official members of the

Legislative Council that the draft estimates for 1948 should be prepared by the Standing Finance Committee was not referred to me. In my view great advantage lies in representatives of non-official members of Legislative Council being associated in the framing of the draft estimates before the budget is introduced into Council. The best method of doing this is a matter for determination in the light of local circumstances.

There has obviously been some misunderstanding in the case of the draft estimates for 1948, but I am confident that it will be found possible to make in future arrangements satisfactory both to the Government and to non-officials.

## Civil Service Board Overlooked Non-Official Members Resign

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER of the Civil Service Board of Northern Rhodesia, and his alternate, have resigned. Their joint letter of resignation states:

(1) We feel that if the Governor is at all times to be placed in the position that he cannot ignore the advice of a technical officer who is at the head of a department, then the value of the Civil Service Board disappears. The head of a department is appointed that he should see in his own mind the results inevitable; and in those circumstances we see that no purpose could be served by remaining on the Board when he has been eliminated.

(2) The machinery for the operation of the Board certainly appears to have serious faults inasmuch as that without consultation with the Secretary of State was asked to obtain staff to fill vacancies which in the opinion of both of us could have been suitably filled from within the territory. We were of the opinion that the Board was created for the purpose of establishing confidence in the Civil Service. We understand that the Board would advise the Government on who were the most suitable candidates for promotion, but it is obvious that because of its scope of its jurisdiction in circumstances such as those which have led to the present occurrence, will achieve anything but that effect.

### Official Apology

A statement for the Government in the Legislative Council gave the facts as follows:

Towards the end of 1946 it became clear that all three of the major departments of works in the Northern Rhodesia territory would fall to be filled by vacancies during 1947 and the Director of Public Works stated that he would not be able to recommend more than one inspector of works for promotion, although there were other promising men who would be eligible to be considered at a later date. The Secretary of State was informed of the position and asked whether it would be possible to obtain two emergency men on transfer from another territory.

It was understood that these posts fall within the scope of the Civil Service Board and that the Board should have been consulted before any other steps were taken to fill the vacancies. A commitment was entered into at that stage and an apology was tendered to the Board as soon as the mistake was discovered.

As a course the Secretary of State suggested the name of one officer in another territory, and parties were placed before the Board, so that that candidate could be considered side by side with local candidates. The Board recommended the selection of three local inspectors of works, to be regarded as the outside candidate, who had been in the territory more experienced than any of the local candidates and had been in the colonial service twice as long. The Acting Governor considered in Executive Council the advice that had been given him by the Board, and decided on the promotion of one of the local inspectors of works recommended by the Board; the transfer of the outside candidate to the territory, and the postponement of a vacancy in another territory.

It could add that this is the second occasion since the Board was created three years ago, which it has not been able to accept the advice of the Board.

Finally, it should be clearly understood that the assumption in the letter from the two non-official members is not correct. The Governor can ignore the advice of a technical officer who is the head of a department if it appears to him to be right to do so.

# Support for Sir Godfrey Huggins No Early Election in S. Rhodesia

THE PROSPECT of an early general election in Southern Rhodesia has receded as a result of a surprise ending to the Friday to the eight-day debate in Parliament on the Prime Minister's motion for a vote of "unqualified support" for the Government during the remainder of the life of the present Parliament.

After replying to the debate, Sir Godfrey Huggins accepted an amendment proposed by the Rhodesia Labour Party (Days group) that the House pledges support to all measures submitted by the Government which will promote the progress and development of the Colony and the well-being and social and economic advancement of its people. The amendment, being such wide terms, was accepted by the House without further discussion and without a division.

Parliament then adjourned until March 16. The Government will thus carry on and introduce the next budget. The prospect of an early general election no longer exists, and the Prime Minister believes that there is a good possibility that the differences between the United Party and a section of the Liberal Party will be composed.

In his final statement, the Prime Minister said that people connected with big enterprises planned for the Colony had considerable trust in the present Government, and that there were several people who, if the scheme proved practicable, was prepared to invest millions in the

### West Coast Port

Discussing a further outlet to the sea, Sir Godfrey added that the West Coast port plan was still being investigated. The Government was not wedded to any particular outlet, but an intensive investigation was now being carried out with the help of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the Development Co-ordinating Commission, commented that the results of the debate would have a great stabilizing effect on central African industrial development. British businessmen had been carefully watching the disturbed peace scene in the Colony and the Government's decision to carry on would consolidate faith in investments in Rhodesia, and would undoubtedly help in the commercial progress of the country.

The British Minister can count on the votes of the 14 members of the United Party and the two members of the Rhodesia Labour Party, thus assuring him of a majority in the House. There is guaranteed support of the other wing of the Rhodesia Liberal members are satisfied with the Government's policy.

In opening the debate, Sir Godfrey Huggins invited those Liberals who shared the views of the United Party but objected to its leader (Mr. Giff) to join the party and use their votes at the next contest to change the leader.

### Problem of Foreign

Discussing the problem of foreign exchange, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. G. D. ... but for the failure of the ... and ... to supply goods ... the Colony would have spent her dollar allocations ... on orders placed before the relevant period ... to June 1944 had begun. At the time of the crisis the Colony was importing ... of the dollar area ... of 20,000,000 ... and was being directed ... by gold exports ... drawing upon ... the margin, and Southern Rhodesia ... expenditure to the level of her earnings.

The Government's policy was to do everything possible to ... production and to speed up movements of ... and ... to ... requirements had been worked out and all current earnings became available for imports, there would be a considerable margin for essential development purposes, but none for luxury goods. As a result of these restrictive measures, Southern

Rhodesia would be one of the few countries in the world balancing dollar earnings and exports. ... of United States, Canadian and South African origin were being controlled against so that such vehicles might be allocated to persons in greater need of them.

In an address on the second report of the Select Committee of Education, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. ... and it was heartening to see that this impartial Committee considered the Colony's educational policy ... sound. Their recommendations were generally acceptable, and where they could not be implemented immediately, the Government was to ... everything possible would be done with available facilities.

It was impracticable to separate the modern and academic schools, but the Government agreed that all schools should in future be "bilateral" and the term "general secondary" should be substituted for "modern". They also agreed a full two-year educational post-certificate course, although there might be administrative difficulties. Aided farm schools would be abolished but again there were building difficulties. The ... of the Education Department would be raised and a secretary for education appointed during the coming year. When heads of schools were appointed in future, the views of these school councils should be obtained by the local education officer, and if a school was not satisfied with the choice, it could make representations to the Public Services Board.

The report was a good example of what could be accomplished by the best working ... without regard to party considerations, and to be assured that the Colony's educational system would benefit.

### P.P.S. to Mr. Creech Jones

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY, M.P., who in October, 1944, was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. George Hastings, Lord Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and who has served Mr. Creech Jones in this capacity, has resigned.

The new P.P.S. is Mr. ... Professor, Labour M.P. for ... Leicestershire, since the general election of 1945. Born in Herefordshire, he worked for a short time on a local farm as a lad, became a railway man at 18, a branch officer of the Pentlantraith branch of the National Union of Railwaymen in the following year, and has for 20 years been secretary of the Pontypool branch of the same union.

For many years he has been interested in government work, is a member of all the main committees of the Merionethshire County Council, and chairman of the local social welfare committee. He has been a member of the Panteg Urban District Council and president of the Pontypool Co-operative Society, and the local wood trades and Labour Council. He now lives in London, Surrey. Mr. ... married, and has a son, a year of age.

### African Conference in London

THE Rt. Hon. A. CREECH JONES, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has now decided that an African Conference will be held in London this year, to open on Monday, September 27, and to continue until the following Friday week, October 6.

In inviting a delegation from every British Dependency in Africa, he has suggested that each such party should consist principally of non-official members of the Legislative Council. The delegations will vary in numbers according to the size and population of the territory, and the Secretary of State has laid it down that each shall be broadly representative of all sections of the community.

### African Education

AFRICAN EDUCATION in Northern Rhodesia has made ... progress in a few years, states the latest report by the Director of African Education. The number of schools of Government type, which were assisted, increased from 413 in 1937 to 1,168 in 1940, and the number of African pupils rose from 993 to 3,556.



farther north to the Great Lakes. Supplies will be moved in the early stages, initially by road, and then by rail, when a section of the new railway is completed.

At present both the European and the African staffs are working on the same projects. Suitable permanent housing will be provided, as far as possible, and designs for the housing and the layout of the first village have been approved. New buildings are being used, relying on local materials to the utmost. The principal material for the permanent buildings will be bricks made of local soil compressed with a binding material (cement or local lime). In most areas there are no suitable sites for all building requirements. At Kenya, however, the total absence of soil has not made satisfactory progress extremely difficult.

Preparations are well advanced to begin clearing in 1948 in the Western and Southern Provinces and to develop the clearing work in the Kenyan area in the Central Province. The extension of the work in several areas with different climatic characteristics, the risk of a setback owing to drought will be materially reduced.

#### Air Control Surveys

A complete air control survey, as well as extensive soil and vegetation surveys, have been undertaken in each of the areas covered by the full programme of development. The results of these surveys have been encouraging except in Kenya where the areas originally selected have been found to be unsuitable. It has, therefore, been decided to exclude these areas from the scheme, but the Government of Kenya has been invited to suggest alternative areas. There are very large additional areas in southern Tanganyika suitable for inclusion in the scheme if additional land is required. The scheme has aroused considerable interest in Northern Rhodesia and the problems involved in the extension of operations into that colony is under examination.

The full programme of health, social and educational development which is part of the scheme cannot be introduced until an agricultural stage of development has been reached and village communities established. Preparations are advanced for an efficient medical service and temporary hospitals and communication already exist.

Thirty-four appointments have so far been made in the medical department, including doctors, nursing sisters, health visitors, hospital stewards, a radiographer, etc. In addition, 200 Africans have been chosen for training as medical auxiliaries and nursing staff, and the training of some of these has been completed. The health of the African staff generally is expected to improve as a result of the better diet they are already receiving and the medical services to which they have access. Once the opening of the temporary hospital there have been 20,572 attendances by the African staff. The work of the European staff, on the whole, has been very satisfactory.

#### Mass Education

To overcome the difficulties of language in the technical training of the Africans employed on the scheme, an ultimate aim in the mass education both of the African employees and their families, it has been decided to make use of the modern educational techniques which were introduced during the war, when hundreds of thousands of recruits were rapidly and successfully equipped with a basic knowledge of English and the ability to use it in their work. It will be necessary to make considerable use of modern educational techniques, including films, film strips, models, gramophones, etc. The preparations for the development of the educational work are being made with the co-operation of the Education Officer to the Colonial Secretary, and the E.N.E.S.C. on which has been set a consultant to help with the development of education policies. The chief education officer who has recently been appointed takes up his duties in January, 1948.

The total net expenditure on the scheme up to November 30, 1947, was £2,200,000, a high percentage of which is already expended on capital matters, a large part representing the cost of equipment and the purchase of machinery and associated purposes.

Until larger areas with different types of vegetation have been cleared and the first unit installations completed, and a full year's agricultural operations carried out on at least one unit, it will not be possible to make any definite revision of the estimated costs of production as set out in Cmd. 7,030. It is, however, already clear that both the previously estimated costs and the previously estimated revenues of the scheme are likely to be considerably higher than those given in Cmd. 7,030.

On the one hand, the prices of the technical equipment and stores of all kinds necessary for the scheme are steadily rising, and in addition, a larger expenditure than had been anticipated will be necessary upon, in particular, the transport services and the repair organization. On the other, the world price of oils and fats is also rising and now seems only too

likely to remain at a high level for a much longer period than was envisaged a year ago.

These two developments, which are merely what was to be expected in the case of a scheme being carried out in conditions of rising prices on a world-wide scale, will of course adversely affect it in opposite directions. The rising costs will tend to make it more profitable. It would be quite unwise to project at any balance between these opposite tendencies, but it is present to be struck. No useful purpose would be served by attempting to estimate the effect of these fluctuations in 1948 and 1950.

Two further important points in the general progress of the scheme may be mentioned. As already stated, there is some evidence that the yield of groundnuts was higher than was generally estimated at 250 lb. per acre. Second, there is now a prospect of a substantial new source of revenue to be derived from the timber resources of the areas to be developed in the Southern and Western Provinces.

Reference was made in Cmd. 7,030 to the analogy between the carrying out of this scheme and certain military operations of the last war. In reviewing the progress made in the past year, it becomes clear that the criteria to be applied are those by which the success of the initial phases of a modern military operation is judged, rather than those which are usually applied to commercial enterprises. The two most important factors are supplies and transport for the building and the deployment of the vast quantities of operational and maintenance stores and equipment. The scheme is still in the phase of building up the organization and consolidating the organization required to direct and control the first major advance.

Over the critical point of procurement of supplies and equipment as a whole, progress is well up to schedule and in some sections of the work cleared is far ahead of schedule. This is a healthier situation than the reverse would be.

#### Confident of Success

The experience of the first six months of bush clearing in the Central Provinces has not brought to light any unforeseen factors to cast doubt on the validity of the basic principles on which the scheme is founded. There will clearly be many acclaimed problems to be solved, their solution will require a high degree of skill and flexibility in management.

There is, however, no more reason now than there was a year ago to doubt that the whole scheme, as modified here and there as to its details in the light of the experience continually being gained, can be carried out in the broad lines and within the time schedule set out in Cmd. 7,030.

#### Trade with the Belgian Congo

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Mr. Harold Wilson, said in London a few days ago, when referring to an agreement in principle for the formation of a trade area between the British Empire and the Belgian Congo, that the Government would support all appropriate cases of importance attached to the Belgian and Belgian Congo markets. He added:

The Belgian Congo is an important source of supply for our industries. We hope that the trade agreement will provide for a substantial flow of such raw materials as tin, copper and rough diamonds from the Congo in exchange for textiles and other finished goods which the Congo needs from us.

I would like particularly to stress the important part which Colonial trade can play in contributing to trade expansion and to welcome the great progress that has recently been made out of London in the Colonial field. In 1947, there were delegations of British and Belgian representatives in Africa, Colonial education, the control of plant diseases, forestry, communication and postage, and nutrition problems. The programme for future conferences includes labour questions, malaria, pests and diseases, medical education and indigenous rural economies. Many of these subjects do not relate directly to trade, but they show a growing appreciation of our common interests in improving the standards of living, which must soon lead to growing contribution from the Colonies to the general flow of trade.



African people. They have generally a natural sympathy with the African, but apart from this, unity of the two races has been cemented by a comradeship on the battlefields of two Great Wars. Their mutual experiences have brought them to face together the dual battles of life and death. It is our intention to seek out and cooperate with any people who have shown themselves to be steady, responsible citizens, such as for example ex-servicemen, warrant officers, and N.C.O.'s from the East African Forces.

It is our intention to prepare memoranda on diet, housing, personal hygiene, health centres, agrarian

policy, wages, strikes, problems of youth and training, language difficulties, community centres, education for Government, etc. We do not mean by this to usurp the functions of any Government department or duplicate and overlap the work of an authority which is already engaged upon the study of these subjects. Our sole desire in preparing these plans is to put before our staff in the necessary form, and our intention of cooperating in such a programme of development which shall produce a happy, honest, self-reliant and progressive African, his career being entirely dependent on his own efforts, ability, intelligence and character.

## Progress Report on the Groundnut Scheme

### Condensed Account of Difficulties and Activities

FOUR HUNDRED European staff and 500 Africans were employed on the groundnut scheme in Kongwa at the end of November last. The total of Africans employed on the scheme elsewhere in Tanganyika was 1,000, of whom the majority were in the areas to be developed in 1948 in the Western and Southern Provinces. The recruitment of the African staff has been undertaken in close co-operation with the Government of Tanganyika in order to avoid unnecessary competition with the recruitment of labour for the growing of sisal or for other local industries.

At an early stage the scheme was explained to a meeting of the African chiefs in the Dodoma district of Tanganyika, and the recruitment of labour, largely of the Gogo tribe from this district, has proceeded with their support and approval. The scheme is proving attractive to African labour, and there have been instances of men walking 150 miles to join the staff in Kongwa. A strike originating in the port of Dar es Salaam and on the Central Railway in Tanganyika in September, 1947, developed into a sympathetic strike at Kongwa, but the men returned to duty after four days when they heard that the dockers in Dar es Salaam had returned.

#### Shortage of Skilled Africans

The main shortage of labour will be overcome by the expansion of the facilities for the training of Africans in carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electrical, fitters, ferry and tractor drivers. To meet this temporary shortage 200 Italian mechanics and other skilled workers have been recruited on short-term contracts, and the recruitment of similar numbers of skilled workers has been extended to Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Gold Coast.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the training of Africans for work on the scheme. The clearing tractor school opened in April, 1947, and the agricultural tractor school in July, 1947. Up to the end of November 56 Africans have been passed as proficient in the operation of heavy clearing tractors and 240 in the operation of agricultural tractors. The proportion of entrants for the training course failing to qualify as proficient has been only 15% in the clearing tractor school and 10% in the agricultural tractor school. One of the encouraging features of the operations has been the attitude shown by African labourers for semi-skilled work in the repair of mechanical equipment.

The strong scientific research and control unit is undertaking a series of experiments in crop rotation, the use of fertilizers, seed selection, etc., and has initiated work in connection with the local production of vegetables and livestock products for consumption by the staff of the scheme. Experimental plots have been laid out with the immediate objective of providing data on such problems as soil fertility and agronomic experiments on the dependence of the scheme on the use of manure.

\*Basis: *Various questions from C. 314* presented to Parliament by the Minister of Food.

variety performance, weeding, etc., have been started.

The chief scientific officer has been actively at work since January, and his appointments to his staff include a chemist, a soil chemist, an agronomist, an entomologist and a geologist. The setting up of a soil conservation service for the scheme is foreseen, and in the appointment of a chief soil conservation officer. The boundaries of the area for cultivation are being determined on the basis of soil and vegetation surveys undertaken by the scientific staff, which is maintaining close contact with the East African Agricultural Research Organization now being formed in Nairobi, and with universities in the U.K. and South Africa.

The requirements of the scheme for fertilizers were determined in the light of the results of the present experiments. It is unlikely, however, that the amounts required in the early stages will be large, and it is hoped that the development of the abundant phosphate deposits which have been discovered in recent years in Uganda will contribute to the needs of the scheme.

Small trial plots in the Kongwa area were planted with groundnuts in January, 1947, and on the basis of their varying yields it is estimated that the average yield of deoiled groundnuts this year, assuming the same sowing as was adopted in the planting of groundnuts in December, 1947, would have been over 100 lb. per acre, even though some of the plots were on soils of low fertility. The yield on the most fertile of the plots was at the rate of 1,380 lb. per acre. The estimates of the cost of the scheme in Cmd. 7,030 are based on a yield of 250 lb. of deoiled groundnuts per acre.

A new branch line, 16 miles long, has been built from Msagali on the Central Tanganyika line to Kongwa. This work on this line was seriously delayed in February and March by the breaching of a railway embankment following the flooding of the River Kinyangwe.

#### Shipping Congestion at Dar es Salaam

There has been serious congestion at the port of Dar es Salaam owing to an increase in its normal traffic coinciding with the arrival of large supplies of the scheme. Special arrangements are being made, however, to ensure that the capacity of the port is used to the maximum possible extent. The present limited port facilities and the consequent danger of congestion will, however, remain a serious problem. There are no deep-water berths, vessels must anchor in the harbour and unload into lighters. Storage space at the docks is limited by the site and layout of the dock area, and clearance from the docks inland is limited by shortages of railway rolling stock.

A small technical mission visited Tanganyika in February, 1947, to investigate and make recommendations on the suitability of sites for the construction of a deep-water port to handle the surplus and produce of the main producing area, which is expected to amount to over 4,650,000 acres in Southern Tanganyika. On the basis of the investigation the mission has recommended that a deep-water port be built at Msindani, South of Lindi. This is a fine natural harbour, completely landlocked, in which ships of deep draught can enter and leave at any state of tide.

Work is being done on the opening of the port and of the railway line 120 miles long connecting Msindani with the area to be developed in Southern Tanganyika. It is hoped that the first branch line will be completed by the end of 1948. Preparations are being made for the laying of a pipeline from Msindani to the supply of fuel to the Southern Provinces boundary.

Meanwhile to enable the preliminary opening up of development of the Southern Province area to proceed in 1948, a temporary wharfrage quay 600 feet long is being constructed.

# Kenya settlers and the African

## Points from a Memorandum of the Electors' Union

WHEN GREAT BRITAIN opened up the large area between the coast of East Africa and Uganda, the Masai, then as now comparatively few in numbers, moved unopposed with their stock over the vast proportion of the East African plateau, which now contains so many hundreds of European farms. The large Kikuyu group of tribes kept to the forests of the Kenya and Aberdare ranges, and the Kavirondo to the shores of Lake Victoria.

The warlike spirit and natural genius for surprise night attacks of the Masai made them undisputed masters of the open plain, and when they were concentrated in 1904 in the spacious southern Masai Reserve, and the Mau-Molo, Uasin Gishu, and Laikipia plateaux were opened to European settlement, these areas were peopled by vast herds of game and by game alone.

By means of European efforts, virgin land grew rich with different types of cereals or pastured-grazed stock, success being won in many cases only after acute struggle and frequent experiments in the face of every kind of discouragement. Their success brought food and money to both European and African.

In a very real sense therefore the European settler has the right both to claim as his own the Highlands of Kenya developed by him with sweat and sacrifice, and also to play a leading part in shaping their fate.

There might be some reason to argue that Britain had no right to assume the responsibility for opening up an utterly undeveloped area and for bringing Western ideas of civilization to a number of tribes amongst the most backward in the world at this time; but that charge could be laid at the door of every nation and tribe in the world since the dawn of history, and not least to these very tribes in East Africa, who lived largely by predatory forays against their neighbours.

### Settlement Encouraged by Great Britain

There can, however, be no justification for singling out any section of the British communities who have come to Kenya for particular censure, as has been the case with the settlers. They of all the communities have those who the best reasons for their presence, in that the successive British Governments of the years since the beginning of this century have not only encouraged people to settle but even in certain instances, such as the Soldier Settlement Scheme after the 1914-1918 war, actually effected settlement.

Officials and missionaries were sent out by various Governments and religious organizations, and professional and commercial populations were attracted by the increasing development of the country. The pioneer farmer was invited by the British Government in the name of the British people to make his home in the country and risk his all to develop it.

The settlers have as much right to their presence in Kenya as any other section of the immigrant population, and as much right to their place in the social community and their holdings as the indigenous populations themselves, who are now guaranteed possession of far more land than they occupied beneficially 40 years ago.

The non-African European community, and especially the farmers, have taken more and played by far a greater part in the actual development of the country than any other community. This for this reason that we

being extracts from the producers' memorandum to an African Delegation, drafted by the African Farmers' Sub-Committee of the Electors' Union.

consider it is our duty to plan for the development of the African towards our objective of a contented and prosperous African community.

Further, we realize that the full necessities for all sections of the population of Kenya, whether indigenous or immigrant to co-operate for the common good of all, and we are prepared so to do with any and every one who is sincerely and loyally East African in our eyes.

The accusation may be levelled at us that we are only showing such interest in the development of the African since considerable numbers of them have been beyond their own country, seen something of the world, and are now demanding a rapid increase in political representation and a higher rate of development in educational and other social services.

### Integrity and Responsibility

We have no intention of claiming that European interests in this country have been entirely altruistic, or that they have to date done everything that they might have done to help the African. We do claim, however, that they have had a very large share in teaching him by precept and demonstration all that he knows of the Western civilization which he is now so desperately anxious to achieve, even whilst some of his leaders, who are the chief examples of this achievement, are now so vociferously denying the European's right, let alone duty, to continue to take the lead in development.

We would also point out that far-reaching changes in social and economic development are, and can only be, made when symptoms show that such changes are necessary or advisable, and we have for some time been considering our plans for the future, and have been endeavouring to get in closer personal contact with some of the more balanced Africans in order to further mutual understanding.

Quite frankly, we feel that, although our object is to help the African to reach whatever heights his ability may entitle him to, what he needs most at present is a sense of integrity and civic responsibility. The present lack of these attributes—particularly amongst those Africans who have attained to positions of some power over their own people—provides the reason for a continuance of European leadership for many years to come for the sake of the backward masses, who are so frequently victimized. If, freely admitted, that continued leadership must also be combined with a greater measure of services.

### New Educational Methods Needed

While paying our tribute to the many Africans whose characters and achievements we respect and admire, we regret the necessity to stress both the lack of balance and civic responsibility of some of the present African leaders, who are in positions of control over their fellows. We see the need for much greater attention to be given in future educational curricula to the building of character, without which the African, however academically instructed, can never be left to control himself, let alone others.

We contend that careful planning to produce self-reliance and pride in craftsmanship, as well as a sense of civic responsibility, is an urgent necessity, and is at present lacking. Therefore, an important part of any educational programme should be devoted to craft training, trade promotion, roads, personal hygiene, etc. etc.

The European community, as their corporate societies and individuals in their own spheres, have to encourage and execute measures to improve the material conditions of the social and industrial welfare of the



# Colonial Students Congregating in Slums

## Inadequate Arrangements for Their Accommodation

**F**ACTS ABOUT COLONIAL STUDENTS in the United Kingdom and the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office were given at a recent Press conference by Mr. J. L. KEITH, who has been in charge of the department since its creation in 1941, and Major H. B. SHEPHERD and Mr. Q. J. DUSSENE, respectively liaison officers for students from Nigeria and from Malaya and Hongkong.

His department, said Mr. Keith, had direct responsibility for more than 4,500 Colonial students with scholarships and about 1,000 others, and three-quarters of its time had to be given to finding places in universities and colleges, to administering the scholarships, and to supervising the personal welfare of the students. Their number had grown from about 80 in 1941 to the present total of more than 5,200, and he expected the present figure to increase.

Because all British universities and colleges were overcrowded and had to reserve 90% of their places for ex-Servicemen, they inevitably looked to the Welfare Department to allocate priorities among intending students from the Colonies, and though the department had no wish to control the situation, it was in fact almost impossible for applicants from the Colonial Empire to get into a British university except through its machinery.

### Appointment of Welfare Officers

Some Colonial Governments continued to award scholarships which would not permit the holders to live properly in this country, and many who came without scholarships received inadequate allowances from their parents, who did not understand that at least £275 to £300 a year would be provided. There was need for more local advisory committees in the Colonies to set up-to-date information about costs and difficulties before private students left for Great Britain.

Groups of Colonial Governments had been asked to appoint welfare officers to keep in touch with their students and help them in all their problems. The West African Government and those of Malaya and Hongkong had already appointed such liaison officers, and it was hoped soon to have similar appointments from East Africa, Mauritius and the West Indies.

Much of the time of these officers would have to be given to the question of accommodation, which was most unsatisfactory. Hostels had to be used, although they were disliked on principle by the students because they were open to the stigma of segregation, which ought to be avoided. There were already two hostels in London, and a large former hotel in the Gloucester Road area was being considered as a third. It would be preferable for universities to have their own hostels in which students could live irrespective of race.

The possibility of getting more Colonial students into Australian and Canadian universities was being examined.

### Introspective and Hard to Handle

MAJOR SHEPHERD said that non-scholarship students were very distressed at the information given them in the Colonies about the difficulties of finding places in universities and colleges, and in regard to accommodation. He had to seek them out in this country, and most of them would not come to him.

The distressful truth was that they tended to congregate in slum areas, partly because they lacked adequate funds, and partly because it was so difficult to find other accommodation. As a consequence, they were introspective and hard to handle.

Many had to work during the day to support themselves, and pursue their studies in their leisure hours, but it was very difficult to find work for them. There could be no doubt that there was much colour prejudice in this country. If people would invite these coloured Colonials into their homes at weekends it would make an immense difference to them.

Mr. DUSSENE emphasized the need for hostels and clubs for the accommodation not only of such Colonial students but of other visitors from the Overseas Empire, including officials and non-officials on leave. The provision of such facilities was, he believed, the way to build better friendships, the creation of which organized games could play a great part. Since time would be required to organize what he had in mind, why should a "slum camp" be started immediately?

### Wasted Leisure

Mr. J. JOELSON said that some Colonial Governments were to his knowledge seriously perturbed at the waste of leisure which many Colonial students missed in London, and asked Mr. Keith for comment on that aspect of the problem.

Mr. KEITH admitted that many students did not know what to do with themselves in their spare time. They just sat over fires or went to the cinema and a small number led an irregular existence, but he did not agree that any Colonial Government had cause to be profoundly disturbed. Many of the men were in many ways not what he would call real students, they were just finding away to get law degrees. The East and West Friendship Council was doing good work in putting students into touch with British families, but many of the students would not help themselves or accept the help offered to them.

Asked by Mr. JOELSON whether it would not be fair to deduce from the facts stated that Colonial Governments had started too many scholarship students and unforgotten the departure of too many private students because adequate arrangements had not been made in this country for their reception and supervision, Mr. Keith replied that there could be no question of obstructing anyone in the Colonial Empire who wished to come to this country to continue his studies. All Colonial students became free to choose for themselves.

Parliamentary comments appear under "Matters of Moment."

## Nyasaland's New Governor

MR. GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor-designate of Nyasaland, and MRS. COLBY are on their way to the colony by the East Coast route. Mr. Colby was born at Charterhouse, and, Clare College, Cambridge. Mr. Colby joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1925, was in many years an administrative officer in 10 country districts, and has been Administrative Secretary in that capacity since 1935. During the war when he was responsible for studies, he paid a short visit to Nairobi for consultations with the East African Production Supply Council.

At the time of the conference of African Governors held in London in November, he had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Eric Brown, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, and now Acting Governor in the protectorate.

## Kenya's General Election

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Kenya is likely to dissolve about the middle of next month. Nomination day for the general election is expected to be Monday, the 26th, and polling day, about April 25.



numbers of its adventurous-minded young men and women to suffer experiences which are calculated to have dangerous results for them and all with whom they come into close contact on their return home. Our present criticism is not merely against official action for many of the students come with scholarships financed by the Governments which are thus directly responsible for the rapid and startling increase in the number of officials arriving in the United Kingdom for educational purposes.

For some time we have been receiving most depressing reports of the conduct of many of these students in their leisure hours. When challenged on the point, the head of the Welfare Department pointed out that many of the students offend in this way. Our own information lends no support to that comfortable theory, which is badly contradicted by men much senior to Mr. Keith in the Colonial Service, more than a few of whom are to our certain knowledge convinced that the Welfare Department has shown itself incapable of discharging its admittedly difficult duties. Was anxiety not expressed officially or unofficially when all the African Governors were recently in London? We have no means of knowing the answer to that question, but in view of the fact that some Governors and other departmental heads make no secret of their fears, it would be surprising to be told that no mention of the matter was made; and it will be all the more surprising if very candid comments are made publicly or privately when the non-official leaders of the African Dependencies gather in London several months hence for discussions covering the whole range of common problems. It can be said quite honestly that many senior officials in Africa and many missionary and other non-official European friends of African advancement have reached the considered conclusion that serious danger is involved in the present practice of leaving large numbers of African students in this country to their own devices night after night and month after month. Is it surprising that many of them—not merely a few—are associating with undesirable individuals of both sexes, some of whom are well known to the police?

The first aim of education is to build character. How can it be built in such com-

pany. The inevitable result must be to breed dissatisfaction, discontent and disaffection, with the consequence that many of these students, who came to England with such high hopes, will return to Africa as political agitators infected with vicious and virulent anti-British ideas. Is that to be the kind of leadership offered to their fellows? Risks must be run in all enterprises, educational no less than economic, but the exercise of wisdom is to be made probable gains against foreseeable hazards, and decide policy in the light of such considerations. Too fast a pace has, we believe, been set by the Colonial Office, whose preparations and supervision are hopelessly inadequate to the urgent requirements of the case. Far better results would surely be obtained by sending fewer and more carefully-selected students, and providing them with all necessary amenities and frequent contact with friendly advisers, so minimizing their exposure to anti-social influences. Many of the present students are so young and inexperienced that it would be preferable to give them higher education in their own countries and send only the best of them to Great Britain for post-graduate courses after several years of active work in medicine, agriculture, administration or some other career. Then they would have had a fair chance of developing their character before being sent into a strange new world.

One thing is clearly necessary, and now lacking, is to bring students at non-residential institutions under the kind of discipline normal at residential universities. They should be made to understand that good behaviour is an essential qualification for continued enjoyment of British educational facilities, and there should be no hesitation in sending back those who refuse to obey such injunctions for their own good. The best of the students would welcome such firmness, which could be resented only by those who now misuse their opportunities. Some sort of drastic action of this kind would indeed enhance the value of Colonial scholarships for those who had held them, would then be known to have passed tests of character. The first requirement, we repeat, is to develop character. If that be done, everything else will follow. If it be not done, there will be no foundation upon which to build up for the future.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 12, 1948

Volume 24 (New Series) No. 212

6d. Weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

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66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**M**ANY COLONIAL STUDENTS at British universities, colleges and technical institutions are living in slums and deriving the worst possible impression of the British way of life. That, in many cases, is plain language, is an epitome of the experiment of the evidence given by the Colonial Office at a recent Press conference in London which we report elsewhere in this issue. Whereas the evident intention of the meeting was to furnish an encouraging account of the work done by the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, the result must have exaggerated the anxiety of anyone present who had doubts about the success of the present large-scale experiment of educating in this country thousands of young Colonial students, most of them African. There is, of course, general sympathy with the idea of giving selected African, Asian, and other coloured Colonial students an opportunity of receiving the best British education, but it is obvious that much more hardship than can be done if the practical difficulties undermining the whole validity of the principle as they evidently do in the present conditions of life in post-war England. When millions of Englishmen are unable to find proper housing for themselves, and have little hope

of better fortune, in this matter for some years, difficulties in finding accommodation and hospitality for students from the Colonial Empire must exist and persist.

To argue, as the senior spokesman for the Colonial Office did, that there should be no question of persuading Colonials to study in their own countries instead of coming to the United Kingdom, disregards the essential fact that all of us are to be forced to submit to irksome controls upon our normal liberties. For instance, thousands of young Britons who want to enter a university have to surrender that ambition because there are not enough vacancies or because they are directed into the forces or some other work of national importance at the age at which they would have embarked upon a course of higher education. When the free will of every citizen of the Mother Country is shackled in ways which would have been unthinkable a decade ago, it is fatuous to plead for complete freedom of choice for immature young men from the Colonies who may be attracted by the idea of spending two or three years in England and in some provincial town. Even in such a case we should regard the contention that a Colonial Government must stand aside and allow considerable



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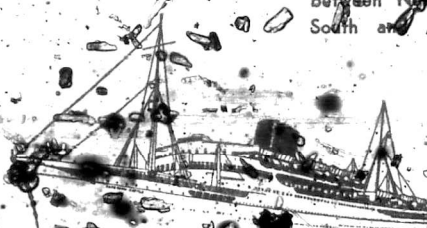
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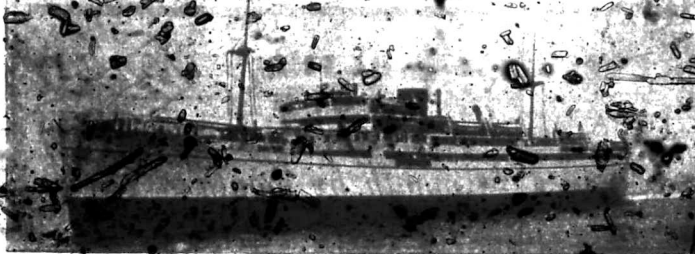
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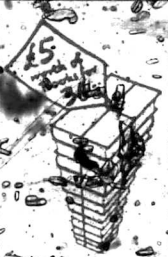
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