

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor

Mr. S. Leeson

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Slayers of Moment	237	Resources of Southern Rhodesia	247
The Death of Sir Philip Mitchell	239	Trusteeship Committee of U.N.O.	250
Colonial Development Debate in Parliament	241	South African Government	251
Plexus Parathion Incentive	243	Latest Morning News	260

MATTERS OF MOMENT

GOVERNORS and Governors despatched to the British East, Central and West Africa, are attending the meeting for the first time in conference to discuss with senior members of the staff of the Colonial Office the political, economic, and social problems which British Colonies have to face. The initiative shown by Mr. Ceech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in convening such a gathering in London is to be warmly commended. When the idea of such an exchange of views was sometimes mooted in the past it was promptly rejected on the ground that conditions in different areas were too diverse to make discussions profitable. That narrow view cannot be sustained now that aircraft traverse Africa in a day and that the need for similar services in East, Central and West Africa has a long list of official supporters. The inevitable next step was to get the representatives of these three regions to thresh out their difficulties and differences in frank and friendly exchanges. The Secretary of State commands to preside at most of the meetings this week and next, and it is quite evident that he has prominently in mind the larger conference to be held here next summer when delegations of non-official members of the Legislative Councils

will attend. The present Conference of African Governors is, indeed, preparatory to that later meeting, which is to consider current issues of basic policy. The term of reference could scarcely be more elastic, they can be stretched to embrace almost any aspect which any public man in any territory may wish to raise. That is, we believe, advantageous for the value of this welcome innovation will materially increase upon convincing the participants to initiate that they are intended to speak their minds freely.

It is not all in the sessions of that later conference ought to be held in public, each part of Africa will wish to know what is being said by its delegates to those from other areas and to the Colonial Office after they know the 1948 Conference. It is to be expected that the Press would constitute a challenge to all speakers. Being delegates from their own Legislatures, they would expect to voice the opinions of their colleagues and their constituents, who must therefore be given adequate notice of the agenda. One of the tasks of the Governor is to promote the main topics for consideration, and it is of so much importance, though the opportunity will certainly not be lost of inviting their comments on

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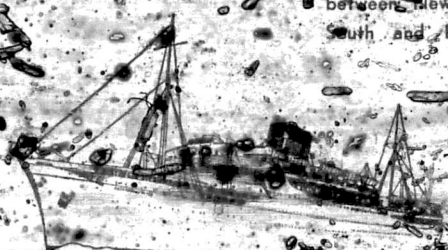
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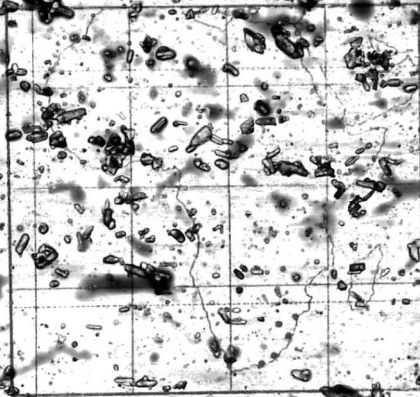
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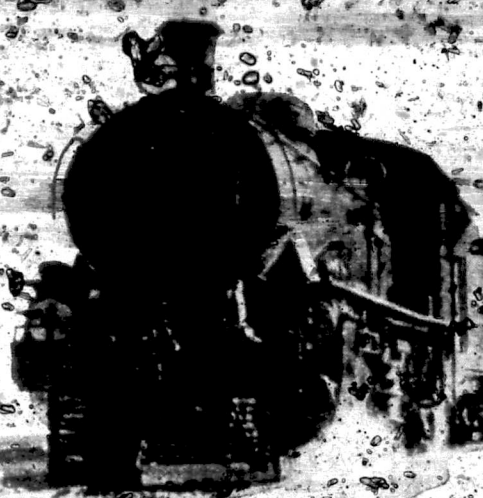
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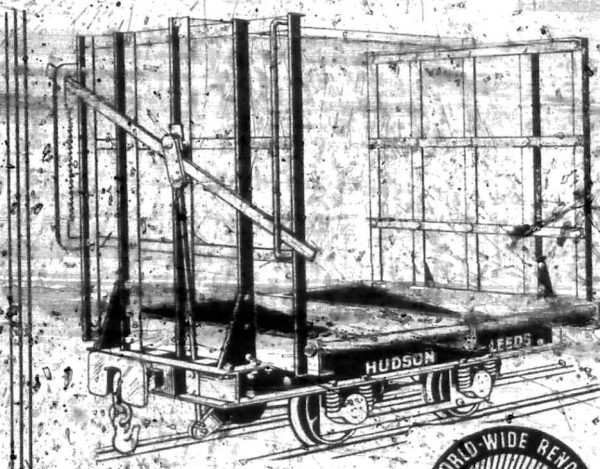
Recent trade figures for Kenya show considerable change in the relative importance of the Colony's exports.

In pre-war days Kenya's exports of coffee and tea headed the export trade. During the last few years, however, and as a result of war-time demands, exports of pyrethrum on the basis of many insecticides, and sisal greatly expanded. In 1944 the combined exports of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined totals of coffee, tea and gold.

The gradual change over to a peace-time economy with its varied demands may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Kenya. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Kenya.



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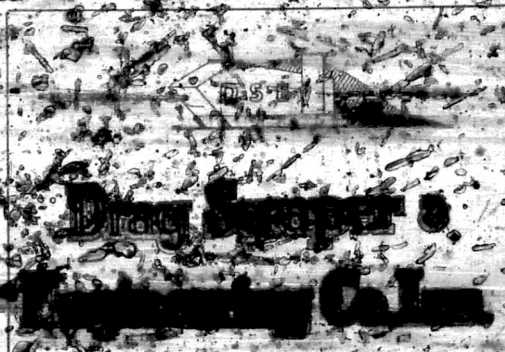
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Mining

Higher Gold Price Unlikely, Authorities Say, New Prospects

SHAREHOLDERS of mining companies not unnaturally hope for a higher price for the metal, and in recent months that hope has been frequently dashed in financial and stock exchange circles in many countries.

In the Call of Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.C. last Friday, Mr. J. MANKING, D.A.S., economic advisor to Lloyds Bank, explains why a gold price to cure the dollar crisis and why the price of gold is not likely to be raised.

He said: "A coal-digging operation in Britain would, in the same sense, be more the point than a gold-digging operation in Port Knox, especially a redistribution of America's gold, at this juncture would do no more than a meaningless gesture, since, if the gold were distributed, it would presently find its way back again to Port Knox.

Gold Buys Dollars

"A devastated and hungry world needs gold for its own use, but it can only use it as a means of obtaining dollars, and it wants dollars only as a means of securing American food, American raw materials, American capital equipment. There you have the fundamental fact of the dollar crisis. Whatever the significance of gold in this post-war world, it arises from the fact that it will buy dollars and not other things.

"It is an idea that a higher price for gold would increase the dollar purchasing power of the outside world which has secured a really serious measure of a rise in gold prices, but that has only happened in the case of South Africa.

"I am satisfied no such hopes exist on the financial horizon. During the crisis of the summer there were rumours that the price of gold would rise because it might be devalued; this was dismissed as 'absolute nonsense' by the British and American Treasuries; as indeed it was. A few weeks later there were rumours that the London Woods Fund was going to raise the price of gold in terms of all currencies; this was promptly rebuffed by Mr. Snyder and others. When the Governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa came to London to discuss the gold issue and other matters, the same rumour of a higher price for gold reared its head once more, and was promptly buried by Mr. de Kock himself.

"It is difficult to deny that the financial crisis, for the people who have attempted to solve it, there is no one without the resources it is worth pointing out that the responsible gold producers, who after all are the parties most directly concerned, have not even suggested an increase in the price of the metal, because they know that the salvation of their industry does not lie in that direction. They realize that an increase in the gold price would merely add further fuel to the world inflation that lies at the root of the many of our troubles. Hence it would rapidly be followed by still further rises in mining costs, and so would prove at best only a temporary advantage to the industry.

Money Costs Must Be Adjusted

The time for an increase in the price of gold will come if the world ever runs into a severe depression, but an inflationary boom like the present the only hope of a stable economy is to fix and adjust money costs to the existing price.

We should realize that any change in the United States buying price of 33 dollars an ounce is almost certainly contrary to American law and almost certainly requires an Act of Congress which is out of the question.

What would a rise in the price achieve? Let us suppose that the American price were raised by as much as 20% (from 33 to 42 dollars) and that five months followed suit, so that the rates of exchange between the various currencies were not affected. The gold reserves of all countries other than the United States total about 10 billion dollars. A 20% rise in price would make those reserves worth 12 billion dollars, the higher price would increase the dollar purchasing power of the same gold to about two billion dollars. At the rate the world's export surplus has been gaining, even so momentous a change would enable the outside world to cover its dollar deficit for only two or three months!

Moreover, this extra purchasing power would be distributed on a very curious basis, because it means that the countries with the biggest gold reserves and therefore the smallest dollar problem would benefit most, while countries which have already used their gold reserve would not benefit at all. Because the price of the United States would in effect simply be giving the rest of the world a gift in the form of gold, it would be agreeing to accept only five tons of gold in payment for 100 tons that it would cost six tons of gold. In this, the bills

down simply to the balance of payments, request for a more rapid devaluation, it would be a relief to the balance of payments and I suggest that, that is the only way to get about the gold price, to be in the American buying price.

When we think about a higher price due to the devaluation of sterling against the dollar. Let us remember that the devaluation is supposed to be a rise of gold price, so that nothing would be more opposed to British interests if the country is in trouble with its external trade. If a devaluation can help if it discourages imports by making them dearer and stimulates exports by making them cheaper to overseas buyers, but at present our imports are directly controlled by the Government, how much we buy is not a question of price but of Government policy. Any devaluation that makes the imports dearer in terms of pounds, would simply add to the inflationary tendencies which already exist, either by requiring still higher subsidies if prices are to be kept stable, or else by driving up prices. On the other side of the account, we are not able to sell to the exports which produce in most instances. If sterling were devalued we should simply see fewer dollars for our exports and have to raise our export targets still higher.

So you may be thinking that may be true at the moment, but the time is not far off when the sellers' market which we have had and sterling may be devalued in Britain to compete in world markets. This is one point of view, but there certainly is not any evidence to support it; nor can there be, for the reason that the present rate of exchange has never yet been tested in normal trading.

Depreciation of Sterling

But you may remember that sterling has already been depreciated against the dollar by 17% at the outbreak of war and that since then American prices and money costs of products have risen fully as fast, and as far as our exports are concerned that may be applied to American prices by the same calculation of sterling comes in question, if it ever does. Moreover the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Bank of England could give us a similar guarantee that the sterling buying rate is fixed for all time, but in any case banking a devaluation of sterling. I can only say it's not a gamble to risk my money on.

In short, I don't think there is any chance of a high price for gold for some time ahead, and from your point of view I don't think that a rise would help very much, because it would only send up costs of production once again."

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Company Meeting

East African Lands and Development, Ltd.

Mr. P. J. Warner's Statement

MR. P. J. WARNER, Chairman of the East African Lands and Development Company, Limited, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 1946 a statement from which the following extracts are taken:

"I must refer to the loss the company has suffered by the passing of Sir Humphrey Jeggott and Major Colonel H. Villiers. Sir Humphrey joined the company in 1915 and became a managing director in 1918 and during this time his wide business knowledge and untiring energy were of great value. Colonel Villiers had been a member of the board almost since the inception of the company and became Chairman in 1940, owing to which he retired only three months before his death. In the present stage of the company we do not consider it necessary to appoint a managing director."

"As indicated in the directors' report, the company's affairs for the year ended 31st December 1946 were unsuccessful. This related to various land sales effected since 1943, in respect of which the Kenya Land Control Board has declined to give its approval for prices which were considerably below the contract prices. This result was most disappointing, particularly in view of the fact that the contract prices were all agreed as being a willing seller and willing buyer, and in all cases the buyers were experienced Kenya farmers."

Land Sales Adjustment

"Pending the judgment of the tribunal, which was not given until December, 1946, the sales in question have been dealt with in the accounts on the basis of the original contract prices, and consequently the reduction is a considerable consideration which have been given effect to in the accounts now submitted. The result is a substantial decrease in the debtors and in land sales suspense account. The adjustments involve a total debit of £9,065, of which £8,204 is deducted from land sales suspense account and £841 is offset by reduced provision for contingencies."

"After providing for suggested taxation on the profits for 31st December 31, 1946, and the proposed final dividend of 2d. per share (which makes a total of 3.2d. per share compared with 1d. for the previous year), the amount carried forward is £60,345, as against £246 brought in from the previous year."

"I express our appreciation of the services of Mr. John Hunter, our former secretary and staff, who continue to give careful attention to the company's interests in Kenya, and also of the secretary and staff in London."

"The report and accounts were adopted at the annual meeting in London last week."

Mitchell Cotton and Co.'s New Issue
£750,000 in 2nd Preference Shares

Messrs. Mitchell Cotton & Co., Ltd., have held an extraordinary general meeting on 27th November 1946 to sanction the creation of 7,500,000 second preference shares of £1 each in order to finance the further expansion of the group.

The circular to the shareholders refers to the purchase of the entire share capital of British East Africa Corporation, Ltd. and expresses confidence that the activities of that company will add materially to the profit-earning capacity of Mitchell Cotton & Co., Ltd. Another subsidiary has acquired a number of mines and general expansion of activities has necessitated considerable cash outlays for various purposes and increased working capital for the greater part of the year being undertaken.

Approval of the proposed issue of 7,500,000 shares of £1 each carrying a dividend of 4% and redeemable at a premium of 1s. per share not earlier than December 31, 1967, shareholders will be given an opportunity to subscribe, and application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for quotation of these shares.

The remaining 250,000 second preference shares, as in 1945, will be issued only to the extent that an equivalent amount of cash has already been subscribed for ordinary shares over and above the present issue of 2,488,310 ordinary shares.

African Lakes Corporation

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £70,845 for the year ended January 31, 1946, compared with £67,832 in the previous year. Provision for taxation requires £15,006 and £13,000 is reserved for deferred maintenance. An 8% dividend absorbs £12,760, leaving £5,587 to be carried forward against £5,502 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 227,500 shares and 125,000 B shares, each of £1 denomination; reserves appear at £55,587, deferred liabilities at £140,722, and current liabilities £1,000. Fixed assets are valued at £60,507 and current assets at £506,756, including investments at £19,377, market value on January 31, 1947, £24,367; tax reserve certificates at £28,925, and cash at £134,127. The accounts are presented in an amended form to comply with the recommendations of the Companies Act. The increase in the deferred maintenance reserve provides for a rebuilding and modernisation programme in many of the corporation's properties.

Since the close of the financial year Mr. L. H. Walls and Mr. W. A. Shand, directors of the company, have made a tour of inspection of the African branches, and other directors are Mr. J. A. Stevens (Chairman) and Mr. J. G. Stephen. The 54th annual general meeting was held in Glasgow yesterday.

Dividends

Beira Plantations, Ltd. have declared a dividend of 5% on the preference shares for the year ended November 30, 1946.

Beira Development Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 5 3/4% and a bonus of 25% compared with 30% and no bonus in the previous year.

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Central African Exhibition Rugby School's 'Globe' Leads

PUBLIC schools, though the vast majority of their pupils are from families resident in the Dominion, like the colonies or intricately connected with them, have been notoriously indifferent to the opportunity of awakening in their scholars a live interest in the Empire as a whole.

Mr. H. J. Harris, J.P., science master of Rugby School, who served in the Army in India in the 1914-18 war (from which he was demobilized as a lieutenant colonel), recently spent several months in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and on his return began to prepare a Central African exhibition which would, he hoped, interest the boys and also other schools.

That display has now been held on the school premises for 16 days and appears to have achieved its object for just before the close Mr. Harris was able to tell a representative of "AFRICA AND RHODESIA" that the headmasters of several other public schools had attended and spoken of their intention to follow his example, while a vast number of the boys had been so impressed that they had inquired busily about making their careers in Central Africa as officials or educationists or as farmers or business men.

As a one-man effort the exhibition was remarkable. A great amount of preparatory work had evidently been entailed in enlisting the co-operation of public bodies, including in particular the Southern Rhodesian Office in London, missionary societies and many business houses. Every important industry in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was represented, and there were good displays of minerals and agricultural crops and of Native carving, basketry, and so on. Photographs, maps and other illustrations had been well chosen and skilfully grouped, and excellent models, including some of various types of African huts, had been made by some of the boys.

David Waddington, son of Sir John Waddington, retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is at the school, an honorary secretary of its British Commonwealth Society. A son of Mr. Nixon Martin is also a pupil.

Information by Film

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is about to make use of films as a means of telling other countries about its attractions. A tourist film in technicolor, a picture taken in the Wankie game reserve, and a coloured film of the tobacco industry will soon be ready, and a descriptive "talkie" of the Colony has been completed and was privately shown in London on Monday. Lasting 30 minutes, it gives a balanced account of the country, to which the Prime Minister, members of the House of Commons, and the Minister of Education, Sir Godfrey Huggins, nor the contingent for the first time to visit the Dominion.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

John Young, the prison in Mombasa, may be converted into a university.

The four presses of the Northern Rhodesian Printing Press Society will open on November 1st.

The East African Women's League proposes to open a fund to provide a wedding present for Queen Elizabeth.

Total gifts received in response to the Dean of Worcester's appeal fund for African students amount to £8,000.

A scheme of arrangement between Sudan, Soud and its referees and ordinary shareholders has been sanctioned by the court.

Extensions to the soap works factory in Gweru, Northern Rhodesia, are planned to increase production to 5,000,000 pairs yearly.

A European club with a foundation membership of some 150 has been formed at Kanywa, Tanganyika, the headquarters of the ground is some.

About 1,500 men of the Mswazi tribe of Southern Bechuanaland are reported to have crossed the border into Rhodesia following a dispute with the Bamangwato.

In a clash between Arabs and Somalis in Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, three Arabs were killed and 26 wounded, and 22 Somalis were wounded, eight by the police, who were compelled to fire on looters.

Mr. C. Olley, a member of the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has expressed dismay and regret of the unseasonable action of Que Oue in taking the first glom by making Mr. H. W. Watt the first alderman in the Colony.

A proposal for a direct railway line from Capetown to Rhodesia, via Bloemfontein, Theunissen, Bothaville, Klerk, and Colony, Lichtenburg and Mafeking, involving 350 miles of new construction and shortening the haul by 150 miles, has been made to the South African Minister of Transport, who has promised to ask the Railway Board to consider the matter very seriously.

New Clan Line Vessel

A new scrapper of the Clan Line, the CLAN MACLEAN, has undergone her official trials. She is 436 ft. long, 60 ft. 6 in. wide, and 37 ft. 9 in. deep, carrying about 8,800 tons deadweight, with a mean load draft of about 26 ft. The power unit consists of the under Barco, Curle, Doxford balanced wheel propelled on a vertical oil engine giving 6,000 b.h.p., three direct coupled diesel engine driven electric generators giving a total output of 180 kw. supply power for all plant.

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Sir P. Mitchell's Address

(continued from page 216)

agricultural inter-territorial basis in the vicinity of Nairobi. We have been fortunate to gain the services of such eminent scientists as Dr. Kepp and Dr. White to set the destinies of these organizations in their early and probably not dissimilar stages. Research staff is very difficult to secure but it has been possible to provide for one new development—research into fruit growing, based on the main fruit station at Ngao and a fruit station at the coast.

Coffee, sugar and pyrethrum growers through their respective organizations take the keenest interest in such work. The coffee and sugar organizations propose to continue to give financial assistance for research work to the Agricultural Department, but in the case of pyrethrum a new development is contemplated whereby the Pyrethrum Board will itself undertake responsibility for research which is more particularly concerned with the marketing of the crop, although forms of research will be the responsibility of Government.

In the areas it is hoped to achieve some progress in the replacement of a certain amount of cereal production by the production of legumes; but a limitation of the fertility of the very necessary work is the restoration of the fertility of the soil is caused by the continuing necessity for East Africa to feed itself in grain. It is hoped that progress will be made in the development of more balanced systems of farming and the control of grazing.

Locus Campaign

While the intensity of the infestation of the desert locust has been reduced to a point which may enable the campaigns of the last few years to be brought to an end, East Africa is faced with the possibility of another invasion by the migrant locust which has caused such extensive losses between 1925 and 1937. Swarms are already on the move from the Sahara through the Sudan, and it is possible that advance swarms may reach the Colony before the end of 1947.

The results of the re-organization and expansion of the Forest Department are now becoming apparent. The completion at the end of this year of the courses of study of 12 students at Londiani and three in South Africa will enable the opening of new districts and the intensification of forest management in others during the ensuing year. The planning programme is

now reached a total of 625 acres a year, and it is hoped to expand this number that more soil is available.

In addition to the normal routine duties of the Game Department, efforts have been made upon the grounds of carrying out its functions of protecting crops and grazing against the depredation of wild animals in a section of the Masai grazing scheme at Ngao and the proposal to allow for African settlement in the Emberezi was also made. It is hoped that in 1948 national parks will be established in the main Sabaki-Tsavo District in the areas of Mount Kenya and the Aberdares.

The Lake Tanganyika Fisheries Board should be able to get under way next year.

In 1948 the European Settlement Board will settle a further 50 to 60 tenant farmers and continue to give direction and assistance to those already settled under the tenant scheme. On the general settlement side considerable progress is being made.

Native Settlement

Regarding African settlement and land utilization, plans are under-taking plans for which there is little or no experience here or in other parts of Africa to be drawn upon. Consequently a considerable amount of investigational work may be carried out. A number of schemes for the resettlement of Africans in substantial numbers are under way, but are more important than the breaking of new land, and its settlement is the work of reconditioning and protection of the soil in areas already occupied.

Reconditioning schemes are being carried out in the Hall, Machakos, Kamasia, Nandi and West Suk districts in the Samburu and Masar lands, and will be extended in 1948. In addition, the opening up of both Central and South Kavirondo and a Marakissa, and is projected in Elgeyo. It is intended to institute settlement schemes in areas where investigational work has already been carried out, for example in the area of Kapini-Sambu and the Chyulu Hills.

Some of this work has suffered recently from ill-considered attempts to persuade the Government not to help themselves or to obstruct the Government, if such attempts should succeed, the only consequence would be suffering and hardship for the masses of people who push to know better; they will certainly not deter the Government from doing its duty by the land.

Group Hospital

Excellent progress is being made with the African section of the Group Hospital in Nairobi, and it is hoped in 1948 to begin the building of the Asian block for this hospital and the construction of the new medical training school. New houses and improvements are planned for other areas. It may also be possible to open more health centres, and high priority will be given to the intensification of public health measures in all areas.

Every effort will continue to be made to strengthen the police force by strengthening European and African personnel, and it is hoped to intensify the patrolling of the reserves by the regular force, thereby making it possible to grapple more effectively with the incidence of crime. That we should plan to employ more constables and more police is not however, mainly a matter of the police, who must give exemplary and devoted service to the Colony. Mr. Kingdon, the Commissioner, is about to retire after rendering valuable service, and I take this opportunity to thank him for what he has done. To Mr. Ward, the new Commissioner, and to the ranks of the force, I repeat that the Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils will give them every support and assistance in their difficult and often dangerous duties.

Interim Import Policy

AN INTERIM IMPORT POLICY has been announced by the East African Governments, pending the receipt of further news from the London Conference which will meet to-morrow.

Imports will be divided into five categories—suspended list, restricted list, "programmed" goods, essential goods from Britain, not included in the first three categories, and goods from sources other than Britain. The suspended imports will meanwhile include beer, soft drinks, beverages, biscuits, furniture, champagne and sparkling wines, fireworks, jams, marmalades, confectionery (including chocolate), woollen blankets, plastic ware, epsom salts, motor-car radios, leather trunks, travel bags, picture post cards, and greetings cards.

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Parliament

**Dismissal of Buganda Official
Housing in N. Rhodesia**

DISMISSAL of the assistant treasurer to the Government of Buganda and deportation of a Kenya African leader have been the subjects of Parliamentary questions.

MR. HALL asked why Mr. Kibuka Musoke was dismissed from his office of assistant treasurer to the Buganda Government.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "I am informed by the Governor that Mr. Kibuka Musoke was dismissed by the Kabaka of Buganda for inefficiency and his inability to cooperate with his colleagues in the Buganda Government. The Kabaka has completed his action, subject only to the Governor's approval. Mr. Musoke's loyalty to the Buganda Government and to that of the Protectorate was, moreover, in some doubt."

MR. HALL asked the reasons for the order for deportation of Mr. Chege Kibachia recently made by the Acting Governor of Kenya, and why the preliminary investigations were held in camera.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Mr. Chege Kibachia was deported from the Coast Province of Kenya to the Rift Valley Province by an order made under the Kenya Deportation Ordinance after proceedings as a result of which a judge of the Supreme Court found that he was conducting himself as to be dangerous to peace and good order, and accordingly recommended his deportation to the Acting Governor.

Workers Intimidated

The court found clear evidence that Mr. Kibachia threatened intimidation of workers, for example, by cutting off their taps if they failed to participate in a projected strike; that these threats gained wide currency and caused great apprehension; and that thereby Mr. Kibachia was conducting himself so as to be a danger to peace and good order.

The ordinance provides that proceedings under it shall be in chambers, no doubt to prevent intimidation of witnesses of which there was evidence in this case.

MR. HALL asked the amount allocated per family in the Northern Rhodesian development plan for the building of houses for Europeans, and the amount allocated for the erection of living accommodation for natives per head.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: There is no specific allocation in the development plan for the housing of European families. Provision is made only for housing the additional Government staff required to carry out the programme of development. As regards African housing, it is not possible to give a figure of cost per head. £1,000,000 is allocated for a five-year building programme in townships. This is estimated to cover the provision of 4,295 temporary houses in 1946-51, and 16,700 permanent houses in the next five years to meet the requirements of the African population in urban areas, which is estimated at approximately 10,000.

MR. HALL asked for particulars of the arrangements made for the provision of water in the housing arrangements for Natives in the programme.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Under the programme of urban housing in Africa in the Northern Rhodesian development plan, water will be provided on an individual site as land and material permit. The initial minimum will be the provision of a bore-hole or well for every 10 houses; the ultimate aim is a piped water supply for every house.

Training African Teachers

MR. SKINNARD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that the Government of Kenya's target of 52 teacher-training centres, with an output of 1,100 teachers by 1957, was adequate and what plans existed to supplement this number with less highly qualified emergency teachers.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The whole question of African education in Kenya is now under review locally. No details are yet available, but I will communicate with my hon. friend when I receive them.

MR. SKINNARD: "Would my hon. friend not agree that the implementation suggested in the last part of the question would be helpful in two ways: first, to fight the time-lag which puts Kenya Natives behind the Natives in most other African Colonies, since this lag had to be made up from 1937, secondly, to ensure a supply of teachers would be more likely to avoid the emergency approach."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I would prefer to leave this matter in the hands of the local authorities."

MR. SKINNARD asked the Minister whether he would give details of the position of the Advisory Council on African Education in Kenya, showing how many of the members were officials, how many Africans, and how many missionaries; and whether he was satisfied that there were sufficient Africans on the Council and that they were consulted on all questions, particularly those concerning school curricula.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The present composition of the Council is seven officials, five Africans, seven missionaries and six members representing other interests. African representation is considered sufficient for the time being. The Council is consulted on questions of policy affecting African education, including school curricula.

MR. SKINNARD: "Does not this reply show some considerable variation from the reply given last before the House on a similar question?"

MRS. LEAH MANNING: "Could my hon. friend say whether when the education for Kenya Africans becomes more nationalized and less under missionaries, it will be possible to alter the number of missionaries with the Africans as they exist to-day on the Advisory Council?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I will forward the suggestion of my hon. friend to the Government, and get the Government's view upon it."

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We have not agreed to any tariff concessions or reductions or eliminations or margins of preference, except in return for tariff concessions which we regard as having fully compensating advantages," said Mr. HAROLD WILSON, President of the Board of Trade, when speaking in the House of Commons a few days ago.

He said, *inter alia*:

"We have been particularly concerned to secure reductions in the tariffs of other countries, including the United States, which would provide an immediate opportunity of increasing our dollar exports."

"We have given special attention to the need for the easier access of Colonial products to the United States market, and where concessions have been made in the margins of preference affecting our trade with the Colonies, it has only been in return for equivalent corresponding and indeed immediate advantages for the benefit of Colonial trade."

"We have further proceeded on the principle laid down in the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that the binding of a low tariff is equivalent to a reduction in a high tariff. Thus, our own tariffs made up predominantly of low rates, the agreement consequently includes a number of such bindings of low tariffs in exchange for reductions in some of the high rates in overseas tariffs."

Close Consultation with the Empire

Throughout the Conference, we have kept in the closest touch with other Commonwealth countries. In every case where any change is being made in the preferences enjoyed by ourselves in some other Commonwealth market, that change has, as a consequence, only been decided on with the agreement of the country concerned."

"Similarly, changes in our own tariff affecting bound margins of preference enjoyed by other Commonwealth countries are being made only where the Commonwealth countries concerned are willing to make it a part of the bilateral tariff negotiations they have been engaged in with a third country."

Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

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



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"In the later stages of the Conference, when the question of tariffs and preferences was in the forefront of the negotiations, a series of meetings of Commonwealth delegates under my chairmanship was held not only to discuss the broad questions of policy involved but also, where necessary, to reach agreement on the individual items entering into the negotiations."

"I should like to reiterate here and now the suggestions made in certain quarters that we have at any time been putting pressure on other Commonwealth countries either to bring up the preferences system in general, or to agree to any concessions on preferences to which Commonwealth countries are, in principle, entitled, other than changes which these countries would have regarded as being made 'in return' for the concessions they received in return."

Inaccurate and Misleading Suggestion

"The suggestion has been made in certain quarters that we have agreed to an overall reduction by some general formula of all imperial preferences, including preferential margins which we enjoy in our Colonial or Dominion markets. This suggestion is quite inaccurate and misleading, as will become clear when the details are published."

"It is certainly untrue to suggest that the progress of these negotiations has in any way weakened the economic co-operation of the Commonwealth. Indeed, from my experience, I can certainly confirm that the negotiations have strengthened this co-operation and that the Conference has provided a continuing forum for Commonwealth discussion on economic questions going considerably wider than these problems immediately under discussion at the Conference."

Mr. Wilson added that most of the agreements were for three years, with provisions for renewal.

Mr. Turton asked what consultation has taken place with the Colonies.

Mr. Wilson: "We had on the delegation representatives of the Colonies which were affected, and when any question came up involving either a reduction of the preference they enjoyed or we enjoyed, or any question of getting concessions for them, the Colonial Government was consulted."

The final act of the general agreement on tariffs negotiated in Geneva by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment was signed last Thursday by representatives of 23 countries. Details are to be published on November 18.

Letters to Colonial Office Eleven Not Acknowledged

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
I recently sent to the Colonial Office a list of 11 letters from my committee on housing and roads. So far from any reply being received, they have not even been accorded the courtesy of a formal acknowledgement. I added that, apart from the considerations involved of courtesy and the desirability of the issues raised being disposed of as expeditiously as possible, we desired to be assured that all these letters had reached their destination.

Mr. Creech Jones has told the country about his old passion for social justice, and that the interests of Colonial officials are one of his deepest concerns. But Colonial pensioners do not apparently merit similar consideration from his Office. Perhaps we should regard ourselves as falling into the "minor's" category of the community!

Yours faithfully,

G. PERRY LEWIS,
Honorary Secretary

Kenya Government Pensioners
Association.

Mr. Negley Farson

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to give the exclusive news that Mr. Negley Farson, the well-known author and journalist, and Mrs. Farson will shortly revisit East Africa. Reference to this visit is made in the "Matters of Moment."

PERSONALIA

LADY SKLEN has left London for Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Zomba to Mr. and Mrs. F. SMITHMAN.

M. MAURICE SIMON has been promoted Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. F. LIVINGSTON DICKENS.

LADY MOONEY is leaving for East Africa by air and will spend the winter in Nairobi.

MR. CHARLES SEED has been elected President of the resuscitated Zomba Garden Club, Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. IVOR W. MYSKIN have left this country for Nairobi, where they intend to stay for some months.

MR. R. E. LÜDT, of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, has been seconded to duty in the Colonial Office.

MR. H. PERREM is Chairman of the Flying Club of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, which has just been formed.

WING-COMMANDER J. R. IRVING BELL is now A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya, vice CAPTAIN P. B. A. ASHBROOKE.

MR. FRED DARRING, the well-known trainer of horses, is spending a long holiday in Kenya with his sister, Mrs. V. Stanning.

MR. J. SWAN, late manager of the Tanga branch of the National Bank of India, and MRS. SWAN, have returned to settle in Tanganyika.

COLONEL H. A. STEWART has returned to his farm in Southern Rhodesia on retiring from the secretaryship of the Transvaal Automobile Association.

MR. G. R. F. MARTIN, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General for Kenya and Uganda, has left this country for Jamaica, where he expects to remain for about 18 months.

ARCHBISHOP MARTIN LUCAS, of Pretoria, Papal Delegate in Southern Africa, and head of the Roman Catholic Church in Rhodesia, has been visiting the Colony.

MR. DONALD CHARLES MACOELLIVRAY, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, served in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika from 1929 to 1935.

MR. SYDNEY HAYDEN, a director of the General Chemical Corporation, Ltd. of Southern Rhodesia, sailed for the United States a few days ago in the MAURETANIA.

CAPTAIN SPENCER TYRON, Kenya's 70-year-old race-horse owner and gentleman rider, recently competed against his son and other young Kenyans in a race which he finished fourth.

GENERAL ALBERT ORSBORN, international leader of the Salvation Army, and MRS. ORSBORN, were the guests of the Government of Southern Rhodesia at luncheon when they visited Salisbury.

THE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER and MADAME F. T. MEDHEN held a reception at the Legation in London on Tuesday in celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

MR. SPENCER SWAEFER has been appointed broadcasting officer in Northern Rhodesia. He was recently in Canada in connection with the air union scheme organized by the Government of Ontario.

MR. D. V. AMLANI, of Uganda, recently reached Mombasa after completing the first 4,300 miles of a 10,000-mile round-the-world walk. He expects to take about 10 years to complete his programme.

MR. G. S. HARRISON, assistant African affairs member of the House of Commons, who is the first East African Native to hold a British Government scholarship, is coming to this country for a course of study in local government.

FRANCOIS JOSEPH DE WINDHEC GRATEL, a member of the Emperor Franz Josef, shot 57 different varieties of big game during a recent safari in Kenya.

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, and MRS. WILLIAMS are on their way to South Africa to visit a married daughter in the Cape Province. They expect to return to Zanzibar in a couple of months.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS will speak on "The Day Yesterday and To-day" at a meeting of the English Branch of the East Africa Women's League to be held at 7.30 p.m. on November 18 at Overseas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

MR. M. J. DAVIES, of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, is now a Principal in the East African Section of the Colonial Office. An Oxford Blue and a Welsh international Rugby footballer, Mr. Davies has rejoined his old club, Blackheath.

MR. CHARLES BRUTON, who recently arrived in this country on retirement after 33 years in the Colonial Service, for the last five years as Commissioner of the East African Refugee Administration, and Mrs. Bruton, hope to settle in Gloucester.

AIR MARSHAL LORD TEDDER, Chief of the Air Staff, has had to cancel his tour of R.A.F. Stations in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia owing to an accident to his knee while on his way by air from Cairo to Nairobi. He is due back in London in a few days.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, is due in London to-day by air from Nairobi. Sir WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika, Sir VINCENT GLENDAY, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Sir GEORGE SANFORD, Chief Secretary of East African Governors' Conference, arrived earlier in the week.

MESSRS. H. ST. L. GREENFELL, G. H. STAKEBY LEWIS, W. CORBETT-TRIBE and S. FISCHER have been elected to the Management Board of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, of which the nominated members are the district commissioner, the divisional engineer, Mr. W. S. GOULDING and Mr. E. J. KNAGGS. Mr. Greenfell is Chairman.

MR. J. MUSSON BENN, son of the late Hugh Benn and of Mrs. Benn, of Naivasha, Kenya, and MISS LEZBEITH JEMIMA MARY CUST, elder daughter of Colonel Archer Cust, secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, and at one time A.D.C. to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Cust are to be married in London in December.

MR. DUDLEY EDWARDS, managing director of Rhodesian Publications, Ltd., and of the Art Printing Works, Ltd., of Salisbury, has had a conference in Southern Rhodesia on a brief business visit. He is a member of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee and of the Sugar Industry Board, and was at one time amateur golf champion of the Colony.

MR. J. BATHURST BROWN is Chairman of a Committee appointed in Northern Rhodesia to consider the recommendations of Professor Gray's report on social security. Other members are Mr. D. W. CONRAY, Mr. B. GOODWIN, M.A.C., Mr. F. M. D. MANNING (Secretary), Mr. J. P. MORRIS, M.A.C., and the Rev. E. G. NIGHTINGALE, M.L.C. The committee will consider the introduction of old age pension laws.

MR. LESLIE ORME left by air last week for East Africa, from which he expects to return about mid-December. He is this year's President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, a director of the Midland Bank, the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and other companies, and a partner in Reynolds and Gibson, one of the world's leading cotton broking businesses.

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LADY, 25, with two daughters and two typists, having children, desires position abroad. Reply to: MR. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, c/o Great Russell Street, London.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.P. remarked: "We socialists have had a nasty shock." Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P.

"The country is now building more things than all the rest of the world put together." — Viscount Addison.

"The Italians are working harder than anyone else in Europe, except perhaps the Poles." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"The Government is still tinkering with the superstructure of its Great Plan before it has laid the foundations." — *Financial Times*.

"What astounds me about the history of the British Navy is how cheaply we have pulled the world for 300 years." — Member in Foreign Secretary.

"How does it happen that the Crossman, the ablest man in the Socialist Party, has been left out of the reconstruction of the Government." — *Norwich Review*.

"I was married 45 years ago on 2s. a week as a shop cashier, and I can't get a higher standard of living than that. I'm unable to get now on 10s. a week." — Mr. Pugh's Davies.

"If the Bishop of Birmingham's views were mine, I could not hold episcopal office in the Church." — Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The salaries of civil aircraft pilots should start at £600 and rise to a maximum of £1,650. Pensions will be based on the right of a pilot retiring at 50 years of age to receive £350 a year at 50, rising to £650 a year at 50 and upward of the Industrial Code."

"We cannot separate manufacture for export from manufacture for the home market. Industry will get 23,500,000 tons of coal, 3,600,000 tons more than last winter. Electricity gas works and coke ovens will also get a rise." — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Member of Par.

"One thing I wanted to see of is that we will be permitted to run the show if we are going to have to do so." — Senator Bridges, President of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, dealing with the request of the War Department to take over Britain's share of the dollar expenses of the combined Zones in Germany.

"We are getting as much Rhodesian tobacco as possible. We have taken 60% of the output. Remember, they wish to sell to other people as well." — Sir Alexander Maxwell, Chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade.

"Lord Montgomery gave the Eighth Army a sense of personality which is precisely what this country is without now. He put men first and the rest after. Like the Eighth Army, the country consists of human beings, not mechanical or commercial units. Do those who attempt to lead us sufficiently realize that?" — Mr. J. L. Maitland.

"There is now probably more anti-German and Russian feeling in the United States than there was anti-German feeling during the war. But there is also a disinclination to understand or accept the political consequences of the anti-German attitude. As just this understanding has been the great problem of the Administration, who are well aware that a too little and too late Marshall plan will play into the hands of anti-American propagandists. The new decision openly to use popular anti-Russian sentiment on behalf of the Marshall plan represents an important decision." — Washington correspondent of *The Times*.

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The new Vauxhalls are based on the design of the immediate pre-war models and have many improvements and refinements of detail. There are three models:

- 10 The 10 h.p. 4 cylinder Vauxhall is one of the most economical light cars on the road. It does 40 miles to the gallon (at 30 m.p.h.) and has ample room for four adults.
- 12 The 12 h.p. 4 cylinder in the same body style as the "10" is very nearly as economical in running costs. It does 36 m.p.g. at 30 m.p.h.
- 14 The Vauxhall 14 h.p. is the fare for the motorist who wants real luxury motoring at the lowest possible running costs. It does 34 miles to the gallon at 30 m.p.h.

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BACKGROUND

Two Worlds.—Great efforts have been made, efforts which have sometimes overstepped the bounds of reason, to understand and account for the Soviet point of view. It is now beyond all doubt that no co-operation is to be expected for purely temporary motives by the Soviet Union. Her foreign policy, aggressively evolved and amply asserted since the defeat of Nazism, admits of no co-operation in the ordinary sense. It demands the acquiescent response of appeasement leading to total surrender or the defiant response of uncompromising opposition. In defence of the systems and principles to which the West still adheres. The dream of one world has become impossible for it has been made clear that the Soviet Union can think of one world only in the terms in which Hitler thought of one world—a world organized and controlled for them alone. The dream of one world thus becomes a nightmare for the great majority of its inhabitants. Since acquiescence in any such plan is out of the question, it is surely better to recognize that the vision has fled. There is not one world; there are two. Recognition of this fact does not mean war, however, strong the hostility between the two worlds. It may even be possible for them to understand each other better for the admission that they are too.

Time and Tide

False Prophets.—The Socialist Government have proved false prophets, mistaken leaders and incompetent administrators. They now begin to admit their errors. We tried to do too much, says Mr. Morrison; we are living dangerously beyond our means, proclaims the latest propaganda campaign inspired by Sir Stafford Cripps. Government spokesmen echo the very phrases of their consistent critics. But this is no more a time for retransformation than for self-satisfaction. If the Government are now prepared to put first things first and govern in the interests of the whole country, they can count upon the co-operation of Parliament as a whole. —*Sunday Times.*

Winter of Discontent.—Another winter of discontent and discouragement, added to the cumulative effect of the preceding eight years of hardship, might bring European economy, and European civilization itself, crashing down. Such a collapse would be catastrophic to the world. We Americans cannot afford to forget in our freedom and plenty that men can be enslaved by hunger. Food sustains the free spirit not less than the healthy body. Mr. Arnold, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Miseries Due to Ministers

There are six vital errors of omission or commission of which the Government had been guilty and which a Conservative Government would have avoided. (1) The Government made little effort to guide people who had been de-accelerated into the export trades, agriculture or textiles where they were very much needed. (2) They embarked on a vast capital programme without considering how this would hamper their export industry. (3) They had spent by way of grant or loan no less than £740 millions towards the recovery of the world. (4) Instead of ensuring that our exports brought in equivalent imports or hard currency, the Government until they allowed 86% of the exports to go to soft currency areas, although they obtained 44% of their imports from dollar areas. (5) Short of only five million tons of coal, they allowed a fuel crisis, so called, to bust on the country, costing the nation about 200 million pounds in exports. (6) By some weird arrangement the Government allowed many millions of sterling to be converted into dollars over and above the quantity fixed in the American loan. As one observes the terrible complacency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Ministers, ready to take credit for the bright spots, few and far between, and quite prompt in repudiating responsibility for the dark and gloomy situations, one can see our miseries were not due to some act of God or the King's enemies, but to acts of the King's ministers. Until an expanding spiral of production is achieved, the nation cannot face the future with equanimity. There is no reason why, with a programme which equates possibilities with resources, we should not achieve an upsurge of production which would allow the country to face the future with confidence and hope. —*Lord Chervell.*

Misplanning.—I charge the Government with misplanning and mishandling petroleum supplies almost as grossly as coal. At the end of the war about 200 American tankers were laid up in North America. That fleet could carry between two and three million tons of petrol in a single voyage. Now the Government talks about a shortage of tankers, which need not have arisen if they had bought about 100 of these ships 12 months ago, as they should have done. —*Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd.*

Advice, Not Plan

Advice, rather than offer, and certainly not a plan that would be the most realistic interpretation of the contents of Mr. Marshall's speech before the Harvard University Alumni Club, is the definition best calculated both to effect from Europe the maximum response of self-help and to ensure a follow-through by the United States in the form of active participation. It is therefore doubly unfortunate that the term offer, and even plan, should have gone so freely into circulation. For many months it had become apparent to all that the world was running headlong into a crisis of dollar exhaustion. The balance of current payments between the United States and the rest of the world, which in the four pre-war years showed an average surplus in favour of the United States of a mere 260 million dollars, had in 1946 shown a surplus of 8,200 million dollars, and in 1947 undergoing the expected radical contraction towards normalcy, had suddenly leapt to a rate of 12,000 million dollars a year. The gap thus revealed was not being filled by fresh lending or equity by the United States. It was being covered by first of all creating lines of credit and loans already granted and by payment out of equally fast contracting reserves of dollars and gold held by the outside world. Dollar exhaustion was beginning to affect many countries of the world from the republics of South America to China and the Low Countries, which showed the red light by beginning to draw on their facilities with the International Monetary Fund and, finally to such financially strong countries as Sweden, Argentina and Canada, all of which have in recent months shown signs of balance-of-payment difficulties and have taken appropriate action to restrict imports. This current surplus of the U.S. balance of payments and the deficit of the rest of the world is in present circumstances neither abnormal nor reprehensible. It is not a symptom of the chronic tendency to over-export and under-import of which the United States has so often been accused in the past, with little justification it should be added. The present surplus in the United States balance of payments is the result of the changes in the distribution of world productive power caused by the war. —*Ronald Table.*

THE name of the Company is more generally associated with the West Coast of Africa, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Produce, with Plantations and Forestry, Industrial Enterprises, Shipping and Transport. But in East Africa, too, it operates on an extensive scale directly and through its associated companies specialising in the buying of all classes of African produce, in the selling of general merchandise, in the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery, and in public works contracting.

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Nairobi · Mombasa · Kampala · Dar-es-Salaam

Need for Better Contact with the People

Philip Mitchell's frank Statement to Legislature

As has this have for a long time, it is necessary to have a specialist adviser on Native Affairs in the form of a Chief Native Commissioner, Secretary for Native Affairs. We are fortunate to possess an officer of exceptional qualifications in this important post, which carries a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils.

But I am not satisfied that there is sufficient integration and co-ordination of the staff available to us, of the activities upon which it is engaged, or that we are properly equipped to maintain contact with the people and carry out continuously and effectively the study of the problems of Government—social, economic and even political—as well as purely administrative—with which we have to deal so that we may be guided by up-to-date and dependable knowledge of conditions as they in fact are.

I have been Secretary for Native Affairs for a good many years myself, and I know how important it is to have effective means for giving expert help and guidance to the various Government and other departments at the quarters and offices in the field, as well as maintaining a continuous study of the whole range of problems involved. Therefore I propose to group all these activities under the direct control and authority of the Chief Native Commissioner, and in this I include the Information Office whose major task must be to develop to the greatest possible extent information and educational and recreational services for the great mass of the African people, whom it is difficult to reach by any other means. Expense, ever and above what is provided in the budget under various heads of expenditure, is not likely to be involved except perhaps for one or two not important salary adjustments.

Guidance of African People

There will, I believe, be general agreement in my view that we must greatly improve and develop our means of contact with and guidance of the African people, and of keeping continuously before them the policy and intentions of Government, and the vital necessity of such things as the preservation of the soil and improvement of methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. It is the duty of Government and people may reap the full advantages of the solid good sense and wood with which are so widespread among the African people and so potentially valuable a force in our affairs, but with which I feel that we are not in sufficiently close contact.

The Development and Reconstruction Authority intend to continue steadily with the construction of the large building programme which is now under way, but we must define essential, realistically, the cost of building has greatly increased since the Development Committee's Report was prepared, and many new requirements have come to light. The funds available for buildings of all kinds will fall far short of the sum necessary to meet all requirements, and a simple, even austere standard must be accepted for those buildings which we decide to be justified.

Every effort is being made to recruit staff for the preparation of plans to keep pace with requirements, and it is hoped that the building capacity of the country will be reinforced by the arrival of new contracting firms with adequate technical staff. The shortage of housing is as acute and serious a problem which must be relieved. Nairobi Municipal Council are doing every thing they can to relieve the situation, and every effort is being made by Government.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is planning a comprehensive colonial wide telephone system, the basis of which will be an adequate main trunk system from the coast to Uganda with local exchanges in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret. This is a long-term project, the limitations are not only financial, but arise also out of the

scarcity of steel, copper, lead and manufactured equipment, which is being worked forward with an eye to, as far as possible in 1948, the Department will make every effort to relieve the congestion in the present telephone exchanges and trunk network.

A Central Water Resources Authority, supported by regional boards and a distribution committee, is in process of formation.

Water Supplies

Among the important projects of the Highlands Branch of the Public Works Department, for which there is an increase in the supply of water supply and development of additional sources, is the supply for Mombasa. It is also hoped to begin work on a million-gallon-a-day water supply for Nanyuki township to meet local and military needs. The provision of new supplies and the extension of present supplies is envisaged for other townships. It is proposed to pass forward with the drilling of boreholes and sinking of wells wherever the increase of supplies promises to help production. In this I include the Dike's scheme of water conservation for the Northern Frontier Province at Samburu for those areas where great possibilities of expansion of meat supplies exist.

The financial implications of a new 10-year plan for Africa education are under consideration by Government, while a committee on educational expenditure has been appointed to make recommendations on the most equitable means of meeting the steadily increasing demands of European and Indian education. Provision is being made for a very necessary increase in the school accommodation for children of all races.

A committee has been appointed to consider the steps to be taken to establish a technical and commercial institute in Nairobi. Meantime, evening continuation classes in Nairobi are being steadily developed. The development of technical training generally in East Africa has been emphasized by a mission visit by the Secretary of State. An immediate practical step it is proposed to resume the training for civilian African youths on a limited basis. I cannot stress too strongly the vital importance of technical education in a country such as this if we are to avoid the growth of an unbalanced and technically incompetent society.

It has recently been possible by the award of scholarships to give practical recognition to the increasing need for higher education of African students of outstanding ability, and it is hoped that a further number will be enabled to proceed overseas next year.

There is a trend among workers of the Colony a desire to form themselves into organized trade unions, and there is at present little understanding of the nature and functions of the trade union movement. The Labour Department, which has obtained a specially experienced officer from the United Kingdom for the purpose, aims to guide and educate the worker by every possible means as to the true meaning and function of trade unions.

National Service

The questions of compulsory national service and the reorganization of the Kenya Regiment remain undecided pending the conclusion of a review by the War Office of the whole subject of Colonial forces and garrisons. But I expect approval to be given to our proposal for the reconstitution of the Kenya Regiment. Agreement has recently been reached for the reconstitution of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on a local East African basis but under the guidance and technical direction of the Admiralty. I do not expect difficulty in reaching agreement with our neighbours on the distribution of the by no means heavy cost.

The Increased Production of Crops Ordinance will continue in force throughout 1948. Soil conservation has prominently in the Agricultural Department's programme, and with increasing numbers of staff becoming available after training at the Egerton School, considerable expansion is intended, particularly in connexion with Native agriculture. Soil conservation in European areas continues to be hampered by lack of heavy tractors and earth-moving equipment, and until this need can be met progress on the mechanical engineering side must remain comparatively slow.

The resources of the Egerton School of Agriculture are being taxed to the full with the present demand for the training of personnel and of staff for the Agricultural Department.

I hope that the school will be developed in 1949 on the customary lines for an agricultural college.

The new African Agricultural School at Embu will be opened in 1948, and a similar agricultural, veterinary and educational training centre at Maseno is not expected to be ready until

The first copy of the address to the Legislature, Council and the Governor of Kenya appeared last week. Further facts are available.

to Mtwara (6,000 nautical miles from London) via the Moz Canal and 8,200 miles to Cape Town) is a natural harbour lying on the south-east of Mozambique Bay, and is entered by a narrow water channel with a minimum navigable width of 900 ft. at low water. The entrance is protected from the south-east and has a minimum depth of 13 1/2 fms. There is no bar or shoals of any kind near the entrance at any state of the tide.

Within the entrance there exists a large and well-sheltered harbour affording anchorage to an unlimited number of vessels of any length or draught in complete safety with good holding ground. The entrance to this harbour has an advantage enjoyed by what we believe very few harbours on the East Coast of Africa in that it lies in a north-south direction, thus allowing for the easy recognition of navigational marks at all times of the day.

Within the harbour suitable sites for the construction of deep-water quays and port installations are available both on the north and south banks of the harbour, the preference being for a site on the south side of the harbour between Mtwara village and Pwazi Creek. Ample room is available for the construction of facilities for the requirements of the groundnut scheme as well as future developments. The land at this point is flat and will afford ample space for port installations and other port area development, as well as a township and a terminal.

The district is healthy and inquiries by us elicited the fact that malaria is a Native's ailment, it is not unknown. Our own impressions were confirmed by those of the Provincial Commissioner. The only malaria effects that it left little to be desired from the point of view.

The existing water supply, although limited to the small needs of the locality, is of good quality, but further investigations will require to be made to ascertain if sufficient volume to meet the needs of the future contemplated developments is available locally. It would appear, however, if such is not the case, that a supply could be obtained from a not impracticable distance.

Populated Area Served

With regard to the route of the railway from Mtwara to the growing areas in Block A, we are unable to be definite in regard to the exact length of the line but it is estimated that it will be 31 miles longer from Mto Mtwara to Block A than from Mto Block A. The Chief Engineer of Tanganyika Airways has stated that, in the absence of a detailed survey, he is unable to advise clearly on any possible difficulties due to the ruling grade of the route, which, though not affecting the construction, might affect the operating costs. The route of the proposed railway Mto Mtwara to Block A, as in the case of Lindi to Block A, would serve an already populated and important area.

There are obvious advantages at Mtwara from the point of view of any requirements of the Services in the future. The entrance to the harbour could lend itself particularly well to boat landing facilities, while H.M. ships of the largest size could be accommodated at all states of the tide, as well as being able to anchor with the stern to the south of night from the sea. In addition, the harbour could provide a suitable base for flying-boat base, while the adjacent land appears to lend itself well to aerodrome construction.

The cost of the port, with three deep-water berths, one coal pier, one oil berth, bulk storage, loading plant and the normal port installations, is estimated at about £2,000,000, and the cost of a railway to the first area of 940,000 acres earmarked for the growing of groundnuts (the so-called "A" area) of 2,500,000, including the necessary rolling stock. The railway cost perhaps £50,000, £50,000 more than if laid from Lindi, and in the port were constructed and additional costs would be required for dredging at the entrance and within the harbour.

The members of the mission have no hesitation in recommending Mto Mtwara and they request that this decision has the support of the Government of Tanganyika.

It has been impressed upon us, they write, "that the Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory is likely to produce other resources beyond the groundnut scheme, and that many other facilities, such as are at present envisaged, are likely to be developed in other directions, probably."

"An extension of the railway beyond the present projected groundnut growing areas to Songea, and eventually to Tete on Lake Nyasa would

of produce many commodities as well as mineral resources, some of which are already under development and finding their way to the seaboard for the Portuguese East Africa to the port of Beira. For this reason we consider it would be preferable to favour a site for the port which is capable of further extensions in the future should these developments be realized.

Accompanying the report is a map of Southern Tanganyika and three charts, one each of Lindi, Kilwa, Pwani and Mto Mtwara.

In the event of your recommendation being accepted, it is proposed by the managing agents, The United Africa Co., Ltd. that the work of preparation on the units in the Southern Province should be begun at the earliest possible date. It is considered that the best method for this end would be to make the road from Lindi to the growing areas into one of all-weather condition, by making such temporary arrangements as to enable equipment and stores to be landed with reasonable facility in a short period.

Reconstruction of the road map suitable for traffic is being done this year is already in the receipt of a plan of the Tanganyika Government, and we understand that they are prepared to proceed with this work as soon as a decision on the site of the new port and railway is reached. It is hoped that this road will be completed within 18 months. In this way a start can be made towards the preparation of an outline plan in the Southern Province area which may be the forerunner of the new port, as well as a direct railway to the growing areas.

African Governor's Conference

Subjects for Discussion

A CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN GOVERNORS, the first of its kind, will be held in the Albert Memorial Hall, South House, Westminster, London, from to-morrow (November 21) to November 24. It will discuss African affairs under three main groupings: (1) Political and administrative, (2) economic, and (3) social. It is the intention of the larger African Conference to be held in 1948, when non-official as well as official members of the Executive Councils will take part. The African territories represented at the meeting will include Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Malawi, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The Secretary of State will preside.

Constitution of the Seychelles

Proposals Respecting Branches

THE HON. W. WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement last week in regard to changes in the Seychelles Legislative Councils:

It is proposed that no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in any register of voters if such person (a) is not a British subject; (b) has not attained the age of 21 years; (c) has not been registered as being liable to pay tax under the Property Tax Ordinance, 1923, or under any ordinance imposing direct taxation in respect of the taxable period preceding the date of his application for registration as a voter; provided, however, that a married woman shall be deemed to have her name entered in the register of voters if her husband is liable to pay tax under the preceding provisions of this paragraph; (d) is not able to write his name in Roman characters if he has not lived in Seychelles for 12 consecutive months at the time of voting; (e) has not lived in the electoral area for a period of three consecutive months before the date of his application; (f) has been declared bankrupt or insolvent by a competent court in the Colony or elsewhere, and has not received discharge; (g) has been sentenced by any court in any territory under His Majesty's protection to death or imprisonment for any term exceeding six months and has not either suffered the punishment or received a free pardon; (h) has been declared of unsound mind under any law in force in the Colony.

A few amendments to the proposals have been suggested and are awaiting consideration in the Colonial Office.

get rid of the Europeans whom they regarded as the master race. That idea coloured all action and all discussion of African land and other problems. It was a self-defeating uprising and Africans should endeavour to make their own mistakes and learn from them, their own way for themselves. He could see no solution beyond approaching the problem differently. Europeans inflicted a psychology of work because in their climate they had to work to keep warm and feed themselves, it was not so in Africa.

MR. JEFFREYS, who said that he was born in South Africa and had served in Northern Rhodesia for 26 years and in Nigeria for three, said the need was to meet Africans on equal terms and get away from patronage.

MR. EDMUNDS, describing himself as an ordinary British taxpayer who had never been in Africa, complained that the map of the British Empire drawn by the Royal Empire Society in its main hall was a quarter of a century out of date. The world, and certainly Africa, owed a great debt to British private enterprise and British civil servants.

MAJOR LINDSAY MASTINGS agreed on the need to carry on with it along the paths of progress.

stressed that these areas of Africa were a slum. The standard of living here could be greatly raised as a result of something equivalent to that of peasants in eastern India before the war. That could be achieved only by drastic interference with the present way of life. The choice was not between good and evil, but between one good and another. Were we justified in imposing the solution in order to raise the standard?

Lessons from India

SIR WILLIAM GODDENOUGH suggested that present hardships in India had lessons for Africa. There were being a new millions into political development and ultimately, he hoped, more friendly partnership. It should never be forgotten that leadership must look after the masses.

One of the troubles was that African development had not been properly balanced; there has been no attempt at a conscious balance between political, social and economic progress, and some very deep thinking at the highest level was essential in such matters.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment"]

Contract Placed for New Port in Tanganyika

Balfour Beatty and Company to Build "Port Peanut"

Exclusive in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE CONTRACT for the construction of a deep water port at Mto Mtwara (now to be known as Mikindani) has, we are able to state, been placed with Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd. Active operations will start early next year.

The consulting engineers are Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Houston & Gwyther, and we are indebted to Mr. R. D. Gwyther, the partner chiefly concerned with the matter, for the information that the first stage of the work will be the building at a cost of approximately £750,000 of a 1,200 feet wharf to permit the simultaneous berthing of three ships and a coasting vessel. The intention is to have one berth for general inward cargo and the other for the export of groundnuts, which will be mechanically handled, so that 500 tons an hour may be loaded. The stage of the work should be completed within two years, but ships will be able to come alongside at an earlier date.

An oil jetty will then be erected away from the main wharves. Temporary arrangements are being made meanwhile. A 40,000 ton silo is also to be provided later.

Pipeline of 140 Miles

From another source we learn that a pipeline of up to 140 miles is to be laid from the new port to a convenient point in the first great block of land earmarked for groundnut cultivation in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Work has started on the railways which is to be built by Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.

In order to expedite the port construction, the wharves are to be built of large concrete blocks. The local water is not adequate, but enough for present purposes will be obtainable from borings put down to 100 feet or more. Whether other borings will yield sufficient water for all future developments cannot yet be judged. A lack of need water could, of course, be piped from the Ruyuma River.

In view of the coal and iron ore deposits in the hinterland of the new port and of the potentialities for immense expansion of tobacco growing, it is possible that the harbour is to be constructed primarily in connexion with the groundnut scheme may also be

used for more other cargo than that directly provided for groundnut growing.

Reasons for the decision to select Mto Mtwara as the site for the great new port in Tanganyika Territory are given in the report of the Milborne Mission, which visited East Africa some months ago to advise the Minister of Food on the construction of a deep-water harbour from which to ship hundreds of thousands of groundnuts which are to be grown in the Southern Province.

Under the title "Report on Construction of Deep Water Port in the Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory," that document has now been published by the Government Printer Dar es Salaam.

An Afterthought

Only as an afterthought did the Government of Tanganyika even suggest Mto Mtwara as a possibility. Its preference was for Lindi, with Lindi Kikwanzua as an alternative.

The military knowledge of Mr. J. Millbourn, Mr. N. Willcock, and Captain O. Forde, an experienced shipmaster, was instructed to investigate whether Lindi could be developed sufficiently to handle the big tonnage of imports and exports which are expected, and, if not, to groundnut areas, the possibilities of Kilwa Kisiwani. Catching up can be made on the basis of exports of 100,000 tons of groundnuts a year, bulk oil imports of 100,000 tons and other imports totalling 300,000 tons annually.

Lindi did not impress the experts. While the facilities required for the first stage could have been provided within Lindi harbour, extensions regarded as a result of future expansion of the Southern Province would have been difficult and costly. Moreover, the shore area available for the natural expansion of commercial undertakings was small. The depth of water for these vessels could have been improved by steam dredging, but this was not available, and for reasons of health the Government had already decided against this method. The site of a new groundnut port at Millbourn and his colleagues were on the other side of the bay. The port was to be a special facility provided for the export of groundnuts. It was to be known as Mto Mtwara, better known to Tanganyikans as The Gulo Gulo, because the film of that name was made there.

...NIVEN said the Africans looking for themselves would carry double the population and double the normal distance, and were motivated by those motives to which Europeans respond—as among the most powerful being pride and the desire to do a job in an hour. Pride in achievement and satisfaction in having something better than the next man would successfully stimulate progress.

MR. SHARWOOD SMITH suggested that in leading the African to a more satisfactory life politically, economically and socially, and securing his co-operation in the battle for his own food, better presentation of the facts was supremely important.

Bishop on the Upper Nile

THE RT. REV. AL. USHER-WILSON, Bishop on the Upper Nile, urged that all attempts to help the African should be related to his response or to the work which he was already doing to help himself. In Uganda the Education Department had been too prone to draw up a blueprint of what was to be given in the way of buildings, and Government had attempted to implement those plans without regard to what the Africans had done to warrant them.

In the case of bush schools the Church had acted on the principle of sending a trained teacher to help where a community had shown some disposition to help itself by putting up a school building, however crude. When the Government stepped in, it reversed the practice and provided the relatively expensive P.V.C. type of buildings irrespective of whether the people were trying to help themselves; that had encouraged Africans to think that all they need do was clamour for facilities, and initiative in the villages was consequently dashed down.

The new Department of Welfare and Social Relations was starting on the right lines, instead of beginning by providing large halls for communal activities, if it had set itself to discover which local people did as well as work on their own by way of clubs and associations. It could be better to develop that work down with Government help, with non-permanent buildings, in order to foster a spirit of self-help. The Governor had publicly emphasised the impossibility of providing unlimited funds for welfare work until the Africans greatly increased their production. That was true, and self-help was one of the most important aspects of education and welfare.

The Sociological Issue

Mrs. CROFT, Director of Social Welfare, regarded the sociological issue as the most important, not least from the standpoint of incentive to better work. Africans could not be expected to work and unless in Europe, with whom they were in contact had the knack of conveying the sense of working together for a common goal. During the war, 25,000 in the East Africa Army Education Corps training depot in Kenya worked with Europeans with an enthusiasm which he had never previously seen anywhere. Why? Because they had been made to see that they were engaged in a partnership. The correct line of approach was to say to Africans, "You and we must together do so-and-so in order that the country may afford the things needed for further advancement."

AN AFRICAN from Kenya complained that the human touch was too often lacking, that officials were good intentions did not sufficiently know the Africans, and that they were too prone to give orders and too busy to make full explanations.

BRIGADIER BRUCE, who had trained troops in the Gold Coast Colony in peace and fought through a hard campaign with both West and East African troops, said that at the outset the West Africans were far stronger, simply because they had been fed correctly for a much longer period. The East African Native

with whom he was in touch were far more fit at the beginning, some of the Somalis when first recruited being only able to lift their rifles. But all had had to be fed splendidly to medical order and good food which together enabled them to do a stupendous job and be happy in doing it. The productivity of the African could be satisfactorily increased by proper nutrition.

SIR ARMOUR DUFFY, the former Chief Secretary in Kenya, said that the African who has complained of lack of the human touch in that Colony must have been singularly unfortunate, for the first commandment to every district officer was to be always accessible to the African; district offices were open all day, and the officers were afterwards available to the African in their homes or even on the golf course.

The natives must learn better farming methods, but, thanks to British administration and medical attention, the population was increasing so fast that adequate sustenance for living could not be provided merely from the land. No country had achieved a high living standard solely from agriculture, and in East Africa some of the most fertile of the Native lands had lost one-third or more of their productivity in recent years to talk about buying out European farmers to make over the land to Africans was fantastic, would be disastrous, and would merely postpone the problem for a few years, in which the Africans would destroy the land, as they had in so many places destroyed their own. Secondary industries must play their part, some had been established and others were to be created.

Dangerous Political Trends

Most important and most dangerous was the political issue. Talk about self-government sounded very nice and easy—and it was, remembered that in Kenya alone there were some 40 tribes with different languages, customs, attitudes and religions. Most of them disliked each other very much more than they disliked the Europeans. For instance, the proud Masai, renowned for war, lived next door to a nation of more Kikuyu, for whom they had profound contempt.

It asked what he wanted the Masai would certainly say, "To be left alone. I want to follow the only occupation suitable to a barbarian—that of raiding other people's wives and cattle." If pressed to say whether he wanted to share the government of Kenya by a mixed Legislative Council dominated by Africans, he would certainly reply, "I do not want any part of it." In the Kikuyu public opinion, "I want nothing but a Government run by Kikuyu and a road to Leg." carry on as usual.

Mrs. CROFT, emphasizing that everyone should be on the right mental attitude, said that sincere people often had a wrong one. What Africans really wanted was what Europeans wanted—in the first place attention to their human and physical needs.

Incentives

Mrs. E. M. H. DE CLARK, a Tour Commissioner in Kenya, who described herself as the tour between the upper and lower millstones, led the discussion on the one of Mrs. Parry's address had been like one scene of a film sequence, and she had all speakers that day had given too little thought to what had gone

...he had had now for the first time to grow more than he wanted himself, in our own history that phase had happened some 200 years ago. The best incentives, material and non-material, which Africans would respond must be discovered. An entirely different sociological attitude is needed.

Africans are imbued with the belief that each nation should rule itself, and at the back of every voice heard to-day in East Africa, the Belgian Congo or West Africa, was the thought of when they

money involved in the process raw materials adequately in the country. Why should it be chronic in the few states which have been shipped to the United States? Does the way to be sold to Great Britain? The process is slow and should be accelerated on a large scale.

Similar with steel, it will not be many years, in my opinion, before Southern and Northern Rhodesia are shipping great quantities of finished steel to the United Kingdom, at prices well below our own cost of production to-day. This will help us considerably in the export drive which will have to be maintained as a permanent feature of our commercial policy, and there are other minerals and animal products which the Rhodesians are processing or soon will process.

"I am impatient with the people in this country—a rapidly decreasing number, I am thankful to say—who would resist the development of local manufacture if they could. It is only to fear that the export trade of the United Kingdom will suffer seriously as a result. On the contrary, there will be mutual gain. Naturally we shall need to adjust our programmes, as Rhodesia has hers, but this is a clear case for dispersal of industry in the interests of Imperial economy and strategy.

Imperial Dividend from Imperial Plan

We contribute from this country the best scientific knowledge, high technical skill, the requisite machinery, large sums of money and a small quota of the men needed to start and operate these great new works. But these are not merely commercial transactions. They are contributions to the development and the defence of Africa, the Empire, and the United Kingdom itself. They represent Imperial plans which will pay Imperial dividends.

"I have seldom felt more interested as an industrialist than when I visited the new steel works which the Government of Southern Rhodesia have built at the Que. They are, of course, small in comparison with some of the great plants elsewhere, but I do not think that there can be a more modern plant anywhere. The most up-to-date practice in Great Britain and America has been drawn upon, and when the electrically fired furnaces begin to pour the finished product from the

last ore early next year, Rhodesia will have achieved a great industrial milestone.

The Iron and Steel Commission, which is a public funds, consists of business men, and the Government gives a free hand there, in political interference. The aim is to get the steel and hand it over to private enterprise. It is a hundred and one different articles. It is a way already has engineering industries which are impressive, and new factories are in course of construction. But it would be most unfair to allow it to appear that Rhodesia is thinking merely in terms of industrial and agricultural advancement; a very great deal indeed has been done in general farming, tobacco growing, and stock raising.

Public Concern for Native Welfare

"Wherever I went I found evidence of concern for native welfare, and about townships in many cases are most attractive, and there is plenty of evidence that Africans are responding to better housing, better sanitation and hygiene, and the better food and general standards of living which are a result of increasing skill and continuity in work.

"There are still many people in this country who give the impression that exploitation of the African is the only way to get on. I give the impression that Native labourers are pressed into service and are unhappy in their jobs. As far as I could gather there is not the slightest foundation for such views. Two-thirds of the Natives employed in industries of all kinds, including agriculture, in Southern Rhodesia come from Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland as cool labourers. Would they do that unless they were satisfied with the conditions? Obviously not, and the visitor never will be struck by the evident happiness of the Natives in their work.

"I ought not perhaps to have said that for now—especially in the textile factories—a considerable number of women are also employed. I thought the quality of the clothing produced surprisingly high, and the prices were surprisingly low. For example, woven skirts and shorts made in Bulawayo are being sold at retail prices of 1/6 and 1/3 respectively.

Sir Miles Thomas expects to return to Rhodesia about April next. Meetings of his colleagues on the Coordinating Commission are assembling the basic facts which will be required to be considered by that body.

Problems of Progress in Africa

Royal African Society's Debate in London

PROBLEMS OF PROGRESS in the British Colonies in Africa were discussed at a recent meeting held in London under the joint auspices of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society.

SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, who presided, said that the intention was to allow free discussion on any points arising from the address given some weeks previously by Mr. Espeeth Huxley. Speakers would be strictly limited to five minutes.

MR. J. R. P. BENTLEY-HWAITE, who was for many years in the Administrative Service in Uganda, thought of great importance was given to the claims of the very small number of Africans with political ambitions, and the importance of raising the ignorant masses of the people to a higher standard. The work of British officials, missionaries, settlers and others was certainly not to be valuable in creating sound opinions among Africans than the activities of those Africans in a few large towns who concentrated on abusing political colleagues.

Economic development was hindered by the appallingly poor quality of African labour. There was a need for better incentives to encourage the Africans to

work. The main spending power was the root of all progress, and the African must be given means of acquiring it or depending upon it.

In the past people in Africa had often said: "That African is such a good fellow, and I pay him such an extraordinarily small wage. To-day people ought to be saying 'I pay him a lot, but he is worth it.' What basic wages should be low Africans who pull the weight should be able to earn good incomes."

Common Sense Better than Academic

The great need was to encourage teamwork, non-officials and officials co-operating. In selecting men for official vacancies their social and athletic ability ought to be better than their brains and knowledge were important, but common sense was more than the naturalness of a man. A man who was well educated, but whose common sense was poor, was not a good man. Common sense was better than academic knowledge.

The speaker who advised the African should be big enough to stand by and see him ignore their advice, but relatively unimportant matters, so that he might make his own mistakes and learn the cost, but in major issues they would insist that this advice was carried out for the good of the community.

Southern Rhodesia is delighted to be able to state that Mr. Parson has accepted an invitation to visit East Africa for which Mrs. Parson and he will shortly leave this country. It was Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, who took the initiative in the matter, promising that the facilities would be granted for the visitor to go wherever he preferred and see whatever he might choose. On the other Governments' will, we are confident, he will actually arrange that Mr. Parson should see all that he wishes. All parties will understand from the outset that interpretation will be a matter solely for the enjoyment of the visitor, a trained observer who has

access to new lands and has the faculty of expressing his views in a way that the public appreciate. If Mr. Parson should be especially critical, so much the better, no reasonable upholder of the British cause in Africa claims that everything is perfect and fair adjustment should always be welcomed. A full statement of the truth as it appears to a writer with Mr. Parson's great following will be a valuable contribution to world knowledge. Such a visit—we should prefer the term "mission"—may be of far more importance than the outpouring of years of many public relations officers of the calibre common in the Colonial Empire.

Unique Power Resources of S. Rhodesia

Destined to Become Great Steel Producer

Exclusive to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR MILES THOMAS, who recently accepted the invitation of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to preside over the Commission which is to examine the whole problem of economic progress in the Colony and recommend policies of growth, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a few days ago that he had returned from his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia convinced that it could become one of the four main sources of world supply of high-grade steel, the basis of success in the modern world in both peace and

enough good quality coal to last for hundreds of years anything like the present rate of production. This excellent coaling can sell at pithead for less than 10s. a ton.

There are other large coal deposits in different parts of Southern Rhodesia which have not yet been worked. Whether some of them will be opened up fairly soon will depend largely on the transport position. This will not be necessary, so far as one can judge, if Wankie can be provided with a steady flow of rail transport.

Natural power are the hydro-electrical potentialities. A little lower down the Victoria Falls, watching the top of a pool over the Antelope track in the gorge surface into a narrow pool, beneath and races away sideways through the deep gash, it could not prevent itself from thinking of the prodigal waste of power. The Zambezi makes its way thereafter through country which science will turn to high productivity.

Immensity of Kariba Gorge Scheme

At the Kariba Gorge, a couple of hundred miles or more away, the river runs between banks so high that there would be no great engineering difficulties in building a dam some 300 feet high to impound 53,000,000 acre-feet of water, generating 750,000 kilowatts of energy. Here Rhodesia may have a dam four times the size of the great American Boulder Dam; indeed, if this project comes to fruition, as I believe it will, there will be created on the border between Southern and Northern Rhodesia an engineering achievement as great as the four most modern dams built in the United States in recent years combined.

There is, of course, a great difference between the level of the Zambezi in the dry season and the wet season. Moreover, some years the wet season may bring down an abnormally high or an abnormally low volume of water. Kariba is right but in the blue it is practically uninhabited country, and until recently nobody had any real knowledge of it. Eminent engineers have been patiently amassing data, but at least another year must pass before it will be safe to decide definitely upon a scheme of this magnitude. All the indications so far are that the technical problems can be solved, that electrical power will be able to be fed over great distances to the industries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia at well under a farthing a unit, and that hundreds of thousands of acres of land, which is now desert, will be irrigated in order to produce food and raw materials for the country itself and for export.

One of the great needs of Africa, the Empire and the world is to cut out the great waste of time, transport and

Any industrialist here, we said, be immensely impressed by the recent developments in heavy, medium, and light engineering. It had been a revelation to him to find the most modern processes operating in the heart of the African bush, to see other impressive new projects well on their way to completion, and to find that Africans had been trained to undertake complicated semi-technical tasks, by breaking them down into many more operations than would be done in Europe.

No country in Africa, and very few, if any, in other continents, can be better supplied by Nature with power and potential power than Southern Rhodesia," said Sir Miles Thomas.

World's Largest Coal Deposits

The Wankie Colliery is unique in the world. It has no headgear and nothing of the usual appearance of a coal mine. It is entered by an inclined shaft, into which visitors are driven at ease in a motor car, they might be entering the Mersey Tunnel, not a colliery, but for the jabs of coal which are being hauled up by electricity to one side of the roadway. Soon you reach the first of the coal seams, one no less than 25 feet thick, and there you are at what might be an underground station, a busy hub of efficiency. There is no dust in the mine, which struck me as a model in many ways.

Owing to the inability of the railways to provide sufficient transport at present, because they have been crippled since the outbreak of war, to get either the locomotives or the trucks required for a rapidly expanding economy, production from Wankie is pegged at about 1,750,000 tons a year. It could be raised to 2,500,000 immediately, the extra tonnage could be moved, and thereafter, by the provision of new equipment, a development programme could increase production to whatever total could be raised away to African or other markets.

These coal deposits are probably the biggest known in the world; their extent has never been measured, but the drilling which has been done indicates that there is

MEN OF LONG EXPERIENCE in various parts of British Colonial Africa gave their views on some of the major problems of a London meeting which is reported in this issue. As will be seen, some were from the Colonies, some from the metropolis, and all were sympathetic to sound African aspirations. Since each speaker was limited to five minutes, ideas were expressed but often not followed to their logical conclusion. In the same style of quick comment, we note some points which sprang immediately to mind but went unmentioned by any of the debaters. In the first place, the insistence by most speakers on the need for a better psychological approach to the African was an inter-territorial indictment of Colonial Governments for their unhappy habit of transferring administrative officers far too frequently from one station to another. The record in some cases is shocking; on the other hand, there are splendid examples of the benefits of leaving teams of officers to work together in a district for a reasonable period. The charge reiterated by experienced administrators of bad presentation of the Government case was likewise an endorsement of our criticisms of the Information Departments generally. Now, eight years too late, there is a gentle stir in higher official circles, but no indication that the Colonial Office or the Colonial Governments will be energetic enough to throw overboard the passengers who have been comfortably ensconced in seats, presumably intended for working members of the crew. One final and astonishing point: no speaker suggested the need to treat major problems on a broad inter-territorial basis; all seemed to assume that, given the right approach, a Colony could satisfactorily settle its difficulties within its own borders, whereas the clear truth is that artificial lines on the map are a major handicap in dealing with many of the most important problems. None of our national faults in Colonial affairs is worse than this compartmentalism.

EAST AFRICA has had an immense amount of the wrong kind of publicity and little enough of the right kind from authors with a large popular following; and it is writers of this type alone who are likely to have real influence in correcting the misconceptions so widely spread in this and other countries, not least, it is sad to say, in Africa, as a result of the exaggerated or false charges which were repeated year after year by politicians, who, now that they are in office, are busily contradicting their earlier calumnies. But those who for

years accept a false view of the situation in Africa, their misleaders are naturally reluctant to give full or frank and dramatically opposite points of view from the same sources. Unfortunately, but understandably, they often tell themselves and others that present pronouncements represent the kind of window-dressing which politicians must undertake when they join a Government, and that cynical dismissal of statements which fairly present the real facts of British achievement in East and Central Africa is common. The testimony of Governors and other senior officials, missionaries, settlers and business men, otherwise suspect; though their statements on other matters are regularly accepted; the public in this country, and especially in the United States of America, are prone to believe that they exaggerate when they give even modest reports of the work of British administration and British settlement in the territories.

It is important that this false understanding should be dispersed. It descends suddenly and often prevents a proper approach to scenes in which the Empire has no cause for anything but pride, and leaves travellers inexperienced in Imperial affairs with the fear that the ship of State is being imprudently hazarded by poor navigators who take insufficient account of the currents of progress, the shoals of suspicion, and the rocks of emerging nationalism. All the waters of Colonial development are not yet charted, the depths have not been plumbed, and there are still shifting sands of policy, eddies of popular opinion, low and high tides of confidence, and short, sudden tempests of misunderstanding to be taken into account. But in greater or lesser degree these are familiar dangers in the social, economic and political waters of every great State—a truth too often obscured in the discussion of British African problems.

It is years since Mr. Negley Farson wrote "Behind God's Back," much of which was devoted to an account of his impressions of a long tour of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Belgian Congo. Like his other books, that volume had a very large sale in this country, the United States and elsewhere (especially in Scandinavia). Himself an American, he looked dispassionately at the Colonial achievements of Britons and Belgians and gave his candid judgement without fear or favour. East

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	209	On Philip Mitchell's Address	216
Mr Miles Thomas's Interpellation	217	Parliament	224
Problems of Progress in Africa	247	Company Meeting: E.A. Lands and Development Co.	220
New Port in Tanganyika	244	Latest Mining News	231

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFTER STUDIED SILENCE for months there is a spate of official publicity in connexion with the tariff negotiations in Geneva, but not for another 100 nights will the world be able to judge Imperial Preference. What damage has been done to the British Commonwealth and Empire under American pressure for the abandonment of Imperial Preferences. Government spokesmen insist that no tariff concessions have been made without full compensations in return, and the President of the Board of Trade has laid stress on the steps taken to obtain easier access to the United States market for Colonial products. The acquisition of dollars in that way would help the whole Empire, but it would be a very bad bargain indeed if, for the sake of this immediate alleviation, Dominion and Colonial markets should in a few years be flooded with American mass manufactures at prices which undermine the competitive power of United Kingdom trade upon which depends in the long run the fate of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. The American loan should have been an unforgettable reminder of the dangers of desperately seek-

ing some temporary benefit at the sacrifice of principles which British spokesmen ought never to have conceded. It is devoutly to be hoped that the full facts which are to be made known on November 18 will show that the principle of Imperial Preferences has not been yielded. As the Empire stood alone against mightier enemies after Dunkirk, and so saved civilization when the whole world (including the United States of America, apart from a few great leaders like President Roosevelt) expected immediate collapse, no British Cabinet should compromise on the principle that His Majesty's Governments throughout the world have the clear right, without asking the consent of anyone else, of arranging whatever measures of economic co-operation, whether by tariffs or otherwise, they and they alone may deem to be in their mutual interest. That must be the sole criterion by which the tariff agreements will be judged. If in any way they weaken the bonds of Imperial cohesion or the structure of inter-imperial trade, they will have cost too high a moral price now and will in the future cost far too much economically, politically and even ethnically.

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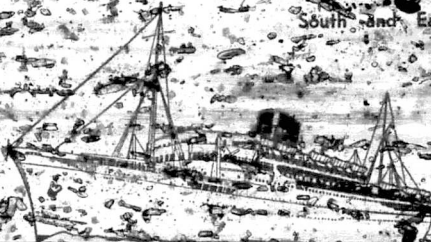
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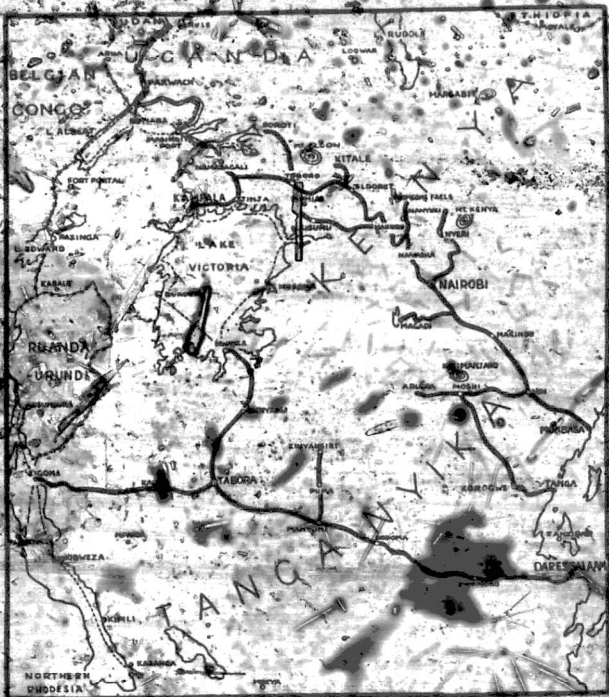
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