

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Company Progress Reports

Nchanga Consolidated Report

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LTD. earned a profit of £110,555 for the year ended March 31, 1947, compared with £107,202 of the previous year. Taxation requires £154,050 and £138,600 is carried to the balance sheet.

The issued capital consists of 7,000,000 shares of £1 each, premium on shares amounting to £2,570,621, and creditors are shown at £264,779. Fixed assets are valued at £4,784,899, stores at £427,783, and current assets including £4,235,123 in cash, to £4,899,583.

The report of the consulting engineer states that the concentrator continued to operate satisfactorily and treated 565,000 tons of ore, compared with 558,300 tons in the previous year. Feed assays showed total copper at 6.42% (4.59%), oxide copper at 2.8% (2.28%), and sulphide copper at 3.28% (2.30%). Copper production in concentrates totalled 28,051 (21,638) short tons.

Ore reserves on April 1, 1947, were estimated as follows: Nchanga West 47,211,242 short tons, total copper 0.82%, of which 2.96% was oxide; and the corresponding figures for Nchanga River lode were 2,280,000 tons, 4.21% and 2.92% for Chingola 2,000,000 tons, 7% and 6.6%. Nchanga 89,580,000 tons, 3.48%, and 2.19%, making a total of 141,071,242 tons.

Supplies of both European and African labour were sufficient during the year, 469,414 Europeans and 3,341 (2,930) Africans being employed.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman, alternate Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, Mr. S. S. Taylor (Deputy Chairman and managing director), the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. Carl Davis, and Sir Douglas Maccolm (alternate, Mr. C. D. Holy Hutchinson), Lord Geddes (Deputy Chairman since the incorporation of the company, has retired owing to ill-health).

The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 12 at noon.

Metal Markets

CURRENT PRICES OF METALS IN LONDON ARE AS FOLLOWS:—tin, £477 per ton; copper (3% electrolytic), £132; lead (foreign duty paid), £100.00 (foreign duty paid), £70; tungsten ore, £6 5s. to £6 12s. 6d. per unit.

...six Prince. A working profit of £8,196 was earned in the half year ended September 30 from the crushing of 56,504 tons of ore and the recovery of 7,575 oz. of copper. Development totalled 2,200 ft. No. 8 shaft: No. 2 level, drive E. on Mangwe reef, 197 ft. S. advanced 36 ft. over 51 in. No. 1 level, drive E. on Mangwe reef, 36 ft. S. advanced 4.7 dwt. over 53 in. No. 3 level, drive on Mangwe reef, 36 ft. S. advanced 3 dwt. over 51 in. Main shaft: No. 2 level, raise on Chahara flat reef, 53 ft. S. advanced 3 dwt. over 51 in. No. 4 level, drive on Caret reef, 50 ft. S. advanced 3 dwt. over 43 in. No. 4 level, drive W. on Caret reef, 50 ft. S. advanced 3 dwt. over 43 in. No. 16 level, drive W. on main reef, 33 ft. S. advanced 46 in.

Rosterman—1,233 oz. gold, including 247 oz. from general clean-up, were recovered in September from the crushing of 2,250 tons of ore and the sorting of 812 tons of waste, at an estimated working profit was 2,882.

Development: No. 4 footwall reef, No. 18 level, raise 460 ft. W. begun and advanced 137 ft. W. values to 10 ft. averaged 42 dwt. over 26 in.; no reef after 20 ft. Rise 38 ft. W. off west drive, 385 ft. S. advanced 45 ft. (total 60 ft.); from 10 ft. to 20 ft. values averaged 26 dwt. over 26 in. No. 19 level, raise 40 ft. W. sunk 44 ft. (total 75 ft.); from 30 ft. to 70 ft. values averaged 12 dwt. over 25 in. No. 21 level, sink 360 ft. W. sunk 30 ft. (total 53 ft.); from 20 ft. to 50 ft. values averaged 6 dwt. over 20 in.

No. 1 footwall reef (footwall branch), No. 13 level, W. drive 330 ft. S. advanced 30 ft. (total 10 ft.); from 60 ft. to 100 ft. values averaged 13 dwt. over 37 in.; drive stopped in shaft. Raise 485 ft. W. started above drive and advanced 31 ft. to 30 ft. values averaged 28 dwt. over 27 in.

Diamond drill borehole No. 255 from No. 17 level put down at a depressed angle of 55° into footwall of No. 4 footwall reef, encountered vein matter at a depth of 695 ft. or 2,090 ft. from the surface, assaying 20 dwt. over 31 in.

Mining Share Prices

ONLY MINOR CHANGES in the prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares were recorded on the London Stock Exchange during the past week. Closing prices were as follows:

- Buchanan's Exploration, 11s. 6d.; Cam and Motor, 21s.; Charterhouse, 7s. 11d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 9d.; Falcon, 10s.; Globe and Phoenix, 20s. 4d.; Gold Fields Rhodesian, 11s. 11d.; Kavirondo, 1s.; Kentan, 3s. 9d.; Kenya Consolidated, 91d.; London and Rhodesian, 6s. 3d.; Mchaba, 1s. 0d.; Motapa, 5s. 10d.; Nchanga, 3s. 41d.; Northern Rhodesia Co., 4s. 71d.; Phoenix Mining and Transport, 22s. 11d.; Rozende, 4s. 6d.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1s. 21d.; Rhodesian Copper, Remarica, 41s. pref.; 23s. 41d.; Rhodesian Consolidated, 21s. 31s.; Rhodesian Corp., 6s. 6d.; Rhodesian Consolidated, 1s. 9d.; Rhokana Corp., 11 7/16; 21s. 21s.; 23s.; Roon Antelope, 14s. 41d.; Rosterman, 3s. 71d.; Selection Trust, 45s. 71d.; Selukwe, 1s. 81d.; Sherwood Stars, 2s. 3d.; Tanami, 14d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 13s. 81d.; rd., 4% pref., 2s. 6d. rd.; Union and Rhodesian, 3s.; Ururuva, 9s. 11d.; Wandere, 6s. 91d.; Wankie, 17s.; Willoughby's Consol., 9s. 3d.

Zambesia Explorations

ZAMBESIA EXPLORATIONS CO. LTD. has announced an interim dividend of 4% (the same).

Mining Personnel

MR. R. J. S. WASHINGTON, Assoc. Inst. M.M., an inspector of mines in Zambesia, is shortly due to retire on his 65th birthday.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. state in a commercial report issued in London a few days ago.

Kenya.—In view of the financial crisis in the United Kingdom, imports are likely to be curbed, but a detailed programme of policy has yet been made by Government. It is a chance that money is not quite as free, as it was during the year, and wholesale transactions are now being done so in instalments on a credit basis. Commercial conditions to be met regularly, and the general position of traders is sound.

During September the following quantities of cotton piece-goods arrived: from India, 705 packages; from America, 1,235 packages; from United Kingdom, 231 packages; from the Continent, 527 packages. Japanese piece-goods to the extent of 2,400,000 yards arrived, leaving a balance of 800,000 to come forward in October. The price of blankets from Belgium has dropped by 15% to 20%, and large orders have been placed.

Building Shortages in Kenya

Building Programme.—Building activity is reported from most districts, restricted only by shortages of fittings, skilled labour, etc. Accommodation is still very scarce both for residential and business purposes. The former Karatina dried vegetable factory is in course of being converted by Government to a school. Nyeri and the adjacent district with electric power and lighting. Owing to the difficulties being encountered in obtaining certain equipment for the erection of the transmission line, the installation is not expected to be completed for about 18 months.

Coffee.—The coffee crop is ripening satisfactorily, but picking has been delayed by dull weather in August and part of September. Labour still exists as a major problem on many estates. During September four auctions were held in Nairobi. 9,460 cwt. were disposed of at an average price of £34 per ton Nairobi. The Hard Coffee Control in Mombasa held five auctions, of which the following coffees were sold: September 2, 1,266 bags (249,811 lb.) at an average price of £73 to £83 per ton; September 5, 1,827 bags coffee (149,324 lb.) at an average price of £88 to £91 for f.a.q. and £83 to £58 for under-grade per ton; September 8, 30 tons Uganda Robusta coffee at £82 to £86 per ton; September 17, 30 tons Bukoba plantation at £119 to £126 per ton; September 26, 85 tons Robusta under-grade and f.a.q. coffee—under grade at £56, and f.a.q. at £124 per ton.

Dairying.—As plentiful as the output of milk and cream in Kenya. A creamery is to be established in Kisumu as soon as electrical power is installed. Dairymen suffered from excessive rains, but are now recovering.

Wool.—The market for Dorr-dull wools to restrictions on imports from Australia. Prices have dropped, from 10s 6d to 12s 7 1/2 per lb.

Uganda Grade Dull

UGANDA.—Bazaar trade has been dull, although a slight improvement was noticeable during the latter half of September, as a result of money being placed in circulation owing to the Government's producer loan. Many traders are worried about the possibility of over-indebting. Government restriction on exports will reduce stocks, and present holdings will be diminished with the approach of the cotton season.

Buildings.—Considerable building activity is taking place in Jinja, Kampala, and other centres. Buildings in course of erection are housing projects for officials. (Several of the larger commercial firms) and erecting houses for employees, and various large buildings are also being built in the bazaars. The lack of accommodation remains acute. Preparations for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme are progressing, and the site is now being cleared in order that a preliminary survey may be carried out.

Cocoa.—So far weather has been generally favourable for the newly planted crop. Much will depend on what conditions obtain from now on, and it is yet too early to form a reliable estimate of the crop. It is generally considered, by official sources, that the output cannot exceed last season's figure of 228,000 tons.

Groundnuts and Melze.—The amount of the above crops in the Bukoba district has far exceeded the stocks and buyers hold stocks pending Government instructions for delivery.

Coffee.—The new Robusta crop on the Uganda side is likely this year to reach high figures, estimated by unofficial sources being 25,000 to 30,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons have been sold forward to the Ministry of Food. The season is likely to be in full swing about November. Of the new native Robusta crop, 2,000 tons has been sold forward to the same source, but the output may reach a higher figure. The Bugisu crop, which is Arabica, is likely to amount to 500 tons and the season is now beginning.

Mining.—Export permits issued by the Commission of Mines during August were for gold, 91.46 Troy oz. value 1974; tin, 13,500 long tons, value £3,338; wolfram, 12 long tons, value £2,840.

Groundnut Scheme behind Schedule

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Trade and business was disrupted for about a week by a general strike of Native labour in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of September. The strike originated in the dock area, spread to railway employees, and after intimidating threats to the Government by the townships Government had to be induced to examine the strikers' grievances, an award has since been granted to a considerable extent. Conditions are now normal.

Groundnuts.—The first of the bays at Kogwa, to be established under the Government groundnut scheme is progressing, and 60,000 acres have now been cleared ready for planting. This falls far short of the original target, but difficulties have been encountered in handling the quantities of supplies and material which are required in connection with the enterprise. The new bay at Mtwara, the proposed outlet for the groundnuts, is being surveyed, but no work there has yet started.

Coffee.—Exports from Bukoba this year amount to 2,630 tons. Quality has been better than last year, but rejections at the grading sheds are still too numerous. The Bukoba Native Coffee Board is expected to be over from the Bukoba Coffee Central Board as from November 1, and sweeping changes in the methods of marketing will be introduced, with it is hoped, beneficial effect on the quality of coffee.

Opium.—The cold, wet season has damaged trees and papain production has consequently fallen. Good quality powder is being purchased in Arusha and district for export at 20s per lb.

Electric Tobacco Barns

AN EXPERIMENT in the curing of tobacco by electricity has been conducted by the Hillside Experimental Station in Southern Rhodesia. It is thought that the process would save building materials as the output of an electric barn is estimated to be three times that of the standard fire-curing barn. Cost of the new method would compare favourably with the old.

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Nyasaland Fiscal Survey

(Report continued from page 10)

opinion be competent and adequate to develop Nyasaland agriculture on a long-term policy and protect the producer from sudden fluctuations in prices. It would develop the forestry resources which have great potentialities, develop and ensure the food supplies of the Protectorate, guarantee prices to producers, and market the product, providing a security and reasonable standard of living to the native producer which he has not had before. It would also, where necessary, control prices to the consumer.

The revenue recommendations look to a period of 10 years during which assistance is received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. One recommendation for the formation of a Produce Board aims at getting the agricultural economy on its feet. The Board pursues a policy of courage, vigour and imagination. Nyasaland can continue to progress thereafter on its own merits.

We recommend that the dog tax be increased from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. The revenue from licences in respect of Native-owned dogs accrues to the Native authorities where licensing is in force. We recommend that the extension of licensing to the whole country be considered, with abatements where necessary in respect of hunting dogs. An increase in the dog tax should both benefit the Native authorities' treasuries and reduce the number of dogs in the population and the consequent damage to crops.

Fishing Licences

We recommend that the one-year fishing licences which at present are issued by the Native authorities should be increased, possibly to the level of those in Northern Rhodesia. As it now is, the Department will be taking over fishing control, we leave it to their discretion, together with the question of the issue of European fishing licences, which are at present issued by the Produce Board.

Our proposals for a Produce Board suggest the introduction of processes or other economic crops on a much larger scale than the very minor quantities at present collected in respect of certain exports, and we emphasize the necessity of the eas for tobacco stabilization being introduced this year. We also suggest the possibility of an export tax on fish and the revision of the forestry duties. We emphasize the desirability of a cattle tax, not for revenue purposes, but to control excess numbers in certain districts, but after taking the best expert opinion available we dropped the proposal.

We consider the registration of all inhabitants as a duty essential to a properly governed territory in connexion with the issue of licences, rates and taxes. We have recommended that accounts be kept in English, and we recommend that trading licences be issued only to those who are non-Natives and that trade duties should pay the enhanced rate for non-Native licences, and not enjoy African licences as a form of straw in what are actually non-Native businesses. More thorough control in the matter of trading licences is imperative.

In view of the difficulty experienced in maintaining a labour force, where work is available, frequently the circumstances which work is essential to the maintenance of production, we suggest that legislative measures be taken to ensure the enforcement of contractual agreements. Problems of relations between employers and employees should be maintained if one party is at liberty to walk out during a month's contract, or seek to complete it in the calendar year.

MR. E. J. BORRON, Traffic Superintendent of Nyasaland Railways, asked for the inclusion of a memorandum stating inter alia:

The position of the non-European direct taxpayer in Nyasaland is not so good as that of the other direct taxpayers, and it is also an advantage to which the average Briton is a stranger. It is understood that out of a total of 1,199 units (which may have increased slightly during the year) taking of the census, 620 individuals paid income tax for the assessment year 1945-6. Of this number, approximately 170 individuals would not have paid if the recently increased allowances had been granted for the period and would have reduced the number of taxpayers to 450.

Income Tax Not Burdensome

Of the latter number about 108 were a receipt of £800 or more annum and over, and it would therefore appear that the income tax does not in reality bear too heavily on the European population to date. It can also be stated that taking into consideration post-war credits shortly to be received, even during the war the incidence of this tax was not unduly burdensome when compared with that of the British taxpayer.

To summarize the foregoing, the position of the African to-day is that (1) his standard of living has increased between 16% and 50% according to districts; (2) his cost of living has gone up over 100%; (3) the cost of imported goods, essential to his life, has increased 100% to 200%; (4) under the present proposals he will be called upon to meet increased customs duties plus the extra profits on iron, and this will also bring an increase in special local taxation of £2,000 to be paid; (5) other sections of the community have had their indirect and direct taxation burdens reduced.

Therefore, in my opinion, the justification for the proposed increase in the rate of income tax, of amounts varying between 1% and 40% is not apparent, and I oppose the imposition thereof.

The members of the Fiscal Survey Committee were Mr. R. Butters, Financial Secretary, Longlong (Chairman); Mr. E. J. Borron, Traffic Superintendent, Nyasaland Railways; Mr. W. S. B. Freer, manager in Nyasaland for the Imperial Tobacco Company; Mr. M. Leslie, Labour Commissioner; Mr. J. Marshall, manager of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd.; Mrs. M. Sharpe, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, and Major F. D. Warren, another non-official member of the body. The secretary was Mr. D. J. G. G. G.

Conventions, Opposition

A suggestion of the Convention of the Association of Nyasaland has already opposed the suggested Produce Board on the ground that it would not be a fair tax on the profits of enterprise, not from taxes on production where a selling price could not be fixed. It was emphasized that Nyasaland industries were already organized by means of associations, and the Convention objected to the superimposition of a board on which at any one time any particular industry must have a majority vote.

A reduction of income tax on local companies from 7s. 6d. to 5s. in the £ was recommended. In view of the depreciation in sterling it was urged that pre-war abatements on income tax of individuals should be restored and existing allowances for children maintained. A flat rate of 10s. for Native tax was supported.

Registration of all inhabitants of the territory was supported; it was agreed that Nyasaland currency should be the same as that used in Southern Rhodesia; and the extension of dog licensing to the whole country was approved, but abatements for hunting dogs were opposed.

Views of Chamber of Commerce

Recommendations of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce were on similar lines. Opposition to the formation of a Produce Board, to the proposed increase in the customs duty on iron-ore goods and to the suggested scale of estate duties was expressed. The Chamber's views on income tax coincided with those of the Convention. With regard to Native taxation, it was thought unwise to tamper with the existing direct tax until a complete system of registration was established.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Elector's Union Oppose Land Tax

Soap is to be rationed in Northern Rhodesia. A female okapi from the Belgian Congo is shortly due to reach the London Zoo.

The Governor of Ethiopia has sent £100 to the Mayor, National Council for Districts Fund.

On the first time since 1938 an annual session of the B.S.A.P. has been held in Bulawayo. Increases of 51d. per lb. in the price of butter and of 20s. per cwt. of soft cheese have been announced in Southern Rhodesia.

Pilgrims have recently left East Africa by air for Mecca. The cost of the pilgrimage made in the novel way is estimated at about £500 per person.

More than 30 senior African chiefs and members of African Native Councils were the guests of the Kenya Government at the military tattoo which took place in Nairobi recently.

A noster tar business is to be known as the Princess Elizabeth Hostel will form the greater part of the wedding gift from the people of the Seychelles to the Royal Highness.

That the average cost of living of the African in Southern Rhodesia has increased by 125% since 1939 is the opinion of the National Native Labour Board. For a single Native receiving rations as part of his wages the increase is 144%, and for the living on a cash wage 106%.

A map has been sent by the Ministry of Survey to the people of Tanganyika in commemoration of their gifts to the British Government for the purchase of aircraft. It has been decided to display it in the Museum in Dar es Salaam until a new Legislative Council Chamber is built.

A hand-operated machine with a daily capacity of 300 bricks (equivalent to 1,500 ordinary bricks) has been loaned from South Africa to Uganda to enable the Entebbe Township Authority to expedite the building of houses for the African staff. The machine weighed 1,200 lbs. and is 10 ft. long.

A six-span reinforced concrete girder bridge is to be constructed over the Gash River at Kassala in Sudan. A tender for the design and construction has been made by an Italian firm in Asmara at a cost of £6,400. This offer has been provisionally accepted and work is expected to begin in October.

During the recent drought in Southern Rhodesia it was found necessary to slaughter about 40,000 head of European-owned cattle and 10,000 head of Native-owned cattle. In addition about 10,000 head of European-owned cattle were purchased by the Cattle Storage Commission in the drought areas, and 100,000 head of Native-owned cattle were moved to better grazing areas.

AN UNIMPROVED LAND TAX has from time to time been proposed in Kenya and the Executive Committee of the Electors' Union has recently considered its practicability. A statement issued by the Union reads: "The possibility of the introduction of such a tax was thoroughly examined and found impracticable. Members with considerable experience in regard to the conditions of land raising on a district level were strongly of the opinion that, apart from the question of principle, the difficulties of implementing such a device would be so great as to make such a project unworkable."

It was suggested by others that in no circumstances would such a form of taxation be good since its scope and practicability must always be the subject of acute controversy, its cost would be out of all proportion to the revenue it would produce, and it would add to the army of the unemployed. Further, it would be one of the present acute shortages of almost every conceivable kind of administrative development and under the conditions of the existing labour situation it would be a most unfair tax. Even were allowances made for such factors, these would probably be operative in the most severe sense and the tax would in practice very likely become sterile after the expense and trouble of enacting the necessary legislation and setting up the necessary valuation machinery had been effected.

With these considerations in mind, the Executive Committee felt that it was undesirable to proceed with the possibility of a land tax, but were nevertheless of the opinion that it was desirable to secure complete and beneficial occupation of the Highlands, and having in mind the existing powers of the Land Control Board it is now being urged to the constituency committee that they should consider how best land in beneficial occupation should be made available for new settlers or others who are prepared to develop it. The question of a land tax was first raised several years ago. It has since been raised several times, but it has never been found possible to devise one which would be either practicable or acceptable.

Of Commercial Concern

Kenya Land Bank, the only institution of the kind in East Africa, has made loans totalling £1,250,000 since its inception in 1931.

Tons of Rhodesian tobacco sent to South Africa for the season 1946-47 contributed 1,792,832 lb. out of the Union's total tonnage of 5,997,286 lb.

Messrs. Goode, Durrant and Co. have declared a dividend of 10% plus a bonus of 2 1/2% for the year ended July 20, 1947. This compares with 3 1/2% in the previous year.

Zambesia Airways, Ltd., of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, have applied to the Central African Air Authority for an aircraft service licence to cover charter services, aerial survey and aircraft hire.

The African Sugar Plantations, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 20% less tax for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with 17 1/2% for the first two years and 5% for 1943-44, when payments were reduced after a lapse of six years.

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British Record in East Africa

Mr. H. R. P. Postlethwaite Looks Back

IN EAST AFRICA, Wicket in Soroti in Uganda I once became very eloquent on the subject of cotton growing as a means to progress and prosperity. My Native audience were obediently enthusiastic and made quite intelligent comments on my suggestions, but as I talked of trade, commerce and advancement generally, a few miles away the Gakenyi women on Lake Kioga were holding their new-born babies by one heel and immersing them in the lake to please by the children's survival that they had been faithful wives and their babies were real babies.

Again I have listened at a mission station throughout a long and most pleasant evening to African boys giving in English an excellent presentation of Hamlet, and a few days later exempted from poll tax a middle-aged and obviously sick Native whom I was assured had died, been buried for three days and rescued by his relatives from the dreaded Basasi, a cult of witch-doctors who claim to raise the dead and then dissect them for witchcraft practices.

Need for Vision

The day-dream of the politician and individual development of the African must exist for his progress to be an aid and friend, otherwise the latter's labours must be cold, soulless, unproductive task work; but I feel he must be content to travel slowly, earning maybe much unpopularity both at the hands of those who do not wish him to travel at all and at the hands of those who wish to arrive here travelling happily.

At once asked a great missionary and educationalist Canon Weatherhead, whether he did not find it difficult to teach the boys about national development, he replied that he had practically no time for that subject

as he was still trying to get them to be clean, honest and truthful. Here again we must be in my opinion should dream of the day, for distant though it may be when Africans can unaided fulfil their destinies as political entities. Yet, us missionaries and busy statesmen counting our steps, refusing equality to us, we have stopped.

At long last the vast possibilities of Africa and her raw materials supplementing the needs of the rest of the world are being recognized and money is being spent on a worth-while scale, not as a charity but as an investment. Many are dreaming of the future development, benefiting African and European alike, but if this is all to work out, the foundations must be well and truly laid.

Hard, Honest Work Essential

Africans must have opportunities, now African labour must be treated not only humanely but sympathetically, it must be realized that they must be taught what real, honest, hard work means—and this, I suggest, is the doctrine of incentives to overcome the natural laziness and the lack of desire for thrift which must of necessity characterize any of the human race for whom the necessities of life are few and easily obtained.

Last week in the little Surrey church of Abinger I read the memorial tablets to a great Englishman and a great African administrator Lord Lugard. The inscription ends with a remark once made by Lord Lugard himself.

All I did was to try and lay my bricks straight, those at the African helm to day are some of the best. If they repeat those words, their efforts will have availed and their day-dreams will have been justified.

Last Friday I listened in this room to a fascinating talk by Dame Sibyl Thorndyke, who ended by advising us to remember the bad things which the European had brought into the lives of Africans. I would ask you to remember the benefits which the British have conferred on the same Africans.

British Devotion in Africa

Throughout the length and breadth of our African Dependencies schools, hospitals and the patient and sympathetic training of native students and courtiers bear witness to this. Not only missionaries and Government officials, but also non-official Britons are giving evidence daily of their intense interest in their African wards. You will remember the story of the Queen of the Netherlands as a little girl asking her mother as she looked at a crowd, "Do all these people belong to me?" and her mother's reply, "No, dear, you belong to them." That has been the history of the British in Africa.

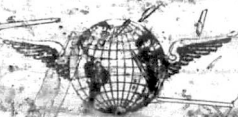
I have seen the contact of European and Native in the Belgian Congo, Italian Somaliland, French Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa and in the old days in German East Africa, and I would say without fear of contradiction that no European country has as good a bill of health as the British in East Africa in giving the African a square deal and placing his interests in the foreground of the picture.

[These points were made by Mr. Postlethwaite in an informal talk at the photographic exhibition held in London recently under the auspices of the Royal African Society].

Officials v. Settlers

THE ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH between officials and settlers in Kenya, played in Nairobi recently, resulted in a win for the settlers by two wickets. The following batting performances were given by Mr. P. P. B. Derrick (Officials) with 54 and 128 and by Mr. D. C. Hilder (Settlers) with 46 and 73. In the second Test Mr. Derrick equalled the record set by the star Gibson in 1920. Settlers scored 352 and 40 for 10 wickets; Officials 190 and 408.

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and the idea of a provincial council need not trespass on existing Native authorities.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY announced that he had accepted the recommendation of the Cost-of-Living Commission that the prices of wheat, flour, meat, and soap should be pegged at their present levels. The price of meat had already been pegged at a subsidy cost of £1.500. The wheat subsidy would cost £1.700 this year, but the subsidy had been abolished by the Government intended to fix the consumer's price of maize at £1.200.

Mr. WELLSKY appreciated the way in which the Government had faced this difficult problem. There was much bitterness amongst Africans over the high cost of living, and this action would show them that the Government was really concerned with their difficulties. The main cost of this burden lay on the Africans, who could bear it, but the Africans should appreciate that it was the Europeans who paid.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE criticized the treatment of Africans in some European shops and urged that public opinion should be brought to bear. Northern Rhodesia, he also said, behind its secondary education, though its future development of the country would depend largely on a supply of Africans of superior education.

Mr. HUDSON said the problem was not lack of facilities, but lack of pupils qualified to make use of them.

The ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY told Mr. WELLSKY that the recommendations of the Lusaka Hostel Committee would be implemented as soon as possible in reply to criticisms by Mr. Sergeant. He said that £10,000 was being spent on European education this year.

Defence of Dalglish Commission

In reply to further criticisms by Mr. Goodwin in connection with the personnel and terms of reference of the Dalglish Commission, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not see how the Government could refer the terms to the Federation of Trade Unions, which represented only one of the parties interested in the inquiry. The commissioners must be left free to make whatever decisions they wished. He hoped that even at this late stage the Mine Workers' Union would co-operate.

The CHIEF SECRETARY stated that the direction of labour presented a difficult problem, which was being up with international organizations and would need careful investigation. Action had been taken to increase the African labour force.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY revealed that no satisfactory tender had been made for the Government site for a proposed hotel at the Victoria Falls. If there were no result after consultation with local bodies in Livingstone on alternative sites and a fresh call for tenders, Mr. Priest's suggestion that Government should build the hotel would be considered.

Upon the adjournment after speakers on both sides of the House conveyed their best wishes to Sir John and Lady Widdicombe, the Governor said:

The time has now come for me to bid farewell to honorable members. At such a time my mind is filled with the memory of the very happy relationships which have existed between myself and honorable members on both sides of the House, and these memories will be a source of happiness to me in the future. I pray that earnest endeavour to serve the interests of the territory which has been so apparent during the time that I have had the honour to occupy this chair, will guide the debates of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia throughout its life.

Colonial Information Services Reorganization in Two Branches

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT of the Colonial Office has been reorganized as two separate branches. Known as the Information Services Branch and the News and Publications Branch, Mr. K. W. Blackburn was appointed Director of Information Services, and Mr. S. H. Evans, under the title of public relations officer, now controls the News and Publications Branch, which has taken over the press and reference sections and will handle general enquiries and prepare publications dealing with Colonial Affairs; in this last connexion it becomes responsible for some of the work hitherto done by the Central Office of Information. A Colonial Service magazine is also likely to be issued.

An Experienced Journalist

Mr. Evans had eight years' experience before the war in staff and freelance journalism, and was at one time a feature writer for the *York Daily Telegraph*. He edited the daily news bulletin used by the British Legation in London, and he then went to West Africa to work for the Resident Minister, Sir Gwynne, as representative of the Ministry of Information. In April of last year he joined the Information Department of the Colonial Office. A Middlesex and now 36 years of age, he was educated at King Edward's School, Stourbridge, and his services in West Africa had awarded him the O.B.E.

The new Information Services Branch will be concerned with the long-term development of a wider knowledge of the colonies in the United Kingdom and of a greater standing of Great Britain in the Colonial Empire. For the first time these closer contacts are being made with the societies of Africa in this country to promote knowledge of the Empire, and a standing committee of representatives of these bodies is to have regular meetings with the Colonial Office. There is also to be closer association with the Colonial Film Unit, and the material sent from this country to the Colonies is to be improved and increased.

An all-press conference at which Mr. G. H. Gurney spoke of the changes, several representatives of the Colonial Press claimed to be inadequate of authority agents about the Colonies and the work of the Colonial Office. The Director of Information Services, who agreed that improvement was necessary, expressed the hope that the regional office in Nairobi would provide an improved supply of news from eastern Africa, and that the regional office in Accra could perform the same service for West Africa. He added that a similar office was to be established in the West Indies.

Future of the Italian Colonies

THAT EUROPEAN nations will be the heirs of the former Italian Colonies is a possibility which the Commission is now taken for granted in official circles. That course was proposed by the United States and Great Britain, but Russia acquired dealing with Libya first, as the hardest problem. The British Government wanted it to be visited last.

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N. Rhodesian Legislative Council

Sir JOHN WOOD appointed the Governor to the Legislative Council. Mr. WELSKY said that owing to drought the territory's crop was unlikely to exceed 220,000 bags, whereas on the present basis of consumption it would be about 500,000 bags. Subsidies would cost more than £200,000 in 1947 and 1948.

It was important that the Central production should be kept at the highest possible level since copper was required by the United Kingdom for her own requirements and her effort.

Ground area and actual surveys of the Mumbwa district had already been made in connection with the groundnut scheme, and it was now certain that the necessary number of 20,000 acre units of suitable land could be found in that area. Planting would start in 1948, and full-scale production might possibly be reached the following year.

Request for Adjournment

A rule of the Council never previously used was invoked by Mr. WELSKY in a request for adjournment to consider matters of urgent public business. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Mr. Page and Captain Campbell signified their assent in accordance with the rules of the House.

Mr. WELSKY then put four points before the Council: (a) that the proposed plan should be immediately reviewed in the light of the economic crisis; (b) that the territory should not accept the £2,500,000 offered by the U.K. under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; (c) that food production should have priority over everything else; and (d) that a Director of Development, of Executive Council rank, should be appointed head of the Development Authority.

The greatest help which could be given to Great Britain would, he said, be to develop Northern Rhodesia's resources to the maximum. In regard to the £2,500,000, Mr. WELSKY excepted expenditure to which the country was already committed and also stipulated that money foregone by Northern Rhodesia should not be made available to any other Colony, otherwise the gesture would be meaningless. He hoped that

other Colonies would take the same line and not draw money from the Old Country.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that the proposal advanced by the Government was a very big one, and if necessary with some mechanism laid down for the food.

Mr. GORE-BROWNE thought that would be a mistake if there were not enough facilities to direct the money to European farmers at present.

Mr. BECKETT said that the crux of the matter was labour. European farmers did not like using labour obtained by compulsion.

The CHIEF SECRETARY said that more time would be needed to consider Mr. WELSKY's proposals, but that he could accept the principles. The Secretary of State greatly appreciated the spirit which lay behind the proposal not to accept money from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, but thought that it was premature since it was hoped that Great Britain's foreign currency difficulties were temporary. The way to help Britain was to increase the U.K. contribution to those necessary to increase Northern Rhodesian production.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL stated in a debate on the Police Commission's report that the Commissioner of Police considered that his force should at present remain a Government department and not become part of a separate Council of Police Service and Government, as proposed. This view the Government rejected. The recommendation that an experienced qualified officer of the London Metropolitan Police should be appointed to assist in the reorganization of the Northern Rhodesian police.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE noted the report would remove the legitimate grievances of the force, and Mr. WELSKY stressed the need for a weekly report day.

Decentralized Local Government

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE asked Government to consider the possibility of some form of local self-government which would introduce a measure of decentralization. He envisaged a regional council headed by the provincial commissioner with his senior District officers, some non-official members and some representatives. Such a council should have power to spend money voted by the House (which would have to delegate some of its financial powers).

MR. BECKETT, supporting the motion, said that the Central Government had more work than it could do efficiently, and that the proposed councils would help to bring Africans and Europeans together.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that such local government bodies would require means of raising revenue and might conflict with existing forms of local government.

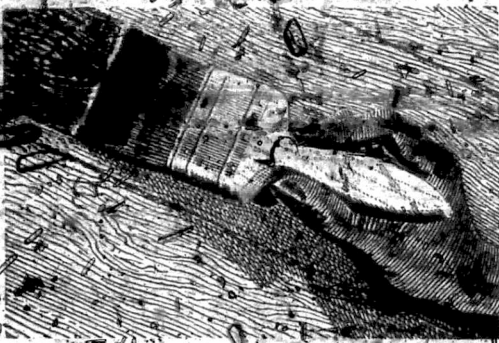
THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY thought that the only bodies which could derive their own revenues were the Native Authorities.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY considered that if these county councils were eventually to become autonomous bodies invested with spending power, they should not perform the functions of the provincial administrations. As it passed more power would be vested in the Native Authorities, and it was on them that the Central Government should try to graft its democratic shoots. The provincial administrations would in time become the main link between the Central Government and the local authorities. Sir Stewart's suggestion was regarded with sympathy so long as it were not the mere association of executive and representative elements. The formation of the provinces would be a means of assisting the Central Government to decentralize its work, and not as an abandonment of self-government. The basis for all this had to be the ballot-box, and political development must be allied with social and economic progress. Opportunities were needed for development of natural resources to build up higher standards of living and greater self-sufficiency.

MR. WELSKY supported the motion. He agreed with the Chief Secretary that political development should not take precedence over social and economic progress, but thought that a common meeting ground between European and African could do nothing but good.

Winding up the debate, Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that the problem was infinitely more difficult in Northern Rhodesia than in Tanganyika or Uganda, where the people belonged to one race, and that had to be considered was the evolution of an African state. In Northern Rhodesia the problem was more difficult because there was not only the present form of Colonial Office Government but also a separate European population which could leave the country only at peril to the country itself and to the African population. African and European interests did not in the long run conflict. The sort of council he suggested would relieve the central administration of much of its work; it should have power to spend money wisely on matters of provincial concern without reference to any other body and it would be able to represent the interests of dwellers in the province, both black and white. It would therefore have to be an elected element. The financial difficulties and division of work could, he considered, be settled

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East African Service Appointments Fifty-One Years in Uganda Tribute to Mr. Michael Moses

Among recent appointments to the Colonial Service are the following:—

Cultural Service.—Mr. W. G. HANCOCK, of Essex, is to be an agricultural officer in Tanganyika, was born in 1907 and attended at Cassington School, Dorset, Reading University, Cambridge University, and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, graduating in 1932.

Mr. M. H. BRASSE, of Porthmadoc, Carnarvonshire, an entomologist in Nyasaland, was born in Colwyn Bay and educated at Pontypridd Intermediate School, Porthmadoc County School, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, graduating B.Sc. with honours in zoology.

Mr. H. DREWRY, of Kilkenny, an agricultural officer in Tanganyika, was educated at Patricia College, Montrath, the Agricultural School, Maynooth, Co. Galway, Liberty Agricultural College, University College, Dublin, and Cambridge University, receiving his B.A. in 1944. He has recently been a housemaster at the Agricultural School, Henry.

Educational Service.—Mr. P. H. C. BADHAM, of Wimborne, Dorset, an education officer in British Somaliland, was born in Newarth, Leicester, and educated at Ovingdean Hall, Brighton, Winchester College, and Christ College, Oxford, and served in the King's African Rifles; was in the Education Department of the Military Government of British Somaliland, and is lately an assistant master at Conford School, Wiltshire.

Mr. F. W. JONES, of Doncaster, an assistant master in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Buckley, Flintshire, educated at Doncaster Grammar School and Leeds University, graduating B.A. and qualifying for a diploma in education, he served in the Middle East, Italy and north-western Europe as a Company Quartermaster in the Royal Marines and was awarded the Military Cross in 1945.

Mr. R. E. McLELLAN SMITH, of East Grinstead, Sussex, an education officer in Kenya, was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, educated at Newport Secondary School and the School of Art and Crafts at Newport Technical College, and taught in the School of Arts and Crafts in Worthing, then in the art department at East Grinstead Grammar School, he served as an officer in the intelligence branch of the R.A.F. and was mentioned in despatches in 1944.

“NO MAN who has come to Uganda has excelled Michael Moses. The years he spent here, and no one has exceeded him in enterprise,” said Sir Charles in a dinner speech recently in Kampala in honour of Mr. Moses, who has reached the country 51 years of age.

“Their guests,” said Sir Charles, “was the best known man in Uganda, where the old residents gathered his name around them. Those who had tried to put a fast one on ever Michael had invariably been ‘hit for six,’ but now, as no one knew him well, would allow it to be said against him.”

It was in 1896 that Michael Moses had first entered Uganda attached to His Majesty's Forces, and for seven and a half years he was a member of the grossly over-worked and underpaid Colonial Service. Soon after arrival he was posted to Masindi to take charge of the garrison of the military centre during the Sudanese Mutiny, and in this important post he showed great courage and initiative. During the Masindi incident he carried out the duties of transport officer with great distinction.

Pioneer Planter

At the turn of the century there were great opportunities for young men of brains, energy and words, and Mr. Moses had all those qualities. He resigned from Colonial Service, and for the next two years collected ivory in the Congo. They were two years netted together without profit. The net returned to Uganda and entered into a great variety of business. He was a pioneer planter in rubber and coffee, the first to export tobacco, and later came vanilla and sweet gum and pannafruit, all of which.

In 1903 Dr. H. Hunter entered Mr. Moses's life, became firm friends and were partners in business. Yet a real tie existed between them. It was said that in 1911 when Mr. Moses was going to England, Dr. Hunter suggested the need for a bond of some sort, and that a memorandum was roughly drafted. Mr. Moses told Dr. Hunter to put it in his pocket, as soon as he disappeared, and that was the only real bond between them in 35 years.

One of Mr. Moses's many other interests was the Imperial Hotel and the Uganda Hotel. The hotel was started at Mr. Moses's suggestion by his friend Lord Dewar; Mr. Moses subsequently purchased it but had since sold it, though remaining a director.

Mr. Moses was not a British subject, residence in the Protectorate could not qualify him for naturalisation. He would have been a most valuable member of the Legislative Council, and had rendered invaluable service on many boards and committees, and been awarded the M.B.E. and C.M.G.

Although actively devoted to his business, he still lived in the comfortable but unostentatious style he had built a great many years ago. He was never so happy as with friends around him. His lunches were famous, particularly his “Chiefs and Charles” the toast of “that great citizen of Uganda” Michael Moses.

Obituary

MR. HAROLD ARMSTRONG CROUCH, O.B.E., M.C., of Embu, Kenya, late R.A.M.C. and Sudan Medical Service, has died in London.

MR. C. N. MEINDIES, a pupil farmer on the Machakos district of Southern Rhodesia, was killed when a Tiger Moth aircraft which he was piloting crashed and burst into flames near Salisbury. Mr. Meindies, a student at the Harpenden Agricultural College, was taken to hospital suffering from burns received while trying to extricate the deceased from the plane.

MR. A. C. HENDERSON, managing director of Tobacco Auctions, Ltd., and one of Southern Rhodesia's leading tobacco growers, has died in Mazoe at the age of 60. He went to the Colony in 1908, and six years later bought the estate in the Mazoe district, which remained his home. Mr. Henderson, who was the first to plant tobacco in Mazoe, served in the Western Front in the 1914-18 war and was awarded the Military Medal.

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daughter-in-law of the Kenya to Mr. and Mrs. ... Mrs. ... of Nakuru, have ... in England.

COLONEL W. BROADBENT, of Niogo, is on leave in this country in Kenya.

MR. C. S. LAWRENCE is shortly due in this country ... from Uganda.

MR. A. H. AKIFFI has returned to London from his visit to the Gambia.

LADY JACK KENZIE-KENNEDY was received by the Queen on the last week.

LADY LEVINE HASTINGS is expected to be leaving London for Central Europe.

MR. H. S. PEARCE has been appointed to act as puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. WOODMAN, District Judge in Northern Rhodesia, is Acting Chief Justice.

Mrs. HAMISH WILSON, widow of the late Staff Sergeant Flight Lieutenant, was recently married in Khartoum.

LIEUT. COLONEL J. G. CLIFFORD, of Kenya, who recently arrived home on leave, is expected to be in the country in a few days.

MR. J. W. BERRIN, Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, who recently visited the Governor-General, has arrived in this country.

Girl Guides of Northern Rhodesia presented LADY BODDINGTON, one of the retiring Governor of the territory, with a silver sash.

MR. E. CAMPBELL, Governor of Kordofan Province in the Sudan, has recently visited Mr. F. TIERNEY, who has been appointed Governor.

MR. W. J. FARRELL, son of the Chairman of the East African South African Line, has recently made a business trip to East African ports.

LORD DE SUMARZ, Chairman of the Rhodesia Faculty, Memorial College, Uthmaniyah, for Southern Rhodesia last week, visited the Rhodesia CASTLE.

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Chief Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due to arrive in London by air on November 13. He will remain for a few days.

MR. W. A. FAURE, a director of United Press (Continental Advertising Agency), London, has been visiting in Africa and is due back in London in a few days.

MR. J. G. GOSSET, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gosset, of Perth, and Miss BARBARA JESSIE CLIVIE, of Glasgow, Scotland, have been married in Mombasa, Kenya.

MR. D. LORRAINE PARKER, M.P., Chairman of the African Board, is due back in London next Wednesday from his visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL MERRATT WILLIAMS, Northern Rhodesia's Secretary for Civil Aviation, has arrived in Lusaka after a nine days' flight from London in a Miles Gemini aircraft.

CAPTAIN G. G. HENDERSON, who was seconded from the Ministry of Pensions to advise the East African Governors' Conference during the war, has reverted to the Home Civil Service.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, who is 84 years of age, is probably the oldest European immigrant to land in Tanganyika Territory. He has joined a son-in-law, on a farm in the Southern Highlands.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. M. URWELL and MRS. ... have been married in El Fasher.

It is believed that the first wedding to take place in the Gambia Province.

Sir JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, read the lesson at a service in the Cathedral, Salisbury, to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Battle of Britain. Members of the Cabinet attended.

MR. E. HEMSWORTH, who has taken up an appointment with the pyrethrum department of the Kenya Farmers' Association, was formerly on the economic advisory staff of the National Farmers' Union in Great Britain.

MR. S. O. JOSIAHI, a Kikuyu, has been appointed as assistant to Mr. Richard Frost, representative of the British Council in East Africa. Mr. Josiah has been secretary for some years of the African Civil Service Association in Kenya.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR POWER, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, was Commander-in-Chief, East India Station and the supreme Allied Naval authority in S.E.A.C. at the surrender of Singapore.

MR. J. R. HADUM, of Birkenhead, who is to go to Tanganyika as a geologist, was born in Kenya, educated at the grammar school in Portsmouth and at the London and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, where he graduated B.Sc.

Until the arrival in Northern Rhodesia of the Governor-designate, SIR ALBERT RENFREW, the Chief Secretary, MR. R. S. STANLEY, will act as Governor. Mr. STANLEY is also Chief Secretary and M.G.H. A. of the Province as Secretary for Native Affairs.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. SELLWOOD, who spent many years in Kenya and is now running his own business in this country, has enabled the African cashier to the Machakos local council to visit this country by paying his return passage by air.

LIEUT. COLONEL KINGS, who for the past five years has been in charge of the information section of the British Embassy in Cairo, has resigned in order to return to Fleet Street, where he was well known before the war as Mr. Patrick Keenan. He visited East Africa some years ago, and wrote a book on his impressions.

MR. H. J. H. BOREBY, is Chairman of Nyasaland's Typhoid and Trypanosomiasis Committee, the other members of which are the Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture, of Medical Services and Veterinary Services, MR. H. C. J. BARKER, DR. W. S. LAMBERT, MR. J. KAYE, NICHOL and MR. B. L. MITCHELL.

Education in Kenya

SIR BERTRAM JOHN STANLEY, a former Governor of the Kenya, has been appointed Chairman of a committee to examine expenditure on European and Asian education in Kenya, divided between the general taxpayer and the individual parent. His colleagues are the Deputy Financial Secretary, Mrs. S. Sewester, Mr. S. Thakore, Lieut. Colonel M. W. Cowie, and Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo.

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TO THE NEWS

"... We are faced with Socialist demands for a single chamber government, pure and simple." —Lord Will.

"... of the faults of the Press and from human error, not pre-determined malice." —Newspaper World.

"... To say that the cause of such is an admirable, though not an independent, united record number." —Mr. Owen.

"... It is probably the Republican candidate for the next United States Presidential election will be General Eisenhower." —Mr. Henry Wallace, former U.S. Vice-President.

"Lord Caldecote ended his speech with a touch of religion and was complimented with his convictions. He was fearlessly honest with himself and everyone else." —The Marquess of Salisbury.

"I am accused of wanting to tie this country up to the United States. I don't want to tie it to Moscow or Washington. What I want to do is to pay our way and go in to the conference as a great independent nation." —Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

"... Nothing we have suffered up to now is anything to what we are to suffer this winter." —R. S. Hudson, M.P.

"Mr. Dalton revealed that 13% of our total direct spending in the U.S. during the brief life of the U.S. Loan was devoted to keeping our Germans alive." —Daily Express.

"Increased production is our hope for this season, and it will not be achieved without something of the American attitude and enthusiasm towards industry." —Mr. Bevin.

"... all ties which can bind us together, the most immediate and practical, a closer integration of our mutual trade, behind the shield of the Empire Preference." —Lord Beaverbrook.

"An endurance which a nation is called upon to undergo can be borne only by spirit of will and organization if it is to do all the people that there is a great need in the world for. The well-worn cliché 'Courage, power and discipline make the spirit needed in our church and civic life, our universities and schools, and the world of business.' The Rev. Dr. H. G. Gifford.

"... Imperial Preference not only increases trade by all parts of the Commonwealth with one another, but by increasing internal prosperity enables the Commonwealth to increase its trade with the rest of the world." —Viscount Brenton.

"... Our first aim should be to establish a society on a deeper and spiritual basis. The material and economic aspects of our civilization would then fit naturally into their right places without being over-valued." —Lord Montgomery.

"Ninety-five per cent Lancashire's cotton manufacturers started with a bob in the world, but by their capacity, enterprise and courage built up their great businesses. All this talk about the vice of profit is nonsense, and in one way or another all members of the Government have this private motive." —Lord Woolton.

"Honest work and civic political responsibility are our only effective way of loving those outside the sphere of our own personal contact." —Courage, power and discipline make the spirit needed in our church and civic life, our universities and schools, and the world of business. The Rev. Dr. H. G. Gifford.



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Debate on the King's Speech Tariff Negotiations with the U.S.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were frequently mentioned in the House of Commons during the debate on the King's Speech.

MR. R. S. SUTHERLAND'S peroration to his speech on the Opposition said: "We dedicate ourselves to the task not only of helping to pull British economy together but of merging it with the wider whole of the Commonwealth with the Colonial Dependencies, and amidst the English-speaking peoples. We have only one great object on which to concentrate our aim, and that is the success of Britain and her people, which this unity and solidarity of Government is a vital part of."

SIR STURDION CRISP, Minister for Economic Affairs, referring to the negotiations for tariff reductions, said: "A reduced United States tariff will give us a better chance of selling our goods in dollar markets. It will be a permanent benefit so long as the lowered tariff persists. In order to achieve that we shall bargain certain reductions of our own tariffs, in agreement with the Dominions, some reductions and eliminations of preferences both as to duties on goods from the Dominions and as to preferences granted by the Colonies to ourselves."

A Fair Bargain

"We have succeeded in that bargain," he said. "I have always stated we would build upon the basis of a fair bargain on both sides, and though we have certainly gone to the limit of what is reasonable in order to achieve agreement with the various other parties, we believe that the general agreement, when its terms are disclosed, will show a fair balance in the lowering of the barriers of all sides."

There are a few other ways in which we can improve our position by producing more goods for ourselves, and so reduce dollar imports; by whole-sale revising our exports of more goods and services to the right countries; by substituting non-dollar for dollar sources of supply; and by developing our overseas resources within the sterling group and in particular within the Colonies."

"In our Colonial areas are vast natural resources which have never been systematically tapped. This cannot give us any short-term relief, but it is none the less important for that reason, for the difficulty is that this development requires capital goods—railway materials, locomotives, trucks, tractors, and the rest of the machinery that we need ourselves, and as we need it we must purchase it from the United States. The problem is to keep up the present flow of goods for export while at the same time being able to set aside some of those for capital development on the long or middle term."

Economic Planning Staff

"The whole question of any Colonial development has now come within the purview of the Economic Planning Staff, with a view to linking it up directly with the Government's import programmes. It is our intention to have legislation to set up appropriate bodies to develop food, mineral and other resources in those areas as part of our long-term plan."

"As regards tobacco, we have stopped all purchases of United States tobacco until further decision. We hope it will save us £5,000,000 of this year's allocation. As regards the stock position, including supplies bought from the United States this year which will be completed over the next year, this cut in United States purchases should not mean any immediate reduction in supplies to the public. It will, however, mean that if people smoke so much now they may be able to get very little in 1949 or 1950, if it becomes more urgent than that for everyone to restrict his consumption of tobacco."

COMMANDER NOBLE said that the Empire did not want a customs union, but an economic union for the whole Commonwealth, which could allocate capital and manpower between the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Colonies. He continued:

"It has always been taken for granted that the United States is so economically dominant. The rate in the United States is as great a variety of resources, and territories as they are in the British Empire, but we have never developed an economic whole. It may in some areas shortly be announcing its plans to set up a Government's Conference, referring to the resources that are being tapped in Europe, and in the Americas, of the develop-

ment of their own Federal Union. He spoke of the doubts and difficulties which preceded the finalisation of the Colonies, of the results of the positive effort which followed on the solution of the difficulties, and of the high degree to which the States have continued to maintain their own individual personality and institutions. We might take a lesson from that."

Overseas Resources Bill Secrecy About Payments to Members

THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BILL was formally presented in the House of Commons last week by the Minister for Economic Affairs. It has now been published by the Stationery Office, and its purpose is to establish a Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, the first being responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the second to the Minister of Agriculture.

The Colonial Development Corporation is to be charged with "the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing resources of Colonial territories, with a view to the expansion of production thereof of foodstuffs and raw materials or for other agricultural, industrial or trade purposes thereon."

It is to consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, and not fewer than ten or more than 30 other members, as determined from time to time by the Secretary of State, who is to make the appointments "from amongst persons appearing to him to be qualified as having had experience of, and having shown capacity in, matters relating to primary production, industry or trade, finance, science, administration, organisation of workers or welfare, and in making such appointments the Secretary of State shall have particular regard to the need for securing that adequate experience of those matters obtained in Colonial territories is at the disposal of the Corporation."

Production of Foodstuffs

The Overseas Food Corporation is to secure the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for production or processing in places outside the United Kingdom of foodstuffs or agricultural products other than foodstuffs, and their marketing."

The first project is defined as securing the large-scale production of groundnuts, together with crops rotational therewith, on any land thereto, in Colonial territories in East and Central Africa, and the marketing thereof. There is a proviso that operations in any Colonial territory must depend upon the prior invitation of the Secretary of State.

Annual reports and accounts of the Corporation are to be laid before Parliament, and the Colonial Development Corporation is to be dissolved on the 31st of December 1950, unless it has by that time secured the Overseas Food Corporation to have an income of not less than £30,000,000, and £25,000,000 temporarily available to it.

A schedule to the Bill provides that no Member of either House of Commons may be a member of either Corporation.

The remuneration and allowances payable to members are to be determined by the responsible Minister with the consent of the Treasury; any member other than the chairman or deputy chairman is employed about the affairs of either Corporation otherwise than as a member thereof, he may be paid such additional remuneration and allowances as the Corporation may determine.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."]

Brilliant Star of Zanzibar

MARSHAL E. A. T. DUTTON, Chief Secretary in Zanzibar since 1942, and Chairman of the Development Authority, and MR. J. J. BOYD, Provincial Commissioner in Zanzibar for the past 10 years, who is now on leave pending retirement, have been appointed by one of the members of the second Class of the Order of the British Star of Zanzibar, MR. E. D. W. GIBSON, the speaker of the Crown Council and a member in Tanganyika for 10 years, has been appointed to the Third Class, and MR. J. J. BOYD, private secretary to His Highness, has become a member of the Fourth Class.

Fiscal Survey of Nyasaland

Further Points from the Butters Report

THIS SUMMARY, by the Director of Agriculture, is the published Report of the Post-War Development Committee that it issued at the end of the year in Nyasaland:

It must not be overlooked that the development plans herein discussed have not been conceived as a gentle step-up of effort, but as a massive drive to put the house in order before it is too late to do so. The drive will be expensive, but it is safe to say that every penny spent now will save ten in the future, required in a better effort to repair farmland damage and in the perpetuating relief of food shortage among a population four or five times its present size, struggling to survive on land long since unable to support it.

The Post-War Development Committee's ownment is as follows:

"We agree that the raising of the general standard of living of the African population must depend mainly on increased production of economic crops and that the standards of production, processing and marketing must be improved if agriculture is to become a counter-balance to emigration. We entirely agree with the Director of Agriculture as to the desirability of stabilizing prices, so far as possible, for obtaining balanced development of production, but we cannot suggest the means by which this can be accomplished as prices are mainly governed by external and internal markets."

Produce Board Recommendation

"We consider that our recommendation for a Produce Board would coordinate and complete the necessary administrative measures for the conservation of the soil, the security of the producer, the raising of his standard of living, and the general well-being and prosperity of the community and provide the necessary funds therefor."

We regard as essential both for the purposes of the Produce Board, which will exercise wide control of food supplies, must have an accurate figure of the population, and for the proper regulation of immigration and emigration, and in the interests of the revenue generally that all information on Nyasaland should be available to the Board.

We appreciate the amount of work involved in this and the expenditure required. It is recommended that the Board should be financed out of the revenue of the Protectorate, and that the revenue of the Protectorate should be placed in the hands of the Produce Board.

The Produce Board should be placed in the hands of a central authority for dealing with the agriculture of Nyasaland. Apart from matters of major policy, it would operate independently of Government in all matters of detail, liaison being maintained through its Chairman and at least one other member being members of the Executive Council. It should maintain close touch with the Economic and Development Department of the Colonial Office, and one of its members might be a member of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

It would be ultimately responsible for soil conservation measures, development of new areas, forestation, research, and the marketing of Native produce. It would normally have an established channel of trade, e.g., export of tobacco and tea, and would operate as a selling organization only when produce is available through channels which do not exist. It would establish a price link between the local producer and the world market, and would aim at price equalization or stabilization so far as is possible, by equalizing prices within a season and cushioning them in the event of a sudden fall.

This is particularly desirable in the case of the tobacco industry, where the Native Tobacco Board at present holds a reserve of £300,000 for price stabilization purposes while the other half of the industry has no funds in the event of universal stabilization. The Native Tobacco Board in good years could be paid, while in bad years it could give the other half of the industry, which they so-called "small farmers", out of business. It is undesirable in the interests of the tobacco industry as a whole that this should be so, and stabilization should apply to all tobacco producers alike.

Scope of the Central Authority

It would be desirable to have under which following boards, among others, would work: Native Tobacco Board, Tanning Board, Maize Control Board, Marketing of Native Produce Board, Natural Resources Board, and it would deal with land that has been set aside as a reserve for communications for the production of produce, and such fish as a local food product. The biological aspect of fisheries development would be under the sphere of the new Game, Tsetse and Fisheries Department, and in Northern Rhodesia. The Board should embrace both African and Native produce, but they should not be concerned with any European products. The African population of Nyasaland appears to be an individualist. There is little prospect of producers co-operatives in the near future, and we must look to a group of European organization and guidance, as in the Native Tobacco Board and the Kotsi Kola Rice Society.

It has been suggested that the tobacco industry, a European product, mainly concentrated in the hands of a few companies, would be reluctant to come under the sphere of the Board, and to offer itself. It may, but it has experienced depression, and the question of the feeding of the estate labour, whether by crops grown on the estates or by purchase, and the desirability of increasing the local sales of tea and developing a sugar industry to further such ends, immediately occur to one.

The composition of the Board would, in our opinion be as follows: Chairman, the Governor; Agriculture members, the Financial Secretary, the Native Development Officer, the Director of Agriculture, one or two African representatives chosen by the Governor, and a representative of the tobacco exporters, tobacco producers, tea and cotton industries, chosen by their respective industries.

Tobacco is the major crop of the Protectorate, and production and export are in different hands. For both these reasons we suggest that it have two representatives. Production and processing are combined in the cases of tea and tung. Cotton is a Native product, but its export is in European hands. The production of sugar falls mainly in the hands of Agricultural Department. The Board would include at least one sugar and one tung manufacturer.

Funds from Native Tobacco Board

For the financial year 1951-52 we recommend that the present reserve held by the Native Tobacco Board of £300,000, should be handed over to the Produce Board, and that the Cotton Revenue of £100,000 should likewise be transferred. As these sums derive purely from Native production, we recommend that Government from its surplus balance should contribute an equivalent sum of £350,000. Much more of this sum has been paid in recent years by way of income tax by European companies and individuals. For the annual revenue we recommend that there should be a cess levied on all economic crops (tobacco, cotton, tea and tung, etc.). The amount of these cesses would be fixed annually by the Board in consultation with the industry concerned.

There is no doubt that the Board should have the right to buy and sell produce, but any profits made by the Board through exporting such produce should go to the Board.

The annual surplus of the Native Tobacco Board is not negligible, but we recommend that a definite profit of at least 10% should be made over and above the cess should be aimed at, which would bring it into line with the tenant system. This annual surplus of the Native Tobacco Board should no longer be handed over to the Native Development and Welfare Fund. There is a strong case for its employment in the development of the tobacco industry, since the yield per acre is generally small, and improvement is hampered by lack of barn accommodation.

The Board, with a capital of £600,000 and an annual income of approximately £180,000 in the first circumstances, would be

(Continued on page 191)

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immateria if goods are sold in Mombasa or Kenya, but it may well be necessary to take steps to maintain a fair distribution between Mombasa and Kenya to see that goods which Kenyan firms absorb are not for that reason only left unsold upon the same market in Kenya.

Also that we are unable to do at present is to see what possible steps we have to take to the wish of M. C. C. in the United Kingdom, in collaboration not only with the other East African territories but with producers and merchants in this country, to mean above all avoiding the expenditure of hard currencies and expanding productive activities. I wish the East African States were in a position to-day, for I believe that between the end of the year a general East African debate would have to bring to light and clear up many aspects of the situation which may not be clear to everyone at the present time. I hope that the Assembly will meet for the first time, shortly after 1948, to take an important part in the examination of these difficult questions.

Commercial and Economic Development

To describe the present state of affairs as a dull crisis is to put it mildly, an understatement. That is a process in the world as a general industrial, commercial and economic upheaval brought about in the main by the wholesale destruction of manufacturing capacity and wealth all over the world, and a diversion of resources from production to destruction during the war years. There is really extremely little that we can do in small groups of tropical Colonies except to produce very useful things, to grow as rapidly and as well as we can the advice or directions of the authorities in Great Britain as they are giving us, especially in the matter of hard currencies, and husband our resources, personal and national, until we can see a little farther into the future.

Personal savings is so important. I hope it may be possible to raise the East African War Bonds Scheme, and to offer an East African Peace Bonds Scheme, so as to take advantage of opportunities now present and to come to do the personal bit in relieving the very heavy pressure of demand on goods and manufacturing capacity, which has substantially recovered. This we will have to do at once.

Beyond this, at this stage, no more important thing we can do is to keep our feet on the ground and our hands out of the clouds. Let us be prudent, let us be clear of our budget of unproductive expenditure, let us trim off the frills, but let us be resolutely and unapologetically go ahead with all productive projects and enterprises keeping in the forefront of our thinking that sound production and exports are the only sure foundation on which we can recover, and that if it is not by producing for export that we shall win the battle.

Half the Expenditure

We must mark time for the present with expenditure which are not directly related to productivity. That is a great deal easier to say in general terms than to define in particular. I expect differences of opinion will develop on that account. I do not think that the present level of services in this country would be extravagant in normal times, and it is certainly not anywhere near the needs of the country if they could be considered irrespective of cost, nevertheless, if honourable members could have a halt or a substantial diminution in expenditure, that would have no objection to it, if their proposals are accompanied by an indication of the services to be retained or discontinued. I think the budget as laid before you may have to be cast in the light of decisions taken in this Council, both in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Committee, and of the concessions which were able to reach when we have had the advantage of a fresh session of the views of honourable members of the House on the economic situation which confronts us.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to establish a new Kenya Military Store Holding Organization for the reception of Army stores and equipment from the East and India. Work has already started and during 1948 is likely to develop to an extent that may well have a beneficial effect on the Colony's economy, in many respects similar to that which would be caused by the establishment of a repair industry. It will involve the construction of a new road and telecommunication services, and will place a heavy burden on the Railway Administration. It will also involve the recruitment and consequent housing, feeding, housing, and administration of a large labour force. The labour market must to some extent be affected by this project, but I hope that it will not be an away in large numbers from the agricultural areas and from established commercial and industrial enterprises. The War Department, I need hardly say, as against this labour should be treated as the normal of the best employers in the Colony, and a substantial contribution will be paid to the provision of welfare for the labour force employed at Mombasa.

In this project, which I believe has already overburdened taxpayers in the United Kingdom, it is my expenditure, and honourable members will be asked to consider that part of that expen-

ture, some of which will create assets such as roads of great present value to this Colony, it would be right and proper for us to undertake. I hope that they may feel that the situation is such as to justify a substantial grant.

Apart from the purely financial aspect of the matter, and the military stores project, it is impossible at this stage to forecast with any degree of accuracy what extent the economic development will interfere with the carrying out of the development programme. The timing of the programme will have to be reviewed as soon as the import position becomes clearer, but I know of no reasons for believing that it will not be possible to put orders for the plant and equipment necessary for production of our products, and for the necessary ancillary to production.

Road

The heavy rains of this year have placed a heavy strain upon our roads and brought to notice certain defects and weaknesses which are now under investigation by the consulting engineer. Meantime, I am glad to be able to announce that the Secretary of State and the Treasury have agreed in principle to the allocation of a sum of £ 775,000 from the Federal allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the construction of the new trunk road from the Rhodesian border into Uganda. Of this sum £460,000 is to be spent in Kenya. This money, which will be of the greatest assistance to us, and will enable us to divert life funds recommended for roads in the Development Committee Report for badly needed road construction on other territories.

The Central Roads and Traffic Board will be asked to revise the road construction programme in the light of the total funds now known to be available. It will then be for the Development and Reconstruction Authority to decide what work can be undertaken with staff and materials available, and we shall have to decide what part of the programme is justifiable in present circumstances. I would say that I can think of no more certain dollar-earning industry, and that has a very direct bearing on road construction.

Gangs in East Africa Influence for Goa

OF THE MANY GOANS who have emigrated to East Africa during the post-war period, the most recent arrivals, Messrs. Boveri, Matheson & Co. Ltd. says:

An Asian of European origin, their culture is western, and their influence is undoubtedly based on the economic interests centre round the church, and perhaps nowhere else, in Ireland are there such devout and religious Catholics. In the world of commerce they have held positions both managerial and subordinate. On the sports field they have shown both skill and sportsmanship.

They have occupied a dominant position in the East African colonies, but their British subjects. Their influence is not British but Portuguese. They have continued but in view of the recent changes in India it seems probable that the Portuguese Colonies there will have to associate themselves with either the new India or Pakistan. As most of the Indian population of the East African Colonies is Hindu, it is presumed that they will join the former.

Effect of New India

Most of the Goans in the East African territories have now been domiciled there for several generations, but the majority have remained loyal to Goa, Damaun and Diu. When possible, they have returned to the homes of their ancestors and brought back wives from there.

If Goa ceases to be associated with Portugal and becomes incorporated in the new India, no doubt many Goans will still retain their love for the land of their fathers. But with their Western culture, it is a moot point whether many will wish to take an Eastern nationality. Those living in Kenya will be able to apply to British nationality if they wish, but those domiciled in Uganda will, under the present regulations, be unable to do so, as nationalization papers cannot be obtained in a British Protectorate.

Governor's Review of Affairs in Kenya

Sir Hipp Mitchell's Address to Legislature

THE AUTUMN SESSION of the Legislative Council of Kenya of unusual significance and importance. We have the very important Legislation Committee, the Budget, and other complex and difficult legislation to consider.

For the first time you will meet after the close of your session under the presidency not of a Governor but of a nominated President whose office will develop into that of Speaker of the Council. We have been very fortunate in getting the Services of Mr. Harris, recently retired from the Bench of the Supreme Court, for an important task. You have asked me to promise him full support and co-operation in discharging his onerous task.

When the Commission arrived at the conclusion of its work, it will be a general election, and the next Council will be elected out of a racial majority.

I do not believe that we shall encounter great difficulties because Government measures will not pass into law unless they receive a substantial majority of support from members other than the official members. It has always been the practice to endeavour to bring into agreement rather than by majority voting. There may be occasions when agreement will not be unanimous, but I sincerely trust that when it is not, disagreement in the future will be less and less and only along communal lines and more and more on the basis of differences of opinion on a point of view, as in the matter of political, economic and administrative questions.

Certification

As regards certification in the new bill I regard it as extremely likely that they will have to be used as a short-cut in the case of officers who remain to me I may have had to use them. I feel sure that honourable members will fully appreciate the need for understanding, co-operation and sympathy between the two groups if the Council in its new form is to discharge its heavy responsibilities to the Colony, and that it is in this spirit that they will approach their task.

We welcome to the our new Chief Secretary, John G. G. who will be the chairman of the Executive and Reconstitution Authority. I take up in all respects the position occupied by Mr. Gilbert and it will be for him to consultation with his colleagues and especially with the Deputy Chief Secretary to consider if any adjustment or redistribution of responsibilities and functions is required by the face of the current situation and to advise me thereon.

There was recently an outbreak of violence at the Uplands Bacon Factory which had to be met with force by the administration and police in order to prevent a mob of thugs from shedding blood and destruction. I have studied the papers and I am sure of the solemnity that they disclose a reckless and irresponsible barbarism which no words can sufficiently condemn and, secondly, the most admirable firmness, fortitude, humanity and good sense on the part of the officers of the administration, regular police, tribal police and labour departments. In fact, even in all races gathered in the course of their trial, in these events the country is entitled to know how well its servants have served it in enforcing the law.

Owing to heavy pressure of space this report is somewhat abbreviated. It will be concluded next week.

Because of this service loss of life was a great minimum and the disturbance was brought to a halt promptly. I am, however, sure this—and I shall say for it was given the widest possible publicity through the country, especially now, by the ignorant members of the Community who are misled by wicked men, that the Government will not tolerate anyone to subvert law and order, or, by the use of force, to come to an agreement to a peace and cessation of threats.

It is a great moment in our life as it is lost in the course of civil disturbances. The Government will have no hesitation in using the weapons with which they have been equipped for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting life and property in every case in which it is necessary to do so, as it was unquestionably necessary to do so in the case of the Uplands Bacon Factory. That is what the forces of the Government are for, and that is what is to be done. The whole matter was reported to the great State members with copies of the judicial proceedings and all honourable members will be interested in the following words from his dispatch.

Admirable Restraint by Police

I consider that the action taken in firing on the strikers was fully justified in the circumstances you describe, and that the administration and the officials concerned exercised admirable restraint in the face of provocation and of the risk of grave and dangerous consequences to themselves.

There was another riot in Location 8 of the Fort Hill district towards the end of last month in connection with which I have deemed it right to appoint a Commission of Enquiry. As the matter is still *sub judice* I will make no further reference to it here.

The budget for 1948 has had to be prepared under exceptional difficulties. It has had to be drawn in such a way as to provide for the budgetary consequences of the establishment of a High Commission for the common services on January 1 next. It has had to be drawn up at a time when the Plevin Committee was carrying out an investigation which may affect it, during the past few years the financial and economic emergency has introduced new factors of grave importance. I have only very recently received a Newman Committee report which deals with a wide range of financial and other matters of the Government. I will be able to make particular recommendations. Obviously it is an authoritative source to which the latest attention must be paid.

Since there have been indications in the Press of something said on land in Krombholz based on misheard words, I take this opportunity to clear up the matter. I said that there will have to be a restriction of imports of luxuries and a strict definition of what is essential.

Restriction on Whisky and Radio Equipment

It is not in the case of luxuries there are likely to be such as Scotch Whisky. The United Kingdom authorities will wish to give to the Government some control over whisky and certain types of radio equipment. In the case of wartime machinery in the United Kingdom for the direct export is no longer necessary, although manufacturers will of course naturally do their best to comply with the wishes of the Government. The direction of exports is to be fully effective it must be supported by complete and strict restrictions of imports of quantities which it is not desired to supply. It is of this type of restriction that we have in mind.

When we consider goods, if anything is strictly essential it has to be obtained from somewhere unless there is a sufficient production of the economy of the country and especially of its productive capacity. But many things essential to us are essential also to other people and are likely to be in unlimited supply.

It is obvious therefore that we have a duty to use the word "essential" in a very restricted manner when we are competing for scarce essential goods and to ask for the allocation only of what we really must have.

I do not suppose that trade restrictions themselves can help a country, while the world wants to put up with but more than more trade of all kinds. The Government is to be surplus of things which the Government of the United Kingdom can spare from its own market for various reasons. For example, motor cars, which are not saleable in dollar countries to the full extent of production and the more of those things we are able to buy by means of our own production in East Africa, the better for all of us and for the manufacturers and the people concerned.

We are part of the same monetary group as the United Kingdom, and we want of exchange and currency, it is

so-called iron-ore cut-off of some 200 miles would be shortened to the distance between the iron-ore deposits and the Indian Ocean at Beira by about 500 miles. But the British Chartered Company would not finance the railway, for the railway scheme came nothing and nothing but the coal and iron-ore deposits were so far away.

British Industrial and Financial Interests

When it became evident last year that the Government of Southern Rhodesia was anxious to purchase the railways and that the Governments of the two Rhodesias were seriously interested in the possibility of developing electricity from the Kariba gorge, Sir Dennistoun discussed the matter anew with Messrs. Firth Brown, Ltd., and Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., whom he knew to be anxious to find alternative sources of supply of both steel and ferro-chrome.

Imports of iron ore into the United Kingdom last year were some 7,000,000 tons, which figure will require to be increased by fully 50% in the next three years if the plans of the British Government for expansion in the steel industry are to succeed. The trade in British ore has been falling, and there were strong arguments for further examination of the contribution which could be made by Rhodesia.

Recognizing the desirability of working in conjunction with an established organization on the spot, Sir Dennistoun also approached and interested the directors of the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

They returned to Rhodesia a few months ago, and with one representative of each of the industrial and mining groups, discuss matters of a similar nature with the Government.

Planning on the Big Scale

The commercial interests had clearly to assure themselves and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom that the scheme would be large enough to justify the construction of a railway and of the hydro-electric scheme at Kariba. A great deal could be built there only if a market could be guaranteed for large supplies of electrical power at these rates.

Assuming that Southern Rhodesia would require something like 200,000 tons of iron and Northern Rhodesia about 120,000 tons annually, and that the pig-iron and steel works use a maximum of 250,000 tons, this meant an annual production of at least 360,000 tons of pig iron or steel billets and 50,000 tons of ferro-chrome, taking a minimum life of 40 years for the industry. At least 40,000,000 tons of suitable iron-ore had therefore to be discovered at the next stage.

The British interests concerned had sufficient faith to provide funds for prospecting parties, equipped with the best modern scientific devices, to set out to discover if there was enough ore of sufficiently good quality to insure a profitable mining programme. The work was put in hand immediately, and the reports to date indicate that something like 200,000,000 tons may be immediately available and a good deal more eventually. The most optimistic expectations have, Sir Dennistoun told us, been exceeded so far.

Whether the railway and the power plant were to be financed commercially or by the Governments was the next problem to be decided. Rhodesian Railways having been recently nationalized, and Southern Rhodesia having had a publically owned electricity supply for some years, it was clear that the better course would be to leave the provision of these facilities to the Governments.

Southern Rhodesia, as a self-governing Colony, could of course raise a loan by the decision of its Parliament, but it would have no access to the capital issues market in London. Northern Rhodesia would require Colonial Office sanction for any loan, and that would involve the approval of the House of Commons. Any agreement between the commercial interests and the two Rhodesian Governments would thus demand the sanction of the Imperial Government.

On his return to London, Sir Dennistoun put the proposal to the Colonial Office and the Office of Commonwealth Relations, who have since consulted the Treasury, Ministry of Supply, Board of Trade and other departments. As a result of these consultations His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have now intimated their sympathy with the scheme. Owing to the financial conditions prevailing today they felt unable to give their unqualified guarantee that facilities would at some future date be granted for a similar issue, but the group has the assurance of sympathetic consideration when the time comes.

Work Being Pressed Forward

Considering that that is as much as any Government could be expected to promise at this stage, the commercial and financial interests have already committed themselves to expenditure of £10 million in examination of the iron ore and coal deposits, and the Governments of the two Rhodesias will between them provide the necessary intensive survey work and preparations for the tenders for the construction of the railway, dam and hydro-electric station. It has been agreed that this work shall be pressed forward with all possible speed, and it is hoped that it will have been completed on both sides within a year.

The data provided in these investigations are regarded as satisfactory by the three Governments, and the commercial and financial interests, the Government of Southern Rhodesia will provide approximately £3,000,000, half the cost of the railway, and the United Kingdom Government of Northern Rhodesia will find an equivalent sum, and the British industrialists and financiers will procure the provision of 15,000,000 working capital, mineral deposits and buildings and equipping the electrically- and steel works.

Official and Non-Official Co-Operation

I could not have done otherwise, to say that I could not have met more useful and frank men than I did. Sir Godfrey Huggins and members of his Cabinet, Sir John Kennedy and Sir John Wardington, the two Governors, and the management in public and business life in both countries with whom I had the opportunity of discussing matters. In Northern Rhodesia I addressed the non-official members of the Legislative Council under the chairmanship of Mr. Roy Welensky, and all of them are keen on the project, the success of which would be so important from the standpoint of that country—as it is, indeed, from the standpoint of British steel workers, who are beginning to be exercised about adequate supplies of the raw material to their industry.

One of the very encouraging factors is that the initial shipment of ore taken at random, and proved to be of a far better quality than any of us expected. In fact, my friends at the Firth Brown works have told me that it is the best quality test sample they have ever had in their plant.

[Next week we shall publish an interview with Sir Miles Thomas, who has been in London to discuss with the industrial prospects of Southern Rhodesia, and our comment upon the above interview appears in our "Matters of Moment."]

for example, with a visit to some part of the Colonial Empire, could a bill be introduced in the House of Commons by the clause that such matters were the internal concern of the corporation and in no sense this responsibility. This could, in fact, become a most useful escape clause by which unfortunates, people having been appointed one of the corporations, could be provided with valuable prerequisites of which the public would know nothing. That would be the direct road to corruption and political jobs. It is a well-known maxim of English law that justice must not merely be done, but that it must be clearly seen to be done. If a clause of this kind contravenes the principle, why is no one momentary appointed to the corporations to either administer or to the drafting of this Bill, but at a time when someone's area of the national life is controlled in one way or another by Ministers, it is important to draw to the spheres of ordinary national interest those cases in which corporations may be subjected from Parliament. The taxpayers and their elected representatives have the undoubted right to be kept informed of the emoluments and allowances received by those who act for them. The protection of great public corporations, and we trust that this right will be clearly established by amendments to the Bill. The opposition should press for such changes, and it would be a pity if they were to be resisted by the party which has always demanded high diplomacy.

RHODESIANS, whether resident south or north of the Zambezi, have always had a deep attachment to their country, the one which has had the development scheme being presented in 1947. The 2,300,000-acre detailed economic Disposal Plan for Rhodesia, first in so many other parts of the world. In the issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, we publish certain phases of a great plan for large-scale manufacture of steel and ferrochrome in Rhodesia. This is a half-billion-pound project, a matter not only of the greatest practical importance to Central Africa but of moment to the whole Empire. If the highly favourable reports recently received are followed throughout the next year by similarly encouraging information from the scientists now engaged in examining the possibilities, the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme, the Simons-Kafue railway, new mines and steel works, and a branch line to the north, will be created as soon as the necessary funds can be engaged and the requisite plants purchased and shipped. The best technical skills available for the steel interests already participating in the work are among the individual leaders in Great Britain. It has taken more than a third of a century for this dream of Sir Dennistoun Burnham to reach its present promising stage, and all concerned for the future of the Rhodesias will hold their breath. The investor of the past year and the recollections may become well-known for a major contribution to Central African progress.

Great Steel Project in the Rhodesias

Full Details of Sir Dennistoun Burnham's Plan

THE MANUFACTURE of a great scale in Northern and Southern Rhodesias, planned by leading British industrial and financial interests, who have already done much highly encouraging investment work. The project, calculated to involve nearly £25,000,000 of direct and indirect expenditure within the next few years, has the promise of support from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia if the further investigations which are now being made and which will be continued during the next year or so, prove satisfactory to all the parties concerned. Thanks to Sir Dennistoun Burnham, the father of the scheme, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to give this first full report of the origin, nature, progress and present scope of the plan, the fulfilment of which would not only build so immensely to the industrialization of Central Africa, but would ensure the early adoption of the proposals for hydro-electric works at the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi River, the boundary between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the building of a railway from

Simons to Kafue, thus greatly shortening the distance by rail between the capitals of the two territories. The project first took shape in the mind of Sir Dennistoun at the time of a visit to Rhodesia a long ago as 1920. Even then it seemed to him that Central Africa demanded imaginative industrialization, including in particular the local production of steel from the iron deposits of high-grade iron ore known to exist to the south-west of Lusaka and the great coal deposits located north and south of the Zambezi. He therefore organized an expedition to "peg" claims returned to London, and obtained concessions from the British South Africa Company, which held a monopoly title to all mineral deposits in Northern Rhodesia. Two years after the end of the First World War it was difficult to interest British capital, and Sir Dennistoun therefore went to New York to discuss the plan with the Pierpont Morgan group, who were in principle prepared to participate if a concession could also be obtained to build a railway from Simons, the then terminus of a branch line northwest from Salisbury to Kafue on the main line in Northern Rhodesia. That

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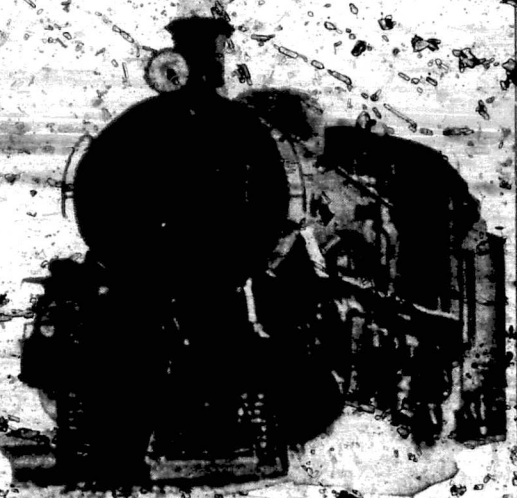
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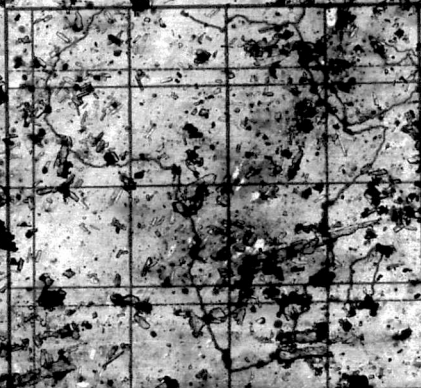
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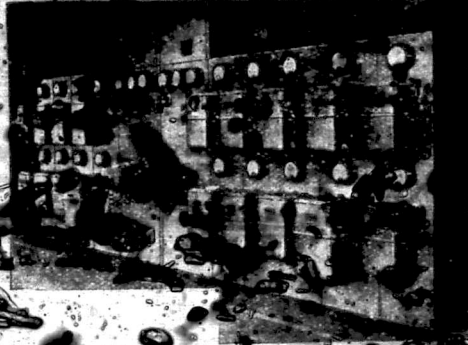
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Trade Review

ARLES (LONDON) (L.C.O.) writes in the course of a review of trade and receipts and payments in the Rhodesias for August and September:

Imports from the United Kingdom rose over 100,000 tons for the year, representing 32% of the total imports, as against 19.3% for the same period of 1946. Imports from the United States rose to 15.3% as against 13.3% in the previous year. The main categories for shipments of manufactured goods, machinery and vehicles. Following the exchange crisis, Great Britain's strict controls have been reimposed upon imports into Southern Rhodesia from other countries. From September 1st official permits have been required for the import of any goods which are the products or manufacture of any of the following countries:

Tobacco Sales

In the first week of August, 41,047,089 lb. of fire-cured tobacco were sold on auction floors for £1,717,717, at an average price of 32.20d. per lb. and 941,843 lb. of fire-cured tobacco at an average price of 14.55d. per lb.

Purchases of butterfat in creameries during July totalled 54,196 lb. compared with 56,398 lb. in June. Butter production in the Rhodesias in July was 2,250,000 lb., as against 2,020,000 lb. in June. During the first six months of the year, total imports amounted to 329,380 lb. for nearly three times the quantity of the corresponding period of 1946.

Northern Rhodesia

Business is reported brisk in most centres, but only a moderate transport of goods from the coast is being handled by merchants. Deliveries of maize to July 31 amounted to 1,110 bags of A and 47,222 bags of B, against the third and final receipts of 1,070 bags of A for the season in the North Rhodesia. The fine-cured tobacco crop in the North Rhodesia is a high standard, similar to the first week of the year being sold at an average price of 32.20d. per lb. The total sales for the season amounted to 2,226,662 lb.

New Zealand. Both European and New Zealand goods show a slight increasing tendency. Stocks of goods show a slight improvement but the combination of collapsed prices for goods and a drop in the motor trade and a decrease in piece goods. The Japanese textiles and other goods for Government account will shortly be available for distribution.

Final figures for the tobacco auction sales for September are: all cured, 2,778,223 lb., valued at £269,630, and 16,774,961 lb. valued at £694,630, air-cured, 1,354,184 lb. valued at £5,967. Incoming purchases of tenants for the total tobacco auction during 1947 are estimated at 990,000 lb. compared with 1,000,000 lb. in 1946.

Exports of tea during the year are estimated at only 1,763 tons. This figure is mainly seasonal and partly due to storage and shipping difficulties.

The official estimate of the 1947 cotton production approximates to last year's output of 4,500 short tons. Prospects for a heavy crop continue, with a high percentage of wood clean cotton.

Kenya. Uganda and Tanganyika. The latest official estimate of the 1947 coffee crop in Kenya is 11,500 tons and in Uganda 30,000 tons, both being regarded as very satisfactory. Tanganyika's crop is also satisfactory.

The East Africa Coffee Exchange was reopened by public auctions after a suspension on August 27, (the first for a number of years) under the auspices of the new Coffee Marketing Board. Prices for Uganda coffee were less than £80 per ton in Mombasa as against £75 per ton in the Nairobi region before the freeing of the markets in the Nairobi region. Prices reached an average of just over £171 per ton for approximately 100 tons of Uganda coffee. The first two auctions approximately 12 tons of Uganda and 230 tons of Kenya coffee were sold at prices averaging about £110 and £120 per ton respectively.

Cotton Shipments

Deliveries of cotton have been coming in well in the Lake areas of Tanganyika, where the latest estimate of the total crop is 32,000 bales. In Uganda it is estimated that next season's crop will produce about 200,000 bales. Shipments of East African cotton to Mombasa from January 1 to date have totalled 194,792 bales, compared with 367,740 for the corresponding period of 1946. In this year's shipments 186,896 bales came from Uganda and 43,092 were dispatched to India and 18,530 to the U.K.

In Dar es Salaam imports of material for the Government and hut scheme have been causing congestion in the port, the position was made worse by a strike of wharf employees which ended on September 10.

General exports from Tanganyika for the period January to June 1947 totalled £1,000,000 compared with £695,000 in the period of 1946.

Production of pyrethrum in the plateau area of Tanganyika will be good, and weather conditions are to a mild part of the year, which has been a factor in the scheme for the export of pyrethrum. Production is expected in 400 growers, with 800,000 lbs. of pyrethrum, of whom 195 were women and authorized to plough back their excess acreage.

Cereals of rice and paddy have continued to come in well in the Lake area of Tanganyika, and it is unofficially estimated that the 1947 crop is approximately 100,000 tons.

Small Crops

Although the labour position is still a factor, growing conditions for sisal have been good in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, the position is now much better than expected, particularly as regards the labour force. There has increased this year from 18,000 to 24,000 workers. There is every possibility of the 1947 quota being for Kenya and Uganda, namely 24,800 tons, being exceeded.

A certain amount of anxiety regarding rust in the wheat crop is felt in the Plateau area of Kenya, where rains have been unusually heavy. Cereals generally, however, are good and deliveries are well up to estimates. Deliveries of barley and oats have also been good and well up to estimates. In Uganda the maize crop is estimated at 316,000 bags.

Imports, particularly in Mombasa, have continued to be very heavy. Customs receipts in Mombasa for imports in July and August totalled more than £1,000,000, the figure of £850,000 in July was the highest ever recorded. Through the territories shops and bazaars are well stocked, but there is little sign of a buyers' market developing, although in a number of centres there is a slight surplus of position pending the marketing of new harvests. Fears of overstocking are now offset to some extent by the dollar crisis and the probable restriction of imports.

Shops. Government have fixed import duties for all classes of goods based on past imports and the country's productive capacity and exports. The most rigid control has been exercised over imports in the dollar areas in view of the country's comparatively small dollar earning capacity. Very few imports

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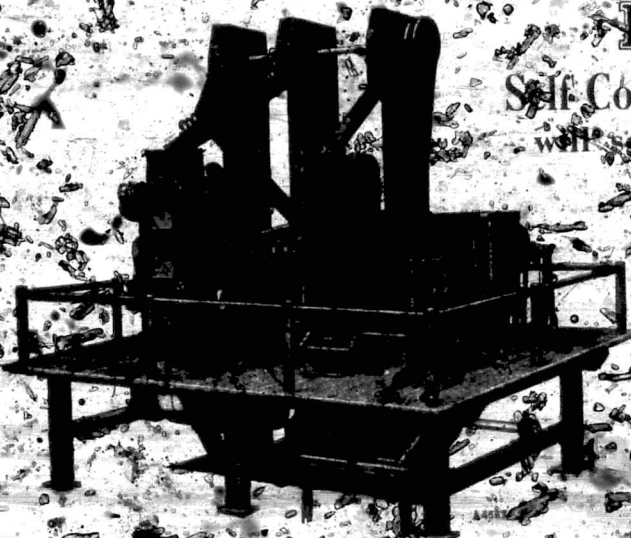
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Future of the Italian Colonies

Commission of Inquiry

FOUR Deputies to the Foreign Ministers, who are meeting in London, have appointed a commission of investigation, in which each of the four Great Powers will be represented, to study the Italian situation. The commission will be headed by F. I. Stafford (Great Britain), M. de John E. Omer (United States) and M. Burtel des Roziers (France). The name of the head of the Soviet delegation has not yet been announced.

The task of the commission will be to collect and supply data on questions affecting the disposal of the former Italian Colonies, and to find out the wishes of the local inhabitants in accordance with the declaration of the Four Powers, including their views on economic, political and social conditions and the interests of peace and security.

Rhodesia Restricts Dollar Imports

A saving of £2,500,000 of dollar imports during the next 12 months is the import control target set for Southern Rhodesia. In the first seven months of the year exports from the United States and Canada were valued at £508,000 and £868,000 respectively, as compared with those countries at £1,067,000 and £1,380,000. Exports of gold to the United Kingdom were valued at £2,236,800. Permits for the time being will be freely granted for mining and agricultural machinery and goods essential for economic development and articles processed in Southern Africa from domestic materials will be regarded as Union manufactures provided they have an Empire content of 25%.

Sir Dennistoun Burns

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNS, who was reported exclusively in our issue of August 21 to have visited the Rhodesias and to have been granted pegging rights in Northern Rhodesia for iron and coal by the British South Africa Company is about to sail in a converted minesweeper fitted with a quick-freezing plant for the treatment of fish as soon as they are caught. He claims that his invention will make the finest white fish available all the year in Great Britain. Sir Dennistoun died of the air sickness and landed the plane.

Northern Rhodesia Squadron

UNDER its acting commanding officer, Squadron Leader F. W. Wootton, R.A.F., the Northern Rhodesia Squadron (No. 245) R.A.F. has returned to Norfolk. Luck was again its greatest ally for the squadron in an air and machine gunnery contest scores of 3.5% and 34.4% respectively. It is pointed out that 3.5% of a bullet from a Gloucester Meteor's shells is sufficient to bring down anything with wings.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Water from the Polevayo municipal supply may not be used for domestic purposes.

The cruiser Kenya has been withdrawn from the America and West Indies Squadron. Lady Olga, a 100-ton minesweeper, has been bought by the Maritland Line for a fast tour.

The Imperial Economic Committee will in future be known as the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Northern Uganda is reported to be threatened by swarms of locusts which have invaded western parts in the Sudan.

The Public Works Department in Uganda is studying the possibilities of using the Katonga River as an inland waterway.

Africans are to sit on the Municipal Boards of Kenya townships of Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, the newly formed Municipal Board of Kitale.

The contribution to Northern Rhodesia's Royal Wedding Fund consisted of £2,185,341, mostly in pence and three-penny pieces, collected at a sundown ceremony at the native location.

Owing to the unforeseen stop in delivery of aircraft the proposed B.O.A.C. flying boat service, which will use the Victoria Falls base, will not start until the end of November 1948 at the earliest.

Potatoes are scarce in Kenya as a result of a country-wide blight. During the last three months supplies have amounted to little over 2% of those for the corresponding period in 1946.

Four Indians have been charged with the murder of a compatriot who was shot dead in an affray in Fort Jaffers, Northern Rhodesia. Another Indian was wounded in the disturbance.

The manager of the Rhodesia National Farmers Union insurance scheme said recently that premia had been reduced by 30% to 50% and that £7,700 had been paid in claims since the scheme started.

Compulsory grading and stamping of all cattle intended for export has now come into force in the Sudan, and 50% royalty *ad valorem* is now levied on hides and skins exported from the Sudan.

Proposals by the Maize Committee of the Rhodesia National Farmers Union for a fixed price of 28s. per bag, with an addition for open measuring, have been rejected by meetings of maize growers in three centres. A price of 30s. is demanded.

Meat consumption in Southern Rhodesia has been cut by 25%. Three reasons given for the shortage are the recent drought, increasing consumption during the past year and the shortage of supplies to South Africa. Issues of meat by the Cold Storage Commission in Salisbury in July amounted to 2,158,634 lb., compared with 2,937,953 lb. in the same month of the year.

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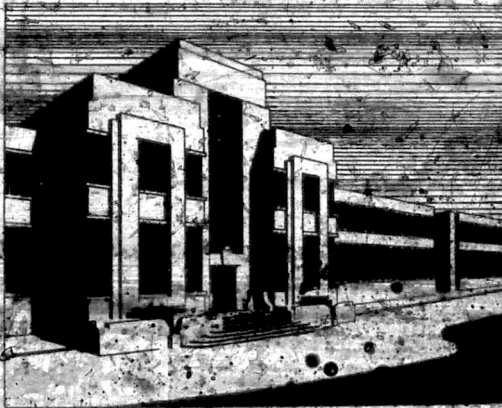


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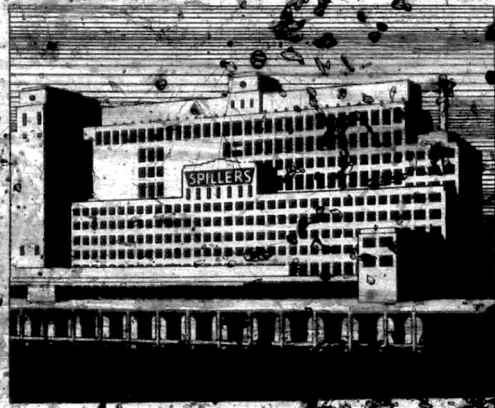
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Debate on White Settlement

(Report continued from page 165)

The Arab community have lived in East Africa for two millennia, coming down to settle on the East Coast whenever Arabia was disturbed. They rule Zanzibar. Are they to be sent back?

Large groups of Somalis, now huddled at the Juba River, inhabit about one-third of Kenya. They have voluntarily paid the higher poll tax of the Asians to make it clear that they are not Africans, and two millions were caused during the recent war because they were put into African uniforms, whereas they insisted on wearing the uniforms of Asians.

Then there are in Kenya large numbers of Natives from Uganda and Tanganyika, and some from Ethiopia. In Uganda there are thousands from the Belgian Congo; throughout East Africa there are considerable numbers from Nyasaland, and so on. Are all to be sent back?

The European part of the problem would be relatively easy. Mr. Barnes's figures were from before the war, and he spoke only of Kenya. It would not be difficult to export 10,000 or 15,000 white settlers from Kenya—though there might be some difficulty with the Afrikaners!

There would certainly be much more difficulty with the Indian community of 200,000 or 250,000—not all of them settlers; but some people who do not hold land hold monopoly positions in trade, and Africans resent that as much as they do land-holding. I think it artificial to make a distinction between exploitation of the land and in other forms. Certainly no Indian Government would tolerate the repatriation of Indians for that would set in motion the whole position of Indians throughout the world. Because of its high birth-rate, India needs emigration, not immigration. On that at least Right and Left in India are agreed. We have not the power, even if we had the will, to export these Indians from East Africa. Such action would set the trigger to the most reactionary policy in Natal. If there were an exodus from East Africa, there would be expulsion from South Africa.

Arabs and Somalis

Nor would the Arab League see their brothers shipped out of East Africa. That League has not yet received appeals from Arabs in East Africa, who have many grievances, and we should be grateful to them for their loyalty. Nor would it be good business to buy out Arab clove plantation owners in Zanzibar when the disease of sudden death is working such havoc. Why take over a wasting asset when we can convert it to a peasant economy by introducing the cocoa plant, as we are now doing?

The Somalis are in a militant mood, and are afraid that the Powers will give the Ogaden to Ethiopia. Somalis helped the Italians to invade Ethiopia, and they fear Ethiopian revenge. Hamites and Somalis have given rise to the large migratory movements which in the past have done so much for Africa. Those movements built up a Bantu civilization throughout Africa by superseding the most backward species, such as the Bushmen. Bantu civilization was given its impetus by these flows from the Arabian Peninsula and elsewhere.

It was recently in Cyrenaica, where the Italians had fostered large immigration schemes. Now no Italians are left. A friendly Military Government has tried to settle the Arabs in the abandoned Italian homes, but even under encouragement and help they cannot find the social organization and intellectual capital to run farms of about 250 acres. Although the

Arabs fully understand that there is a danger in the Italians returning, only about one-third of the homesteads have been taken up.

In East Africa when we tried to settle an askari it proved a difficult problem. Suppose you say a man with a family should have 12 acres. If he has two or three wives is he to have two or three times that area? Christian monogamists would naturally consider that most unfair.

Would the reduction of alien capital and personnel in East Africa diversify the economy or make it still more dependent upon the primitive standards of the African and his wife with a hoe? The answer is pretty obvious.

Yet I agree that in a primitive country settlement should rest on two conditions: (1) that the Native sector of the population is continually advanced with sufficient intellectual capital, and (2) that the non-Native settler is constantly giving up his hold on the simpler types of employment for the more advanced.

The African is more advanced where settlers are more numerous. In Kenya the Government employs more Africans on soil erosion work; the Administrative Service is better than in Uganda or Tanganyika; and the settler element has created a public opinion—and don't forget that it is public opinion which moves Governments to action. Kenya is a more dynamic society. The Labour Department is better organized than those in the other territories; there is a social welfare school; the housing schemes are far more advanced; and school feeding does not exist to anything like the same extent in Uganda or Tanganyika.

Army May Spend £200,000,000

The Army is coming to Kenya. We do not know to what extent, but some people believe that about £200,000,000 will be spent by the military in Kenya in the next 10 years. We should welcome that prospect, for it would bring into East Africa an enormous amount of capital, give employment, and raise wages. Suddenly we shall find a great dearth of labour in East Africa. That is already recognized, at the training school for ex-Servicemen the output of qualified Africans is to be increased tenfold. Because we have not enough skilled Africans or enough teachers to instruct them sufficiently quickly, we shall soon have to break the immigration laws which we have been at such pains to introduce.

Alien settlement should fulfil three functions or pass through three phases. In the first phase it did what capitalists did in Europe—accumulated sufficient capital to organize large-scale enterprises. In the second, settlers and alien traders acted as lubricants of the machines and undertook functions which the State could not then discharge, but is now beginning to tackle. And the settlers have shown that they are far more flexible than the Europeans in South Africa.

In Kenya, for instance, you have Africans on the Legislature. The Europeans have accepted White Paper 210, and some non-official members of the Council, men like Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. Vasey and Mr. Cobbe, have helped to make a multi-racial society work. There are some splendid settlers and sons and daughters of settlers. Why, the late Mr. Foster, Deputy Adviser on Education to the Secretary of State, was himself a settler in Kenya at one time.

Yet people say that it is an impossible position, and we must give up hope. We can find more kindly ways of making black mate white than by sweeping white off the board.

Christmas Mails

Surface Christmas mails to East Africa will close in London on November 15th, and surface mail to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia will close on November 21. The closing date for air mail for all these territories is December 13.

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Letter to the Editor

Game Destruction and Tsetse Views of Colonel H. E. Shortt

From the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SINCE the subject of game destruction as a type of measure in Africa was first considered, it has been a perennial cause of controversy, and a protagonist, both for and against, have allowed themselves to be carried away, to the extent of citing evidence, or opinions based on no evidence beyond the known facts which alone should form the basis of policy.

What are the broad facts based on observed data in these areas? In most of Southern Rhodesia, in the 1890s, most of Southern Rhodesia was unscouted and was teeming with big game and tsetse fly. The game animals harboured by *Glossina morsitans* , probably *Glossina morsitans rhodesiensis* and the transmitting agent was the tsetse fly, *Glossina morsitans* , which is especially associated with game animals. The tsetse fly, while harmless to their natural hosts, the big game, are extremely pathogenic to domestic stock, and so it was impossible to keep the latter in the area, as they rapidly became infected from the game animals by the bite of tsetse fly.

At this time there broke out a devastating epidemic of underpest among the game animals, which depleted their numbers to the point of a scarcity of game. With the disappearance of game, it was found that the tsetse fly had also disappeared. This was a naturally occurring large scale field experiment, pointing out one way of controlling tsetse fly. This obvious pointer gave the first real impetus to game destruction as a hygienic measure and a matter of official policy, although it was not until many years later that the principle of game destruction was put into practice. This was done on the recommendation of the Entomological Division of the Agricultural Department of Southern Rhodesia and became the considered policy of that Government.

How well this policy worked out in practice for an adequate assessment of results one must consider the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. On the north is Northern Rhodesia and the Zambesi; on the east and south-east is Portuguese East Africa; on the west and south-west is Bechuanaland and on the south South Africa. It is from some of these peripheral areas that the tsetse fly comes into Southern Rhodesia at present.

The destruction of game was begun in 1926 and carried out by Native hunters under the supervision of game warden. Owing to the extent of country to be covered, this supervision was admittedly inadequate and the destruction of game was probably greater than was actually necessary, as I believe, complete extermination was not aimed at. The result of the game destruction was a disappearance of tsetse fly, but whether the game destruction alone was the cause is questionable, as at the same time there was an extension of settlement in the country, the motivating factors being gold and farming. Even then, it must be admitted that this led to more shooting of game.

Now, in some of the peripheral areas of Rhodesia's boundaries, and notably on the East African and north-east Bechuanaland was little or no control of game, and the latter began to creep back into Southern Rhodesia. Accompanying this game was a return of tsetse fly. The result of this has been that in these peripheral areas of Southern Rhodesia, previously made safe for domestic stock by the absence of tsetse fly, the return of game, accompanied by fly, has resulted in serious losses to farms in the area. Where diligent game destruction goes on there is no spread of tsetse, but in areas where there is

no game tsetse tends to spread, as has happened in areas where there is a partial or game destruction. In the first place, human hunting is any control of game destruction. In the second place, the natural sentiment against destruction of the game animals cannot be arbitrarily brushed aside in the furtherance of human material interests, so long as the justice and efficacy of the policy has not been established beyond any doubt. In the third place, it is unjustifiable to carry out indiscriminate destruction of game before we have the fullest knowledge about the relationship of the different species of tsetse fly to the different species of game animals. Lastly, the necessity for caution is obvious when one considers that the process of destruction is irreversible. What would be the country's feelings if, after total destruction of the game, some alternative solution of the problem were found which would have obviated this destruction? There have been occasional revolutionary advances in medicine, both therapeutic and curative, and there is no reason to suppose that these are at an end, and that some means, applicable in practice on a large scale, may not be found for the control of immunizing domestic stock, so as to make the needless slaughter of game which no degree of human ingenuity could call back, a thing.

In view of all I have written above, it would appear that even if the results of game destruction are considered in the best interests of human settlement in tsetse fly areas, this policy should not be proceeded with to a degree approaching the elimination point, which might result in the impossibility of reversing the process should other means of solving the tsetse fly problem be discovered.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, W.C.1. Yours faithfully, H. E. Shortt, Professor of Medical Parasitology.

Colour Segregation

DESCRIBING the policy of complete colour segregation favoured by the Liberal Party of the Colony as "a sort of Pakistan, which would produce a situation much like that existing at present in India," Mr. P. B. Petcher, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Agriculture, said that Europeans would have to carry Africans with them in development or set them in opposing camps immediately. Communism greatly attracted the African in his present state of development.

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Lord Halifax's Appeal

Lord Halifax appeared in the Home Services of the B.B.C. on Sunday for funds for medical missionary work in Africa. He spoke for every one of the 50 million people in Africa, saying there was a single person in Colonial Africa for whom the V. St. John was the physician, victim of one of the many diseases which first class doctors and nurses would not take to combat in busy, busy areas, there was still only one doctor to 100,000 people. Donations (which will be divided among all missions engaged in medical work in Africa which are members of the Conference of British Missionary Societies) should be sent to Lord Halifax, c/o Midland Bank, Central House, London, S.W.1.

East African Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST of Colonial appointments includes the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: Kenya—Major J. A. Cunningham, Northern Rhodesia; Captain R. A. Hill, Mr. A. Proor, and Mr. J. C. Sandebeck, Nyasaland; Major M. G. Bird, Mr. J. E. Mayhew, and Mr. P. F. C. Nicholson, Tanganyika; Mr. T. Mayhew, Captain R. E. Keane, and Mr. G. M. S. Uganita, Mr. J. R. Barb.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS: British Somaliland—Mr. P. S. Badham, Kenya—Major A. Broadley, Mr. R. L. Sim, and Mr. T. R. Young.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: British Somaliland—Captain J. R. Murray, Tanganyika—Dr. E. G. R. Butler.

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS: Messrs. J. Whittier, J. Atkinson, P. Bates, S. W. Binagard, J. T. Buckle, R. B. Butterfield, J. D. Dobson, A. M. Emery, A. Ferguson, H. A. Macdonald, J. R. Jones, R. M. Jones, D. C. Tester, R. G. Wainwright, and H. W. Wainman.

OTHER BRANCHES: Mr. M. H. Breese, entomologist, Nyasaland; Mr. J. B. Collier, engineer, Zanzibar; Captain P. B. Finn, surveyor, Kenya; Mr. J. R. Harpum, geologist, Tanganyika; Mr. J. S. Reid, education and welfare officer, Kenya; and Mr. J. A. Watling, probation officer, Uganda.

Promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. R. G. Aitford, administrative officer, transfers to be Financial Secretary, Zanzibar; Mr. C. V. Curtis, chief superintendent of police to be assistant commissioner of police, Uganda; Mr. D. L. F. Geay-Fitzgerald, entomologist, Nigeria to be chief assistant game warden, Kenya.

Mr. C. H. Gray, administrative officer, British Somaliland, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Kenya; Mr. G. M. Greenwood, administrative officer, Cyprus, to be administrative officer, Uganda; Mrs. F. S. Hayward, transport officer, to be senior supervisor, P. W. D., Uganda; Dr. A. P. Howell, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Kenya, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. E. Beveridge, administrative officer, to be provincial commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. F. E. Martin, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya; Mr. J. V. F. Smith, administrative officer, to be provincial commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. C. F. Turner, administrative officer, Cyprus, to be assistant chief

Officials on Leave

Government officials on leave in this country include Mr. R. P. ARMITAGE, MR. A. DALTON, DR. A. C. B. SUNDSTON, MR. A. J. STEVENS, MR. A. F. HOLFORD WALKER and MR. J. S. WALKER, from Kenya; MR. A. M. DYER and MR. G. M. LILBURN from Tanganyika; and MR. R. M. BIRIE, DR. R. G. LADWIN and MR. R. TREMPER from Uganda.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following positions: BREEDING SPECIALIST required for the Iraq Station, General of Agriculture for three years in the first instance, salary 100 Iraqi dinars a month plus high cost of living allowance of 24 Iraqi dinars a month (Iraqi dinars £1). Free passage to and from Iraq and leave on full salary. Candidates should possess a degree of Master of Science and be able to write and present and conduct experiments on the growing of the leafy tobacco plants. Apply at once by letter, enclosing a photograph on single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper as the source. Apply to the Director, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, or to Mr. 18181 on both letter and envelope.

Obituary

Lieut-General A. J. E. Brink

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ANDRÉ-JACQUES ECKSTEIN BRINK, B.A., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff and Adjutant-General in the East African Campaign during the Second World War, has died in Pretoria.

Brink was born in East Cape Province in 1887. He saw service in the Boer War of 1902. He then joined the Commandant-General's Department of the South African Republic. He served in the South African Republic in the Zoutspanberg rebellion and the South African War. Lieut-General Brink became Secretary for Defence and Chief of the General Staff in the Union Defence Force after the 1914-1918 war, and on leaving from these posts in 1937 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Burgers Commando.

In 1904 he married Alette Meyer, daughter of the late Louis Meyer of Germiston, Transvaal. They were two children of the marriage.

COMMANDER E. W. E. CALWYIA, of Nyakara School, Fort Portal, Uganda, has died in Kampala.

MR. DEREK ELLER, WILLIAM ELLER, of the Colonial Veterinary Service, has died in Tanganyika.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM, Chairman of the International Tea Committee since 1933, has died in Higgswate, London.

MR. GIFFREY REYNOLDS HUGH WALLS, a well-known Rhodesian fisherman, has been drowned while fishing in the youth Africa.

MRS. CATHERINE MAGUIRAY CHISHOLM, widow of Mr. A. Chisholm, the well-known medical missionary at Mwenzo, Northern Rhodesia, has died in this country.

MR. MAX KEVIN was drowned recently in the Kafue River in Northern Rhodesia when he accidentally drove his car over the pontoon. Mrs. KEVIN was rescued by an African.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. N. SMITH, who saw his first active service in Lord Kitchener's Sudan Expedition in 1898 and who took part in the battle of Omdurman, has recently died.

MR. W. MARTIN, who was in the Government school in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has died in this town. He had some 33 years of experience teaching in schools in Livingstone and Mufulira.

MR. R. C. MACINTYRE, who first sailed to Rhodesia with Victoria expedition, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 80. At various times he had been engaged in prospecting, mining, farming, hotel-keeping and railway work.

MRS. HARRIET ELLIOTT, who came to Rhodesia some 15 years ago with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Elliott, has died near Bulawayo at the age of 104. She had been living with another daughter, Mrs. J. A. Blacker. Up to the time of her death Mrs. Elliott lived an active life and read the newspapers daily.

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the East African Office in London have included the following:

Dr. G. W. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Beaumont, Mr. C. I. Bruden, Mrs. E. E. Crowther, Mr. C. and Miss Dewett, Captain A. F. Hammond, Flight-Lieut. B. W. Hewitt, Mr. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Katinje, Colonel and Mrs. East King, Mr. T. Kinneer, Miss J. Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Amin R. D. Manaoor, Mrs. R. D. Manaoor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason, Mrs. S. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McWilliam, Mr. B. K. Nagji, Mrs. E. J. Peguane, Mr. M. E. Stuben, Mr. T. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Powley, Mr. Bahemtulla, Mrs. J. Ralston, Mr. G. B. Rindings, Mr. K. T. Ritvud, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. M. J. Robinson, Mr. P. A. Vaughan, Dr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Miss W. A. Webster, Mr. M. Young and Mr. W. E. Yoxall.

PERSONALIA

Mr. T. COBB is the new headmaster of the College, Blantyre, Uganda.

A son has been born in Broken Hill to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT J. COOPER.

SIR G. E. D. M. GIBB has been appointed Assistant Resident in Buganda.

MR. A. E. KILITE is Chairman of the Mazoe (Glendale) Farmers' Association.

MR. R. P. GOODWIN has been appointed Assistant Deputy Timber Controller in Uganda.

A daughter has been born in Salisbury to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. HOWARD.

MR. COLIN WALLING, of Kenya and Miss MARY BRUNNER, of Lancashire, were married recently in Worcester.

MR. J. L. WORTHINGTON, Director of Colonial Audit since 1943 will in future be known as Director-General of Colonial Audit.

MR. H. READ is the Chairman of the newly-formed Natal branch of the Southern Rhodesia Commercial Employees' Association.

MR. L. J. LEDDER, Chief of the Air Staff, accompanied by LADY LEDDER, are making an informal tour of East Africa and Rhodesia.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. H. HOLT, formerly Controller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. HOLT have sailed in the *SHIRAZ* for Cairo.

MR. C. S. BOSANQUET, Chairman of Consolidated East Africa Estates, Ltd., is expected back in London in November from his visit to East Africa.

MARSHAL OF THE REAR ADMIRAL FORGE VISCOUNT PORTER, of Longford, a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank.

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CIRCULATION MANAGER, THE TIMES, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

SIR GOODEBY, the new Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is to be elected in a general election early next year when recently addressing a meeting of the United Party in Salisbury.

LORD GRAHAM has been elected Chairman of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association. MR. W. B. PARKES is Vice-Chairman, and Miss G. G. CARRISON has been re-elected secretary and treasurer.

SIR WILLIAM SUTHERLAND GULLOCH, Commissioner of Police in Kenya since 1944, has retired, and Mr. CHARLES HENDERSON WARD, formerly Commissioner of Police in Sierra Leone, has taken his place.

MR. W. H. E. FAYOUB, a member of the last Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who did not contest his seat at the general election, has transferred his support from the United Party to the Rhodesia Labour Party.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIES, Director of the Grassland and Improvements Department, Stamford, Devon, has visited Southern Rhodesia recently at the invitation of the Government to study the Colony's pastures.

MR. PETER RAGG, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ragg, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Miss BARBARA JESSIE GROVER, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. RYAN, Moffat, Scotland, have been married in Kericho, Kenya.

MR. W. BROWN, for the past three years manager of the Beira Office of the Union Castle Line, and previously at one time in Mombasa for a period of nine years, and Mrs. BROWN, will shortly return in the *LEANING TREE* to East Africa.

The new Bishop of Uganda, the Right Reverend Canon ABEEL, is to be consecrated on Sunday. The intention is that he should concentrate on work in the Western Province, so that BISHOP STUART may be able to spend more time in Uganda.

COLONEL J. DOUGLAS CLAGUE, youngest son of Mrs. H. Clague of Oncliam, and the late A. E. Clague, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss MARGARET ISOLIN COWLEY, twin daughter of Mrs. M. Cowley, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and the late J. D. Cowley, have been married in the Isle of Man.

MR. HEATON NICHOLLS, High Commissioner in London of the Legion of South Africa, is expected to return to his home in Johannesburg in November. He will visit Kenya on his way to the Union. MR. HEATON NICHOLLS returned to South Africa at the beginning of the year after a severe illness. Mr. Heaton Nicholls's term of office was originally two years, but he has remained in the post for a further year.

MR. NORMAN BOWEN, who is the Secretary for Southern Rhodesia, and who in the early days of the war was the economic position for certain British manufacturers, has been appointed editor of *The East African Weekly*. Educated at Malvern and Southampton, he served through the 1914-18 war, in which he was wounded, and through the 1939-40 war, taking part in the landings in Normandy. He has at one time edited the *Newspaper Weekly*, and in different periods has been advertising manager for a leading radio company and a director of an advertising agency.

MR. F. G. GIBB, who went to East Africa shortly before the outbreak of war as Director of the Castle, Mombasa, and was throughout the whole war regional representative in East Africa of the Ministry of War Transport, and Mrs. GIBB, an about to leave England to return to London, to which Mr. Gibb was transferred a few months ago, have been Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, a past President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, Captain of the Mombasa Golf Club, and a Vice-President of the Kenya branch of the British Legion.

TO THE NEWS

R-marked... though you may die to-morrow, but I am as though you would live for ever." Mr. T. Williams, Minister of Agriculture.

"No man was less of a careerist than Lord Galilee." — The Marquess of Reading.

His part looked on by Sir J. Webb as the children of Israel regarded Moses." — Lord Lisieux.

The cause of the failure of policy since 1915 is to be found in the general misdirection of resources and the particular and deadly shortage of capital. — Professor Sir J. Hobbs.

"There is to-day a distinct and clearly expressed desire to integrate more closely the economies of the British Commonwealth, and we must study what we can do to help in that closer integration." — Sir Stafford Cripps.

"At a crucial moment in the history of the Commonwealth, South Africa has thrown its weight on the side of believers and against pessimists and doubters. Others are bound to take note of it." — *Johnsnesburg Star*, commenting on the South African loan to Great Britain of £80,000,000.

"We need food, fuel, and housing, as we have never needed them before, for our demanding lives of nutrition, crowded with the appalling over-crowding that is still widespread, present a threat to the physical health that is far more in its implications." — *Medical Press*.

"Britain is confronted with a foe more ruthless than the Germans. They are bent on destroying us by plot and propaganda, by open attacks, by secret machinations, and by fraud and abuse. In every country of the world this foe employs its agents to weaken the influence of Britain." — The Very Rev. A. J. Duncan-Jones, Dean of Chichester.

"To imagine that all human needs are met in communities with model dwellings, playgrounds, and social amenities is laying with the needs of men of the faith which calls for men heroism and sacrifice and which promises them an eternal peace and joy as their due equipment is far more likely to produce the same stuff of citizenship than the prospect so freely offered of gains at small cost." — Dr. S. S. K. B. B.

"The dollar shortage is no more the cause of our troubles than their spot price is a cause of ours. The dollar shortage is a symptom of the fact that America is producing plenty of goods while we are not producing plans." — Mr. Boyd Carpenter, M.P.

"When the curves of physical vitality dips the curves of moral and moral activity rises—often sharply. Most of the greatest men have done their work in ailing and ailing bodies. That points plainly to one conclusion, that man is an animal spirit." — The Rev. W. H. Elliott.

"In many people in Britain now regard the problems of Anglo-Soviet relations with feelings of new hopelessness, that is because we can think of no means of getting along with a Government which never ceases to be combative in its actions, unscrupulous in its propaganda, and unrepentably blood-thirsty." — Mr. Paul Winterton.

"As a result of our war in India since August 15 something approaching a quarter of a million civilians have been slaughtered. Many times that number are going to die from disease and starvation. That is now quite inevitable. A hundred years of steady progress toward eternal peace have been undone in six weeks." — Brigadier J. G. Smythe, v.c.

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BACKGROUND

armaments race. Russia and the United States are engaged in an armaments race. The United States had a three-year lead over Russia in making atomic weapons; it is now considered likely that the Russians will have facilities for making atomic bombs by the beginning of next year at the latest. Meanwhile the Americans have improved on the bomb dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These two nations are also engaged in a race to accumulate reserves of strategic materials and are buying in excess of current requirements. Reliable sources, of course, shrouded in secrecy, but it is possible to piece together certain strands of evidence. American policy is known in broad outline though the technical details have not been made public. The Munitions Board has asked Congress for an allocation of \$30,000,000 to spend on acquiring strategic materials during the year ending next July. This is part of a program of spending \$500,000,000 or more on building up vital reserves before 1952. The aim is to accumulate sufficient materials to carry the U.S. through a five-year war, the maximum period which experts believe it would take for America to defeat any enemy or combination of enemies. The stockpiling process is still in a very preliminary stage, but the continued deterioration of U.S. Soviet relations will almost certainly lead to an intensification of effort by both countries. This will partly take the form of pressure from each country to stop its friends from supplying strategic materials to the other.

Systems. — The growth of no system that can be better than the people who work it, the law term, will depend more on the quality of the neighbors than of the architecture. Belief in systems is usually a result of half-education. The completely ignorant man has no sense of the value of fact. The educated man realizes the value of fact, but is aware of its limitation. The fully educated man, dazed by their brilliant possibilities and leaps out of his bath shouting, "Eureka! Collect all the facts, systematize, and there is the answer to everything!" And it seems to nobody else to explain that all the available figures are not all the facts, and that since all the facts on any subject can never be collected, he must still use his brains and his judgment. — Mr. Noel Bolchin, in *Time and Tide*.

Russia's Policy. — During the past 18 months, the Soviet Government have figured out an uncessant stream of abuse upon the western world and they have accompanied this virulent propaganda by an action which could prevent the world settling down into a durable peace. The United Nations organization is playing itself as a great world instrument to prevent war. These 14 men in the Kremlin, who rule with despotic power over vast populations and territories which they see the masters, are very capable and well informed. If their minds were set on war, I can assure you that they would not let the easy going democracies into a false sense of security. Therefore while I cannot exclude the danger of war, I do not think the present abuse which the Soviet Government and their Communist adherents all over the world lavish on all democratic forms of civilization is necessarily a sign of danger. It is more likely in my opinion being used for internal purposes. But the United States and the western democracies of Europe would fail to profit by the hard experiences they have undergone if they did not take every measure of prudent defensive preparation which is open to them while taking all necessary steps and maintaining a hold from we do not be hasty in abandoning our seat in the United Nations Organization. It may be that the Soviet Government and their Communist fifth columns in so many countries will at some moment of time quit the United Nations Organization. Then there would be what is called a "world war." We should all be sorry to see that, but if one of these world wars are fought, the power of the world will be broken, we will not and we should not be unduly anxious of maintaining peace, there is no reason why a world system should lead to a world great war. — *World War*, both sides believe there are more.

Communism. — If the Soviet Government and the Communist forces were to make a separate organization of their own. Indeed the two great systems might even begin to be polite to one another and speak again the measured language of diplomats. Therefore we should not be unduly depressed if the Soviet Communist forces should decide to part company with the World Organization. — Mr. Churchill.

Straight Talk. — Lieut. General Sir Brian Robertson, talking to the Germans about the dismantling of their factories in the Ruhr said to the protests of Herr Aachen, former Minister of the Ruhr Rhine Province: "I have not come here to threaten you with force, but as a little bit of come to plead for your people. We are going to speak about how the plants are to be dismantled. Whether they are to be dismantled, that is the stuff to be argued. The Germans will appreciate this business. This way Sir Brian will get things done." — Mr. Satom Delmer in the *Daily Express*.

World National Recovery. — The aim of developing Commonwealth and Empire resources and expanding European trade can be attained only if we break completely away from the policy that the United States have tried to force upon us. Our world position is not that of a victorian but rather that of the Elizabethan era, and the Elizabethan spirit is needed if we are to lay securely the foundations for a happy future. So far as the rate of interest and terms of repayment are concerned, the American loan was a reasonable proposition. Thoroughly examined, it might have aided us over the immediate difficulties, provided that we had not pledged ourselves to conditions which preclude all practical steps towards recovery. Unfortunately the United States Administration has been obliged to force the world, and in particular the British Empire, into its own pattern of international economy. The main motive has been the desire of American financial and exporting interests to secure an outlet for surplus production. This can be maintained in the world economy by keeping the world and particularly the British Empire broken into small economic units incapable of competing on equal terms with American production. The policy shrewdly, and wholly mistaken from the point of view of America's long term interests, was that which led to the great depression of 1937, from which America suffered longer and worse than the rest of the world. It is intelligible as the expression of the American urge to immediate expansion and economic world supremacy but what is more difficult to understand is why any British Government could have imagined that recovery for us is possible under these conditions. — Mr. J. S. Aron, addressing the House of Commons in London.

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Non-African Settlers in East Africa

Fabians Consider Motion That They Should Emigrate

A LUNC held in London last week on the subject of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and Mr. CLONARI BARNES proposed a motion that non-African settlers in East Africa should be induced to emigrate to other parts of the Empire.

THE AFRICAN M. P. Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was to have opposed the motion, but was detained in the United Kingdom by the United Nations. MR. L. CLONARI BARNES took his place in giving notice.

MR. BARNES said that he was a person owning lands where his home permanently in East Africa, proposing to bring up his family there and making a living from his operation on the land by the use of African workers. He felt that he should be distinguished from the non-African population as a whole. The statistics were that in Kenya there were about 1,700 European holders of farming land in the Highlands, being multiplied by four to account for the men and children there were, say, 7,000 out of a total European population of about 18,000.

He continued, *inter alia*—

"The project of separating all European settlers from the economically unproductive... If some satisfaction of £5,000 per settler were paid, the whole amount could be expended for some £1,000,000 for this sum they could be put on ships and sent back to their home countries with a box of whisky and a case of whisky apiece for the journey, for as yet, whisky is known as a conventional necessity, is it not?"

He picture the individual case of Norman Leys fluttering about under these rafters. He gave his life to this question. He was a good and great man, but in his eyes, I was a severe man. He did not always appear to me, suspecting that I was too tainted with the Marxian heresy. He would have been profoundly depressed to discover that this question was still to be discussed by the Fabians.

These views of white settlement

"To hope to discuss among Fabians whether white settlement is good is like discussing whether a senior wrangler is shaky on his higher fractions. That would have been the reaction of Leys, who wore himself out in presenting the case for equal rights between Europeans and Africans. A fundamental objection to European settlement was that it made impossible a policy of equal rights. He objected to a privileged group of immigrants and wanted to include them."

A second view is the Fabian view, as outlined by Mrs. E. P. Roberts. She states that the settlers in East Africa are really the cause of a down-trodden class, held in subject by the Colonial Office. She calls for a settler appeasement policy. The settlers, she thinks, are now disgruntled because of the short-tether of the Colonial Office, and their frustration leads them to speak bitterly towards Africans sometimes. The solution is to give them all they want and believe that when they have built up their system of privilege they will turn round and say to the Africans: "Now, boys, we will give you a leg-up."

The third view is that expressed by Mrs. Margery Perle. She regards the presence of a settler group as a mistake, a no moribund growth in the local population. But the settler population has been offered various encouragements by the successive British Governments and the British people. She would impose a stand-still clause in the constitutional law and pay to the Europeans, where you are, or at least being, what you are a compensation in the way of social and economic policy and political advance

to be African. As a result of that handicapping system Africans will catch you up, and then you can go far together.

His fourth view has been expressed by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, to whose speech I have known how to affix a label. In my part of Oxfordshire I see a lot of Moiré dancers, touring the country, having with them a man who carries a bladder and gets a laugh by constantly slipping the dancers and repeating: "No, then, all together one at a time."

All Together One at a Time

Sir Philip Mitchell has expressed what I would call an all-together-one-at-a-time view. He says in effect: "We are a plural society of different racial groups, but underlying the whole diversity is an economic and social unity which makes us mutually interdependent, and if we only segregate but pull together, things will go fine." That is the Mitchell view? I thought of the distinguished Governor of Kenya as an injustice by calling it his view, for it is not worthy of his gifts. The speech was delivered after a Caledonian dinner. Sir Philip is a Scot, and the conventional necessities of the occasion.

[The rest of the phrase was lost in laughter.]

So we have four views: that of equal rights; that of white supremacy; the "hand-capping" view; and the all-together-one-at-a-time view. All assure me that the settlers are the enemy, not that there is some means of reconciling the divergent interests represented by the settler group on the one hand and the other East African groups.

Nobody would want to break down all contact between Europe and Africa. There are many essential tasks which cannot be done without the help of Europeans. My personal view is that the presence of settlers, so far from providing favourable conditions for the rendering of such assistance, is exactly the opposite.

East Africa will bridge itself in the absence of European settlers. Why should it be considered impossible to have created settlement in East Africa and to be taking steps to maintain the European group there?

Recently Dr. Hayden and I attended a conference of colonial administrators in Cambridge. The whole theme before us was responsible officials were to hand-over, of how far responsibility for social, political and economic affairs was to be transferred to Africans in the most rapid and orderly fashion possible. To build up an African Colonial group of people with very poor and depressed prices will make insoluble the whole policy of transition which would be difficult enough in any economy, to make a nonsense of the whole idea of "partnership." Social planning is the only way to build up Africa, and the policy of white settlement stands condemned as an obstacle to that planning.

Mr. E. Silberman's Reply

MR. SILBERMAN expressed surprise that the proposer should recommend the construction of a stable society when the world was itself so unstable, and the destruction of an efficient food-producing group when the world was crying out for food. Moreover, much of that food would rot if there were no sisa growers in East Africa, and the ravages of malaria in the world would be worse if there were no pyrethrum growers in the White Highlands.

My friend Silberman, who is a socialist, considered the human factor and has talked of the European settlers in the Highlands. In Tanganyika a large number of Indian, Chinese and other people are producing sisa, tobacco and other crops. And that, to be sent back to India, to the "Empire."

(Continued on Page 174)

Industries eagerly awaiting machinery and other stores, the merchants, forwarding agents, engineering concerns, shipbuilders, and ship owners, all come of the complaints which we have already seen to make allowance for the sudden and unexpected increases in the traffic as a direct result of the adoption of the ground-out plan, but all declare that the Government of the Territory has not shown that sense of urgency which would have alleviated the difficulties very considerably. From the

inception of the project there has been insistence that it must be handled as a peace-time Mulberry scheme, in other words that first things must be put first and that nothing must be allowed to detract from the ease of progress. The complaints from Langavjvika are of indecision and procrastination on the part of senior officials, and the business men have been simply firing for months to take a more realistic view of the position, and was bound to develop.

Princess Margaret Launches Edinburgh Castle

New Union-Castle Liner for South African and Rhodesian Service

Special to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE PRINCESS MARGARET reached the launching platform under the bows of the new Union-Castle liner EDINBURGH CASTLE in the shipyard of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., last Friday, the clouds which had darkened the morning lifted, and blue patches in the sky high above the vessel called to mind the sunny seas through which this latest ship of the Union-Castle fleet will pursue her lawful occasions.

The lavender sky and white hull towered above the platform, on which were gathered the guests of the owners and builders, leaving the ship wide among the men who had worked on her, and hundreds for their fellows perched, apparently perchance, on the scaffolding surrounding an aircraft carrier in course of construction at a neighbouring shipway. Belfast water, fed for the first of Her Royal Highness and the launching of the vessel. After the launching the shipyard's largest in the world, now employing about 23,000 men, were thrown open to the public, which made full use of the opportunity.

The Princess's first important public engagement

was the first big public engagement which had been carried out by Princess Margaret and accompanied by any other member of the Royal Family, and Northern Ireland was clearly delighted that the Prince should have fallen upon it. Came, checked and film camera, turned as the Princess, having received the salute of the guard of honour of the Officer Cadet Company of the 2nd Training Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles, appeared on the platform.

Advancing to the microphone, with the Governor of Northern Ireland and Lord Granville the Chairman of the Union-Castle Company, the Venetia Thomas, and the Chairman of the builders, Sir James G. Black, the Princess said in a clear tone, which could be heard in name this ship EDINBURGH CASTLE, may God bless her and all who sail in her.

She pulled a lever which simultaneously broke a hole through the bow, and released the ship as the band played "Hearts of Oak," the great and graceful vessel slid into the water with a surtsy, and at that moment the sun broke through for the first time that day and shone upon the ship as waiting tug-boats took charge of her. The Princess clapped her hands with pleasure and continued to wave for several minutes.

Before the ceremony the Princess had received the directors and other representatives of the owners and builders and representatives of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, among them Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Woodhouse.

The youngest apprentice in the yard presented a bouquet of roses, shook hands, and was given one of

At a luncheon which followed Lord GRANVILLE said that he had been pleased when the PRINCESS CASTLE had been launched from a distance of 600 miles by Mrs. SIMMS. That had been a unique and impressive ceremony, but he preferred to have the last person in person to name a fine ship, especially when the lady was one of whom he had heard a great deal in the shipyard say with deep truth. "What a lovely wee girl."

Sir FREDERICK RENNICK expressed the deep pleasure of the owners and builders at the presence of Her Royal Highness. Two years previously her sister, Princess Elizabeth, had christened the M.V. EAGLE on the same day, but meantime there had been a great change in the launching equipment, for it was a new invention, used today for the first time. Princess Margaret had simultaneously named the ship and actually released her.

"I don't explain this to the Princess," continued Sir Frederick. "I ventured to suggest that she should christen the ship, but the difference is that Princess Elizabeth brought that ship had released the aircraft carrier. Immediately Princess Margaret replied, 'Please do not say anything further to me, I am only intended to tether.' It was so simple a touch that I get a new meaning to it. You all know that Her Royal Highness showed not the slightest trace of nervousness during the launching ceremony."

"It is my privilege to ask her to accept from the Union-Castle Line and Harland & Wolff a souvenir which may we hope remain a part of this unique and happy occasion. We have so immensely enjoyed having the Princess engaged with us."

The Princess accepted a diamond and platinum brooch in the form of a swan, of white feathers, with the stars

of the Union-Castle Company and the name of the ship.

"I should like to thank you very much indeed for the kind welcome you have given me today," said Mrs. Thomas. "I am very grateful to you, and thank you for the beautiful present which you have just given me on behalf of Messrs. Harland and Wolff and the Union-Castle Company. It will have a special place in my affection as a treasured reminder of this very happy day upon which I launched my first ship."

"The ceremony of launching the EDINBURGH CASTLE was a wonderful experience, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fact that on the latest example of the acknowledged supremacy of our shipbuilding. To enable the ship EDINBURGH CASTLE give the great pleasure for she will ever be linked in my mind with that lovely day for which my affection has grown with each day."

"I am also particularly pleased to think that this fine ship will continue to sail between the British Isles and South Africa, East to South Africa that I have my

year for the first time, the Legislative Council. Most of the European leaders of the country considered that the Government was proceeding too quickly in this matter under pressure from the Colonial Office, and there would assuredly have been more serious protests if there had not been such trust in the head of the Civil Service and in the good sense of the rank and file.

A Governor for whom non-officials have a high regard may be very far from popular with his Civil Service. Sir John Waddington, however, was in the best sense the father of the official family. Indeed, since the above words were written, we have heard by air-mail from Lusaka that a silver cup presented to Sir John and Lady Waddington on the eve of their departure bears the inscription "From Their Friends in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service." Has there been a similar case in Eastern Africa of emphasis on the relation of "father" between a Governor and those whom it was his duty to direct and control? If so, we do not recall it. It should also be noted that in acknowledging the gift the Governor described it as coming from "the finest body of civil servants" with whom he had ever served. That must arise, at least in part, from the local loyalties which are so strong in that service. Northern Rhodesian officials have a keen sense of being Rhodesians, not merely of being officials who may be in Africa to-day and the West Indies to-morrow. The crowd which gathered to bid adieu at the railway station to Sir John and Lady Waddington is officially described as "without parallel in the history of the territory." That was the farewell tribute of esteem from a country which has prospered greatly during their six years of residence, and which will gratefully recall its debt to both of them.

Relations with Civil Service.

NOBODY WITH INSIDE KNOWLEDGE of the first East African groundnut scheme is likely to underestimate the problems inherent in its implementation. The report of the Wakefield Mission, as a result of which the Imperial Government decided to provide some twenty-six million pounds sterling for the project, did not minimize the risks, which have been accepted as justified by the Cabinet. The Ministry was concerned, therefore, with experienced business men who agreed to direct the management during the first two years, and those who have since been appointed to

the board of the public corporation which is shortly to be created by Parliament to control the operations. That difficulties have already arisen is an open secret. As a result of the late delivery of essential machinery and the failure of some of the careful expectations, the area which can be put under groundnuts this season in the Chipwawa district, for example, will be very much smaller than had seemed possible some months ago; indeed, the latest news suggests that not more than twenty thousand acres will be so planted—and that is less than one seventh of the five blocks with which it was hoped to begin this year. The fault does not appear to be that of the people on the spot or of the management in this country. The disappointment is chiefly a consequence of the breakdown in coal supplies in this country last winter, as a result of which machinery vital to truck clearing of the soil could not be manufactured to schedule, and that some of it was delayed for weeks in transit to the ports again through lack of coal. Thus does last year's fuel crisis in England prejudice Tanganyika to-day, and postpone for twelve months the earliest date at which substantial supplies of East African groundnuts can be expected to contribute to the fat ration in Great Britain.

Sir William Battershall, Governor of Tanganyika, must have been thinking of these matters so which, so far as we are aware, there has been no reference in print anywhere—when

Allegations of addressing a dinner of Procrastination.

groundnutters in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of the week, he said: "I wonder whether people in England, or even you here, know how difficult it will be to bring the great groundnut scheme to a successful conclusion. The apparent confidence that the obstacles would be overcome and referred to the inadequacy of truck and railway facilities which would, however, have been sufficient for the normal needs of the country, the whole point of interest is that Tanganyika's speed of development is abnormal. Many reports, which we have received in recent weeks, describe the state of affairs in Dar es Salaam as chaotic. Large quantities of cargo of all kinds have had to be dumped almost anywhere so that some articles urgently required by some industries have been collected almost at the moment of landing in commodities of which delivery was not pressing. Matters grew worse as more ships arrived and contributed their quota to the accumulation and confusion, and there can be no doubt that great inconvenience and considerable loss have been caused lately to

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia for the past six years, and Lady Waddington, who are now spending a short holiday in the Vumba Mountains in Southern Rhodesia, are due to fly from Salisbury on November 7 to Nairobi and leave Kenya for this country by the British India liner *Manrota*. We understand that they may decide to settle in Southern Rhodesia or Kenya, and it is safe to say that they will be most cordially welcomed in whichever Colony they may choose. No Governor of Northern Rhodesia has made himself more generally trusted and more genuinely liked. While that country has had its fair share of trials during the war years and since the end of hostilities, it recognized that it had a very understanding Governor, determined to acquaint himself with all aspects of all problems, and the common conviction that he would always judge with scrupulous fairness did much to assuage acerbities when feelings tended to run high. Tactlessness on his part might have had dire consequences, but his discretion carried him and the country over some difficult hurdles. Everyone felt that he was a good Rhodesian, not merely a good Northern Rhodesian, and that was highly important. While fully safe-

guarding his own Protectorate, he made a notable contribution to the success of the Central African Council. In respect, indeed, that may well be considered one of his most valuable services to progress, for if he had been obstructive or even passive on some occasions, that important inter-territorial body could not have made the excellent beginning which stands to its credit.

In his own territory Sir John went out of his way to seek the advice and co-operation of non-officials, supported their claims for a greater share in the government of the country, appointed them to important executive positions. A Good Rhodesian, and made a large contribution to the more liberal constitution which will soon be introduced. If he was solicitous that the non-official European community should be given an ampler share in the framing of policy, he was equally anxious that Africans should be trained to bear new responsibilities. By creating an African Representative Council of twenty-five members, elected from the six provinces to advise him on matters directly affecting the Native population, the Governor provided a new forum and a new training ground for the Africans who are to be nominated next

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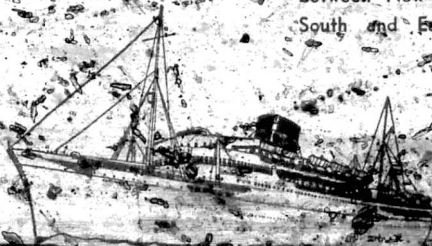
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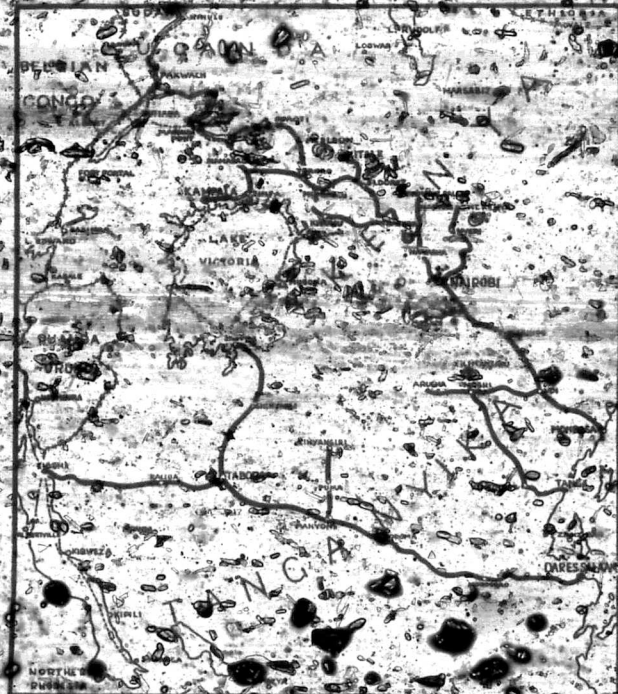
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