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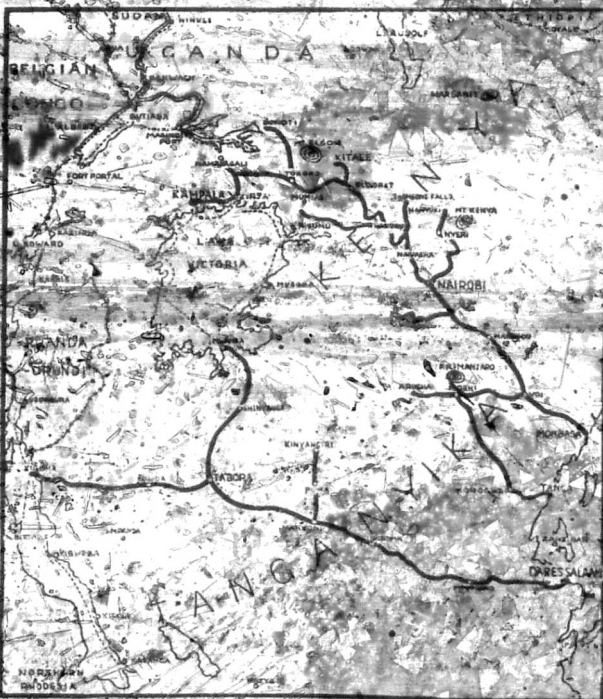
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Of Commercial Concern

Tobacco Development

The Advisory Committee for Industrial Development in Northern Rhodesia has moved from Lusaka (P.O. Box 440). Mr. E.M. Hewitt has been appointed secretary.

Sales of Southern Rhodesia dried vegetables during the first four months of this year amounted to £20,000 from stocks valued at £50,000. One-third of the quantity sold was exported.

All types of steel wire, including barbed wire, will shortly be produced by a factory situated in Gainsbury by Rhodesia Cables, Ltd. Manufacture will start as soon as steel rods are available from Que Que.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for July were £79,717, compared with £88,983 for the same month in 1946, and for 10 months to the end of July £5,558,202, compared with £5,173,306. Returns of the Beira Railway for the 9th and 10th months were respectively £98,527 and £97,422, compared with £92,254 and £767,420.

Tenders from British and Belgian firms have been invited by the Northern Rhodesia Development Authority for machinery capable of producing 50,000 tons of cement yearly. It is hoped that British firms will be able to reduce their original estimate of delay in delivery nearly four years, as plant can be obtained from Belgium by 1949.

Central African Tobacco Estates, Ltd., have secured an option on 409,000 acres of crown land in the Kalomo district of Northern Rhodesia for the cultivation of Turkish tobacco. The lease is for 30 years and is conditional on the formation of a company with £100,000 capital, of which £10,000 must be available for subscription by residents of the territory.

Mining

Globe and Phoenix Mine

£15,000,000 for a Blanket

AN INTERESTING HISTORY of Globe and Phoenix Mine in the Que Que district of Southern Rhodesia has appeared in the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. Geologists have suggested that gold was extracted from this area with primitive tools, for the ancient dynasties of the Mediterranean, but the modern history of the mine begins about 1840, when the Phillips Expedition Syndicate bought both claims from their discoverers, Pearson and Bakala, for £1,400.

The Globe and Phoenix Mining Co., Ltd. was incorporated in London in 1893, but the Marabell Ashing in 1896 caused considerable delay in development. A 100-amp electric mill was completed in 1900, but the South African War caused some delay in the constructional work to be diverted. The railway from Salisbury to the mine was completed in 1901, and to Gwelo the following year. A telephone had been installed as early as 1898.

When crushing started in 1900 some 30,500 tons of ore were treated for 24,000 oz. gold and shareholders received a dividend of 45s. In 1910 over 88,000 oz. gold were recovered and 115% was distributed. In 1913, its best year, the mine yielded 118,446.35 oz. gold, and up to 1946 over 1,328,120 tons of ore had been crushed and 1,000,000 worth of gold recovered.

Bushtick Mine

Bushtick Mines (1934) Ltd. earned a profit of £1,023 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £1,775 in the previous year. The sum of £5,500 has been appropriated to capital expenditure and £14,552 carried forward as profit brought in.

The issued capital is £500,000 in 10s. shares, capital expenditure fund stands at £56,000, reserve at £65,000, development redemption account at £1,386, and creditors at £25,669. On the assets side of the balance sheet property, equipment and investments are valued at £56,000, stores at £33,997, investments (at par) at £12,000, debtors at £2,335, gold in transit at £3,368 and cash is shown at £50,971.

Owing to water shortages in order to conserve water for domestic and mining purposes, the mine power station closed down during the year and the whole of the power requirements were bought from the Electricity Supply Commission. An option was secured on Red Rose Mine, where preliminary tests indicate an ample water supply, and a pipe line some 16,000 ft. in length was laid to pump water from the mine. Consumption decreased from 70 Europeans and 1,200 natives to 61 Europeans and 1,297 Natives.

A total of 152,400 (138,400) tons of ore were treated during the year for 22,101 (25,753) oz. gold, a yield of 2.90 dwt. at a cost of 22s. 3d. per ton and a profit of 2s. 1d. per ton. Total ore reserves on June 30, 1947, were 251,870 tons at 3.75 dwt. The directors are Mr. Harry S. Hopkins (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Harris and Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, and the ordinary general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on November 27, 1947.

Mining Share Prices

THE MARKING for Rhodesian and East African mining shares favoured buyers during the week ended September 27, and the closing quotations were as follows:—Cam and Motor, 1 1/16—1 1/8; Charterred, 44s. 3d.—43s.; Chicago, Gaika, 13s.—14s.; Falcon, 9 1/16—11/16; Globe and Phoenix, 20s.—20s. 6d.; Gold Fields, Rhodesian, 1s. 11s. 6d.—London, 1s. 11s. 6d.—5s. 10d.—5s. 10d.; Mopani, 5s. 6d.—6s.; Mozambique, 1s.—Nchanika, 3s.—3s.; Phoenix, Prince, 2s. 6d.—Rhodesian Anglo-American, 30s.—30s. 9d.; Seconde, 4s. 1d.—5s. 9d.; Phokana, 11s.—11s.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 10s.—10s.—15s.—16d.; Rhodesian Corporation, 6s.—6s.—Rhodesian Selection Trust, 17s. 9d.—18s.—18s.; Roan, Antelope, 2s. 9d.—14s.—30d.; Rotherham, 4s. 9d.—5s. 3d.; Selection Trust, 15/32—2 7/32; Shukwe, 4s. 2d.—Surprise, 4s. 6d.—6s. 9d.; Tanganyika, 1s. 3d.—11s. 9d.—12s. 9d.—25s. 9d.; Wandeter, 6s.—7s.; Wankus, 18s. 9d.—18s. 9d.; Willoughby's, 9s. 3d.—10s.—3d.; Zambia Exploring, 19s. 6d.—20s. 6d.

Gamea Reef Mine

REEF estimates to produce 16,000 worth of gold annually has been discovered at the Gamea Reef Mine, East of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mining Personalities

Mr. H. C. Smith has arrived in the United Kingdom from Northern Rhodesia. Mr. W. J. Wilson has arrived in Outer Tanganyika.

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...of a hydro-electric scheme... referring to the postponement of the Seven Bridge scheme and the construction and re-equipment of basic industries and services... Harrod continued...

It is altogether topsy-turvy to go for the large expensive project now, which can only yield a slow and gradual return, instead of first going for the much more relevant task of modernizing the industries that have to sell goods abroad in foreign competition... Even in the latter sphere, however, we should proceed cautiously...

The Ambitious Project
We ourselves consider that for the foreseeable future, the project is far too ambitious under present conditions unless electricity in Uganda is to be subsidized for a considerable period of years, and economically, in view of the costs and conditions in Great Britain, there is grave doubt if development so far ahead of time is now a fit and proper expenditure of public money... It will be clear to you that the expenditure in this case falls into a very different category from the expenditure on the grand-out scheme in Tanganyika...

Our own hydro-electric scheme a few miles down stream of the Owen Falls, which in our opinion, as a minimum, should be developed, would have satisfied the demands of Kenya for many years to come, was estimated to cost a quarter of what the Government scheme will cost the public.

Step by Step

We realize that the potentialities of East Africa are very considerable, but we know, as do others of long experience of these territories, that however dazzling the prospect, development should proceed cautiously and step-by-step, and more particularly at the present time when the whole economic posture is so precarious...

I will now touch upon a further aspect of the Uganda Electricity Survey, which affects the best interests of the people of Kenya, and in particular those of Nairobi... Proposals contained in the survey to obtain... for the proposed undertaking by transmitting a supply to Nairobi... are admitted to be economically sound, and I would emphasize in our considered opinion are likely to be so for very many years... The advice to the Kenya Government to withhold the granting of licences for provision of further generating plant substantially in Western Kenya, and also in Nairobi, appears to be gratifying when given in a report on electricity in Uganda, and will, if accepted, do much to encourage and doubt expansion of electricity in Kenya in those areas for many years...

Confidential Report

My predecessor, Mr. ... referred to a body of engineers (led by the author of the Uganda Electricity Survey, 1947) appointed by the Government to investigate the potentialities of the hydro-electric potentialities of the three territories...

As the whole matter is confidential and still under consideration, the Government you will understand that I cannot say more... I must, however, point out that the company made an application in January this year for a commission to issue capital for existing and future commitments, but so far that commission, whilst it has not been denied, has not been granted...

Whilst the scheme under debate has been discouraged from developing, so the public has a right to expect that it would be so far to expect that the foundation of so many of our public works has been deliberately laid in the sand... East African public opinion might be more readily favour the nationalization of our companies, but in effect it will result from our public works... under which we have now laid down... two years' arrears... the people...

Africa... denied the benefits of that extended supply of... which... offer... to establish...

Desire for Expansion

Briefly and frankly we want to give better supplies... we have not yet recovered entirely from the war shortages of equipment... we want to extend the areas of those supplies; we are ready to obtain the necessary money, men, and materials to enable us energetically to continue our various expansion programmes; but the legal machinery... for the protection of the public interest... not working to assist us in carrying our proposals into effect...

The profit and loss account for the year shows operating surpluses, dividends, and income from investments, etc., at £3,026 as compared with £210,045 for the previous year.

The amount carried forward on revenue account is £69,672 as compared with £67,734 brought in, and the directors recommended a final dividend of 4% on the ordinary share capital, making 7% for the year.

Tribute to Staff

No review of the position would be complete without my expressing the great appreciation of the board and I am sure also of the shareholders of... for the... of the... whose efforts have contributed so largely to the satisfactory results of the year's working...

For the senior members of the executive staff the year has been a most arduous, and anxious one, arising from the various matters with which I have dealt in my remarks... in the particular connection you will have realized the original number of technical and other matters which we had referred to Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., and to which I would pay a special tribute for their services... The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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Company Meetings

E. African Power and Lighting, Ltd.
Major C. M. Taylor's Review

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED was held on September 23 in Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

In the absence in the United Kingdom on leave of the Chairman, MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, M.C., his speech was read by the Deputy Chairman, MR. A. J. DONOVAN.

After dealing with the accounts you will have seen from the Director's report describing the year under review, the resignation of Mr. H. F. Ward, who joined the board in 1924 and has been Chairman since 1927, was received and accepted with sincere regret.

During the year progress on our various development schemes has been maintained, although delivery of certain essential equipment has from time to time proved disappointing and has somewhat retarded our work.

Scheme for Tana Valley

Last year's progress has shown that our engineers, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., in order to alleviate the Nairobi supply, had indicated an alternative scheme of hydro-electric development using the Tana basin waters, but that more data had to be obtained and further surveys made. I am glad to say that satisfactory schemes for the first stages of this development has been evolved, the final drawings and estimates are now being considered by the board, and subject to matters which I shall mention later, an announcement of our proposals should be made at an early date.

Government restrictions on new connections referred last year have been partially relaxed, but the control system still applies. It is unfortunate that where new houses are being erected in large numbers, the supply of all mains, wiring materials, and of appliances has deteriorated rather than improved since the end of the war. In consequence, our staff are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have utilized available materials to the best advantage.

Progress has been made with the main transmission line from Mbea to Mombasa despite recent heavy rains which have caused appalling conditions of the roads. One thing, and this is a very practical one, is that the roads have been improved by March, 1948.

Pangani Hydro-Electric

In Tanganyika, where we are extending the Pangani Falls hydro-electric station from 5,000 kw. to 17,000 kw., the new 2,500 kw. set is now out of the way and erection of the 2,000 kw. set will be completed by the end of the year.

In Dar es Salaam, one of the two 250 kw. diesel sets is in commercial service, and the second is expected to be installed early next year.

Under arrangements with the Custodian of the Territory (in whom ownership of the station is vested) and the Tanganyika Government, we have secured from them the much needed extension to the hydro-electric station which supplies the Dar es Salaam area. This represents the first step in a development which later will enable us to extend the supply to Ausha.

In regard to new areas of supply, it was announced last year that we had applied to the Government for licences covering Kisumu, and Kitale in Kenya, and Mtwara, Tanga and M'Koba in Tanganyika. After considerable delay, the Kenya licences were granted at the end of the year. We have also received an extension of

area to include the districts surrounding Mombasa and the coast strip to the north of the harbour, through which the new transmission line will carry hydro-electric power from Pangani to Mombasa. A similar application had been made to add the Fort Hall district to our Nairobi area, and we have already obtained an extension of the licensed area at Nakuru.

Expropriation in Uganda

From the Director's report you will have observed that since the close of the year the company has been informed by the Government of Uganda that it has decided to expropriate the company's licences and properties in that Protectorate. I should explain that these licences, covering a period of 50 years, were only granted to us in 1937 in open competition and in response to Government advertisements. The company has been advised that negotiations will be entered into in order that a mutually satisfactory agreement as to compensation may be reached. The decision of the Uganda Government was confirmed at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on July 14, 1947, and follows a report published under the title 'Uganda Electricity Survey, 1947.'

While the actual approval of the Uganda Legislative Council was not obtained until July 24, 1947, an official communiqué issued on July 20 stating that Government had decided to adopt the recommendations of the report. Briefly, the report recommends first the construction of a dam at the Owen Falls and power station with an initial installed capacity of 35,000 kw., rising to a maximum of 90,000 kw., and secondly expropriation of our licences and properties. Although the report is dated May 31, 1947, it is important to note that in paragraph 55 it is stated: 'Before the construction of a hydro-electric station at Owen Falls could be decided upon it would be necessary to make further investigations at the site; yet the scheme, which the report estimates to cost some £5,000,000, apparently has been accepted without that comprehensive and exhaustive investigation necessary for such a project.'

Financial Estimates Questioned

As the report depends upon estimates of construction costs, which in our opinion are low, and estimates of loading and revenue, which from our experience appear to be high, it is extremely unlikely that the results assumed in the report will be achieved in the time set down. Lack of confidence in the financial aspects of the scheme was voiced by the Government in Legislative Council on July 24, when the Acting Chief Secretary, in a speech introducing the measure, stated that the actual costs of the scheme is likely to be far in excess than that quoted and to run in the region of £6,000,000, and that acceptance of the proposition must be an act of faith. I am also informed that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has since expressed the view that the capital cost may exceed each a figure of £10,000,000 of the tax-payer's money.

As a rough guide, it can be taken in assessing the capital cost of all-round industrial development, that expenditure on electricity production is normally a small fraction of the total expenditure. This means, if the Government is to finance its way in the large schemes of industrial development, must proceed with the utmost care in order to justify Government expenditure of a very large sum of public money in the Owen Falls scheme.

An eminent economist, Mr. Ray Harber, lecturer at Oxford and Director of the Economic Education Commission, discussing the present situation in the country, said: 'The very expensive scheme which will be within our means to get them all through the year, but we have a line at 100 million.'

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. state in their annual report issued a few days ago:

Kenya Business: Business in the bazaar was dull in August, but some revival is expected soon due to commencement of the planting season. Cotton goods and blankets amounting to some 1,000 packages arrived from India during the month, while supplies of cotton goods of American origin amounted to 1,800 packages. The importations from the United Kingdom only totalled 252 packages. Due to overstocking in some lines money commitments are rather stringent; but commitments continue to be met regularly.

Building Programme: Although building is strictly controlled, and permits are difficult to obtain, many new dwellings houses are under construction in Nairobi and other towns, but despite this need accommodation in both business and residential areas is still very short. There is little likelihood of any improvement for some time to come.

Development: Throughout the Colony there is a very great demand for residential plots and farms, a great interest being taken by civil servants and military officers from India, who have had to seek new homes.

Agriculture: Satisfactory rains were experienced during August and farmers appear to be quite satisfied with the condition of their crops. The weather throughout the highlands has been dull and misty and there has been little sunshine.

Coffee: The dull weather has retarded the ripening of the crop, but a fall harvest is still expected. The estimate for 1947-48 is 100,000 tons. A public auction held recently at Nairobi, the first for many years, excellent prices were realized, the top price being 1s 6d per ton delivered Nairobi for Kenya first grade coffee. At a minimum 1,000 tons of Uganda robusta coffee were sold by auction, prices ranging between £69 and £71 per ton.

UGANDA Business and Finance: Trade remained slack but should improve with the advent of the maize and some seasons. The piece goods position is heavy stock which should be offloaded gradually to retailers as sales become more active. Meanwhile the bazaar position continues sound, commitments being met.

Railway Statistics for July at Kampala Station: Outwards 4,637 tons, Inwards 5,974 tons.

Principal Commodities: Beans 455 tons, rice 38 tons, tea 78 tons, timber 178 tons, maize meal 63 tons, cottonseed for oil 379 tons, fresh fruits and vegetables 68 tons, sisim cake for cattle feeding 330 tons, sand and stones 281 tons.

Colon: Planting of the new cotton crop commenced throughout August, intermittent rains falling and prospects generally good in most districts. Much will be done in the early part of the year.

Maize: The maize season started on September 3. The Government estimate is over 300,000 bags, the official opinion is that the output will be less.

Coffee: The coffee crop, in so far as robusta coffee is concerned, is likely to be very satisfactory.

Uganda: Mining exports during July were worth £7,420,000, an increase of £7,000,000 on £121,690,000 of value £1,200,000.

UGANDA Business and Finance: There are still deficiencies in cotton piece goods and blankets. 2,000 packages arrived from America during the month. The bulk indent of cotton piece goods from Japan which was expected in August is now the first to be arriving in September. Hardware, machinery and building materials are still in short supply.

Agriculture: In the Northern Province it is reported that the prevailing cold weather has had a further delaying effect on the coffee and maize crops. In the case of coffee this is rather disturbing, the crop which is being raised in the area which is falling round Mount Kilimanjaro.

Coffee: The coffee of Bukoba comes more in line with some of the other districts, and is expected to be rather better than usual and it would appear the season will be prolonged until October-November. The quality of the crop is good and rejections at the grading sheds are much lower than last year.

Food Crops: The food crops, which are being harvested in many districts, are very good, and it has been stated that no sort of foodstuffs will not be necessary, at least before March of next year.

Weather and Maize: These crops are well ahead last year.

Zanzibar Business and Finance: The general tone of the bazaar is good, and business especially in piece goods and changes continued during the month with the conclusion of the feast of Ramadan.

Cocoa: The cocoa market has also been quiet, with most of the supplies being taken for all expelling. Deliveries of cocoa to the Cocoa Growers' Association, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, have been small as there is an acute shortage of drums. Supplies of the latter are on order from South Africa.

Cloves: There has been little activity in the clove market during the month. The clove bags offered being taken up at between 42s to 48s per 100 lb. Exports during August were mainly on a commission basis to Singapore where clove prices must now be appreciable. The continuing ease of distances in Java is still causing some concern, but most of the larger exporters and speculators here are prepared to hold on in their stocks until prices are more favourable. A decision as to the import quota to be allowed in Java has still to be made, but general opinion is that the figure will not be less than 30% to 40% of the 1945-1946 imports.

Traffic Revenue

AN APPROXIMATE RETURN of traffic on the Tanganyika Railways for the week ended August 9 shows revenue earned during the week as £32,347, an increase of £3,551 over the corresponding period last year. Revenue for the current year between January 1 and August 9 totalled £1,047,271, an increase of £80,649 over the same period last year, which is more than originally estimated.

Rhodesian Tobacco

RHODESIA'S EXPORTS of Virginia tobacco rose considerably in June to 4,462,877 lb. from 3,925,761 lb. in May. The June tobacco accounted for 4,755,285 lb. of the total and fire-cured, 106,790 lb. In the first half of the current season total exports of Virginia and fire-cured tobacco amounted to 15,500,000 lb., of which over 67% was sold to the United Kingdom. In the same month (ended June 30) fire-cured exports totalled 135,438 lb. of which 72,732 lb. was shipped to the United Kingdom.

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Joint East African Board Chairman to Visit Territories, Rhodesian Amalgamation Progress is Slow

Lord S. Morrison was formally elected Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board at the 199th meeting of the Executive Council which was held in London recently.

The Chairman said that in accordance with the wish of the Council of the Board at its last meeting, he was, with the help of Lord S. Morrison, going to take up the question of finding two Members of the House of Commons to represent the territories to all vacancies when the House reassembled. With the approval of the Executive Council, the non-parliamentary vacancies would be filled for an interim period by the Chairman from East and Central Africa. The appointment of Mr. H. P. Bargham (representing the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce) and the Hon. P. Paterson (representing the Rhodesian Federal Chamber of Commerce) was unanimously approved. The Chairman announced that he was proceeding to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia on September 15, and had arranged to return in the second half of October by way of Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi and Kampala. His itinerary would admit of short stays in those places and was being communicated to all member associations in East and Central Africa. His intention was to meet as many representatives of Joint Board member associations as time permitted, to hear something of the general situation in the five territories and particularly to find out how the Board could help to solve members in these countries and other problems. He would be glad to have this early opportunity of meeting members personally and would be grateful for the advice of members of the Council.

Ginning and Marketing Cotton

The secretary said that he had received a letter this week from Mr. Higgins who was unable to be present, calling attention to the important decisions in respect of the African cotton which were shortly to be taken. Sir Charles Pochet was visiting Uganda this month to discuss with the Cotton Association, the Cotton Group and Government departments the new ginning standards and the future marketing policy. The Liverpool Cotton Association had written views fully to their representative in the Uganda.

Another important matter was the question of increasing yield per acre in the present cotton areas and the consideration of large scale schemes for cotton growing areas. Mr. Higgins said that the Joint Board would interest itself in the discussions. The Chairman said that he would like to note the various points mentioned by Mr. Higgins.

Sir Theodore Chambers expressed concern for the future of cotton growing in Uganda. A determined effort by Government should be made to stimulate production, and substantial part of the work which had been done in cotton might be used for the development of the agricultural side in Uganda. The cotton output was not what it ought to be. Mr. Simpson agreed and suggested that the Joint Board should submit its views to the Colonial Office as to the disposal of the cotton ginneries, and members hoped that Colonel Dodd would find time to visit Elizabethville. He emphasized the importance of co-operation of the British East and Central Africa and the Belgian territories.

The meeting voted that a sum not exceeding £250 should be made available to meet the Chairman's travelling and other expenses incurred in East Africa while engaged on the Joint Board's work.

...in the course of a ... article ... the working of the Joint African Council has shown that there are many interesting areas ... territories that would be gained if they were operating as one territory ... there are three ... the Council was asked to further ... educational and economic development, and the ... has achieved some ... a good deal more than many ... it has ever been apparent that its rate of progress must necessarily be too slow; obviously too slow for the needs of to-day.

Some who used to think of a federation of British States in Africa as a far distant ideal now observe the new factors and consider that they make inevitable a ... of ... to that ideal. A second British dominion ... does not to ... seem the remote possibility that it used to appear even a decade ago; its necessity and obvious advantages are seen to much greater clarity now than then.

While those who have yet to be convinced remain unconvinced, the cause which in Southern Rhodesia must follow becomes daily clearer. The Prime Minister has touched on some of the outstanding questions demanding for solution, and he touched aptly on the place in coming development of private enterprise and of the State. He has put the State action up to now, but awakened the interest of private capital, and it is an argument difficult to counter. Private capital, though it can hardly be expected to pursue an ideological purpose, may well be influenced by the knowledge and evidence of Government in steadily pursuing one for the other, the greater avenues for development and opportunities for private capital.

What we think was behind the Prime Minister's words was the conviction that the ideological purpose has to be pursued in any case and as rapidly as practicable because circumstances dictate that, and that if necessary, the State must set the pace. It is a point of view which, it is thought, will appeal very much to the people of Rhodesia generally.

Roads in Rhodesia

AT A MEETING of the Public Relations Committee of the Central African Council in Bulawayo recently, Mr. H. Franklin, Northern Rhodesian Information Officer, reported progress of the Central African Road-making Scheme. He said that new staff had been engaged, studio equipment installed and that B.D.C. films would soon be appointed as an announcer. The Southern Rhodesian Native Department has been invited to place community receivers at suitable centres and arrangements are being made to broadcast in the local languages.

Absenteeism in N. Rhodesia

CONTRACTORS in Northern Rhodesia are complaining of the high rate of absenteeism among the proletariat, where it is estimated that on average a contractor has to employ five men to get one man's work done. The system of free currency in the Belgian Congo has been suggested. It is also said that Africans spend their money far more on other than on food to the detriment of their health.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Subscriptions to the Kenya War Memorial Fund now total £22,156.

£90,000 is to be spent on 12 Native houses in the new Broken Hill location, Northern Rhodesia.

Twenty-seven plant diseases were reported in Southern Rhodesia in 1946 for the first time.

The first Sudanese girl to join Gordon College, Sudan, has been accepted by the Kitchener School of Medicine.

A three months long boycott of all shops in the trading area at Damshya, Northern Rhodesia, has come to an end.

A team of 16 players is to be sent to Kenya by the Indian Hockey Federation in December for a two-months' tour.

The fourth meeting of the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland will be held in the Council Chamber in Zomba on October 22.

Sherif Shingrai and Sheikh Faha Tahir Samaradani, two Hadendowa chiefs who have favoured unity of the Sudan with Egypt, have now withdrawn their support.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government to borrow a Bailey bridge from a neighbouring country to replace the Kambalene bridge over the Shire river.

The Kenya Government has decided to charge an annual fee of ££4.25 per pupil educated in Kenya schools in the case of European children whose parents are resident in the Sudan.

A Dutch astronomical expedition, part of an international observation programme to check the accuracy of declinations of about 1,200 stars, has left Holland for Kenya. The leader of the expedition is Dr. G. Van Leiden.

Available funds of the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia total £333,000. The majority of ex-Servicemen have been rehabilitated and calls on the fund are diminishing, but it will remain open for 30 to 35 years.

Applications amounting to £15,000 have been received in response to the call for co-operative societies in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. A further £20,000 is needed in addition to the £65,000 furnished by the mining companies.

During the first five months of this year 8,234 immigrants were admitted to Southern Rhodesia. Of these 675 were civil servants, 294 were destined for the manufacturing industry, 242 for building, 253 were farmers, and 147 miners.

Postal parcels from Southern Rhodesia may now be sent *via* Beira. This service, which was suspended during the war, is cheaper in the case of heavy parcels but slower than that through the Cape, which remains the cheapest route for parcels weighing less than 6 lb.

Increased activities are disclosed in the report for 1946 of the United Missions of the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia. The schools now contain 6,000 children and instruction has been extended to standard VI. Some 600 pathfinder scouts attended the Western District rally.

Crops of millet in the Kitui district of Kenya are likely to suffer considerable damage in the present season from the depredations of birds. A local sibyl has convinced the peasantry in two locations that the ancestral spirits have forbidden the protection of crops, which is usually the work of young bird-scarers.

Rhodesians have been asked by their Minister of Commerce and Industries to curtail their buying of American goods. Mr. Davenport emphasized that in the first three months of this year 24.4% of the Colony's purchases had been made in the United States, which in the corresponding period of 1939 supplied only 7.9%.

A re-union dinner for British ranks of the 1st (East African) Division Dinner Club, who served with the formation in S.E.A.C. and India, will be held on October 8 at the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi. The secretary is Mr. R. E. K. Ward, P.O. Box 1,975, Nairobi. The notice takes the form of Adm. Order No. 1.

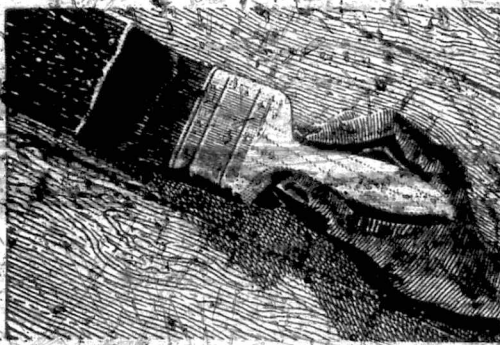
South Africa has agreed to co-operate with Southern Rhodesia in the Colony's proposals for the retrenchment of dollar expenditure by treating re-exports from the Union of goods from dollar countries as if they had come directly from the dollar area, and Rhodesia is to be allowed control over re-exports from the Union to the Colony.

For having in his possession a letter offering to murder Sir Sayed Abdel Karman el Mahdi, leader of the Sudan Independence (separatist) front, a 32-year-old Arab, who is alleged to have written the letter, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment at Khartoum recently. The letter was addressed to Sir Sayed Ali el Mirghani Kana, the Mahdi's political and religious opponent.

Great satisfaction has been expressed by Rhodesian tobacco growers at the assurance given by the Board of Trade that "no import licence will be refused for any tobacco that can be used in the United Kingdom". Considerable quantities of Virginia leaf were slightly below the Imperial standard grades owing to the drought and would not normally have been acceptable on the home market.

The remains of Blattengetts Denney Wolde Sollaas, a former Eritrean Secretary of Ethiopia, who accompanied the Emperor in his exile in this country and died in Bath in 1938, are to be exhumed and flown to Add. Ababa for reinterment. Herouey was one of the Ethiopian delegates to the League of Nations and the author of five novels and a large number of historical, biographical and poetical works.

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Northern Rhodesian Farewell. Mr. Carmel Robinson's Memoirs

MR. H. F. CARMEL ROBINSON, the retiring Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, said in his farewell broadcast from Lusaka (in part):

"There have been many changes since I arrived in Livingstone 35 years ago expecting to meet lions and elephants round every corner. It was the usual thing in those days to walk with the occasional help of a push-bike or *machila*, some 100 miles to one's station. The other day I was talking to one of the old pioneers in whose ranks I cannot claim to be myself and he prefaced one of his reminiscences with the words 'I was walking back one day from Chinde to Abercorn. . . . Just like that, 'Walking from Chinde to Abercorn.' What a vista of the old spacious days those words conjured up—days when time was of no great object and there was ample leisure for quiet and reflection.

But roads, motors and aeroplanes have now speeded up the tempo of life and some, but not all of the old thrills are gone. In their place are excitements and adventures of a different kind. Even when I first went to the Copperbelt, 17 years ago, I remember making an official report that the roads were not as bad as they were painted, and that I had averaged nearly 18 miles an hour in a trip round the mine townships. And the criticism of that time was not that I was boasting, but that I must have been driving dangerously. With a pretty clear memory of those roads, when I look in front of me one sometimes seems to disappear into the bowels of the earth, I think I was.

Remarkable Progress

Looking back on those earlier days one realizes that Northern Rhodesia has truly made remarkable progress in terms of normal evolution. And now the second phase of pioneering is upon us. The phase when men with a spirit of adventure and faith in the future may reap rich rewards from their capital and enterprise. The potentialities for the country in minerals and hydro-electric power, agriculture, and the compound nut scheme may well lead to a revolution in agricultural methods. Africa is taking the stage and I am confident that Northern Rhodesia will play a worthy part.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmel Robinson were presented with a set of silverware by their friends in the Civil Service.

Aliens in Tanganyika Facilities for Naturalization

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS in Tanganyika on the same terms as residents in Colonies was discussed in the Tanganyika Legislative Council at its recent session, and a resolution was passed asking the British Government to consider the matter. The only opposition came from Chief Kidaha.

Mr. J. R. LESLIE, who moved the resolution, said that many Indians had made their homes in the Territory—Indians who had come, or whose fathers had come, from the Native States of India. Italians also had been brought by the hundreds to swell the ranks of the artisans.

MAJOR S. E. DU TOIT also supported the motion. As a soldier who had served with many other nationalities during the war he thought of those who had returned to the Territory after serving as British subjects but could not become naturalized.

CHIEF KIDAHA asked what were the disadvantages of aliens and what advantages they would get by becoming British. Might they not get privileges which would affect the African community? As a representative of that community he wanted these matters clarified.

MR. C. BALESON, the Acting Attorney General, responded in laughter. "You could, for example, become a member of the Legislative Council. A British passport gave diplomatic and consular representation throughout the world. Another advantage was general citizenship, which meant that you were deemed to be a citizen of the indigenous African States. Mr. Baleson's daughter (his Government daughter) is under consideration by the Government for their interests in regard to the subject may be of great assistance."

MR. BALESON: "Which autumn?"
MR. PROFFER: "In England, this autumn."

African Strike Denounced

"AS A PRESIDENT, I ask you to behave like grown men, speaking openly when you have grievances, and holding secret meetings and acts such as cowardly go in for," said Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African Union, at a meeting held recently in Kenya to discuss the strike which was due to begin on September 15. Mr. Kenyatta went on to say that he had called the meeting to dissociate the K.A.U. from the proposed strike. Having obtained an admission that none of his audience knew the advantages or disadvantages of going on strike, he sketched the difference between reasonable and unreasonable strike action. A hasty strike would only damage their cause, he told his hearers. The K.A.U. worked to obtain benefits for Africans, not to damage their cause. Describing the aims of his party, he said that the three cornerstones were equal pay for equal work, regardless of race, equal opportunities of education, and equal rights. "We can work for these objects, and if we do not get them we go on strike with a good conscience. But do not associate this proposed strike with the Kenya African Union. The strike did not take place."

Nyasaland Convention

A resolution accepting the general principles of the official proposals for a new constitution for the Nyasaland Legislative Council but advocating postponement of their application until after the Colonial Conference, was passed at the 61st session of the Convention of Associations. Another motion unanimously adopted was that the company rate of income tax should be reduced to 5s. in the £ so as not to hinder development.

Bigger and Better Witchcraft

MR. DISCUSION in the African Provincial Council of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Moses Sangebo, said that "twice against" witchcraft had been brought in 10 years ago, and though the Government thought the Africans had progressed beyond the practice of such witchcraft, his view was that people were now worse in that respect than in the old days.

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Kenya Information Office

Points from Annual Report

PROPAGANDA POLICY pursued by the Kenya Information Office is defined in its annual report for 1946:

"The Kenya Information Office, as a producing organization for propaganda and publicity, must have a clear-cut direction and, therefore, two committees were set up, one the Advisory Committee on Information, under the chairmanship of the Chief Native Commissioner, which came into being in May, and the other the Social Services Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Native Commissioner, which started at the beginning of the year and provided much useful guidance for the office. One special meeting of the committee was held under the chairmanship of the Acting Governor.

"The Advisory Committee on Information is responsible for the general policy direction and propaganda planning of the Office. To enable the work to be carried on more effectively and quickly a variety of sub-committees were formed to deal with specific subjects such as health, agriculture, mass education, etc.

"In order to get direction from the districts, a proposal was put forward to the provincial commissioners at their meeting early in the year that all district commissioners should be asked to add to their monthly conference reports an additional section to deal with points on which propaganda for Africans was needed and to serve as background material for ourselves on undertakings on which publicity could be given.

"Four three-month propaganda campaigns were carried out during the year under direction from the Advisory Committee. They were as follows: (a) January to March, grazing control; (b) April to June, industry; (c) July to September, general protection of the countryside; (d) October to December, rural industries.

Specific Campaigns

"The purpose of these campaigns was as follows:

"(a) **Grazing Control.** To show how controlled grazing improves quality of pasture land and leads to better milk and meat production from fewer, high grade, beasts, and to suggest methods of better pasture management and improved standards of soil conservation.

"(b) **Industries.** To show how industrialization could increase the wealth and prosperity of the people and to stress that there are ways of earning a livelihood other than from the land. **General Protection of the Countryside.** To show the necessity for the protection and replanting of forests, the connexion between water supplies and forests, and to suggest methods of protection and reforestation.

"(d) **Rural Industries.** As a sequel to (b) to show how rural industries can help to increase the national income and lead to improved standards of living.

"As part of the year under review the Acting Information Officer, Mr. G. G. S. Hutchinson, and the photographer, Mr. N. Rezn, were both absent on leave. Dr. R. C. Phillip, social welfare adviser, acted for Mr. Hutchinson; Mrs. Carnegie, the chief photographer, acted during the year and his place was taken by Mr. G. G. Hutchinson.

"An illustrated brochure on Kenya has been prepared, but attempts to find a publisher failed and it is hoped that it may appear this year. Another booklet on the housing of Africans in rural areas by Mr. W. Ogilvie, architect to municipalities of Nairobi, is being printed in London, as is a small book of information about the Colony in the form of a question and answer by Mr. Charles Robert. Other publications of the Information Office include Showkeeping

for Africans, Session 12, April to 8 in six vernaculars, the *Parangia*, a weekly broadsheet in Kisumu, with a circulation of 21,000. The Kenya Weekly Newsletter was discontinued after the first four months of the year. The office library of over 1,000 titles, which provides illustrations for the editors of articles, is kept in London overseas.

"Film strips were made for the Army Education Corps chiefly on agricultural subjects. A film was made for the Medical Department by the East African Film Studios, for whom the Carnegie is now working. Attendances at shows of pictures supplied by the film library to farms, missions, mines and schools totalled 1,067 Africans, 1,067 Europeans and 9,738 Asians.

"The first mobile cinema van, operated by Major Macchellan Watson gave 196 shows to African audiences totalling 419,150, while the second van, under Major Hutchinson, gave 39 displays attended by a total of 83,200 natives.

Film Unit's Varied Activities

"An information unit spent from three days to a week at one centre. In addition to giving cinema shows it carries a film-strip projector and gives illustrated lectures on matters of moment, varying according to the needs of each district. Demonstrations are given, again varying according to the needs of the district; for instance, in Voi, Halbitz was decided that the encouragement of sports and games would be a healthy outlet for the possibly misdirected energies of the youth of the district. Future displays to illustrate points in the films, or lectures, are also carried and arrangements have been made to include agriculture and health exhibits in the routine work of the unit.

"Broadcasting to Africans continued on much the same lines as in 1945. Vernacular programmes directed to the Native population, the big news were given at mid-day and Swahili programmes only in the evenings, mainly directed towards the towns. One innovation was made in the latter service by the introduction of a five-minute simple English summary of the main points contained in the Swahili portion of the programme.

"In addition to the English and Swahili, six Native vernaculars were used and the amount of time on the air during 1946 amounted to 300 hours. Special evening commentaries were broadcast on the three main football matches of the year, the Remington Cup final and the two Goswami cup matches, and also on the Nairobi District Sports and the Kenya Olympic Games.

Training Ex-Askaris for Staff

"Selected ex-askaris from many districts spent a year at the Leazes School, under the direction of the social welfare adviser. These men were being trained to take charge of the existing information rooms and new rooms to be built in the districts from which they came.

"The amount spent by the office on Press advertising on behalf of other Government departments during the year amounted to £2,000 or 12½% of our total expenditure. Over 500 communiques were issued during the year.

"Several aspects of the work of the office are grouped under the head of Public Relations. In view of the tremendous increase in the number of privately owned vernacular newspapers, it was decided to hold regular Press conferences in the office of the editor of all African newspapers. Meetings were held monthly and to each was invited some prominent newspaper, usually a senior Government official. There has been very little response from the Africans to the Three Questions League, and it is doubtful whether it will be continued.

"Many visitors from outside the country called at the Office during the year and much assistance afforded them, either by the provision to them of photographs or by making contacts on their behalf; by advice on itineraries and other matters."

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East African Service Appointments

AMONG RECENT APPOINTMENTS... are the following...

Miss B. H. De Renzi, Martins, and Mrs. J. E. Redhill, survey assistants...

Miss J. M. Weston-Seymour, an assistant auditor... Mr. J. M. Weston-Seymour...

Mr. J. M. Mitchell, of Musselburgh, Midlothian, an officer of the Tanganyika Police...

Mr. S. Reid, of Beardsden, Dumbartonshire, an education welfare officer... Mr. E. R. Rose, of East Grinstead, Sussex...

Promotions and Transfers

Promotions and transfers include the following...

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.—Mr. G. P. A. Hibberd, administrative officer... Mr. T. M. Kingston, deputy provincial commissioner...

OTHER SERVICES.—Mrs. D. G. Bompas, assistant auditor... Mr. J. B. Hobson, Crown Counsel, Uganda... Mr. R. Sangster, Assistant conservator of forests...

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS IN THE East African Office in London include the following...

Mr. B. Alford, Mrs. and Master Allison, Mrs. W. M. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Bargman, Master Bargman...

Miss A. Fawcett, Miss A. Fazan, Mrs. W. Fear, Mr. Hamilton... Mr. J. H. Dinn, Mr. and Mrs. Everard...

Mr. L. D. ... Mr. A. Le Maitre, Miss R. Markham... Mr. J. E. Simpson, Mr. J. G. Vasey, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Walker...

Mr. Percy Wyndham

MR. LANGFORD JAMES HAS written in 'The Times' of Mr. Percy Wyndham, a former non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika...

Endowed with all the attributes that make the great Englishman of the Indian Civil Service a lion, shrewdness, fairness, patience, Mr. Wyndham was outstandingly good at his job in India...

After returning from India, Wyndham settled in East Africa, having interests in coffee at Moshi in Tanganyika, in an estate at Kericho, in Kenya...

But, mighty big-game hunter though he was, fishing was his great love, and in a letter from him, written on the day of his death...

MR. ALFRED RICHARD AUBREY CARTWRIGHT has died in Nairobi, Kenya.

SIR CLIFFORD FIGG, business adviser to the Colonial Office from 1939 to 1945, died last week in Farncombe at the age of 57. He was educated at Charterhouse...

MRS. E. SIMS, a missionary who had worked in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, was involved in a motor-car accident near Livingstonia and died while being taken to hospital...

Colonial Officials On Leave

THE FOLLOWING Government officials have arrived in this country on leave:

Kenya.—Mr. V. de V. Allen, Mr. H. E. Brown, Mr. R. G. Duroch, Mr. E. A. Fenwick, Mr. H. H. Gabbins, Mr. J. E. Huntington, Mr. E. A. Johnson, Mr. G. Hudson, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. C. H. ... Mr. W. P. Dixon, Mr. M. Naughton, Dr. J. C. Purchase, G. M. Rennie, Mr. A. G. ... Mr. J. H. S. Todd and Dr. W. H. K. Willis.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. H. R. Alexander, Mr. A. W. M. Brown, Mrs. N. J. Carr, Mr. R. D. Cathro, Mrs. A. Christie, Mr. M. Davidson, Mr. C. C. Bibb, Mr. W. E. Evans, Miss N. Franklin, Mr. A. F. B. Glennie, Mr. A. W. Haylett, Mr. P. T. Logan, Mr. H. G. Morgan, Mr. E. Munday, Mr. C. F. Norton, Mr. N. S. Price, Mr. J. O. T. Rhife, Mr. G. H. H. Quiggan, the Rev. D. M. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Spray, Mr. G. R. Stevens, Mr. P. J. Sheehy, Mrs. E. B. Thom, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Mr. H. M. Tucker, Dr. J. T. ... Mr. C. M. White.

Somalia.—Mr. G. E. N. Bartlett, Sir H. E. Jenkins, Mr. W. E. L. Jennings, Mr. T. Nance, Mr. P. K. Richards, Mr. D. A. G. Reeve, Mr. L. Teague, Mr. A. E. Willshire.

Somaland.—Miss M. T. Dalton, Mr. J. A. Hunt, Mr. E. J. Seaward, Mr. S. Stock.

Tanganyika.—Mr. P. P. Gawthorne, Mr. J. ... Mr. E. Lumberstone, Mr. E. S. W. Malcolm, Mr. ... Mr. J. H. McDonald, Captain E. V. ... Mr. W. Sneathurst, Mr. D. H. Thwaites, Mr. F. D. Titterton, Mr. C. W. ... Mr. W. ...

Uganda.—Dr. A. A. Battison, Mr. C. Barty, Mr. D. R. N. Brown, Mr. G. G. ... Mr. S. C. C. ... Mr. G. De Courcy-Ireland, Mr. C. W. S. Fishlock, Mr. G. M. Gibson, Mr. D. J. ... Mr. J. V. ...

Zanzibar.—Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. A. Dunbar, Mr. H. E. Hull, Miss E. M. M. Payne and Mr. ... Mr. O. Williams.

TO THE NEWS

"A.R. market." — "We have nothing to fear if we keep faith in ourselves." — Mr. Gerald Bentafl.

"This seems an idiotic time to introduce longer dresses for women." — Sir Stafford Cripps.

"There is bound to be war between India and Pakistan if Pakistan persists in wrong doing." — Mr. Gandhi.

"In harassed England there are those who try to work and marry who are quietly waiting for paradise." — Mr. John Dos Passos.

"Social democrats cannot ask workers to operate in dismantling factories and thereby destroy their own place of work." — Dr. Kurt Schumacher.

"The idea that manual workers in the coal industry should receive less than clerical and administrative workers is worse than antiquated." — Mr. J. H. James.

"Reduce the number of staff assistants by 50%. Cut public expenditure, and reduce income tax, so that people can get a reasonable reward for increased effort and risk." — Lord Woolton.

"Russia will probably export motor-cars when her new factories start production." — Motoring correspondent of *The Times*.

"In 1946 we imported in quantity only 70% of the goods that came to this country in 1936 but we paid 41% more for them. In weight our food, tobacco and wine imports were only half the quantity received in 1938, but they cost £203,000,000 more." — *Evening Standard*.

"Americans who think that they can make common cause with present-day Communism are living in a world that does not exist. We must make it wholly evident that a hostile aggressive Russia will have nothing to fear from us." — Mr. Stimson, former Secretary of War, United States.

"The Government has already made it impossible for any successor to back on its tracks in regard to nationalization. Before the Tory Party get a chance to try their hand, the march will have gone so far forward that all the strength the Tories can muster will never be able to stop it." — Mr. Emrys O. Roberts, M.P.

"In the old days it was essential for diplomats to be members of the governing class because if they were not they would have had very little influence in the countries to which they were accredited. Now it is desirable that every member of our Foreign Service should be in the fullest sense representative of the whole nation." — Mr. Richard Law, M.P.

"Mr. Winston Churchill's record against Fascism is better than that of any Communist in any country in the world. Churchill walked the streets of London an example to our population and the world, unperturbed by bombs from German seaplanes, serviced for all we knew with Russian oil." — Mr. Hector McNair, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"To question whether unity in Europe can ever be achieved on the basis of an offer which evidently repels some sections as violently as it attracts others. Here we see the two blatant polarisms of the two great power complexes each trying to attract the nations of Europe into its sphere of influence. Whichever may ultimately triumph, the result will be identical, the creation of two worlds. This spells disaster; for in the end it means a war between the hemispheres." — Mr. Henry Osborne, M.P.

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BACKGROUND

Britain's Privation.— There lies before us at home a period of increasing restriction and privation. Everyone must do his best to produce and save as much as possible, but I fear that whatever our efforts and sacrifices should be they will not, under present conditions, avoid an economic and financial straits of the gravity of which no one can measure. What is needed is a new spirit in the hearts of our people, and a new unity in our common action. This will not be achieved until there is a new House of Commons, representative of all the strength and wisdom of the nation. There is not one single aspect or sphere of British national life that has not undergone a marked deterioration. We are living worse than we did in the fullness of the war. What the German U-boats could never do to us has been achieved by our own misguided fellow-countrymen through their inexperience, their arrogance, their hoards of officials, their thousands of regulations, and their gross mismanagement of our affairs, large and small. All the world is staggered by the sudden fall of Britain from the high position at the summit of free non-loving nations, which she had won in the finest hour of her history. What has happened so far is the greatest disaster of what we call the present age. Socialism, with all its methods and class jealousy, with all its economic and social shifflings of injustice, malice and enterprise, it was not possible for more than two thirds of our present population to live in this island. — Mr. Winston Churchill.

Customs Union.— If the term customs union as applied to the Commonwealth means a geographical sphere of free trade, then it is completely out of date. The bones of Empire free trade are lying in the sand and cannot be resurrected. The Dominions are now independent sovereign nations concerned with the building up of their own economies, and an Empire customs union in the strict sense of the term, is a impractical suggestion as the establishment of a House of Commons in Ottawa. But Empire consideration to a different matter entirely. A new Ottawa conference might solve a number of difficulties, and if Britain is drawn into any tariff preference arrangements with the other 15 nations in their effort to save themselves, I have no doubt that it would be to the collective advantage of all. I do not believe in free trade preference, and it is no fault of the Dominions that a solution has been discussed. — Mr. C. Keaton Nicholls, High Commissioner for South Africa.

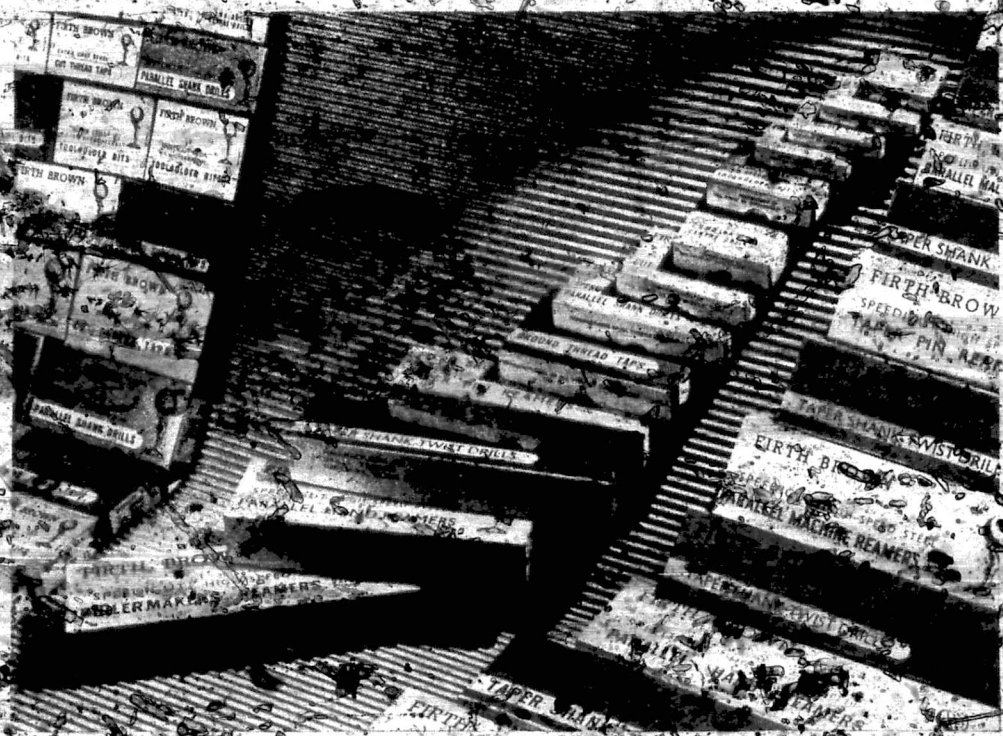
Socialist Dilemma.— How can you plan and direct production, distribution and exchange into those channels which an all-wise Government decrees without also directing the human beings, the men and women, to produce, distribute and exchange? And if you do direct them, what becomes of personal liberty? The dilemma is complete and unanswerable. Planned economy means planned people, and when the State plans my life I cease to be a free man. The Conservative solution of this problem is, shortly expressed, to restore the price mechanism and put it to work for us. That does not mean that we should allow the price mechanism to work entirely uncontrolled. Such a course would be foolish. But it does mean so to arrange the price mechanism that there are advantages, personal advantages, in working for this rather than that. People would be left free to neglect these advantages as they wish them. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

Isolationism.— The Chinese word for China is *Jungwa*—the centre of the world. The Chinese are the only people who have suffered from the delusion that the place they happen to inhabit is the central point around which the rest of the world radiates. The word Mediterranean comes from two Latin words, *medius* and *terra* and the implication is that it is a sea very much in the middle of things. The sort of mentality which today takes refuge in the sort of belief so-called isolationism, is a mental ailment identified with rather stupid Germans in the Middle West of America. Isolationism is a fatal disease. There are people suffering from it in Britain and Russia and China and Ethiopia and Nicaragua. They are the sort of people who preach the pernicious doctrine that what happens in their own country is no concern of foreigners, and that what happens abroad is no concern of theirs. They believe that so many should show in its own ways that the Bulgarians had a perfect right to hang Mr. Petkov, that the cause of a Russian town with no British citizens is a matter which concerns only the Russian Government, that the Spanish and Greek Governments are entitled to pursue their political arguments in any doctrine as long as it is in accordance with the common sense, the teachings of religion, and the principles of the United Nations Charter. — *National Union Letter*.

Mr. Attlee Wins.— One must expect Mr. Attlee to be sensitive to criticism of the Government for its notorious failure to quell the Hungarians. To seek shelter behind a plea that attacks on the present Administration injure the country is, however, no more than political cowardice. Foreign countries, especially the United States, have their own means, through their own correspondents here and otherwise, of assessing the Government's record. Their judgment bears a remarkable similarity to that of the Opposition. The Opposition case as expressed by its political leaders and by the independent Press. No doubt it would be more pleasant for the Cabinet to be attentive to its own applause and to that of the clique which the Prime Minister describes in terms of proud proprietorship as "our own Press." To expect offices of independent opinion to well that chorus is to ask for more than human forbearance as well as to wake a village of Parliamentary democracy. The sun declines and fall in our world status has not been due to the criticisms of our own Government Press at home, or to the implausible reaction of world opinion upon Britain's present leadership. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Gulliver's Lilliput.— A question it is really necessary, when we are trying to do a job, to employ an army of 570,000 clerks and secretaries in the Civil Service to keep the ordinary law-abiding citizen in order. I do not think it is necessary to send out a Government of Gullivers with long lists of interogatories while at the same time paper for the use of the Press is drastically reduced. I find it hard to believe that the present complicated system of licences is really necessary for the welfare of the country. Gradually and imperceptibly, these permits and restrictions, few of them of themselves of great importance, weigh themselves round the farmer, the builder, the industrialist, the man of business until he finds he has lost all freedom and is in the position of Gulliver's bound to the strings of Lilliput. It is even more dangerous to liberty is the increasing practice of Ministers acquiring administrative orders, most of which have never been discussed in Parliament. It is the power of the executive that is at the expense of Parliament. — Dr. C. G. C. Bishop.

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ber, takes place with the August-September concentration zone, but is practically confined to the relatively small and isolated areas, one near Lake Rudolf and the other in the north-eastern part of the area. Near all the swarms of the L generation take part in the breeding, many of them remaining immature on higher ground, and from late August onwards two overlapping concentrations are present in Eastern Africa.

The explanation for the rapid evacuation of the eastern and the southern parts of the long rains breeding area and for the concentration of L swarms in a narrow zone lying for the most part over the higher ground, must be looked for in the contrasted climatic conditions which exist at this season over different parts of East Africa. The prevalence of hot and dry weather in some parts of Tanganyika and Southern Kenya, is brought about by dry weather and high maximum temperatures, which enable the swarms to migrate with the prevailing winds. But their flight away from the lowlands into the cool and cloudy highlands and into rainy highlands, the conditions are unfavourable for flight. The northward trend within the concentration zone is interrupted by confused movements not only over the northern breeding areas in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf and in northeastern Ethiopia, but also in the highland areas. It appears that during the cool and cloudy or rainy weather of the winter season, when the swarms tend to remain settled on the ground and migrate becomes disorganized and slowed down, the highland areas where the swarms which feed there from south and south-east and act as barriers to their dispersal.

The time over which monsoon breeding takes place are restricted to those parts of the August-September concentration zone which are neither unground and cold nor too dry for maturation and laying to take place and cover only a small portion of the total area infested by swarms. The relationship between the invaded and the breeding areas is thus quite different in this case from the relationship between the area occupied by the S swarms in the second stage of their migrations and the long rains breeding belt over which they lay and breed. Only a certain proportion of the L swarms take part in the monsoon breeding; the rest remain immature, and mingle and migrate together with the swarms of the M generation.

In September-October another active stage of migration involving the surviving L and the newly formed M swarms, set in and lasts till January. During this stage the L and M swarms mate and oviposit over the eastern half of the area.

New Immigrant Swarms

Swarms which accumulated on the plateau within the August-September concentration zone, return to the lower ground and migrate east to British Somaliland and the Somali and Ethiopian parts of eastern Kenya. In eastern Ethiopia they are seen in September and early in October, but in the area they enter in October-November. In Tanganyika southward migration, which may involve new arrivals of Arabian and possibly of Indian origin in addition to swarms accumulated in the northern part of the Peninsula, and which carries the descending swarms with it, is seen from north to south over the Somali Peninsula in November, November and onwards between late October and December over eastern Kenya and in early December into Tanganyika. This migration does not take place directly southwards, but tends to deviate southwards from the coastal areas, and south-westwards further inland, where it is checked on the Ethiopian and Lake plateaux.

After the main invasion has passed over the Somali Peninsula, this area may receive another influx in December-January, consisting of swarms returning southwards from the Danakil.

In Kenya, within and to the west of the belt, the predominant trend throughout the season is southward towards Tanganyika, but with westward deviations leading to invasions of Uganda and sometimes of the Belgian Congo. In exceptional years western Uganda may be reached by swarms from French Equatorial Africa, flying south-east across the Belgian Congo.

In contrast to the southward trend which prevails over most of East Africa, a northward tendency is maintained over the north of Uganda and in north-western Kenya, linking up in December-January across central Somalia with the northward flight from north-east Ethiopia, whence swarms emigrate throughout the season towards British and southwest Arabia. Some of them may return southwards from north Danakil, and cause a second influx into the Somali Peninsula.

It will be seen that the area occupied in the course of the first stage of migration greatly exceeds the area occupied in September-October. Swarms which return to the short rains breeding area in December, which traverse and lay over the latter part of the area, probably survive and migrate over the early stages of the next long rains breeding.

The extent of the swarms during the first part of the August-September concentration zone at the time when they

begin to move eastwards towards the lower ground, is brought about by the general rise of maximum temperatures in September-October.

The eastward to south-westward movement which prevails over the greater part of East Africa, and the resultant extension of the invaded area to the south-east, south and south-west of the August-September concentration zone, are in accordance with the developing N.E. monsoon, which in January dominates the whole of East Africa. The eastward descent of swarms from the higher ground is hastened across the developing N.E. monsoon, while the northerly trend which is maintained over north-western British East Africa and central and north-eastern Tanganyika is at this season against the prevailing wind.

Temperature and Migration

The wide dispersal of the swarms over the plateau is again made possible in Tanganyika by the prevalence of high maximum temperatures at which swarms can migrate actively, in spite of considerable rains in central Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, the dispersal is favoured by dry weather and maximum temperatures, which are nearly everywhere sufficiently high not to interfere with migrations.

The maturation of, and the laying by, the L and M swarms takes place on the short rains falling and while the swarms are moving east towards the lower ground, and in the course of the southward sweep. But this breeding coincides with the period when, owing to favourable temperatures, the area occupied by the L and M swarms reaches its greatest expansion, covering a great part of the area where the rainfall is too heavy for breeding, a condition where breeding is prevented by drought.

In fact, in this case, just as in the case of L swarms in the time of the monsoon breeding, the area occupied by the swarms is much larger than the area over which they can breed. It appears, therefore, that in general, the relation between the occupied and the breeding areas is fortuitous.

[Editorial Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Dr. J. E. Keyston

Dr. J. E. Keyston, whose appointment as research secretary to the Central African Council was announced recently, is expected to start work in Salisbury next month. He will first ascertain what additional research facilities are required in the territory, and will arrange liaison with other research organizations in the United Kingdom, East and South Africa. Dr. Keyston, who is 39, graduated with first-class honours in physics at University College, Nottingham, and subsequently studied in Potsdam and Oxford. After three years' work for an industrial concern, he joined the Admiralty in 1937 as technical secretary to the superintendent of the aerology research laboratory in London, and a year later was appointed to the Department of Scientific Research at the Admiralty, where he was appointed Deputy Director of Research Programmes and Planning in 1946, in which year he was awarded the O.B.E. He is a fellow of the Institute of Physics and a member of the Royal Institution.

Central Africa Air Route

ALTHOUGH THE DELIVERY of the Solent flying boat has been delayed, Captain W. J. Sorrell, general manager of B.A.A.C., still hopes that the service will be in operation before the end of the year. The Solent will use the central route through Africa and will not call at any point on the east coast. The route will be: Poole-Augusta (night stop), Khartoum (night stop), Kisumu (night stop), Nairobi (night stop), Livingstone (night stop), Vaaldam (night stop), and this service speed will be sacrificed for comfort.

Form Italian Colonies

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT has accepted the invitation to attend a small conference which will be held in London to-morrow to discuss the future of the former Italian Colonies. Special deputies of the Italian Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France will attend. Sir Noel Colville will represent

Kenya and north-eastern Uganda occurs at the beginning of the rainy season and a period of relative drought. The very wide range of habitats under which breeding can occur indicates that the annual swarms are due to the conditions under which it takes place.

Each year there are three main periods with three types of annual breeding cycles, viz. (a) areas where breeding occurs only once a year; (b) areas where breeding takes place twice a year; and (c) areas where breeding occurs three times a year.

The areas where breeding takes place during the year are of three kinds. The first comprises extremely arid regions. The second and third kinds are found in areas with relatively heavy rainfall falling during a single lengthy rainy season. In the second kind breeding occurs in the initial stages of the rainy season which follows a period of relative drought. In the third kind, found in areas where the rainfall rises sharply and early in the rain season, breeding occurs at the declining rainfall of its final breeding cycle in East Africa, occurring over by far the largest area, is the one with two breeding seasons per annum, coinciding with the short and the long rains.

(c) Breeding three times a year, during the short rains, the long rains, and the monsoon breeding seasons, may occur in two widely separated areas—in eastern Karamoja and northern Rift Valley Province, and northern Lamu-Somaliland. In the latter area some rains fall not only during the short rains but also during the mid-year season. In other areas there may occur three seasons in a narrow belt stretching from British Somaliland plateau in British Somaliland and north-eastwards over the northern foothills of the Harar-Jigjiga Beramo district and adjoining parts of the Harar region.

The closeness with which the breeding seasons of a large part of East Africa follow the annual climatic changes suggests that in any area, provided other conditions are suitable, the breeding cycle will largely depend on the seasonal distribution of rains.

Seasonal Movements

The swarms of the generation formed between December and early March over the lowlands and low plateaux of the eastern half of East Africa, northern Somalia, and north Somaliland, between December and February, swarm in a north-westerly and north-easterly directions, and it is possible that this movement is continued across the sea to southern Somalia, and to southern Somalia they are carried northwards to the coast and to Ethiopia, whence some may return to Kenya.

The north-westerly and north-easterly movement, involving both the immigrants from British East Africa and the local swarms, as they move over the Harar, extends in December to the coast of the whole of Kenya, whence swarms overflow into Uganda, north of Lake Victoria, and sometimes into the Belgian Congo. In January to March the movement extends to Tanganyika, where it may continue along the coastal lowlands as far as the Gulf of Aden.

The movements lead to a clearance of the eastern lowlands, north and south-eastern Kenya, and up to the base of the Harar, and the northern part of the Somali Peninsula where they are augmented by swarms developing in the coastal areas in February-March, and to the invasion of the Ethiopian and Lake plateaux. As a result the area occupied by the swarms in March extends in a wide south and to the west of the short rains breeding belt over which they were formed.

The swarms originating from the east fan out southwards into Kenya, the eastern lowlands, and across the Rift Valley and thence northwards towards the Harar-Jigjiga plateau. In the latter region the Rift Valley east and in the Valley itself they deviate sharply and fly north-eastwards along the line of the Rift, a certain number cross the Valley, but they do become involved in the northward movement, which extends through the highlands lying to the west of the Rift. In February-March the tendency to deviate northwards develops in northern Kenya and Uganda and from there joins the northward stream. Similarly, further south in Tanganyika swarms may begin to deviate north-west and north, and to return to southern Kenya.

The northward trends in eastern and central Ethiopia result in the swarms from January onwards of north-eastern Ethiopia by a series of ridges in Somalia. Here the swarms fan out in February-March and then in the north-east along the Harar-Jigjiga plateau and the Harar region, reaching Eritrea and south-western Sudan, and spreading east and south-east into British Somaliland and Somalia.

Except in the north of the Somali Peninsula and in central and north-eastern Ethiopia, where the northward trend is against the prevailing wind, the predominant trend of migrations from East Africa during the rainy season is to the south-west. This trend and the resultant extension of the invaded area to the south and over the highlands to the west of the short rains breeding belt are in the direction of the N.E. monsoon.

The rapid passage of the young swarms from the eastern lowlands to the plateaux is brought about by the intensely hot and arid conditions which set in there on the termination of the short rains, and enable the swarms to emigrate quickly with the prevailing wind.

The northward tendency, which characterises the migrations in central Ethiopia during the first stage of migration, and which appears towards the end over the lake plateau in British East Africa, becomes stronger and more conspicuous during the second stage from March to June. In April-May swarms in Tanganyika migrate northwards into Kenya, and the northward trend is maintained throughout the season in western and central Kenya in Uganda, and in central and north-eastern Ethiopia. In north-east Ethiopia the swarms fan out northwards towards Eritrea and partly east and south-east to the Somali Peninsula.

Northward Movement

During the northward movement some of the swarms in Tanganyika may visit Lake Victoria to the south and fly into Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda, which may at the same time be invaded by swarms deviating westwards from north-western Kenya; to the east of the Rift Valley the swarms flying north along the eastern plateau in Kenya tend to deviate north-east towards the lower ground.

Simultaneously with these movements, an important south-westerly trend, which first appears in the north in March, tends all over the Somali Peninsula, where it leads to the invasion of the eastern lowlands, and reaches the northern Kenya; at the same time an easterly or south-easterly movement occurs over eastern Kenya. The south-westerly stream consists of swarms which have accumulated in the north of the Somali Peninsula during the first stage of migration in December-March, supplemented by swarms from north-east Ethiopia, and in some years by immigrants arriving from Arabia and June across the Gulf of Aden from Arabia.

As a result of all these movements the area occupied by swarms in May or June covers the south and expands the area in comparison with the area occupied in March. The long rains of Ethiopia follow, over which the swarms have died off, largely coincide, except in Uganda and Ethiopia with the area finally occupied by swarms.

The northward trend along the plateaux is in general accordance with the dominant N.E. trade, and the change over to it from the earlier south-westerly trend coincides in British East Africa when it begins in March and the change over to the N.E. trade from the N.W. monsoon. The conditions in May-June of the area infested by the swarms to the south is the result of movement down to southern Somalia.

In June-July the swarms of the M generation produced over the eastern lowlands of Kenya and over southern and central Somalia emigrate in a general north-easterly direction on to the Lake and Ethiopian plateaux, and while those produced in northern Somaliland fly northwards British Somaliland and Mijarten. As a result of these movements the eastern lowlands become free in August and the swarms become concentrated in a relatively narrow zone, stretching from the lake plateau in northern Tanganyika across eastern Kenya, eastern Uganda and Ethiopia on to the northern part of the Somali Peninsula. This zone is at its maximum in August and expands slightly in September.

Southward Trend in September

On the face of it the Somali Peninsula and in Kenya south of the equator the conditions from September to October is predominantly north-westerly and in some years results in an almost complete block of the northern and southern Kenya in August. On the equator the northward movement, comprising locally produced swarms and the immigrants from south and central Kenya, continues over the lake plateau in Kenya and Uganda across the south-eastern Sudan, and central Ethiopia to north-eastern Ethiopia. It is possible that some of the swarms arriving in the latter area are derived from British East Africa.

From north-eastern Ethiopia the swarms fan out to the northern part of the Somali Peninsula, where the eastward trend is maintained, and north towards Eritrea and Eritrea. In some years the swarms in northern Ethiopia may be intercepted by Arabian swarms invading the Sudan and moving westwards on to the Ethiopian lowlands.

With the August-September concentration zone north of the equator the northward trend is to a considerable extent a result of movement to a southerly Ethiopian plateau pronounced in north-western Kenya and northern Ethiopia, i.e. in the drier monsoon British lakes plateau. The eastward trend and across the northern parts of the Somali Peninsula is countered by a south-westerly tendency which retains the swarms within the concentration zone, where they may be reinforced by immigrants flying south across the Gulf of Aden from Arabia and possibly Persia.

The southward tendency, during which the swarms fan out to September and M swarms appear from August to early Novem-

When it becomes possible to have flexibility with regard to the terms of trade and trade connections established before the war, but bulk sale proceeds will be pooled with an equitable return to all growers and individual estates receiving assured payments for quality etc. The fund will remain in the hands of the authority to be set from a joint committee of shippers, merchants and growers in the colony.

Reserves for Bad Times

The necessary financial details are being worked out, including arrangements to finance production and stock storage in East Africa. Risks of selling the wool will be taken by the merchants, who will act through the shippers' organization as agent of the growers' pool on a commission, including *del credere*. The pool itself may undertake larger risks, it is hoped that it may set up reserves in London to meet the needs of bad times and that such fund will not be subject to taxation.

We have met representatives of consulting countries, including Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and America as well as a representative of the wool producers.

The delegation has proposed, and the Government has agreed, that the present lease contract for all produce be extended for six months, to the end of June 1948, with a price adjustment to be made from January, which is now the subject of discussion based on a case which I have prepared. Most members of the delegation hope to leave within a fortnight or sooner, and the proposals will, we hope, be presented for the approval of growers some time in November.

On behalf of the delegation, I send salaams to all our friends in East Africa, and especially to the members of my own staff, including Mr. Bartlett.

In the words of a Colonial Office official in a speech the other night at a dinner given by the delegation: "Hard fare allied to hard currencies will avoid hard times."

Breeding and Migration of the Desert Locust

First of Important New Series of Memoirs

THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE of the behaviour of desert locust swarms is their mobility, which is more or less continuous throughout the adult life.

There is no evidence of any inherent urge to migrate in any particular direction. Apart from some occasional exceptions when swarms migrate across or against the wind, the major trends of migration are down the prevailing winds, and change with them. Old mature swarms, however, tend to fly against the wind.

In the absence of rain the non-laying swarms live very dry, average monthly temperatures of 28° C. and over, but their activities are limited by the average monthly maximum temperatures, which exceed 20° C. to 22°. It is also noticed at high temperatures when the swarms are flying.

Owing to the effect of swarms on their living activities, the highlands tend to be cleared during the wet season until they are cleared by the general forest temperatures, which cause the swarms to spread; persistent high temperature in the lowlands leads to the evacuation by the swarms of an area where no conditions obtain.

The distribution of swarms at any season is thus largely dependent on the pattern of air temperatures and winds.

Effect of Rainfall

In this species, which has no fixed annual breeding area, the incidence of breeding depends, among other factors, on the incidence of suitable rainfall conditions. Because of this and of the mobility of swarms, the location of breeding areas is not constant, but follows seasonal changes in rainfall distribution. The number of breeding seasons each year in any area is determined largely by the local rains, if it rains.

The seasonal trends of migrations and the changing location of breeding areas combine to produce a fairly regular pattern of seasonal distributions over East Africa. This regularity depends on the physiological responses of the locust to climatic factors, whose pattern changes from season to season in regular manner, and is not due to migration or breeding cycles inherent in the species.

Being extracts from *Desert Locust Memoirs*, published by the *Antelope Research Centre*.

Between October-November and January-February breeding takes place over a huge belt stretching from British Somaliland to the north across Somalia to the eastern borders of Ethiopia, northern and eastern Kenya and into northern Tanganyika; sometimes it extends into north-west Kenya and the Karoo district of Uganda. Since over a large part of the area it occurs during the short rainy season, it is called the short rains breeding and the generations produced during it the S generation.

In the whole the short rains breeding begins first in the northern part of Eastern Africa, and becomes progressively later southwards, the layings usually beginning over the Somali Peninsula in October, over southern Somalia and in Kenya in November, and in Tanganyika in November-December. The beginning of the laying season reflects the southward spread not only of mature swarms but also of the short rains, during which they lay. These rains may set in British Somaliland and northern Somalia in September, but do not begin in southern Somalia and Kenya till October, while in Tanganyika the rains do not start till November.

Relation of Breeding to Rainy Seasons

The long rains which April to June-July breeding occurs against are those stretching from British Somaliland to the north to northern Tanganyika in the south. However, this does not completely coincide with the short rains breeding belt, for it extends further to the west than the latter, and leaves the eastern coast lowlands free. Since over the greater part of the area the breeding coincides with the long rains, it is convenient to call it the long rains breeding and the generation produced in it the L generation.

During the period July to October breeding takes place over a huge belt stretching from the Atlantic shores in Senegal and southern Mauritania right across the African continent to the Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia and then through southern Arabia into northern India. On both continents this breeding takes place in the rains brought by the S.W. monsoons from the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and it is proposed to call it the monsoon breeding and the swarms then produced the M swarms.

In East Africa breeding during this season occurs in relatively restricted and isolated areas, largely confined to eastern Ethiopia and the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf. As it coincides in time with the monsoon breeding further north and in Ethiopia, and is connected with the rains which may be derived from the Atlantic south-west monsoon, it is proposed to refer to it by the same name.

Smallness of the annual rainfall does not itself preclude breeding. For both the short and long rains may extend into an area where the annual precipitation is less than 1,000 mm. On the other hand, the 1,000 mm. annual isohyet does appear to delimit conditions under which breeding takes place. For the penetration of the short rains breeding belt into southern Kenya and northern Tanganyika takes place at the time when the rainfall is declining to a minimum, while the extension of the long rains breeding beyond the 1,000 mm. isohyet in western

I should prefer to work on the price of things handled in Mombasa rather than on the price of those handled by Mombasa which would tend to move in the same direction. The figures obtained for prices in the previous financial years were: 1938, imports 100, exports 100; 1949, imports 276, exports 55; 1946 (91 months), imports 320, exports 250.

The prices of exports indicate the reward paid per unit of output of goods exported and more attention should be paid to exports than to imports. The measure of the money income of Kenya, of which Mombasa is a reasonably exact reflection, is the level of the prices of exports. It is an indication of a deterioration in the position of Kenya and Uganda, which have to export more in order to consume the same quantity of imports.

Wages Should Rise

Some suggestion in Mombasa to raise output to be paid to export prices, but much more to export prices, so I shall take as a basis rather arbitrarily a price index for 1946 of 260, with the 1938 index equal to 100. In other words, I assume prices for our purpose to be 160% above pre-war level. This is giving an index to exports the sixth that to imports. If the price level of imports and exports were to stay permanently at these levels, then it would be reasonable to expect money wages in Mombasa ultimately to rise by 160%.

over pre-war unless there were valid reasons against it. Such, for example, would be declining efficiency in Mombasa or a decision to make Mombasa less prosperous in relation to those who produce for export, or the case the internal wealth of Kenya and Uganda was declining, not through decreased efficiency, but, for example, because of decreased fertility.

Stability of Earnings

I should not agree, however, that wages should immediately increase to 160% above pre-war. It is appropriate that wages should be more stable than prices when prices rise and when they fall. Thus there should be a lag in changes in wage rates, part of the lag being automatic because of the delays in obtaining accurate records, whilst part might be deliberate.

For the deliberate lag it is suggested that this year wage rates in Mombasa might be adjusted in the direction of 80% above pre-war because of the price factor. Thus where the increase is already more than 80% no further increase should be given, but where it is less than 80% an increase might be given. If exports and import prices remain at their present level a further increase might be given another year, perhaps going half way again with a basis index of moving from 80% to 120% of pre-war prices. A modification to efficiency

Problems of the East African Sisal Industry

New Marketing Proposals Agreed by All Concerned

MR. F. HITCHCOCK, Chairman of the Tanganyika Shell Growers' Association, who is now in London as a member of a delegation representing the sisal growers of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, in a broadcast talk to East Africa last Sunday.

"Our visit to London has been a success, although final negotiations are unlikely to be concluded for at least another week."

"Our main object has been to work out future marketing proposals both with the Government departments concerned and with all sections of the sisal industry in London—merchants, shippers and factors—whenever possible through the organization of a general meeting in London in the near future. It is essential that our sisal and shell products may be protected against the extreme price fluctuations of the past."

"The first object has been the discussion of one of sending to the Colonial Office the necessity of immediate increased imports of equipment and also consumer goods for the sisal industry not only from the sterling area but also dollar imports. There is a real need of such in hard currency countries, especially in the case of increased production is an immediate necessity."

Need for 20,000 More Workers

"We have also discussed with the Colonial Office the amount need, if an increase of production of 5,000 tons is to be envisaged, of an extra labour force of 20,000 to 25,000 workers. They are awaiting proposals from the Tanganyika Government of the setting up of a Labour Supply and Utilization Commission, and the Government action necessary to make such a commission from this the matter to be considered that special measures must be taken as soon as possible to make labour available for the extra production needed to earn dollars in the next 12 months at a minimum rate of 1,000,000."

"The delegation has also taken up the question of

the preferences received by new developments, such as the grower's scheme and the 10-year development plan. Immediate dollar saving, and especially dollar earning schemes are to take preference to allow such capital development unless that development can show an export return in the first year. In any case the present financial crisis requires a temporary scaling down of long-term capital projects.

Sisal Earns Dollars

"We have been assured by the Colonial Office that the important position of the sisal industry as an immediate dollar earner is fully recognized, and that wherever it is possible will be given, both with regard to labour and necessary imports, and we are going to do everything possible to increase output."

"With regard to marketing I am glad to say that our discussions with the Government departments concerned and with all sections of the merchants, spinners and shipping houses have been eminently satisfactory. We are now concluding proposals for the export of the trade, and I am glad to say that these are unanimously accepted by all concerned. This agreement is a very great step forward, and we hope that when we put the final scheme for the approval of growers themselves in East Africa they will find them as satisfactory."

"The spinners are particularly anxious to give every support to proposals to ensure security and stability of future price structure, in order to prevent extreme fluctuations and the low level of prices which affected our prosperity as well as ours in pre-war years."

"All the merchant houses have agreed to co-operate in a new scheme and to set up a coordinating body through which they have persuaded all East African sisal spinners to set up a similar body under an authority to be set up in East Africa subject to approval by meeting of the growers. The shipping houses will set up a similar body of co-operation both in East Africa and in London."

Servant Should Benefit with Master

European and African Partnership in Export

MOBASA, as the port of Kenya and Uganda, is a servant of all those in Kenya and Uganda who have goods to export. As those who wish to benefit from the export of their goods ought to benefit with the servant, so those who wish to benefit from the port of Mombasa should benefit from those parts of the port which are in their hands.

Of the things exported through Mombasa cotton is the most important. In 1938 the value of cotton exports represented 43% of the total value of exports from Kenya and Uganda. This is an Uganda product, but the Uganda producer receives three times as much as he did in 1936, if we include any money held in trust by the Uganda Government, apparently he receives a little more, because railway rates are adjusted and the prices quoted are those on board ship at Mombasa.

In other words the degree of inflation produced by wage increases at Mombasa is small when compared with the 200% increase in cotton. Yet up to now the cotton producer gets no portion of their increased reward per unit of output with their partners, the railway and the port. All other rewards to producers for export are also inflated.

Railway and port rates for all commodities are unchanged, or substantially so, yet to double or more than double prices of hides, tanned skins and maize is very inflationary, just as it is very inflationary to double wages in Mombasa. Coffee and sugar export prices have almost doubled, pyrethrum has increased 50%, whilst sodium carbonate, tea, and gold producers have not benefited greatly in the inflation.

Export Values Have Increased 150%

Taken altogether on the basis of the more important items on the export list, representing 85% of total exports, export prices average two-and-a-half times what they were before the war; and export prices are a very good indication of the income of the producer of exports per unit of their output. In the term "producer" we mean producers in the widest sense. By agricultural produce, for example, is meant not only the farmer but also his farm workers and the other people whose work is utilized in enabling him to produce and transport his products to the ship or export, as well as allowing for any taken by the Government or commercial bodies.

At present we are concerned with those who limit the railway and the port to receive a share of the European and inflationary increase.

The port of Mombasa is a partner in this export business, and it is to receive a reasonable share of the increased income. To the extent that there ought to be good reasons, such as economic conditions over which there is no control possible, the port of Kenya, Kenya and Uganda for instance, should control world prices of cotton, sisal, coffee, tea, gold and minerals, but up with which they can get a share of the distribution of the reward between those in Kenya and Uganda who help to obtain the export is subject to adjustment.

Mombasa is the partner in making imports available to the people of Kenya and Uganda and its costs are much more available than exports. Certain pre-conditions of the most important are over five times the price they were in 1938. Motor spirit and fuel oil have risen in price by perhaps one-third but coal is two or a half times as dear. Cement and sulphuric acid, and industrial machinery have increased. In other commodities a number more to perhaps double what they were at 1938. People in Kenya are paying producers overseas nearly three times as much as they were in 1938.

They pay more for imports from the rest of the world. *S. B. ... and ... the background of the Mombasa ...*

1938 for every unit of imports. It seems then that the reward they pay their own workers who help them to obtain these imports ought also to bear a relation to the reward they pay to producers overseas.

Mombasa was a partner with transport and insurance, would still be a partner in the amount received by producers both inside and outside the country for the things she has handled and she might reasonably expect some increased reward if the prices rose. Mombasa, however, is even more heavily burdened. Her inhabitants not only pass impediments on to other people but require some for themselves, so that when prices of imports rise they have to pay the increased prices for each of the imports as they require and their interest in an increased monetary reward with the increase of the price of the goods they handle becomes much more personal than if the trade was merely a transit trade.

Proposal to Raise Freight Rates

Further, the people of Mombasa buy some of the same kinds of commodities as are exported and will have to pay increased prices for these home-produced goods if producers can get less for theirs (wheat price fell in 1938 when they export them). Thus the increased reward paid to producers of goods exported from Kenya-Uganda also has its influence in making the inhabitants of Mombasa pay more for home-produced goods, again raising their interest in higher money wages a very personal one.

While railway rates and port charges remain at substantially the same levels as before the war, the amount that can be paid out as increased wages is strictly limited, and is even more limited as the advantages of war-time work become exhausted and more export from Mombasa becomes necessary. Now, while many products become available to producers as a better time to raise prices, when at one time they when at one time be that such incomes are lower than they were in 1938. Railway charges might be made to include factors which will increase the amount of goods carried, and port charges will increase so far.

Railway Does Not Share in Prosperity

The Government has the advantage of increasing its income through its railway, and it has the disadvantage of both these companies even when it does not change the rate of tax of duty. The trade in Kenya percentage margins also. The advantage of raising prices as does the price of a house. The railway has the reserve so far as he is working on a subsistence basis, is not concerned with prices, whilst the farmer has to pay for the things he buys, he also receives more for the things he sells. The railway seeks to use the equipment without receiving more than in 1939 for each unit of what it does. Wage rates could, at present, apparently be increased by 10% if the railway charges were increased by 30%.

In a survey for the port of Mombasa it could attain great importance in the trade of the trade of Kenya and Uganda. At present the latest publication relates to 1945, and the Customs Department has been good enough, in March, 1947, to extract a list of the more important commodities imported and exported in the first 11 months of 1947. The comparison is an excellent one of the volume and value of commodities dealt with through Mombasa as the port of Kenya and Uganda. They show money reward to producers of export per unit of output, for instance, and they indicate the income of those producers; and they show the amount paid by people in Kenya and Uganda to people overseas per unit of imports.

Economic Aid for Great Britain from East Africa

Sir Alfred Vincent Stresses Danger of Hasty Decisions

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, member of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, sent a few days ago to the Acting Governor of the Colony, Mr. S. W. P. Foster-Sutton, a candid statement on the subject of aid from Kenya to Great Britain.

His View

At the meeting held on September 21 of the East African Production and Supply Council, after preliminary discussion took place upon proposed measures to be taken to assist Britain in the present economic crisis, I stressed my opinion that whilst the public had been willing to submit to emergency regulations under war-time conditions, without consultation, I was certain they would not do so under the present circumstances.

I made this statement because of the remarks made by a Government member that he envisaged that certain businesses would have to close down entirely if the problem was to be tackled seriously.

I am certain that the European population of this country is most anxious to assist Britain, not always but they do want to be absolutely certain that any action taken will really help Britain and will result in equality of sacrifice of all communities of this country, and not, as happened during the war, merely affect those vital elements who were prepared to accept the position and carry out with good will and integrity the various defence regulations which the Government deemed necessary.

In any short action is made, it is in my opinion absolutely essential that it has the good will of the people of this country behind it.

Need for Consultation with the Official Europeans

Therefore, because of the present confusion in the minds of the public owing to lack of a clear directive from London and the consequent uncertainty of what is required of the country, despite the general appeal which was published from the Secretary of State on August 27, I would ask Government to refrain from giving effect to any recommendations which are made by the Production and Supply Council until at least the European elected members have had an opportunity of meeting to examine and discuss any such proposals and take any necessary steps to make known to you the views of the people on such proposals.

Yesterday's statement in the Press has only added to the confusion. A Reuter telegram from Canberra stated:

Although Australia has ordered a review of imports from the sterling areas, immediate steps will be taken to restrict authoritatively. The British Board of Trade has informed the Australian Government they do not know state which sterling imports they would like Australia to restrict, owing to the changing nature of Britain's dollar position.

Statements which have been made by responsible Ministers at home would lead one to believe that this is not a temporary matter but the policy laid down now may have to continue for a number of years. Therefore I am sure you will agree that it is of the greatest possible importance that unwise decisions are not taken hurriedly now and that we must be able to convince the people of this country that any further controls or sacrifices are absolutely essential and will bring a definite result to the benefit of Great Britain.

It is only the overall effect of any particular plan that can fairly decide its essentiality. Mere gestures to show we are doing something may be ultimately most injurious to this country and do no real good in helping Britain in any way whatsoever.

That is the position which applies to all who are about to remember that I informed you before you wrote your letter that I, as the responsible officers of Government concerned, fully appreciate the desirability of having the good will of all races in the country behind any action which may ultimately be taken in our efforts to assist Britain. I am afraid, however, that it is not possible for me to go as far as you suggest in paragraph 5 of your letter, and I am sure this will be appreciated when you have in mind that your recommendations of the Production and Supply Council may require to be dealt with in detail, e.g. any recommendation for an alteration in the customs tariff, although, of course, any such action would ultimately require the approval of the Legislative Council when the necessary Bill came before it.

Acting Governor's Assurance

I can, however, give you an assurance that any recommendations which the Production and Supply Council may make will be referred to Executive Council members and discussed upon them, and it can be decided then, in consultation with the other non-official and official members of the Council, to what extent to which such consultation is desirable in any particular case. It seems to me that this assurance goes a long way to meet your point of view.

Before leaving this point, I think I ought to say that I and all my official advisers fully agree that the more public and public consultation that takes place in connexion with the present emergency the better. I am sure that the views expressed in the ultimate paragraph of your letter. As you will no doubt remember, I have already indicated to you that I and my official advisers agree that no action should be taken on the proposal until it has received the most careful consideration and we are fully satisfied that it is justified in the light of its value to Britain and its effect upon the economy of this country as a producer of primary products.

Import Policy Should Be Fluid

In an interview with the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, Sir Alfred Vincent said:

Kenya is to help Britain in the most intensive production and adopt a most important policy which can be made to fit in with the export policy of the British Government as it unfolds itself in the course of time.

Naturally our existing production organization will continue to play its great part in our plan to assist Britain, and it is clear that the continuation of our Kenya development programme is an integral part of our plan.

Most measures calculated to assist Britain must be by inter-territorial agreement or else they will fail, and every case consideration must have to be given to each proposal.

Hurried decisions may be dangerous. In my opinion it will take a considerable time for the British plan to get into its stride, much longer than most people imagine. There is already much confusion even in Britain, and premature action here may prove ill-advised and may cause unnecessary distress.

Therefore, the most realistic, practical policy and create or re-create a fantastic economic cost to this country in both money and manpower, but adding to the general confusion.

For instance, in a few months what might appear the right policy of the moment may have to be completely reversed. We may also at a later date be passed by Britain to impose considerable quantities of what are declared prohibited or unessential goods, even including heavy machinery, to assist Britain in the course of production of that British goods to hard currency, and also kept low and stable, and to be as the Empire plan develops and the attitude of the various countries towards the plan becomes clear that we shall be able gradually to change the course of this plan that I wrote to the Acting Governor.

from land under ordinary Native tillage. In his report for 1929, H. D. Uvarov, Director of Native Agriculture, wrote that African farmers obtain an average of five times their present yields. By adopting the methods of their instructors, several thousands of Natives have already exceeded this increase individually.

Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, has commented on the lack of opportunities for educated Africans in the Colony. Is there any opportunity service which an African For Africans, could render with greater benefit to his people and to the Colony as a whole than to help to raise the level of African production to meet local needs, and at the same time to raise the standard of living of the Natives? There can be little doubt that an African who was successful in this attempt would show to the advice of the instructors would produce a greater weight than any Native has a fair chance. For he would have given tangible proof of his ingenuity with chemicals and his ability to put first things first. So many of the troubles of British Africa, and of the rest of the world, spring from the obtuse failure to exercise a right sense of values.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF STUDY of the habits of the desert locust in Eastern Africa by the Anti-Locust Research Centre, which was set up in 1929 under Professor H. P. Uvarov by the British International Museum Natural History Co-Operation Section, have borne fruit in the issue of a scientific memoir which sums up the full extent of man's knowledge of the wayward habits of this pest. After the first international anti-locust conference in Rome in 1931, the Governments of all the territories in Eastern Africa were invited to co-operate by sending regular reports of swarms and flight movements. Up to the end of 1946 about eight thousand reports had been received and dealt with at the Centre, many being of a very detailed nature; indeed, a number of individual records exceeded one hundred thousand. Such an accumulation of data is without precedent in studies of any migrant animal, and it is not surprising that Professor Uvarov should describe the experiment as an unqualified success. Records are of no value, however, unless they are analyzed and correlated, and the value of the work of the Centre lies in the knowledge that for the first time in history, it is possible to issue warnings of impending invasions and to take

timely steps to meet such threats. The annual surveys which were published by the Centre between 1925 and 1937 as the basis for approximate forecasts have been superseded by monthly bulletins compiled from cabled reports. They are circulated by air mail, and contain a summary of the situation in each country during the previous month, together with a forecast of the developments which may be expected.

Apart from this immediate and practical use, the abundant and precise data which have been accumulated can be used as material for further analysis, in order to gain still further knowledge. The importance of the inter-territorial approach of research, so clearly recognized by the Central African Council in the recent establishment of a Research Council for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is fully demonstrated by the publication of this memoir, from which extracts will be found in another page. In no other way than that selected could these results have been achieved. The keen eyes of the native and hunter, and the unbiased observation and good judgment of the farmer, missionary, district administrator and policeman, may have been enlisted in an intelligent service, but the observations of a few miles. The instructions to find out all you can about your enemy in order that you may proceed to destroy him has been obeyed, and this assiduous and orderly collection of information about one of man's greatest enemies in Africa encourages the hope that that enemy may now be much more vulnerable to man's attack.

Tanganyika Appointment

REORGANIZATION of the machinery of the Tanganyika Government has been approved by the Secretary of State, and the following appointments, which take effect from January 1, 1948, have been made:—Member for Law and Order, Mr. J. MATHEWS, Attorney-General; Member for Finance, Trade and Economics, Mr. S. A. S. LESLIE, Financial Secretary; Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. R. W. R. MILLER, Director of Agriculture; Member for Lands and Mines, Mr. D. R. McDONALD, Custodian of Enemy Property; Secretary for African Affairs, Mr. J. CHEYNE, Provincial Commissioner, and Co-ordinating Secretary, Mr. E. A. J. MACGURE, Provincial Commissioner. The appointment of a Member for Labour, Education and Social Welfare has not yet been filled, and the title of Chief Secretary will remain unchanged.

S. Rhodesian By-Election Result

MR. P. A. WISE, the Liberal candidate in the by-election for the Hantley division of Southern Rhodesia, beat his United Party opponent, Mr. R. D. Palmer, by 343 votes to 294. The vacancy occurred owing to the death of the former Liberal member, Mr. T. J. Golding, who in the 1946 election polled 487 votes against his opponent's 446.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ENCOURAGEMENT AND CONFIDENCE will be given to the development of Southern Rhodesian industry by the news that Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Rhodesian Organization and one of the foremost industrialists in the United Kingdom, has accepted an invitation of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to form and preside over a Development and Coordinating Commission for the Colony. This body will be concerned with the assessment of priorities, a matter on which Sir Miles laid great emphasis when he returned to his country from his recent visit. In the past Colonies have frequently been handicapped by lack of the best advice from first-class men with practical experience in large and successful competitive enterprises. Too often they have had to rely on the recommendations of alleged experts whose qualifications would not have been accepted by any large financial house. Southern Rhodesia has been anxious for the best guidance procurable, and we hope it will be received from Sir Miles and his colleagues.

Maize this year is estimated at 1,750,000 bags and the importation of such a quantity will cause a heavy drain on the **Heavy Burden of the Colony's finances.** Imported Maize besides placing a burden on its already strained transport system. While it is true that the shortage has been aggravated by the worst drought yet recorded, it was reckoned as far back as August last year that the planted crop could not satisfy requirements. Indeed, locally grown maize has not been equal to the demand for some years. Development of industry will mean more mouths to feed and fewer pairs of hands to produce the food. A drive is being made for increased production of maize on European farms, but farmers are reluctant to plant larger acreages without a guarantee that the necessary labour will be forthcoming. The deficit could most effectively be filled by an increase in Native production. In a normal year the Native crop is estimated to produce about 2,400,000 bags, of which 400,000 reach the market. Demonstration Native farming plots run by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture (one of the most successful schemes of the kind in Africa) have produced yields, over a period of eighteen years, which are more than seven times greater than those obtained

Food still presents the Colony with its most formidable problem. The shortage of

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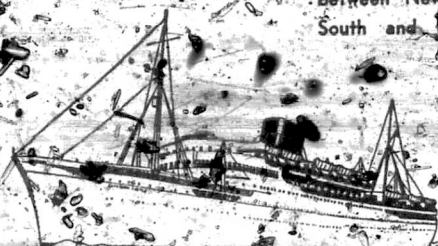
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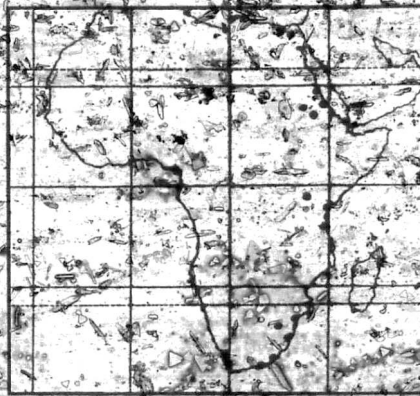


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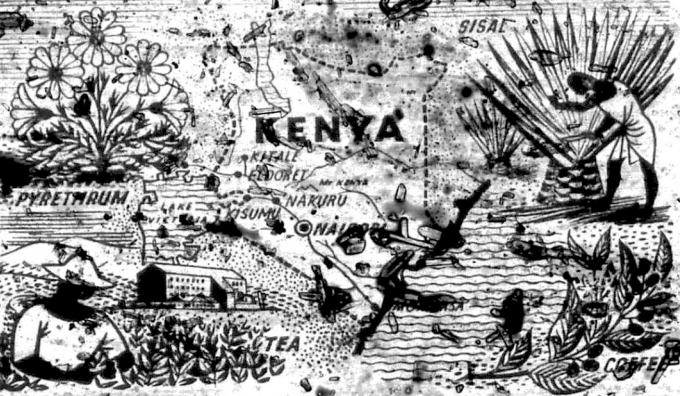
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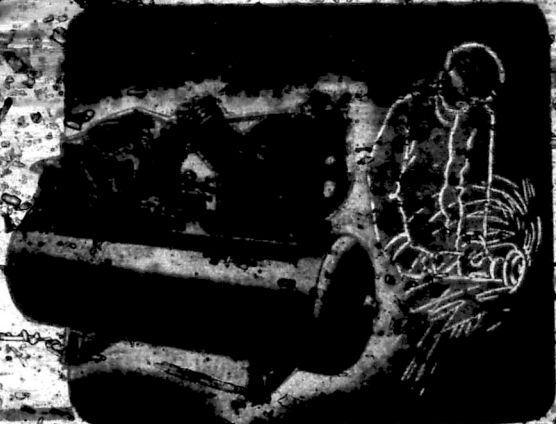
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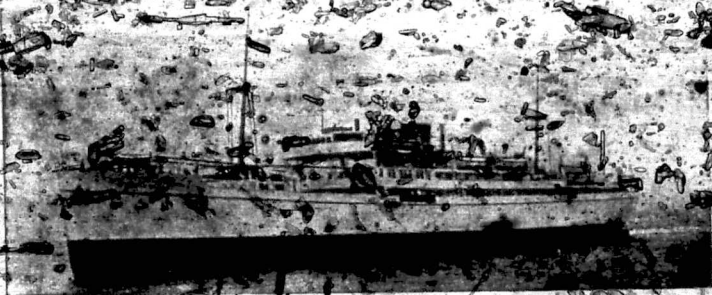
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Northern Rhodesian Finance

TOTAL REVENUE in Northern Rhodesia for last year was £641,700, or £276,000 above the estimate and expenditure £365,888, leaving a surplus of £275,812, the lowest for six years. The corresponding figure for 1946 were £347,307, £192,379 and £189,130. The surplus of assets over liabilities was £4,863,000 and a reserve fund standing at £2,450,000. Customs receipts were £306,000, or £196,000 above the estimate. The Post Office shows a heavy surplus of £22,976. Though income tax, including compulsory savings and excess profits tax at £1,571,086 was the largest item in the revenue, it was below the estimate by £49,000. Sales of stamps at £20,000 were nearly three times the estimated figure, and agricultural sales benefited the revenue by £3,283. Expenditure was £151,000 less than was estimated. The main items of expenditure were Public Works recurrent £209,280; Public Works extraordinary £273,621; health services £205,933; provincial administration £145,035; African education £133,232; and police £108,665. During the period £180,434 were paid into the savings bank and £149,544 withdrawn.

Industrial Inquiry

MR. GEORGE D. GLEISH, a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee and of the Transport and General Workers Union, accompanied by Mr. James Young and Mr. Henry Mann, left this country by air on Monday for Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, where they will be members of a commission to inquire into opportunities for advancement of African industrial workers in the territory generally. The commission's terms of reference are as follows: (a) to inquire into (i) what posts not now occupied by them are Africans capable of filling immediately; (ii) what training facilities should be made available for Africans to enable them to advance to such posts; and (iii) skilled posts in industry; (b) the wage structure for Africans in industry and (c) the conditions of their employment, the adjustments as necessary.

Mining

Company Progress Reports

Barotse—40,386 tons of waste milled at Geita, 1,683 oz. gold.

Roseman—1,343 oz. gold was recovered in 1946 from 2,322 tons of ore milled and 747 tons of waste sorted. An estimated working profit of £1,346. No. 4 foot-level reef, No. 18 levels W. drive and ft. S. advanced 23 ft. (total 201 ft.); from 180 to 190 ft. values averaged 0.8 dwts. over 12 ft. remaining. No. 18 E. drive 385 ft. S. advanced 67 ft. (total 157 ft.) from 120 to 120 ft. values averaged 4 dwts. over 22 ft. W. drive 385 ft. S. advanced 31 ft. (total 85 ft.) from 20 to 80 ft. values averaged 0.8 dwts. over 37 ft. R. drive 385 ft. S. began and advanced 18 ft. from 10 to 28 ft. averaging 35 dwts. over 31 ft. No. 19 level, 100 ft. W. sunk 2 1/2 ft. (total 20 ft.) from 190 to 192 ft. values averaged 15 dwts. over 43 ft. No. 20 level, 300 ft. W. sunk 3 1/2 ft. (total 23 ft.) from 30 to 33 ft. values averaged 16 dwts. over 23 ft. No. 17 level wall reef (foot all branch) No. 11 level, E. drive 330 ft. S. began and advanced 19 ft. in low values. W. drive 350 ft. S. advanced 40 ft. (total 64 ft.); from 15 to 60 ft. values averaged 20 dwts. over 40 ft.

Untold Mines

THE T. MILES, LTD. carried out exploratory work on a gold-mining property in Southern Rhodesia, known as Bourn, Perseverance, Ltd., and Nigel Van Ryn Reef, Ltd., are largely interested in reports that the shaft in the E.M. mine has been sunk to 400 ft. and a cross-cut driven on the reef below the open-cut. The reef when intersected was disturbed with dyke intrusions with resultant low values, which condition has continued in the east drive for 45 ft. The W. drive passed on the disturbed reef and the reef is quartz with an average width of over 12 in. Preliminary assays give a value of 223 lbs. per ton. The 60 ft. of the W. drive sampled and drifting is being continued. It is proposed to continue the shaft sinking and drifting on the reef and to recondition the five stamp battery to work development.

Mining Personalities

MR. STODDIE WINSTON, who has been away on holiday, Mr. D. BRIDGER, having completed a course at Cranbourne School of Mines, has returned to Northern Rhodesia. Mr. H. B. BERMOR, ASSOCIATE M.S.A., before returning from New-Caledonia, is expected to visit Lusitania and the Rhodesias. H. J. WINNIE has been appointed a director of the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd. since the end of 1946. Mr. Winnie has resigned. Mr. J. H. HARRIS, general manager of Chromite Mines, Ltd., was killed in a motor accident last month in South Africa. Forty-nine years old he had held mining appointments in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika before going to the Colony in 1930.

Mining Share Prices

RISES AND FALLS in East African and Rhodesian mining shares for the week ended September 1 are shown in brackets after the closing quotation which were as follows: Rises: Phoenix 32.50, 36.00; Rhodesia Hill 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d.; Cape 12.00, 13.00; Roseman 6d. 1/2, 7d. 1/2; Charterland 6s. 3d., 6s. 9d.; North Charterland 5s. 9d., 6s. 3d.; Surprise 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d. (3d.); Tanganyika Concessions 25s. 9d., 26s. 9d. (6d.); Wanderer 20s. 6d., 21s. (3d.).

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Sisal a Source of Dollars

SOMALI S. HIRSI, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and a member of the delegation now in London, said in *The Times* in a recent article:

"If East Africa is to gain its production, will in many directions have to import more and more machinery and equipment of a type which is neither designed nor produced in the U.K. Our heavy factory equipment was produced before the war by Krupp and the only adequate U.K. substitute, Unimatic, heavy tractor and motor-car producers in the U.K. are unsuited to our conditions. We need to maintain and export more of our dollar imports. This is being done, our production which is greatly needed in the currency exchange, and particularly by America will yield the means of dollars which we have to spend in America for imported dollar equipment."

Hard fibres happen to be one of the major raw materials in short supply that almost anything is made on their dependence. The ability to harvest crops more efficiently, transport, machine, assemble, pack and move a variety of other essential needs. Our East African Colonies including Tanganyika, which has now been placed in a special position of trusteeship, is the only source of luxury fibres within the British Empire, and indeed throughout the world. Since the beginning of the war we have been the primary or almost sole source of supply for the world and have produced over 1,000,000 tons of fibres with a million labour and equipment units and supply worth to the U.S.A. over \$100,000,000 to \$20,000,000, from what at present is one dominant marginal production."

Port Peanut

MTO MWARA, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, which was selected last year as the site of a port of the evacuation of groundnuts, is to be known as Mikindani, the existing township of that name becoming Port Mikindani. The actual location on which the port will be built, will continue to be known as Mto Mwara as shown on Admiralty charts.

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Native Employment in Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S RELIANCE on Native labour from outside the Colony is shown clearly by an analysis of the recent census. Southern Rhodesia's native employment in Mayaland accounted for only 404 per cent of 1946 wages in Matabeland, the figure for 1945 being compared with 409 for each area in the 1941 census, of which the figures shown in brackets below apply. Employment of indigenous Africans increased by 22% to 160,932 (137,404), and that of Natives from Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland rose by 57% and 12% respectively to 72,120 (45,970) and 30,460 (21,545). Labour from Northern Rhodesia declined during the period from 48,163 to 45,413, a decrease of 5%. Recruited labour accounted for 19,781 labourers, 10,429 from Portuguese territory, 5,969 from Nyasaland, 1,903 from the colony itself, 1,371 from Northern Rhodesia, and 1,371 from other sources.

Dwa Plantations, Limited

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD. issued a profit for the year ended December 31, 1946, of £9,989 compared with £5,041 in the previous year. Provision for taxation requires £3,000, and £4,000 has been placed to bettered maintenance. Preference shares dividends absorb £1,811 and the proposed participation dividend of 1% less tax, at further £457. The proposed dividend of 7% has tax on ordinary shares requires £364, leaving £7,141 to be carried forward against £774 brought in.

The fund capital consists of £54,896 in cumulative participating preference shares of 10% each and 88,275 ordinary shares of 2s. each. Reserves stand at £5,700, deferred maintenance at £3,091, reserve for future taxation at £1,107, and pension fund £5,000. Current liabilities are shown at £2,887. Net assets appear at £74,411, and current assets at £2,887, including £8,201 in cash.

Output of wood and saw during the year amounted to 1,030 tons compared with 1,230 tons in 1945. Rainfall at Dwa was 45.70 in. against an average of 24.4 in. at Msunya 15.21 in., compared with an average of 21.36 in. Good rains have fallen at both the company's estates from March to May this year. At Dwa 225 acres were planted, clearing of their growth in other areas continued and new trees were planted. The labour position has in no way improved and remains serious. Efforts have been made to make the estates popular with tourists. The Chairman and managing director, assisted by Mr. G. H. Keane, in November last, visited the plantations of other firms.

The directors are Mr. S. J. H. (Chairman), Mr. W. H. (Managing Director), Mr. J. E. (Secretary), and Mr. G. H. Keane.

100 annual general meetings will be held in London on September 30 at noon.

Beira Works, Limited

BEIRA WORKS, LTD. showed a profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, of £2,286 compared with a loss of £3,158 in the previous year. The sum of £20,000 has been transferred to contingency account, and the proposed dividend of 15 (6d) per share, less tax, amounted to £15,000 (£8,500), leaving £14,500 to be carried forward against £1,500 brought in.

The issued capital is 2,435,000 in shares of 1s. 6d. each, and reserves stand at £340,000. Debentures appear at £2,46,000 and depreciation account at £819,975 and current liabilities at £213,774. On the assets side of the balance sheet fixed assets are valued at £3,593,398, and current assets, including £15,000 of British Government securities, £100,000 in foreign notes, and £148,597 in cash, at £3,756,995.

During the year 567 ships, a total of 3,022,861 tons, entered the port compared with 549 ships of 3,177,781 tons in the previous year. Imports handled were 20,807 (30,023) short tons and exports 733,554 (603,300) tons. Revenue amounted to 27,261,622 (£2,600), and expenditure to £20,975 (£2,342,211).

The directors are Mr. Carlos Trevis, Chairman (alternate), Mr. G. S. L. Carey, Mr. R. L. F. (alternate), Mr. A. E. Hadley, Mr. Douglas Maréchal, Mr. M. J. Vian, Mr. O. J. Augusto Soares, alternate, Mr. R. P. (Stalpers), F. C. (Secretary).

The 141 annual general meeting will be held in London on September 30, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.

Forty-five new railway waggons have arrived in Beira.

Work Begins on Groundnut Scheme European Education in N. Rhodesia

Landscape Changes

A DESCRIPTION of the beginning of the groundnut scheme that we have seen is given in the Central Tamarivika Diocesan Letter by Archdeacon H. S. Kiddier, the Vicar-General, who writes, *inter alia*:

"From our balcony at Kondeva, a kilometre about three miles distant, a series of what seem to be military camps. Line upon line of tents stretch through the bush, mess tents, dining tents, temporary hospitals, tents served as offices, kitchen stores—and here and there are parked lorries, jeeps, and motor workshops.

"Where the green bush filled the landscape, few months ago, there are hastily-made roads and constant traffic. A few miles to the west, railway engineers and labour gangs are pushing forward a railway from the Central to Kondeva, using tractors, bulldozers, heavy machinery and stores, and what has happened to the traditional spears and guns of Kondeva? It has become the centre of activity of the groundnut scheme sponsored by the British Ministry of Food to supply some of the needed oil for the people of the United Kingdom.

Zovisa and Nioge

"Looking northward from our balcony, a few days after the rain washed air some 40 miles away one can glimpse a mountain which marks Zovisa, and over to the east, Nioge, mark the possible limits of the areas to be cultivated. Dotted over the area are 15 settlements, each with a spring up, each with several European, including a doctor, and 300 Africans.

"The Africans are well housed, contented, and do not lack food. Certainly the Africans are receiving generous rations.

"But that is only the physical side. I imagine that some of those Englishmen (and the few Scotch, Irishmen and Welsh) have mental and spiritual needs. Most of them have left their wives and families in brief periods at home have left their wives and children at home to bring out here.

"I hope that some of them long to have their families with them, and get bored with life in the bush. Some wait for a spiritual ministry. We have invited them to home and have a little home life with us and we have invited them to camp.

Historical Survey

THE SUM OF 185,527 was spent on European education in Northern Rhodesia last year, compared with 110,598 in 1925, when the European Education Department was established. In 1926 there were 2834 pupils and 98 teachers in Government schools, and 652 pupils in private schools, compared with 352 pupils and 22 teachers in 1925, when there were no private schools. These facts are taken from the annual report on European Education in Northern Rhodesia, 1946 (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1946).

The first Inspector of schools was appointed in 1920 on a part-time basis, and the duties of Inspector were at first discharged by the then Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Sir Richard Gooden, who took the initiative in providing education for European children in Northern Rhodesia, and whose interest continued unabated until he retired in 1927.

The original boards of new schools have been completed in Mufumbi, Chingola and Lusaka. Technical classes for apprentices have been started, tuition has been commenced in all Government schools, and Asiatic education placed under the Department.

This detailed and comprehensive report shows the progress hitherto made in European education in Northern Rhodesia.

Food for Britain

A FURTHER CONSignment of 700 cases of canned fruit from Northern Rhodesia has just been received by the Ministry of Food for distribution to hospitals, residential charitable institutions, including children's homes, rehabilitation centres, and aged and needy people, including old-age pensioners and people living alone throughout the United Kingdom.

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Nyasaland Tung Industry Lead to the Whole Empire

NYASALAND may well be proud of her past agricultural records, said Mr. F. L. Brown, Acting Governor of the Protectorate, at the opening of the agricultural show held recently in Limbe.

"She has been a pioneer in tobacco and coffee continued," and now leads the Colonial Empire in respect of the tung industry. Throughout the war years we have been self-sufficing in food supplies for our Native population and of recent years have exported ground nuts to Britain, rice to Kenya, Zanzibar and the Seychelles, and rice, beans and groundnuts to Northern and Southern Rhodesia to supplement the food supplies of those countries.

Since the tung oil industry had been started in 1931 the area planted to this crop had increased from under 100 acres to over 12,000 acres at the end of 1946. A factory for the extraction of oil began operations in 1941, when just under five tons of oil had been exported. This year's production was estimated at 200 tons, and is expected to increase rapidly in the next few years as large areas of immature bushland trees came into bearing. The acreage of tung plantations in Nyasaland was greater than in any other Empire country. Large-scale production was envisaged on the Vinya Plateau and progress was very encouraging.

Maize Situation Critical

The maize situation was critical, supplies would be insufficient to meet the needs of estates and industries, and Mr. Brown advised employers of African labour to buy all supplementary foodstuffs available, such as millet, sorghum, cassava and beans. It would be necessary to increase the production of maize and to employ machinery for food production in the near future.

In conclusion, the Acting Governor announced that the Secretary of State had given his general approval, subject to certain modifications, to the Government's post-war development plans, and had made helpful suggestions for financing that part of the programme which would not be covered by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Training African Church Leaders Materialism Worse Than Paganism

THE REV. MRS. C. CAPON, of Limuru, writes in the monthly journal of the Church Missionary Society under the title, "Training Leaders in Post-War Kenya."

Kenya is strategically important. It should be a solid bulwark against Islam's encroachment from the north. It is becoming more and more a strategic centre in the British Empire. Events in the Near East and India are likely to cause it to be developed as a big military and naval base. It is also an important air junction. Big agricultural schemes are bringing it on to the map.

These things lead to an ever-increasing pressure of Western and African only recently emerged from life like that of the Stone Age. If the present opportunities are not used by the Church we shall be faced by a materialism far more dangerous than any paganism. Thousands of African tribes now demobilized after overseas service present a real emergency. Taken from remote bush villages, given a taste of living quite unknown before, how will they come down again? Thousands came under Christian instruction in the Army and were baptized. Given further teaching and fellowship they should become a stabilizing influence.

Divinity School

Twenty-five years ago many parts of Kenya began to be habitable for young men and boys to go to mission schools. Thousands were baptized, but very many of them have gone back because they lack proper training. Secondly, we must find ways to teach the uneducated. To attempt these stupendous tasks an army of lay workers would be needed. We neither can nor should think in terms of manning the whole field with missionaries. The way is to use missionaries strategically to train Africans to be the leaders of their own church.

All the work done by the C.M.S. in Kenya has been of producing spiritual leaders, both men and women. Very especially it is the aim of the Divinity School at Limuru. In 1928 the school was moved from the coast so as to be accessible to students from the centre and west of Kenya. Since then many have been trained, some as catechists but most for ordination. There are now about 20 African clergy at work in Kenya.

A conviction that the Church will become strong only when women take their place as spiritual leaders has always marked the work at Limuru. So the Divinity School is a community of homes. It is built round a grassy quadrangle. The chapel and classrooms are on one side, the principal's house and offices on another, while 16 cottages in which the students live with their families form the other two sides. Great stress is laid on the home life and background for a minister's work. With both men and women the aim is practical, more than academic, training is given to prepare them to be pastors and to deal with men and women in the setting of African life of to-day.

N. Rhodesian Production

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Chief Minister of Northern Rhodesia, opening the Legislative Council last week, said that the Protectorate's main problem would be to bar essentials to help in the dollar crisis. Cuts might impose a certain amount of hardship on all sections of the community and put a brake on certain aspects of development. Production within the Empire sterling group, he said, must be restricted as far as possible for foreign markets and imports from Empire markets of all goods which could be sold in foreign and dollar markets must be reduced. No withdrawal of price controls was possible. He stressed the importance of maximum food production to achieve self-sufficiency and obviate claims for assistance of scarce world supplies at heavy cost in foreign exchange. This year owing to drought the territory would have to import at least half its requirements of cereals. Production of base metals for export was equally important.

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Letters to the Editor

Princess Tshai Hospital

Miss Rankhurst's Appeal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, My first appeal to the hospitality of your columns to announce that building of the Princess Tshai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa is now complete and awaits only the interior equipment.

The sanitary ware has now arrived in Ethiopia, and also an operation table presented by Messrs. Allen & Hanbury. The electrical equipment, which ranges from lifts, lighting, heating, ventilating, sterilizing, cooling, and laundry apparatus to X-rays, is on order. The funds raised here and in Addis Ababa cover the cost of the building and all the above items.

An urgent drive is now being made to complete the sum needed to pay for the purchase of surgical instruments and other requirements.

A Christmas present bazaar and etc. will be held in Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, W. 1, on Wednesday, November 27, and Thursday, November 28, which will be opened by Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Memorial Hospital's Court of most generous donors for gifts for the stalls, including books, jewellery, china, and bric-a-brac; fancy goods, garments, toys, games, household articles, Christmas cards, and seasonal flowers, fruit and garden produce, and all white linen.

For the stalls and offers to assist in all ways should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Princess Tshai, Woodford Green, Essex. Donations to the fund will be gratefully acknowledged by the hon. Mrs. Rankhurst, Lord Horder and Lord

Amulree. Cheques and postal orders should be drawn in favour of the Princess Tshai Memorial Hospital, and addressed to Lord Horder, c/o Messrs. H. Reynolds & Co., 1, Bloomsbury Court, W.C.1. Yours faithfully,
L. SYLVIA RANKHURST,
Woodford Green, Essex.

African Representatives

What are Their Duties?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Now that Africans are sitting on most of the legislative bodies in East and Central African territories, it is pertinent to ask what their duties are. From the point of view of those who regard themselves as the opinion of the mass of the population to be represented and, finally, in their own opinion, it would be easy to say what we should like these duties to be or what we think they should be, but that is not the point.

What I have in mind is the experience of Europeans in the position was given. The men entrusted with that duty were all selected for their experience with Native peoples, and they used their brains to do what they thought was best for the present and future welfare of the Africans as a whole. They had their background of civilization and their 20 or more years' experience of Africa to guide them. They never pretended to put forward the actual views of the majority of Africans.

This was just as well, for nearly every progressive idea introduced into the territories has been opposed by African majority opinion. If, for example, missionaries had waited to go into Uganda until the majority of Africans were in favour of their ideas, their work would have been sadly delayed. Very few medical and veterinary measures have been gladly received at the start. The majority of the African population of the territories is still uneducated, so that if African members are to represent their views, which would be the better course, they would be more likely to retard Native progress than advance it.

If, on the other hand, African representatives are going to hold a watching brief for their people in the same way as did their European predecessors, it may be questioned whether they are better equipped for the task than the Europeans they replaced. These latter had long experience of the African and a complete knowledge of the civilized state to which the African is being led. The African has a complete knowledge of his own part of Africa plus, at best, a few years' spent in the entirely unnatural atmosphere of an English university, which cannot be said to argue a very profound grasp of the civilization to which the African people aspire.

Even an experienced European usually takes a naive guide on a shooting safari of any length, not for the man's own knowledge and experience so much as for the accumulated knowledge and experience with which heredity has endowed him. Similarly, it might well be argued that in an African (even a wealthy one) the people's civilization there should be at least one European who has the same inherited knowledge of civilized life.

Again, if the African representative passes his own view rather than those of his people, he may well ponder upon the fate of Nsira and Kalubya in Buganda and wonder how long it will be before his people know him. For the people, I feel that those who take any interest in the matter—and in most cases that may be a very small proportion for a considerable time—will expect their views to be put forward. Those who mind themselves from the start that to do that is not necessarily the duty of the representative.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

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BACKGROUND

Preferences of Customs

The dollar shortage drives us inevitably, however much we may dislike it, into a reliance on tariffing as the basis for such multilateral trade as we can enjoy. The business is not that we can explain any special advantages of tariffs and preferences at this moment. It is not possible for us to take drastic steps which could only encourage imports from the areas from which we can not import, and encourage them from areas from which we want to buy. We are content that the course we have made to adjust tariffs and duties is more sufficient to meet the advantage we and others get from reduction in tariffs than by other means. The point at which we have arrived is, a fair bargain to all. We hope that our American friends will not press us to go further in the limitation of reduction of preferences than facts and psychology make possible for us at this time. It has been suggested that the best thing would be to bring about a strong Customs Union of our lives, the rest of the Commonwealth and Colonies. But this is not an advantage, but it is a disadvantage, and it may take time to explore the possibilities. A Commonwealth and Empire Customs Union is not an easy condition nor something we can jump into in a moment of emotional sentimentality. But even something well worth while remaining to us if we cannot, or choose not to, reap its advantages for our whole Commonwealth and Empire while protecting the peculiar interests of the different parts. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

Colonial Development

A feature of British politics is that whatever Government is in office, a number of useful non-controversial things get done. There seems a conventional to take a certain time off from quabbling to be possible. One such thing has been the making of very large provision for Colonial development. There is nothing new in the idea. In the first place the development work done by private companies in the second world war was very great. In the second place it has never been one that capital for the development gets primary products has been gratified. What has held up Colonial politics the desire of appearing to exploit the advantages of relations together with the frequent existence of a rift in the market for Colonial products. The replacement of objective interests by subjective ones has meant that development was little risk of being regarded as being more than a matter of expediency and this view has been reinforced by the replacement of the old security —

No Half-Way Measures

after time in other years we in the United States have tried to solve our foreign relations with half-way measures, acting under the illusion that it could be done by the world and partly responsible. Time after time our Presidents and Secretaries of State have been restrained by their own fears of public opinion. It should by now be very clear that the only failure and its follower, the result of such efforts at a cheap softening. I have served as Secretary of State in time of frightful tension and as Secretary of War in time of brave and generous action. I know the withering effects of limited commitments, and I have known the regenerative power of full action. I know, too, that America should do it. I do not share the gloomy fear of some that we are now engaged in the preliminary of inevitable conflict. — Mr. Henry Stimson.

Incentives

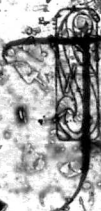
The old President of the Council has said that most of the talk about incentives is bunk. An incentive is not necessarily cash or any other material thing. It is merely a reason for activity. The doctor, artist, scientist and other people do not work without incentive; they are merely people whose main incentive is not cash. Like the other Ministers, they work because their work in itself gives them some positive, immediate and continuous satisfaction. It is the absence of such satisfaction in the work of the coal-miner and the crossing-keeper that is our primary problem. If there is something that really interests and satisfies, that an incentive to a man can be made to understand and immediate in application. It must be something that a man can see and feel all around him at his bench or his desk on a wet Monday morning. Not a huge principle, or a public speech, it is made to see his need for a simple, concrete satisfaction in work, realized or ignored by the Labour Government. Industry, used in the sense of the word, is not a mere word, it is a thing to realize that it can no longer buy a man's body and soul for a week. But surely an intelligent Labour Minister must now that there is a field of incentive which depends neither on cash nor on vague social theories and that it is from this area that the greatest work of history has come. — Mr. Nigel Balaban in *The Observer*.

Atomic Bombs

I do not see how the atom bomb could help in the occupation of enemy territories or help an ally to advance. The Germans had had the atomic bomb at the time of the Normandy landings. They had their divisional assets, they could probably have faced the invasion but they could not have won the war. In 1945 we were fighting time would be a formidable weapon would be when the units of the enemy were in line or in the yards of places of that kind. It is not probable that the other side will use the atom bomb for fear of retaliation. The position very much like that concerning gas warfare in the last wars. Other weapons are being developed, notably supersonic missiles, and it will soon be completely unprofitable to bomb enemy towns with the conventional bomber. If you examine the damage done either in killing or maiming by the atomic bomb, gas warfare or high explosives, would you be the order for them a high explosive or gas warfare, the next, and the atomic bomb the least. Another method of mass destruction, aerial warfare, is by far the most terrible form of warfare. It is definitely feasible to have international control of atomic energy, but it is not definitely possible to control other weapons. — Charles Darwin, Director of the National Physical Laboratory.

British Cinema Attendance

The annual expenditure on cinema seats by the civilian population of the United Kingdom is about £400,000,000. Of the adult population 23% go to cinema once a week or more and 13% go more than once a week. 65% of schoolchildren of school age go at least once a week, and only 2% do not go at all. Women go more often than men; but 27% of all adults never go to the cinema. Relatively high proportions of factory workers and clerical and disaffected workers (about 40%) go once a week or more. Professional and managerial grades not only go less frequently but are less habitual in their attendance. However, they comprise 41% of the adult population. 58% of cinema seats by adults is taken by the average age group of 15-25. The average price paid for seats by adults is 2s. 6d. — *Advertising and Marketing*.


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


THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

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Mass Education of Africans Managing Leprosy Settlements

Advantages of Literacy

URGENT COMPASSION for mass literacy in Tanganyika Miss Nichol Smith of the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare, is now addressing the Buganda people.

Alexander Mackay wrote his diary life for 18 years that he has been carrying wooden types with which he printed letters, and went on printing sheets of paper. He wrote that a number of girls increased every day, even if he worked his capacity they crowded round him reading and the words he had printed. One girl, a girl named the Kiri, so much that he was made a *mutungu* for her. Many days he still had to carry a school bag.

What is it that in those days, reading went along the road, carrying the lessons in order to remember them because they had no books. Other people heard them and said: "What is it that you are reading?" "I am reading the Bible." "And so the knowledge of reading began to spread. The knowledge of knowledge of many other things in school."

"My friends, let me finish Mackay's words and say to you in Buganda the chance of learning to read and write in Britain only about 14% of the population literate."

Why would it be good and profitable if all Buganda were to be literate? Reading makes the brain more active and stimulates the desire to progress. It gives the ability to learn in any way or in any place, on the farm, in the shop, among your fellow men, because there is knowledge everywhere. It is a protection against false information. If you can read you can find out the truth for yourself.

"Do not think that the man who cannot read has no system. Many have more than those who can. The man who learns to read does not use his knowledge properly but thinks that he knows now how to live. It is to be a book is very foolish and of little use to the community. Reading should help him to be a better farmer, a better mother, a better mechanic or whatever he is, and in the case of a woman a better mother and a better wife."

DR. J. H. M. KAY, senior medical officer in Tanganyika, contributes to the current issue of the *Leprosy Review* an interesting article on leprosy settlements in Tanganyika. He writes:

"Whether it is a matter of the various members, occupation in agriculture, trade, or handicrafts should be regarded primarily as a means of providing a basis for the production of the settlements. The settlements should not be made at the expense of producing as much as possible for sale on the market in order to get income. Leprosy settlements have never yet become self-sufficient and must necessarily be a liability on public funds. The cost per head per annum varies from the surprisingly low figure of 10s. at Makete in southern Tanganyika to as high as 100s. in some West African agricultural settlements."

"The education of children must not be neglected, and two schools must be required, one for selected children and the other for the healthy children. Facilities must be provided for religious worship. A kitchen should be provided for the instruction of children in the settlement, and a shop for the sale of small luxuries is always greatly appreciated. A recreation ground will be required for the young and a large hut as a meeting place for the elder members of the community. A court house for the hearing of all disputes should be provided, and a system for the selection of elders qualified to decide disputes. Facilities for bathing, both a prophylactic and the therapeutic bath, the latter through its tonic effect on the system, and a bathroom fitted with showers should be available."

When Patients Return Home

"A local examining board should visit every settlement yearly to decide which patients can with safety be allowed to return to their native villages. A home discharge of a patient should be bacteriological and negative for at least one year, and he should be instructed to report to the settlement or a dispensary once every six months to see if he remains negative. If the patients are contented in the settlement and they generally are if the settlement is well run, there is a real difficulty in getting a relapsed case to seek readmission. A good average discharge rate is 10%. Annually of treatable cases. There will always be a proportion of cases which do not respond to treatment and they form a more or less permanent population in the settlement."

"When a patient is discharged he should be given a certificate of health which states that he is not infective to other people. The certificate should be given to the nearest village headman, or to some other person in the village, or to a relative, or to a friend, or to a neighbour, or to a village official, or to a village official who has been discharged from a leper settlement. This is why the giving of a certificate is necessary, and propaganda may be needed as well."

Some settlements have as squatters on the margin numbers of discharged patients who have been refused admittance back into their native villages. Every effort should be made to avoid this, as if the patients think they cannot resume life in their own village on discharge they will not willingly re-admit them into the settlement."

Britain's illustrated journal of World Commerce and Industry

THE TIMES REVIEW OF WORLD COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY is designed to meet the demand for accurate news and forecasts of all aspects of world industry and technical developments for those closely concerned with the new era of international industrial advances in Kenya, Rhodesia and Uganda. This monthly journal provides essential up-to-date data. It has proved especially valuable to business men in East Africa. Its pages cover many aspects of their own everyday affairs, enabling them to keep abreast of the ever-growing complexities of commercial and industrial life.



THE TIMES REVIEW OF INDUSTRY

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Northern Rhodesian Census

A LARGE INCREASE in the Asiatic population of Northern Rhodesia is disclosed by the census for the colony taken in the Protectorate last October. Information is confined to the European, Asian and Coloured population and to African population in employment.

Compared with the two previous censuses the figures are: Europeans: 1927, 16,334; 1931, 13,846; 1946, 21,979 (including 3,128 Polish evictees), showing an increase in the last 15 years of 83.1%. Africans: 1927, 1,141; 1931, 1,774; 1946, 1,149 (increase over 1927 of 53.5%). Coloureds: 1921, 167; 1931, 227; 1946, 706 (increase of 35.6%). African population in employment: 1921, 11,000; 1931, 12,766; 1946, 14,759 (increase of 33.9%). In regard to the Africans engaged in principal industries in which they were employed were: domestic, 1,122; 17,000 in agriculture and forestry; 2,344 in mining; 31,325 in transport (including 10,747 in motor transport); 3,657 in transport (including 1,147 in motor transport); 3,149 teachers; 2,315 mission workers etc.; 9,594 police and defence; 2,315 Government and municipal employment; 7,742; prisoners, 1,345; undefined workers, 6,280. Workers from other territories, consisting of 6,474 males and 155 females, are included in these figures.

(4).—Law and order, crimes, and the duties of the individual to the community, courts and prisons, courts and justice courts; tribal laws of different parts of Northern Rhodesia; summary of the main laws of Northern Rhodesia; urban laws and by-laws.

(5).—Health.—Hygiene, sanitation, food, diet, infectious diseases, birth control, venereal diseases, malaria, tuberculosis, government, health department, and mission hospitals, etc. Public health, health officers in health, and sanitation work.

(6).—Social Services.—Responsibility of the individual to the community, child education, responsibility of the fortunate to the unfortunate.

(7).—Co-operation and African Unity.—History of the Bantu race; British trusteeship and African claims; co-operation between white and black; co-operation in communal services in water development, food production, mining, schools, preservation of fisheries, etc.; co-operation in mining industry.

(8).—Government.—Background of history in 1945 and showing growth of modern Government; background of history in Northern Rhodesia, showing growth of modern Government; the Executive Council, the Legislative Council, the judicial administration, Government departments, the municipal boards and municipalities, advisory boards, the Council of Rhodesian Missions, the authorities, individual African councils, future developments, African representation.

(9).—Agriculture and Veterinary.—Erosion, soil survey, rotation of crops, new crops, crop diseases, treatment of diseases, soil improvement, stock diseases, poultry.

Has any other information Department in Eastern Africa taken so enlightened a view of its duties? If so, it is a pity that it has not reached the reviewer.

Big Business in Southern Rhodesia

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND is reported to be the guiding spirit in Africa of a powerful British business group with very large capital resources. The group may cover transport, building, irrigation, road development and civil engineering. Offices have been opened in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Harare, Gwelo and Bulawayo. Sir Francis has said that a budget control board be constituted as far as possible and has expressed his complete confidence in the scope for development in the Colony.

Sir Miles Comes

SIR MILES HADFIELD, Chairman of the Nuffield Organization, has accepted an invitation from Mr. Godfrey Mowbray, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to join the Board of the Development and Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia, the purpose of which is to examine and assess the priority of development projects and potentialities in the Colony. Other members of the commission will be the heads of bodies already existing in the Colony for the administration of utilities and industries. It is hoped that Sir Frank Engledow will become an adviser to the commission. Sir Miles, who is giving his services, will visit Rhodesia from time to time, but will not live in the Colony.

Rhodesian Election Candidates

MR. RAD PALMER, a Norton farmer, has been chosen as United Party candidate in the coming by-elections in the Hartley division for the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. He will be opposed by Mr. P. A. Jones, the Liberal candidate. The vacancies due to the death of Mr. T. J. Goring, Liberal, and Mr. J. G. G. Goring, Liberal, will be filled by Mr. Palmer has been Chairman of the Rhodesian Labour Association, a member of the National Executive Council of the Party and of the Government Labour Commission. Mr. Wise, a member of the Lomagundi, a member of the Executive Council, was elected in the last general election, and was then replaced by Mr. Goring. He served in the Royal Air Force both before and after the war, a member of the Rhodesian Air Force, and has been a member of the Rhodesian Air Force since its inception.

Sir Hesketh Bell in Uganda Visit by Mr. Winston Churchill

SIR HESKETH BELL, who was Governor of Uganda for some 40 years, and whose name of office is commemorated in the name Fort Bell, has some interesting stories to tell in his capacity of a Governor's Life. Sampson Low, 12s. 6d.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the 1st Viscount, was in the Colonies, arriving in Uganda in November, 1907, accompanied by Mr. Eddie (now Sir Eddard) Marsh, his private secretary. A dinner party and reception were given at Government House in his honour, but Churchill was determined not to be bored by uninteresting people and was very elusive. He gets a grasp of the kernel of things with great rapidity and is very impatient of ordinary talk. He seems to have a good many preconceived ideas about Uganda, which I shall have to knock out. So runs the first diary reference to the visit.

Three days later the Governor and his guest shared a rickshaw on the 26-mile journey from Entebbe to Kampala. Mr. Churchill suddenly asked the Governor his age, and on being told it was 43, said, "I am 10 years younger than you. When I am your age I shall be Prime Minister." But he did not mean it. He was Prime Minister in that morning, and was enthusiastically greeted by the Kabaka, the chiefs, and all the big chiefs. The Governor records that Churchill was a perfect misanthrope, doing big about the Kabaka in the time taking snuff.

Two weeks later Mr. de Amery, then a leader after on the *Times*, passed through Uganda. His talk is described as "so relaxing and stimulating that it was like a gust of invigorating wind from the north."

Sir Hesketh tells a story new to the reviewer—the Sir Apollo Kagwa, then Kagame (or Prime Minister) of Buganda received the K.C.M.G. as the result of a blunder by a clerk in the Foreign Office. The proposal from Entebbe was that he should be made an ordinary C.M.G., but the name of the hon. Mr. de Amery was miswritten as K.C.M.G., and the mistake was corrected accordingly.

Survey of Empire Trade

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. By Sir Ronald S. Smeall (London Economic Union, etc.). This book, which is written when the attack of the United States upon Imperial Preference is at its height, gives a most useful survey of the facts. Those who have studied this vital matter will find all the essential statistics conveniently arranged, the many men of public life who have been too little concerned with the matter to read the book, recognize the danger. The author's conclusion is that Imperial Preference has been of immense benefit to British trade, and that the same policy would be to extend and develop in the mutual interests of primary production throughout the Empire and of United Kingdom export trade. It does not mean the British Empire alone which is the case of preferences, as is generally assumed. France and Portugal give higher preferences to their overseas territories, Belgium and Holland grant preferential rates to their Colonies, and the United States, which so vehemently opposes such preferences when operated by other nations, gives a preference of 100% to the produce of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and also preferential treatment to Cuba and the Philippines, both of which are foreign countries so far as the United States is concerned.

The Governor of Uganda personally presented the certificate of registration to Nantambona Growers Society, Uganda's first co-operative society to be registered under the new ordinance.

How To Disseminate Information

Northern Rhodesia's Clear-Cut Policy

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S INFORMATION DEPARTMENT has often been described by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as easily the best of those under colonial Office control in East and Central Africa. Its annual report for 1946 has just been received in this country by air mail.

Unlike some other departments of the same kind, it believes in stating quite definitely that it is responsible for disseminating information about the territory outside its borders. Moreover, that is admitted to be a first charge on its activities.

Its objects are defined as follows—

(a) To disseminate information concerning the territory outside its own borders, to raise the Empire-wide level of promoting knowledge and understanding in each part of the Empire regarding every other part, and to see that such information is particularly urgent to the United Kingdom, whose population should know more about its overseas Colonies and Dependencies. It is the duty of the department to provide accurate information on the Government policy and the affairs of the territory to other foreign countries, as well as to avoid misrepresentation of British Colonial policy and activities through lack of knowledge of facts.

(b) To keep the public in the territory of Northern Rhodesia adequately informed of the policy and activities of their Government.

(c) To keep the population of the territory informed of His Majesty's Government's colonial policy and to assist in the presentation of the British way of life and to inform the population in the United Kingdom of the people of this territory.

(d) To assist in the promotion of campaigns and in mass adult education of the African.

(e) To foster the development of the tourist industry. As regards (b) and (d), the department is solely responsible, in the work of other departments and their officers in the field.

Incidentally, it would be a mistake to suppose that other information departments were to set forth their aims and objects with similar precision.

The Organisation

The Information Department is headed by a Director, who is responsible for the general management of the department. The Director is assisted by an Assistant Director, who is responsible for the day-to-day running of the department. The department is divided into several sections, each of which is responsible for a specific area of work. The sections are: (a) General Information, (b) Public Relations, (c) Tourist Information, (d) Adult Education, and (e) Technical Services. The department also has a number of advisory committees, which are responsible for providing advice and guidance on various matters.

By the end of the year the department was fully staffed and equipped. The Director is a member of the Director and Assistant Director for spending too much time on minor administrative work to the detriment of production of information material. Unless expert staff to supervise each division of the department, and the trained clerical staff to deal with general civil service routine work, staff which was approved in May 1946. There is not one officer in the department, however, the Director was any substantial Civil Service pension and only one who arrived in December, the following January, with professional qualifications in the work for which he is responsible.

Moreover, until the past year staffing difficulties of other departments are solved, their development plans coordinated and administered under the Development Authority, they cannot provide this department with the facts and figures and basic raw material from which adequate publicity propaganda or information can be shaped into a coherent plan and pattern.

In Appendix A there is an outline of information services which might usefully be available to the African over the next five or 10 years in connection of the direct work of the department concerned. It may well be that public and more methods suggested can be considerably improved. They are here given as a rough outline of a pattern, rather than as a blueprint for the department's work. The department should be able to fulfill its functions efficiently. Lusty bureaucrats, ordained propaganda purveyors may land here and there in the class. But they are not the chief concern of the

department. Only a planned, sustained and disciplined attack can produce real success.

Until each section is completed by an officer qualified in the specialist work of the section, first-class professional standards cannot be reached. It is important for the department to keep in close touch with district commissioners and other officers in the field to visit his fixed and travelling cinemas, broadcast listening points, etc., as well as to meet the public, both European and African, to keep in touch with public opinion and to gather articles for the department's work.

The ultimate remedy was suggested several years ago and is now beginning to be put into effect. It lies in the merger of the public information services for the three Central African territories.

Pooling Resources

For countries with a comparatively sparse population to measure the revenue of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland each of the expensive luxuries of its own sound broadcasting service, film production and other costly services is a disadvantage. It is a resource of each territory with such resources pooled as they are now about to be the formation of the Central African Broadcasting Service and the Central African Film Productions Unit. Adequate equipment and sufficient professional staff in the fields of photography and the production of brochures, tours, handbooks, etc., might well be considered in the future.

African staff apart from office orders consisted of 100 translators for the native newspapers, two announcer-translators for the broadcasts and four cinema van operators and drivers. Ex-askari were not a vacancies arose. Unfortunately necessary to record that although well-qualified askari N.C.O.s were engaged as cinema operators and drivers, they have not proved successful.

The department's first cinema van operated efficiently by a European. As more vans came into operation it was obviously uneconomic to staff them with Europeans, and several men were employed. As they proved satisfactory they decided to man other vans with Africans. The latter were trained until they had become thoroughly familiar with the work. They operated efficiently on vans with near-cusaka and in the field, and remained efficient when under the eye of a European or of a coloured operator.

But the African's inherent lack of feeling for machinery and weakness of imagination, a sense of responsibility and common sense when far away in the rural areas on his own, despite mechanical training at school, has been a big time overwork. The department has had to pay for the hire and breakdowns involving foreign specialists, and the cost of the hire being replaced by a better man, and the cost of a year or two of colonial experience and training that will be adequately qualified to take charge of other cinema vans.

African Broadcasters

The African broadcasting service, on the other hand, has been all African's nature, for a long and arduous, complete of self-consciousness or nervousness, and love of music, and have revealed an ability which enables them to profit from training and experience rapidly.

During the year well over 300 Press communiques were issued each to the whole or part of a distribution list of 18 Press agencies, newspapers and periodicals circulating in South and Central Africa and in the United Kingdom, and to 12 African newspapers, including the South Africa. Publication has also been made of Press communiques were also sent to the Principal Information Officer in Nairobi for distribution in East Africa and to the Colonial Office, Information Department, and the Central Office of Information for further distribution in the United Kingdom and abroad. The extent of the distribution of Press communiques is not known.

The appendix mentioned above gives a draft plan for the dissemination of information among African's. It is divided into nine sections, thus briefly epitomized—

- (1) Marriage and family life, discipline of children, and religious instruction, and the use of leisure hours.
- (2) Uses and abuses of money, savings, and the use of credit.
- (3) Daily budgets, why we pay for goods and services.
- (4) Accidents—General Department, Auditing, and the use of treasure, lending and borrowing.
- (5) Health—responsibilities and services, the dignity of work, traditions, self-help, education, and the use of leisure hours.

of the international crisis of September, 1938. Twelve months later the Sudan Resources Board was set up to keep a close watch on the import and export conditions of the country, to investigate the manner in which the resources of the Sudan could best be utilized in the common cause and to ensure as far as possible the supply of the essential needs of the country.

War-Time Control

On the outbreak of war there were plentiful stocks of imported necessities in both government and public warehouses but within two years these had all been consumed largely by the Forces assembled in the Sudan for the East African campaign, and all current import quotas for the civilian community were put on a "siege" basis. The position was so fraught with danger that the Sudan War Supply Board was formed in July, 1941, in place of the Resources Board, and the Department of Economics and Trade was merged into the new War Supply Department which provided the machinery necessary for the completion of the powers vested in the Controller General of War Supplies by the Defence of the Sudan (War Supply) Regulations. These Regulations made all imports and exports subject to licence and gave the Controller General complete powers (subject to veto on appeal) to control movement, storage, shipment, sale, purchase, distribution, use and all other dealings with any kind of goods to requisition, to fix prices and to regulate the carrying of such goods.

Efforts Towards Self-Sufficiency

Close liaison was maintained with the Middle East Supply Centre, Cairo, and through it with the other headquarters of the Middle East group so that the highest possible degree of self-sufficiency in the cotton group could be achieved by encouraging local production and facilitating the transport of essential supplies within and between the colonies. It was in pursuance of this policy and the correlative policy of saving shipping space for the Sudan, at considerable expense and to the agricultural detriment of the only land available, but sufficient areas of wheat under irrigation to make herself self-sufficient in flour for three years. Other crops which previously grew as cash crops in the Sudan were also encouraged.

Nevertheless, maximum quantities of many essential commodities had to be obtained overseas either by bulk purchases by Government in order to secure essential goods which the Sudan could not herself obtain, but these were not sufficient in volume to account for the steady yearly increase in the total value of imports which had entirely ceased to be related commodity values of goods from Middle East countries.

It was not long, indeed, before the loss of foreign exchange resources of supply, particularly the United Kingdom and Japan, rendered available of almost all types of primary imported features of our life and disasters at sea indicated the institution of rationed distribution, individual rationing and price control. The rationing of an illiterate peasantry presented such stupendous problems that from many quarters the Government was advised to capitulate, but the alternative was to sacrifice the poor for the rich and to allow a position to grow up which would have caused the greatest bitterness amongst the less favoured sections of the community.

The problem, therefore, was tackled after many vicissitudes and difficulties, surmounted. No one had to be needed because there was not enough to go round, but the heculean labours of district commissioners, local authorities, traders, boards and tribal leaders, some of whom had previous experience of work of this nature, ensured that the austerity was fairly shared. Methods differed according to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the various towns and rural districts, but

in the wholly Native city of Condomina, with its population of over 100,000, a system of ration cards and government shops covered the rich merchant in his red brick house and the common sweeper in his single mud room.

The main imported consumer goods which were rationed throughout the country were wheat, sugar, tea, coffee, textiles and paraffin. To these, for a period of nearly three years, there had to be added locally produced milk and sesame seed because two seasons of drought had inflicted an unparallel standard of living, the inequacy of money and an inclination to hoard as the war progressed continued to cut off the flow of these staple foods to the towns.

Value of Exports Doubled in Six Years

The cotton group, which sustained the rationing of milk and sesame, also put an end to their export after 1943 and 1944 respectively, and the lack of bottoms severely affected the shipment of gum, but value and volume of total exports rose until a figure of £E 10,000,000 was reached in 1946—double the 1939 figure.

Cotton, cottonseed, cattle, sheep, hides and minor agricultural produce were the main contributors to this expansion and the export of large numbers of cattle and sheep which were sent on the hoof to the Middle East Forces was a particularly noteworthy contribution to the war effort. In four years no less than 322,000 tons and 1,250,000 cattle were supplied in this manner to forces which ignored the inflated economy of the countries of destination.

The low prices at which these animals were sold were the outcome of a strict policy of price control which allowed fixed maximum prices for the animals and profits of profits to the various stages of trading and was applied to both home and imported goods and many export commodities as well.

Internal Price Structure

This method of fighting inflation created some difficulty with the export of certain items of produce because the margin between internal controlled prices and those ruling in neighbouring countries were in some cases very wide and an unrestricted export had been permitted, an inflated price obtained.

Exports of such commodities was therefore confined to an official agency and except when it was decided to let the purchaser have the benefit of the Sudan's low priced economy, as in the case of sales of cotton to the United Kingdom and of animals to the Middle East Forces, the export profits accruing from high external prices were surrendered to the Price Stabilisation Reserve which was operated in such a way as to keep down by subsidy the cost of the major day-to-day needs of the people, particularly that of cotton piece-goods. The success attained in the price control of both imports and exports is indicated by the low level of the cost of living index when compared with even the lowest level that obtained elsewhere in the Middle East.

At the end of the war the Sudan found her economic prosperity of 1939 considerably enhanced and the value of the total volume of trade reached £E 273,014,000 in 1945 and £E 231,487,000 in 1946. The effect of free markets for agricultural produce and animals for a period of years had spread to the most areas of the country and the immediate danger was that the pent-up demands for the more common consumer goods which still remained in short supply would put an unbearable burden on the price structure. For this reason the Government continued to devote as much attention as in the war years to the enforcement of measures of price control and the rationing of essential imported goods.

often wage-earners are among those who lose, especially in the absence of strong trade unions.

Monbasa and Wages.
 In Monbasa it appears that the Government and the Municipality have increased the wages of their most poorly paid employees by more than the increase in the cost of living, presumably at the expense of the taxpayer. That is not a deliberate policy, but these poorly paid workers should have their incomes raised in relation to other Africans; then no objection can be taken to the increase. It may be partly also that these increases were given under a mistaken impression that they would not affect the economy of the country as they would not raise costs, as would railway and dock wages.

Almost certainly, however, the chief reason was the desire to bring all Africans in Monbasa to at least some

agreed minimum standard of living. That standard before the interim award being 100s. a month. In fact, pursuit of this policy has raised real wages of many official employees, has resulted in some slight lag in railway wages, and in a substantial over-earnings in the real wages of dock workers.

The 25% and 35% increases of the rates of pay of those engaged in handling merchandise from ship to shore and of the shore handlers out to the dispute are striking examples of lags in real wages brought about by inflation and lack of trade unions. There is no evidence that there was any attempt to reduce wage rates of dockers in Monbasa, which is actually being done. It must be admitted, however, that an increased volume of work during the war probably prevented real earnings in the docks from declining so much as did real wages

Sudan: Half a Century of British Rule Remarkable Success of Economic Policy

THE ECONOMIC SUCCESS, achieved by the economic policy shown by the statistics of external trade for the five-year period 1925-29, during which there was a regular annual increase in the total volume of trade, ending with an export bill 25% in excess of that for 1924 and an expenditure 78% in excess, considerable capital expenditure by Government on various projects, including public utility services, the main classes of population, contributed to the economic prosperity and a position of financial stability was in sight with reserves adequate to absorb the shocks of bad years necessarily associated with direct and indirect dependence on agricultural exports. The shocks of such long boom years in the Sudan with full foreign demand for agricultural produce in foreign markets, stagnating local prices fell heavily at a time when the country had reached a comparatively high level of economic activity and the Government had to be able to react to them from one point of view, the fall of prices was necessary.

The post-war boom introduced exaggerated prices in the Sudan, mainly in the value of his produce, and the memory of the high prices he then realized has tended ever since to keep alive the economic ideal of two days' work and five pence' wages. The disturbing feature in the present situation is not so much the fall in prices as the fact that produce is sold difficult to sell, thus discouraging the somewhat scanty initiative of a simple and fanatical people at a time when roads and motor cars in the Sudan are in which they are beginning to widen the horizon, creating new wants and giving a new stimulus to life.

Effect of the Slump

The crisis of the boom was reached in 1930. Conditions on new works and development ceased; in cotton-growing districts reserves were liquidated, and postal services were curtailed, revenue fell heavily and over-stocked markets suffered the stagnation of trade. Imports and exports for the six years 1931-32 total less than those of the single year 1929, and the volume of exports in 1931 was the lowest recorded for 16 years. But the people stood firm and determined and heartened by the abundance of locally produced goods, co-operated to deal with the Government's measures to improve the welfare of the people, to stimulate agriculture, to produce more products, and a scheme

was introduced to encourage native cottage industries by financing production in the provinces and establishing sales depots in the towns. By the end of 1933 there were indications that the slump was passing, and the Government prepared to recover lost ground and take the country ahead with the plans for further development which had been formulated for four years.

Improving Quality of Produce

Throughout the stagnation from which the country emerged in 1934 there was welcome proof that provided locust invasions could be kept in check and there was no widespread drought the goal of self-sufficiency in cereal and other crops had been reached and passed. This enabled the Government, while in no way neglecting the production of increasing quantities of both food and minor cash crops, to devote greater attention to measures designed to improve the quality of produce for export. One of these measures was a wide extension of a system of auction markets in which producers were able to sell their produce through the agents of the main exporters. All produce sold in these markets was open to inspection and since higher prices were paid for good quality a gradual improvement in general standards was noticeable and has continued to the present day.

At the same time compulsory cleaning of grain and sesame seed to remove impurities was instituted. The changes effected in the economy of the country by these and other measures resulted in a remarkable rise in export figures, no less than 321,000 tons of millet and 96,000 tons of sesame seed leaving the country in the six years following the slump, compared with 165,000 tons of millet and 63,000 tons sesame in the six years preceding it. There were also increased and improved exports of raisins, saun (ghee), melon seed, maize, dóm-nuts, china salted fish, beeswax, honey and tróchus and much of other small goods. There was a succession of good yields in the Gezira scheme, whose gross area had risen to 336,000 acres by the end of 1937, and the accelerated marketing which resulted from the abandonment of sales by private treaty in favour of local auctions, to which bidders came from all over the world, was of great benefit to the producers.

The revival of prosperity was, of course, reflected in the volume of imports: consumption of sugar, coffee and cotton piece-goods in 1938 showed rises of 14%, 110% and 23% respectively over the previous "peak" figures of 1934. But, as in 1929, the strength of the general economic position was threatened from the unexpected and unexpected to the dreadful significance

Continued from "The Sudan—A Record of Progress, 1898-1947"

Economic and Social Background in Mombasa

Problems of Pay and Standards of Living

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT causes of labour disputes in Kenya is that the African has learnt that a strike can lead to wage increases. He is not certain that if he strikes he can often get something out of the European.

Where possible, steps should be taken to eradicate this point of view and to teach him that additional advantages can better be obtained by giving value for them. This requires that the European should see that the African has value for additional work done, whether he is asked to use pressure or not to obtain it. Wages ought to be dependent partly on output per man.

The African responds to ordinary economic stimulus, and the satisfactory features for both hands and the load on a piece-work basis support this view. Opportunities for piece-work are limited, but that does not preclude an arrangement of wage rates in which consideration is given in general terms to the efficiency of the labour force, dedicated to tasks on the railway, for example, of tons of merchandise handled in relation to the labour force engaged.

There is a further important implication of payment according to output, and that requires that there shall be a scale for doing a job, whether the work is done by a white or a coloured man.

Racial Wage Group

It is natural for an African to feel a grievance when he becomes a station-master at a station which previously had an Asian or station-master, if he finds that his pay is lower than that of an Asian received. If he is not as good a station-master there is justification for a lower scale, but to try to call the higher scale the "Asian scale" and the lower the "African" scale. Instead of European, Asian and African scales, there might be grades I, II and III, with the principle accepted that when he is capable there should be no bar to an African occupying grade I or even grade I.

Such establishment of this principle would not remove the African's grievance, for inequality of pay for his work often feel, erroneously, that his work is being placed into a higher grade, but that is a grievance which arises from a misunderstanding. It is very difficult to persuade an African that a crane driver who can increase the work done by his crane by 10% may be worth 100% more than before, as his wages are but a small proportion of the costs of running the crane.

There would be disadvantages as well as advantages for the African in the abolition of racial wage scales. If the African is as efficient as the Asian but his wages are lower, he is almost certain to be employed in preference to the Asian. If his pay is the same he is not so likely to get the job. Thus equal pay for equal work would also act as a promotion to the employment of Asians.

The African must realize this, and must realize that he has to gain a reputation for dependability, adaptability and application before he can expect to get into the higher grades.

If Africans in numbers become capable of doing efficient jobs now being performed mainly by Asians, the supply of people able and willing to do that job would increase without any change in demand, and it would be reasonable to show the influence of this increased supply on the wage rates for these jobs.

Output according to output has limitations. It is difficult in an industry where men are doing simple work to compare A's output with B's and, probably to

decide by what proportion A's value is greater than B's. It is also the case, however, that the problem is to determine not which particular job or task is worth absolutely in terms of application of supply and demand, to wage rates is not under consideration, but the concern most intimately involved in the wage rate in Mombasa (the Railway, Port, Municipality, Government, etc.) are in modernist practices and competitive conditions of supply and demand do not determine their charges.

Fixing Minimum Rates

It seems, therefore, that we are driven back to fixing a minimum rate that seems reasonable. However, it will now be taken to mean reasonable, not in relation to desirable standards, but in relation to the incomes of other people in Kenya. It will be considered, therefore, in relation to what might be called an average for all Kenya. It would in one sense be an application of Roydree's method of new wage.

This average minimum, according to tasks, should include European and if it were possible to work out sufficiently accurately for the convenience of most. There are some who say that the standard for Africans ought to be raised substantially even at the expense of European means, if necessary. To these one might reply that there are about 475 Africans and only 100 European in Kenya, the European would have to sacrifice £125 a year to raise the wage African standards to that of a year. If one wishes to raise the African to the same status, there are about four times as many Asiatics as Europeans. One cannot help concluding that the only way to increase the standard generally and substantially is to increase the production by Africans themselves, both on land and on the land.

Town and Country Living Standards

It is difficult to say whether the standard of living of Africans is higher or lower when employed in the towns compared with the reserves as conditions are very different. If the nutritionists place their minimum requirements high, they seem to be consistently met, if it may be of significance, that when they examine conditions both in town and in reserve they tend to conclude that incomes need to be doubled for typical family units in order to provide a sufficiency.

As an example of a survey in African reserves, there is a report made by Mr. Humphrey, an agricultural officer, on "The relationship of population to the land in South Nyeri" in a Government publication called "The Kenya Lands" (1945). He tries to find out what would be required per family to enable it to obtain its whole income from the land and to be no worse off as a unit than Dr. H. H. Gust, *African Medical Journal*, thinks is desirable and he will allow for a cash income, generally put at about £100 per year for a family of typical six persons for the purchase of things which can not be produced on the farm. He estimates 1 1/2 acres per family would be required and shows that this could be provided only if 40% of the families were removed from the land.

From his information it would seem that the African does not rise in standard to that of the town, and one suspects that the substantial increases in the urban African's standard of living would not mean more to the town.

The chief economic difficulty about wages in Mombasa is that arising from the war-time inflation. When prices rise it nearly always means that national money income has also risen, so this problem of rising prices can be considered as part of the problem of fixing a reasonable wage in relation to the national income. In an inflation some people benefit and others lose, and

Being extended from Mr. J. S. Bookers and Miss N. M. ... Report on the Economic and Social Background of Mombasa Labour Disputes.

their right to a higher standard of living from the corresponding duty of producing the wealth that alone can make it possible. That point recurs again and again in Mr. Batters' fine study of "Problems of African Development," a book which sympathetically to African aspirations, but impatient with the woolly-mindedness in some circles in Great Britain and Africa which appears to assume that European people can be given progress as they are given pure water, hospitals and schools. The truth, of course, is that progress must be earned by wise use of opportunity (rather than by the gifts of others).

skill was emphasized, to be acquired only by effort and the sacrifice of leisure; and leaving the other essential element of advancement, entails going without something immediately desired for the sake of future benefits.

Too Much Leisure.

but few Africans in the territories with which this newspaper is primarily concerned, has the habit of steady work yet been inculcated. They put a high premium on leisure, which diminishes not merely their monthly earnings, but also their capacity for saving, firstly, by leaving a small margin between income and expenditure that would be provided by longer hours of concentrated work; and secondly, because leisure, is usually passed in the company of relations and friends who make upon the surplus of a surplus demands which go far beyond those normal in civilized society. What might be accumulated as capital is then largely spent in and as the result of social intercourse. Within limits there is a great deal to be said for such non-productive behaviour, but when carried to the extent which is customary even in African communities it represents a deprivation. Present pleasure gains at the expense of future benefits; and for such short-sightedness the world debts are a vital checkering, which is expressed in Africa's virtual bankruptcy in the modern sense, apart from that provided from European, Asian or American sources.

The late Mr. Granville Gid. Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a man of long and wide experience in Eastern Africa, considered twenty-five hours a week to be an unduly generous estimate of the amount of work done by the average African in paid employment in the territories, and he had many other people

and stress on the poor quality and relatively high cost of most of the work, and the need for constant and costly supervision. Skill and application have certainly to be developed by the African; many of the elements of duty are not soon to stand revealed as, though, it is ever optimistic. This is a challenge which can be met by the African only with the help of understanding but of peace and not least by those responsible for the Government departments of Social Welfare and Public Relations, in some cases (the Public Relations department are closely associated). They have a prominent part to play in the education of Native opinion in these fundamental matters, and we should be interested to learn from any quarter of endeavours which may have been made to approach the subject.

**Blot at Uplands Factory
Police Fire on Mob**

A serious riot occurred at Uplands, Kenya, following a strike of African labour at the Ucon factory. Five Africans were killed and three wounded when the police fired on the mob, who were administrative officers, police officers and African workers. There were no injuries from the rioters. It is stated that the cause of the strike was the refusal of the factory management to dismiss a head clerk who had refused to attend a political meeting or to subscribe to certain Native political funds. There is little doubt that rioters were responsible. A labour officer tried to settle the dispute and the district commissioner in vain to disperse the crowd. On the next day the strikers, backed by some 500 other Africans from the Kikuyu reserves, paraded in the streets carrying sticks and stones. The police fired and the rioters by means of a baton charged to disperse the crowd which became thronged and started to march. It then became necessary for the police to open fire and peace was restored.

Monstrous Lie

In a letter which appeared in the Kenya vernacular Press, the writer, an alleged eye-witness, stated that when the African police were ordered to fire on the mob they fired over the heads of the crowd. The speaker, the officer on duty, said, "I shot four men who were pointed out to me." Mr. Thornley, the Acting Chief Secretary, at a conference said, "This is a monstrous lie and a most gross reflection on the Uplands Police. It is a most disgraceful thing for any police to have to shoot but a well trained force, as the African police are, understands the risks in the interests of the public they serve that they should obey orders. They did obey their orders, and showed courage and restraint worthy in every respect of the fine tradition of the Force to which they belong."

No shot, he said, if any force was fired by Europeans. All the firing was done by the African police under orders given by their superior officer. Asked if he thought that firing over the heads of the crowd would have dispersed them he replied, "I do not. I think it would have been a grave mistake if a police force about to have been overpowered by a mob, as was probably the case at Uplands, had fired over their heads. It was the duty of the police officer to order his men to shoot to kill."

He was satisfied that the riot was in no way caused by a "spontaneous" outbreak by a mob of rioters. It was clear that the disturbance had arisen as the result of the unpopular action of one man, who, the men state, was an informant responsible for lodging information leading to the arrest of a charge of sabotage. Dissatisfaction had been caused because responsible authorities in the territory refused to discharge him. It is understood that the strikers are now under control. The factory is to remain closed until further notice.

Skills and application. The generous estimate of the amount of work done by the average African in paid employment in the territories, and he had many other people

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT EFFORT, if any, is being made by the Governments in the British East and Central Africa Dependencies to make the Native populations understand the nature of tropical and the African need to accumulate it for the service of the community? In the vast areas in which cattle could not be raised because of the tsetse fly it is broadly true to say that before the arrival of the European the Africans had no crops beyond a few sheep or goats and a few of grain or other foodstuffs for a few months ahead, and in the same areas the herds were often subject to the raids of other tribes, and were not regarded as one item of wealth exchangeable for other needs, as a measure of standing, and as such not to be diminished except on very special occasions, peace marriages, on brief, neither of honor or value, else afforded forms of saving which could be regarded as safe from capture or destruction by man or disease. In many parts of Africa these conditions, and the risk of the young warriors on the rampage, still persist. The recent war, in which hundreds of thousands of young Africans served outside the land of their birth, was a great educator in many ways, and, among other things, taught the most enterprising of them the

progress for which they yearned as though in other countries by a regularity and intensity of work which far surpassed anything of which they had had experience, and that it also contained the use of all sorts of facilities which are brightly definable as capital. The question posed at the beginning of the previous paragraph is prompted by the assertion of Mr. T. H. Batten, Vice-Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, that the only road along which Africa is to progress is to travel towards permanent prosperity and economic independence, and of this depends also their chance of a real political independence — to build up their own capital savings, and by learning and efficient practicing new skills. Higher wages for private spending must depend on the fast rate of increased production, and capital for new development must similarly depend on an increase in the habit of saving. These are hard economic facts, which govern the lives of men in all countries, and it is important that they should be understood and acted on by the Colonial peoples. It is essential that the people in the Colonies should realize that no people aiming at true independence can remain in the dissociating

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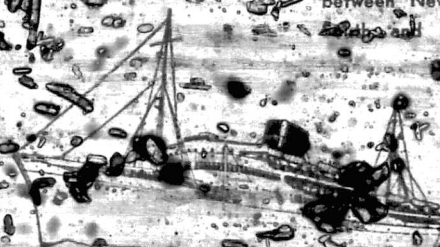
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WINROTA VICTORY	23 Sept.	25 Sept.	1 Oct.
ROBIN RUNNER	30 Sept.	2 Oct.	8 Oct.
WINROTA VICTORY	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
ROBIN RUNNER	14 Oct.	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
WINROTA VICTORY	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	30 Oct.
ROBIN RUNNER	28 Oct.	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Not calling Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. Not calling Beira.

FROM ALL PORTS TO NEW YORK & OTHER ATLANTIC PORTS

WINROTA VICTORY	Early Oct.
ROBIN GRAY	Early Oct.
ROBIN GOODFELLOW	Early Oct.
HILBING VICTORY	Mid Oct.

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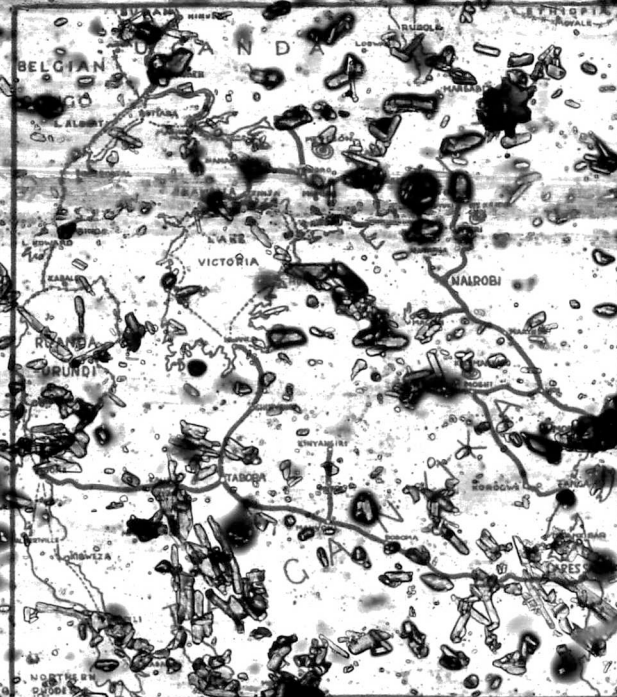
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NORTH AMERICA TO & FROM EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA



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The two systems give the internal communications of Kenya and Tanganyika a vital importance. They have had an important part and provide links with the Belgian Congo.

During the war, working under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting supplies and troops. Major campaigns as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA