

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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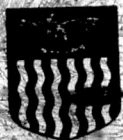
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On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ferry Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

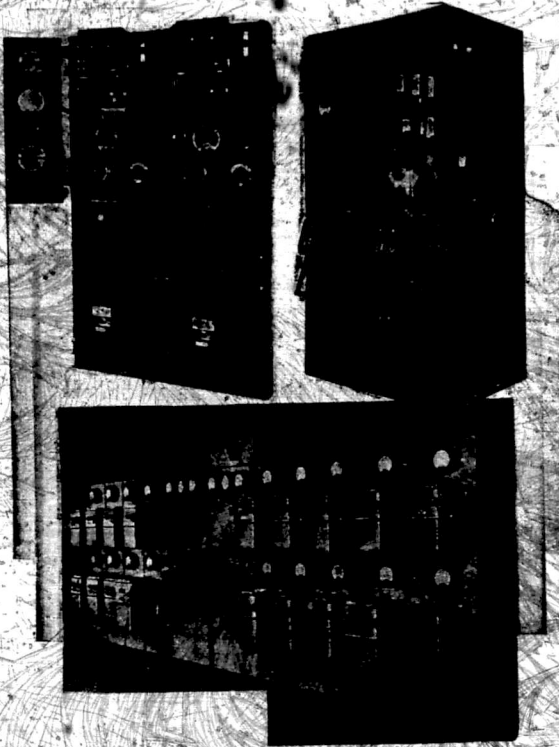
The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,936 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikindani in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger journeys increased by 196%, and freight tonnage by 76% over 1939. In 1948 the increases will be still greater.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect, and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

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Thursday, September 22, 1949

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**Founder and Editor:**  
**F. S. Joelson**

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AN UNEQUIVOCAL ASSURANCE** "that European settlement is a permanency in Kenya" is invited from His Majesty's Government by the Electors' Union of the Colony (the full text of whose statement appears on another page). How can any Government in this country, whatever its political character, be expected to give a formal guarantee of that kind? Work, not words, can alone ensure the permanence of European settlement in the Highlands of Kenya (or anywhere else), and this new demand for an official declaration will inevitably be interpreted in many quarters, especially in those unfriendly to white settlement in East Africa, as a sign of fear rather than of faith. It is made, somewhat strangely, in the course of an announcement in which the executive committee of the Electors' Union admit that the important interview which the Secretary of State for the Colonies recently gave to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on the topic of European settlement and enterprise was "very reassuring". Why, then, should the Union take the interview as its cue to press for the unattainable?

could guarantee the permanence of European settlement? Not even a Cabinet composed of men with the burning confidence in white settlement which inspired Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, Lord Delamere and his associates, Mr. Amery and the late Lord Lloyd, if such a Cabinet were conceivable, would give the requested undertaking. They would recognize that vigorous men and women of firm faith actually engaged in agriculture in Kenya would be the only people capable of entrenching settlement against the difficulties and dangers of the future. They, not the passing figures of Westminster and Whitehall, will decide. We believe white settlement to be an absolutely essential factor; it is the cement of Kenya, which, like the other territories of East and Central Africa, will require European leadership for so far ahead as anyone can see. Of that we have not the slightest doubt. We also recognize that past evasion has "increased ill-informed political agitation and exacerbated racial differences"; but it is astonishing that the Electors' Union should not realize that its own present demand—which is quite likely to be abbreviated by the ill-disposed to the two words "permanency and paramountcy"—is itself calculated to foster suspicion and racial dis-

Do its leaders not understand that no Government in the United Kingdom could or

harmony, the growth of which would do more to undermine white settlement than anything else.

In the long run, white settlement can exist and flourish only if the community as a whole regards it as essential. Fifty thousand Europeans in Kenya, or five hundred thousand for that matter, could not maintain themselves permanently in a country of five million Africans—who have become ten millions within about twenty-five years—except by the trust, goodwill and active co-operation of their African fellow citizens. In other words, racial harmony is the indispensable condition of the permanence of white settlement. Anything which fails to promote better understanding is therefore inimical to white settlement—without which, we repeat, Africans would be deprived of the best of all forms of guidance in their own advancement.

While there are, of course, Africans who are so embittered or so unbalanced that they refuse to accept the undeniable fact that there could have been no substitute for European enterprise in the advancement of the East African territories to their present promising stage—just as there are some intolerant, irresponsible Europeans who refuse to face the obvious need for Africans to be allowed full scope for the development of all their powers—it would be a counsel of despair to assume that it is people with such warped minds who will shape the future of a country in which Europeans, Africans, and Indians have a mutual interest in finding ways of amicable adjustment in all things. To write such a prescription in London is manifestly easier than it is to dispense it in Africa, but we do not know one responsible official or non-official leader in any one of the East and Central African territories who would challenge the fundamental truth from which it derives. White settlement, in our view, needs to be permanent for the sake of Africa, but the continuing presence and leadership of Britons which can alone guarantee its permanence is a challenge to the individual faith and works of the settlers of this and succeeding generations, not something insurable by our present political planners in London.

IF ONLY YOU LIVED IN TORTOLA—or, for that matter, in Hayti, Miquelon or Surinam—the weekly issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA could be sent to you by air for a postal charge of one shilling. Because British Governments are less interested in providing economic air transport for printed papers to British East and Central Africa, the air postage to destinations in those territories is 10 shillings per copy, according to the number of pages in the issue. Does that drastic discrimination against British subjects, British territories, and British interests make sense? Why should they be denied an air mail service for printed and commercial papers and samples when such matter can be sent at the rate of fourpence per half-ounce not only to the destinations mentioned at the head of this note, but to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and several other foreign States? The only British countries which enjoy similar treatment are Canada, the Caribbean Colonies, the Falkland Islands, and Tortola (one of the British Virgin Islands). Is the policy to give the Empire as a whole the least satisfactory and most expensive air mails? Why should Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Malaya, for instance, be denied most-favoured-nation treatment? It is past high time for all the Imperial territories served by the British Overseas Airways Corporation to be provided with air mail services not more expensive than those provided to North, Central and South America.

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East African ocean mail services are likewise highly unsatisfactory—worse nowadays than at any time during the past quarter of a century. The British postal authorities claim that the irregularity of liner sailings is to be blamed, but that is an excuse which will carry little conviction with those who know that mails are now never sent overland from this country to Marseilles to catch outgoing vessels. Return to that pre-war practice would save a week, but in the fourth year after the end of the war the postal monopoly has not used even that elementary means of giving the public the better service which could so easily be arranged. It is a staggering fact that in the first six months of this year the average time between the handing of ordinary mail for East Africa by the post office in London and its discharge from a steamer in the port of Mombasa was rather more than thirty-four and a half days—or almost exactly double the time normally

#### Achievements Of Ten Years.

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taken in 1939. Then it was not unusual to receive in London mail from Nairobi (not Mombasa) on the seventeenth day, and any thing over twenty-one days was exceptional. So the achievement of the past ten years is to double the time of transit, and, of course, nobody in authority worries.

Before us lies a table showing what happened to the copies of this newspaper which were mailed on the Thursdays between January 6 to June 16 of this year. (It is not yet known in London on what dates mail dispatched from June 23 onwards arrived in East Africa). For the first twenty-four dispatches of the year the average transit time to

Mombasa was rather more than thirty-four days. The shortest period was twenty-seven days (achieved on two occasions only), and the longest forty-three days, on two occasions there was a lapse of forty-two days, and another of forty-one. Incidentally, it took an average of more than a week for the mails to get from Mombasa to Zanzibar. Mails for three successive years were on three separate occasions accumulated and dispatched by one ship, and on six times already this year one vessel has carried a fortnight's accumulation. Here, then, is the proof of the thoroughly bad ocean mail service for which the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce asked last week. Will the leading commercial bodies now decide to keep pressing for improvements until they are granted?

## Under-Developed Countries Cannot Absorb Capital Quickly

International Bank's Report on Dollar Investment Overseas

**DOLLAR INVESTMENTS** in under-developed countries are discussed prominently in the annual report, published last week, of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A chapter is devoted to President Truman's "Fourth Point," concerning which it is stated:

"There is no quick and easy way to raise production levels and living standards. Indeed, to raise hopes of a spectacular transformation may only invite disillusionment and failure.

"While the Bank can help to speed the rate of development, it must be recognized that it is only the amount of productive investment which takes place, not the mere availability of money, which is important. Money alone is no solution; in fact, loans for unproductive purposes or for projects which are poorly planned or executed, can be a positive detriment.

"Perhaps the most striking single lesson which the Bank has learned in the course of its operations is how limited is the capacity of the under-developed countries to absorb capital quickly for really productive purposes.

### Major Obstacles

"Major obstacles to the sound development of under-developed areas include low levels of education and health; lack of skilled and vigorous man-power; political factors, such as frequent changes in Government, with resultant economic insecurity; and the temptation to put more emphasis on short-run objectives than on the long-run development of the country.

"Certainly no amount of external aid, technical or financial, can replace the essential will and determination on the part of the Government of the country concerned to adopt the often difficult and politically unpopular economic and financial measures necessary to create a favourable environment for development.

"Another difficulty arises from the limited resources of domestic capital available in most under-developed countries. External expenditures are only a part, and usually a minor part, of the cost of a development project.

"The principal limitation upon Bank financing in the development field has not been lack of money but lack of well-prepared and well-planned projects ready for immediate execution. Such planning inevitably involves time-consuming and detailed work.

"With regard to financial assistance, the Bank points out that although it is ready to accept responsibility for

it is willing to do so only when convinced that the object of the loan is sound and productive.

"Foreign development financing should preferably be derived mainly from private sources. Over the long run, it is only the sustained flow of private capital that can provide external financial assistance in amounts sufficient to make a significant inroad on the world's development needs.

"Experience has shown that direct private investment, on mutually fair terms, must be the major source of foreign capital for development, in order to avoid heavy fixed charges and to take advantage of technical managerial skills.

"There are at present many obstacles to private international investment, such as the conflicting conditions demanded by Governments of under-developed countries and by prospective private investors. There is usually so much common ground of interest on both sides that reconciliation of their claims is not too difficult, provided only that it is sought in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence.

"Substantial progress may result from such contemplated measures as investment treaties, tax revisions, and perhaps guarantees against certain risks peculiar to international investment.

"In the long run, international capital in any form can provide only a minor part of the capital needed for development. The larger share must come from domestic sources through the increase and productive investment of local savings.

### C.D.C. and O.F.C.

"The Bank hopes, however, that it can make a substantial contribution to this end by helping to finance projects which will raise the level of production and thereby augment the available resources of the borrowing countries."

The report refers to requests from "semi-autonomous" bodies in the U.K.—the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation. It states that an initial loan to assist in financing the Colonial Development Corporation's equipment needs to the end of 1950 may be renegotiated.

The Food Corporation wishes to finance the purchasing of ground-clearing and agricultural machinery in connexion with the East African groundnuts plan. "Information about this corporation's programme is expected shortly, when a detailed examination will be undertaken."

# East Africa Offers Great Opportunities

## Sir Philip Mitchell's Confidence in the Prospects

**SIR PHILIP MITCHELL**, Governor of Kenya, said in the course of his address when opening the annual session in Nakuru of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa:

"I have come up from Mombasa, where I took the opportunity of going all round the port on land and by sea. It is a most impressive spectacle, not only because of the number of ships and quantities of goods and produce to be seen, but because of the order, system and efficiency visible on all sides."

"In the port and railway services the East African territories have an organization of which they have every reason to be proud. Incidentally, the average loss of time waiting for a berth in Mombasa is now just under two days, while the rates of cargo working are really remarkable. I doubt if a more efficient port exists anywhere on this continent."

"Anyone unconnected with commerce cannot help asking himself in respect of the great volume and variety of import cargo in the port how the economy of these territories is going to absorb it; but the fact remains that far from there being any sign of imports diminishing, indications are that the present level will at least be maintained, if not increased."

### Exports Increasing

"Our exports, although at present substantially less in value than our imports, are increasing in volume and variety and selling at high prices. The rate of actual and projected capital investment in East Africa, public and private, at present and for as far ahead as I can foresee, is such as to encourage a belief that levels of consumption are likely at least to be maintained, and in some lines to be increased."

"There appears to be a growing body of opinion that there has been excessive expenditure, especially Government expenditure, in the United Kingdom, and it is a fact that the Treasury has ordered substantial reductions in departmental estimates for next year. We must expect to feel some of the consequences out here, but I hope we shall also then see some of the advantages of a separate capital budget, such as was introduced in Kenya in 1945 and entrusted to the Development and Reconstruction Authority to administer. For this reason, and because there appear to me to be no grounds for expecting a serious fall in the price of our exports, I do not expect serious decreases in consumption, even though it may be necessary to spread capital investment over a long period of years."

### Government Will Encourage Industry

"Shortage of machinery, equipment, and commodities have largely been resolved, especially those obtainable from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries, in the main by the enterprise of private business. Shortages of foodstuffs have been removed largely by the continued efforts of farmers, both British and African, and by the bounty of nature to us, for on the whole we have enjoyed good seasons."

"Enterprising merchants and manufacturers have, like the rest of us, found themselves in frustration and difficulty, for some of which I suppose the slow working of Government machinery must be blamed, but most of which is in fact due to the conditions prevalent in the world to-day. I can only say that the Government of Kenya is greatly appreciative of the enterprise that has been shown, and is genuinely anxious at all times to the limit of its power to encourage further enterprise."

"In particular, it is most anxious to make available industrial sites at very reasonable rents, and that

purpose it is endeavouring to push ahead with an industrial estate at Thika, and possibly one or two other places, as fast as possible. Government will be happy to assist approved industrial enterprises to obtain Crown land on special terms anywhere that those responsible for the enterprise are content to them outside Nairobi and Mombasa, where the demand for land for such purposes exceeds the supply. In siting industries in this way, however, the importance of adequate supplies of water and other facilities must be taken into account."

### Board of Commerce and Industry

"The East Africa High Commission and Central Assembly have been set up, the Kenya Legislative Council reorganized with a non-official majority, and a Member for Commerce and Industry has been appointed to the Government of Kenya, supported by a fully representative Board of Commerce and Industry which, at any rate from the Government point of view, has been an unqualified success, and has maintained a high standard of responsibility in tendering advice to the Government. I hope that commerce and industry are able to regard it with equal satisfaction."

"Plans for improved facilities for storage and distribution of grain reserves and grain surpluses in years of good harvest have been under close investigation, and I trust it will be possible to start on the necessary buildings and installations reasonably shortly."

"There are also plans for the organization of the meat industry through a cold storage commission and factory abattoirs, on the Southern Rhodesia model. There has been the most detailed and careful inquiry over the last four years, and every conceivable figure and factor bearing on the matter is on record and available, and can be put at the disposal of your executive. If ever a plan was examined in the most minute detail in advance, it is this."

"In the field of mineral development we are suffering particular difficulties. In Kenya we suffer from an inadequate geological survey, but, with the assistance of H.M. Government, we are now putting in hand its completion, although the shortage of field geologists is still a limiting factor."

"The gold mining industry has been meeting great difficulty, mainly owing to the fact that the price of monetary gold has been fixed by international agreement at a figure which takes no account of the greatly increased costs of production of gold as a commodity. That can to some extent be offset by hauling higher grade ore, but that is a most uneconomic and unsafe factory device and no remedy."

"We are the small boys in the business, and can only hope that the great producer in the south will be able to devise a means of compelling recognition of the fact that, whatever function gold may have to perform in international finance, it is a mineral that has to be dug out of the bowels of the earth, and refined by a series of exceedingly expensive processes, which are to-day two or three times more expensive than when the present price was fixed."

"If that price is not altered, then sooner or later a large part of the mineral will not be hauled. It might of course be possible, as a cynic once observed, to calculate the amount of gold in the Rand gold mines, assume that it is there and use it for international monetary purposes without going to all the trouble of digging it up, carrying it across to America, and burning it again!"

### Gold Mining Problems

"We are now, in consultation with the Secretary of State, endeavouring to devise means of doing what it is possible to do to assist not only gold miners but mining enterprises generally in these difficult times. I hope to be able to make some announcement in the next few weeks."

"The Government of Kenya has done its best to remove controls as extensively as possible, and will continue to remove them unless it appears that they are absolutely essential. Price controls, I suppose, the least admired of the controls, and yet it has been exceedingly effective and most skilfully applied."

"During the last year control has been suspended on a wide range of commodities and the regulations have been simplified to remove restrictions on the number of sellers through whose hands a commodity passes, providing that the overall authorized percentage of mark-up on the landed cost is not exceeded. It





Our aim must be to work out an education which makes use of the best elements in their own culture and is fitted to their political circumstances. We wish to help the African develop into an educated African rather than a mere copy of a European.

In saying this we are open to a good deal of misunderstanding, especially from the Colonial peoples themselves, who suspect that we intend to withhold from them some essential elements of our own culture. They often suspect that we wish to give them enough education on European lines to make them useful to us. The suspicion is a natural one, but unjustified so far as Government policy is concerned.

### Preventing A Disastrous Rift

It is inevitable that young people who have received some schooling which gives them some insight into European ways, and who leave school to take up some employment in contact with Europeans, should grow away from the old life. These are the people to whom we should look to guide their countrymen forward. It is one of our preoccupations to find ways and means of encouraging such developments in local political machinery, as will prevent the opening of a disastrous rift between the old traditional rulers and the educated youth of the country.

Many Colonial territories have, in an acute form, the problems of a plural society in which different elements, instead of being geographically separated, are inextricably intermingled, as, for example, Europeans, Africans, and Indians in East Africa. Educationists can hardly disclaim all responsibility for working to establish some spirit of unity between the different sections.

In a plural society, or one trying to adapt itself to the Western world, education should be a powerful instrument of social change. One striking example is the land situation in certain areas of East Africa. The human and animal diseases and tribal warfare which used to restrict populations to the carrying capacity of the soil have been checked by the *Pax Britannica* and by medical and veterinary care. The immediate result has been an increase both in the human and the cattle populations, and the land available is utterly inadequate.

But the social system under which cattle form the basis of wealth remains unchanged. A beast is a unit of wealth, whether sound and steady or weak and diseased—just as a pound note is worth 20 shillings whether crisp and crackling or dirty and tattered. So far our educational efforts have failed completely to bring about the change in outlook which is necessary if the soil is to be saved. This is one example of the need for education as an instrument of social change; the need to improve the position of women in some countries is another.

### Need for Technicians

But Western culture is not merely a matter of Beethoven, Shakespeare, Michelangelo, and political ideas. What is far more conspicuous is its economic and technical development. Not only for this reason, but also because the relatively poor and under-developed territories of the Colonies need to be developed by their own people, one great aim of our educational policy must be to train engineers, agriculturists, and technicians of all kinds to make this development possible.

If the Colonies are to be developed, they must be developed mainly by their own people. We have heard a good deal recently of the possibilities of large-scale mechanized agriculture in the tropics. So far we have little practical experience to go on. It is certain that it would involve social changes as far-reaching as those brought about by the enclosure movement in England.

Colonial soil is not our property; we cannot carry out experiments on it without the consent of its owners. It must be part of the results of our education that the Colonial peoples themselves are aware of the issues involved, and have the necessary technical and administrative skill to take more and more control of their own economic destinies.

The same applies to industrialization. Generally speaking, the Colonies are primary producers; the minerals and the crops which they produce are manufactured, partly or wholly, in Britain, the United States, and other Western countries. If the Colonies are to develop their resources fully, sooner or later they must develop their manufactures. There must be a great development in technical education at all levels, so as to train the technicians from the grade of chief mechanical engineer down to the machinist and village garage hand, who will be required to install, supervise, and maintain machinery.

We must try to help the Colonial peoples take advantage of our successes and avoid our failures. Nobody would claim that the industrial revolution in Britain and the West had been an unqualified success. We owe it to the Colonial peoples to equip them, not only with the technical skill required, but with a broad understanding of the hopes which they may have and the dangers which they will incur.

If they choose to concentrate their people in manufacturing centres and turn peasant proprietors or agricultural tribesmen into an urban proletariat, let them choose it deliberately with their eyes open. We do not want them to blunder into this in ignorance, and then reproach us by saying: "We did not know that this was going to happen. Why did you not warn us?"

Put into educational terms, this means that we must teach them history and economics, not merely in order to explain the past, but to guide them in the future.

I am too old a schoolmaster to have an unduly high estimate of what the school can do. The more necessary the school is as an instrument of social change, the less likely it is that the school teacher will receive such effective co-operation from the parents. We must therefore concentrate our main problems is to educate the mothers of our school children so as to hasten the provision of educated homes.

The educational system framed for the Colonies must include all the usual types of educational institution, primary schools, secondary schools giving a variety of types of education suitable for pupils of different types, universities, technical colleges, and county colleges or community centres of various kinds.

The great obstacle is poverty. The Colonies are poor. Any under-developed country, dependent on one or two primary products, thinly populated, poorly supplied with fuel, inadequately capitalized, is bound to be poor.

### Balanced Education Necessary

When you cannot immediately provide education for all, you must develop an educational system which, within its limits, is a balanced whole. You must have the necessary primary education to supply pupils for the secondary and higher ranges of education. You must have enough secondary education of different types to feed the higher colleges with students, and to supply the minimum of technical subordinates such as railway and telegraph staff, dispensers and agricultural demonstrators, clerks and mechanics, and you must have enough higher education to provide a minimum of doctors, graduate teachers, engineers, chemists, and administrators.

It is sometimes suggested that you should provide primary education for all before you go in for secondary education, and must provide vast sums for secondary education before you think of a university. I believe this to be a dangerous fallacy. You must have something for all grades, even if you can provide only a minority of your young people with any education at all.

If you cannot put all the children to school, you should do something for the adults. Money spent on adult education is not money which would have been better spent on more schools for children. It is money which will bring powerful support to the school. A school will do more good in a village if some work is being done in educating the adults than if the adults are left illiterate and uncomprehending while the children are educated further and further out of touch with them.

### Teachers of Character

My last point is the need for mass education as a supplement to the education of school children, as a means of broadening the whole outlook of a people. Without it I see little hope of spreading true education widely and rapidly among the peoples of these under-developed countries over which the British flag flies.

All that I need say of education in moral character is that it will profit Colonial peoples nothing if our education teaches them to gain the whole world and causes them to lose their own soul. The men and women who go out to educate the Colonial peoples must themselves be men and women from whom their pupils can catch the divine fire.

To train the men and women of the Colonies to rise to their full stature in the modern world, and to make their full contribution of wisdom and guidance in the solution of the problems that face us all—this is our objective in Colonial education.

### Longer Hours for Civil Servants

FROM OCTOBER 1 all civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are to work an extra half-hour a day. This was agreed at the first Whitley Council meeting held in Lusaka, and the recommendation has been approved by the Executive Council. In Lusaka office hours will be: Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Heads of departments have been enjoined to ensure that the full 37 hours are worked each week, and the possibility of a further increase to 39 or 40 hours is envisaged in the Government circular announcing the new arrangement.



# Problems of East African Prosperity

## Developments Drive Prices to Uneconomic Levels

NO COUNTRY is in a better position to resist the consequences of a world slump than East Africa, said MR. E. W. BOVILL, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when at last week's meeting he outlined the impressions with which he has returned from his annual visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, one which on this occasion lasted nearly three months.

"East Africa is still very prosperous," he stated. "The statistical position of all the principal crops is very strong. Sisal, tea, and coffee, for instance, are all earning good profits, and pyrethrum is coming back into its own. The agricultural community have plenty of money to spend; some are paying more frequent visits to the United Kingdom than ever before, and a surprising number of large and expensive houses are being built.

"With this prosperity goes a large measure of industrial development, one of the marked results of which is the extraordinary expansion in the size of some towns. The Owen Falls dam in Uganda will bring textile mills to Jinja; there will be other cotton mills in Kisumu; Dar es Salaam will soon have a large meat-packing factory and a metal box-works in production; and there are many other new industries in different places. The groundnut scheme is still bringing in more and more people, and altogether one gets the general impression of a teeming European population.

### Danger of "Poor-White" Population

"All this means very great congestion in the towns, and already nearly all the leading civil engineering contracting houses in this country seem to have established themselves in East Africa. The expansion of industries and great public works must bring in a great number of Europeans of the artisan class, and unless care is exercised a 'poor white' population might result.

"The creation of a great military base is another important matter. Already the War Office has consulted architects in Nairobi about military building on a very large scale indeed, and so there is this additional aspect of the circulation of large amounts of money.

"Expenditure on military requirements, the groundnut scheme, the Lake Victoria dam, and some other projects is being financed by the harassed British taxpayer. Though continuation of such heavy expenditure from that source must be regarded as precarious, the local Governments have considerable accumulated reserves of their own which are being spent on public works, and which will assure continuity of prosperity. Though if there should be a world slump, commodity prices would fall, I know no country in a better position to resist the consequences of a slump than East Africa to-day.

### Disturbing Political Outlook

"The political outlook is, however, disturbing. Much harm is being done by the encouragement given to the African to look for self-government in the near future. The Secretary of State for the Colonies recently pointed out, very wisely, that any such development must come much later than the African himself tends to think. In Uganda you can even hear talk about handing over the Protectorate in a few years, or at any rate within the lifetime of many of us.

"In Kenya I heard much concern expressed about the future of the White Highlands. That surprised me, for the Secretary of State has recognized that white settlement is essential, and Mr. Crech Jones has paid great tribute to its achievements. Only in the European areas of the Colony are proper farming and sound soil conservation to be seen on any scale. The uneasiness is attributable primarily to inherent weakness of Downing

Street, which is regarded as capable of showing very little regard for the interests of the white settlers. I am convinced that such fears are unjustified.

"Enormous sums of money are in the hands of the Indians, who do not generally invest in stocks and shares and are not engaged in agriculture, except by sugar growing and, in Tanganyika, by sisal. The Indian community compete so vigorously for urban properties to-day that they have forced the price to the level on which the return on the capital is only 2½% to 3%.

Much building is in progress, but the need for houses is still nearly as great as it was 12 or 18 months ago. Owing to the high costs, however, large building schemes have been abandoned. My own group set out to build 200 houses and have stopped at 20. Under rent control—which is entirely right—we cannot get a return of more than 4½% to 4%, and that is not an economic basis.

If the War Office build on a large scale the housing situation will grow still worse, and building in Nairobi will be mainly restricted to Government, the municipality, banks and large commercial businesses requiring to house their staff at any price, and owner-builders.

"There is a crying need for hotels, but, after carefully studying the position, I see no prospect of building them at anything like to-day's costs, which represent between £2,000 and £2,300 per bedroom. The new hotel built in Entebbe by the Uganda Government cost £2,500 per bedroom. Hotel-keeping cannot be made to pay at these prices.

"The cost of living in Nairobi to-day is about equivalent to that in London, but the standard in Kenya is higher than it is here, people generally insisting on more amenities than we have in this country.

"As an indication of costs, in the parts of Nairobi within the municipal area which are reserved for European dwellings, the cost per acre ranges from £300 to £1,500; but in the comparable Indian residential area land is bought up to £7,000 per acre. In the business quarter of Nairobi plots are to-day valued at about £80,000 an acre, with corner and other choice sites up to £120,000."

### Ocean and Air Mail Services

The unsatisfactory ocean mail services to and from East Africa were discussed by the Section at the request of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which had written that whereas the transit time before the war from London to Kampala was a maximum of four weeks, the average nowadays was six or seven weeks, with longer delays from time to time.

A representative of the Union-Castle Line said that as the company now had three fast ships regularly employed on the East African service, and the British India Line also had its sailings, he could not understand any undue delay, for the vessels were running very much to the pre-war time schedule.

MR. B. E. PÉTYPIERRE hoped that the Section would also strongly support the long-continued campaign of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for the introduction of a second class air mail service at cheap rates. Business men ought not to have to pay the present prohibitive charges on samples and commercial papers, and there was need for quick and cheap interchange of newspapers.

Asked by the chairman if he had up-to-date details of delayed ocean-mails, MR. F. S. JOELSON said that only that morning he had had a complaint from Zanzibar that the time of transit from London was often six weeks and sometimes eight.

It was agreed to press for much better ocean mails and for air transport of second-class mail at cheap rates. [Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment].

## Partnership in the Colonies

New Book by Sir Charles Jeffries

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes of the Colonial Service in his new book, "Partners for Progress" (Harrap, 15s.).

"There is no need for false pride, still less for false modesty. All members of the Colonial Service are not saints or heroes (though some of them are). But they are certainly not all self-seekers, careerists, or exploiters of the untutored masses. Inasmuch as they have been hand-picked for their jobs, their average of ability and character is probably above the normal.

Their work could not have been done as it has been and is being done without faith. They have had to have faith in the worth-whileness of their job and in the way of life which they are called upon to preach and practise. And they have needed, too, to feel that they are trusted both by the peoples whom they serve and by the British Parliament and public to whom in the last resort they are responsible. To keep this faith and trust alive and fresh must be the aim of all who have at heart the welfare of the Colonies and of His Majesty's most honourable servants of many races, creeds, and languages who make up this great fellowship."

Those sentences well indicate the spirit in which the author (who joined the Colonial Office after being invalided from the Army in 1917) has applied himself to his task. He does not fear any early decrease in the numbers or responsibilities of that part of the Colonial Service which must continue to be recruited in this country, though increasing numbers will inevitably be recruited from Colonial communities themselves. He believes, with the late Lord Lloyd, that there is no career in which a man can better serve England, and, with Mr. Creech Jones, that it "offers to men of commanding quality and character great opportunities and inward satisfaction in an illustrious tradition." The partnership for progress of his title is the sharing of public service in the Colonial Empire by men and women from Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies themselves.

### Colonial Service Numbers 300,000

Perhaps few even of our readers realize that the strength of the Colonial Service is now about 300,000 men and women, of whom Great Britain and the other Dominions supply no more than 4%. Here it ought to be made clear that, technically at least, the Secretary of State does not himself appoint officers to posts under Colonial Governments: he selects them for appointment or approves their appointment, but it is upon the Governor of the Colony that the responsibility rests of making the appointment.

The Colonial Office, now possessing a staff of about 1,200—is, of course, within the sphere of the book which will interest everyone concerned with Colonial Africa. Sir Charles Jeffries (who has been an occasional contributor to *Punch*) has not neglected the opportunity of incorporating epigrams and good stories, as, for instance, the remark that "the Colonial Service is the only profession in which one can live the life of a country gentleman on the salary of a civil servant," and the description of a conference of Colonial Governors as "a stick of H.E.'s."

A Colonial Governor's job is described as that of "public relations at the highest level." That definition is so obviously accurate that an ordinary member of the public might be forgiven for assuming that no candidate for such a post would be appointed if he lacked the ability to put the Government's case to the community. Yet many Governors have failed so badly on the public relations side of their responsibility that their successors have inherited discontent, suspicion, and

resentment which ought never to have developed. Many Governors, moreover, have been content, and some are still content, to tolerate public relations departments which are manifestly unsatisfactory.

In the present stage of political development of most Colonies, writes Sir Charles, the Governor combines the functions of King, Prime Minister, Speaker, and permanent head of the Civil Service.

In his Colony his word is law and his decisions are final. He has scope for personal initiative and for influencing the course of events which are open to few others in the official or industrial spheres. Yet this is not to say that he is an unchecked dictator. On the contrary, he has often a delicate task to steer his way between conflicting pressures. He must, on the one hand, be sensitive to local public opinion, and not only to that opinion which is vocal, but to the often inarticulate feeling of the masses. On the other, he must appreciate the framework of public, Parliamentary and international opinion within which the Secretary of State has to operate.

### "Governor Earns His Keep"

A Governor earns his keep, and so does his wife. It is a grand job; there can be few grander ones open to a British subject. But it is not a soft job, not least because of the strain which must result from being the final authority in all matters, social, political, and administrative.

The Governor can have no special friends; he must be all things to all men. There is no one with whom he can consult on equal terms, every one awaits his decisive word, and his is the final responsibility. I suspect that, however much Governors enjoy their work while they are doing it, relief triumphs over regret when they come home and find themselves ordinary citizens once again.

There is a sympathetic chapter about the women of the Colonial Service, which from 1922 to 1943 recruited 83 women for educational posts; 72 for medical appointments, and no fewer than 2,189 as nursing sisters. During the two years which followed the end of the 1939-45 war more than 200 women were recruited by the Colonial Office for vacancies apart from those in nursing. Women, says the author, have proved their worth as architects and town-planners, and as research workers in anything from fisheries to sociology. But he does not consider that there is likely to be a demand for large numbers of women from outside the Colonies themselves except in the educational, medical, and nursing establishments. There is, however, every prospect of a progressive increase in the employment of Colonial women as teachers, librarians, domestic science instructresses, nurses, physiotherapists, clerks, typists, and telephone operators.

The book is so objective that there is little with which even the most critically minded reader will disagree. From a not inconsiderable experience, however, the reviewer takes a much less kindly view than Sir Charles Jeffries of the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office. He appears to regard it as notably successful; the present writer holds a precisely contrary opinion.

In a foreword the Secretary of State for the Colonies affirms that the men and women of the Colonial Service are "extending the frontiers of civilization and making their contribution to world stability. They are working out in the field the practical application of a great policy of Colonial advancement laid down by the British Government, but they are also the servants, counsellors, and friends of the peoples among whom they live and work."

This book admirably describes their work, opportunities, responsibilities, and difficulties. F. S. J.

"Soil Fertility," by Dr. I. de V. Malherbe (Oxford University Press, 21s.). This is an English translation of a most practical book by the professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Stellenbosch which has reached its sixth revised edition in Afrikaans. The whole field of agricultural chemistry is covered, with special reference to South African conditions, in a way calculated to appeal to progressive farmers and other students of agriculture.





## DEVALUATION OF THE POUND.

"Time is now so short and our reserves have got so low that a change in the dollar rate of exchange is the only way in which we can get our prices down quickly enough. We had hoped that the growth in our productivity and other improvements would have made this unnecessary, but events have moved too fast. The stark fact is this: we cannot avoid large-scale unemployment unless we put a stop on any wage, salary, or other personal income increases until we see how things are turning out and we have been able to realize the full benefit of this new exchange rate. Generally speaking, the only other parts of the world which will be directly covered by the decision are the Colonies. We are satisfied that what we are doing is in their best interests as well. All the Commonwealth countries have been consulted and they will separately announce any action which they propose to take. We have decided upon these steps because we are determined not to try to solve our problem at the cost of heavy unemployment, or by attacking the social services that have been expanded over the last few years. This drastic change is the only alternative, and it offers us the chance of a great success, but only if we all play the game and do not try to take advantage of one another; if we take fair shares of our difficulties as well as of our benefits."—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his broadcast to the nation.

"The £, which throughout the war stood at over \$4 on the New York Exchange, now stands at \$2.80. In the worst period of the 1931 crisis sterling dived only to \$3.14. If sterling was over-valued before yesterday, it may well prove to be under-valued to-day. It would have been better to let the £ find its own level. The remedy for our difficulties lies not in any device like devaluation but in ourselves as a nation."—*Daily Mail*.

"It would have been far better if measures of retrenchment at home could have come before devaluation, so that the guiding hand of disinflation could have played its part, restraining any advances in wages and prices that might threaten. This drastic decision on the external value of sterling should be matched by a firm and equally drastic internal policy. The people have now to face the truth, and they need help and guidance."—*The Times*.

"As countries from which we derive a large part of our imports are also devaluing their currencies in more or less the same proportion as sterling, the rise in living costs here may be limited to fairly modest proportions—perhaps 5% to 7%. But even a rise of this amount will have potentially explosive political consequences, for it is now more than ever important that personal incomes and expenditures shall be held in check. If personal incomes are to be allowed to rise in proportion to the rise in living costs, the benefits of devaluation will be rapidly eliminated. Devaluation can be effective in closing the dollar gap only if it leads to a curtailment of capital and consumer expenditures and the diversion of a larger proportion of the national production to the dollar and other hard currency markets. Had the Government in its early days followed the courageous example of countries like Belgium in exorcising inflationary pressures instead of stimulating them, it might well have avoided the unpleasant decision which has now been forced upon it. Having had the courage to devalue the £, will it now find the political courage to press on with the other vital measures which must not be delayed if devaluation is to yield its maximum potential advantages? The need is now greater, not less, for retrenchment in Government expenditures, for curtailment of unrequited exports, for limitation of over-ambitious capital investment programmes, and for the provision of every incentive which can encourage ever-increasing emphasis on exports to the dollar area. It would have been better by far if these measures and others tending in the same direction had come before instead of after devaluation."—*Financial Times*.

"In July, Sir Stafford Cripps said in the House of Commons that the Government had not the slightest intention of devaluing the pound. There was nothing in his broadcast on Sunday night which explained why a step so repugnant in July has become so necessary in September. If he is right now, once again the failure of Ministers to foresee events and to act in time has cost the country millions. Devaluation must strain further the already heavily strained wage stabilization policy. If the railwaymen and engineers are now downright rebellious when their union leaders point out the need for withholding wage claims, they will be much more so when they dis-

# BACKGROUND TO

cover that devaluation will depress their present standard of living. Applied while some of the Washington agreements are still so vague, and without more than promises and exhortations to reduce our public expenditure, the effect of devaluation will be only slight and transitory. There is no way out of our harsh economic situation save by hard work and tight belts."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"America will be flooded with more cheap-labour goods to the detriment of American producers and the high wage and living standard of American workers."—Senator George Malone of Nevada, U.S.A.

"There is bound to be a big influx of British goods. Now we must do something to protect our own economy."—Senator Wherry, Republican leader in the U.S. Senate.

## The Washington Agreement

"When the concepts behind the agreements reached at the Washington conference are translated into plainer terms—retrenchment and disinflation in the sterling area, cuts in budget expenditure, tighter credit policies and a tighter hand on sterling balances, lower American tariffs, latitude for American investors to earn good profits and repatriate both their profits and their investments—the relatively small authority of the Washington meeting stands revealed. Such affairs are the concern of Cabinets and legislatures—not only of this Parliament and this Congress, but their successors over the years. It is to the peoples of North America and the sterling area that the Washington statement must speak; they alone is the power. No more full-sized golden eggs are to be had from across the Atlantic. On the sterling area itself the task of getting rid of its own deficit in transactions with the dollar countries must first and chiefly fall. There was never a chance that the conference could concoct any palatable patent medicine to relieve this country from giving a lead in retrenchment, harder work, and more efficient production. The cut of 25% in dollar imports will stand, whatever the hardship it imposes upon consumers and industry. Without stern financial policies at home, the crisis will recur and the drain of reserves will go on to its inevitable and calamitous conclusion. The conference has been neither a success nor a failure; it has been a warning."—*The Times*.



# D TO THE NEWS

The Americans have a Congressional election pending, so like our envoys, they played politics. The Truman Administration were in no position to promise measures which would handicap their own business men—even if they were to be, once again, we are a bulletin which says little and means less. The statement about American investment in British Colonies could mean that vast lands under the British flag were to be fertilized with dollars. If the virgin lands were opened up by American investment, the dollar deficit of the sterling bloc would disappear. But at what a price! The Empire would be virtually the property of America. If this great Empire is really ripe for development, why cannot we do it ourselves? Because we have squandered our capital on every welfare scheme that socialist minds could devise. Our tragedy is that our country has got into the hands of a gang of power-drunk squander-maniacs who have not the knowledge, experience or will to do anything but dissipate the remaining morsels of our inheritance. —Daily Mail

The conference will have failed in its purpose if it does not restore confidence in sterling. The agreement does little more than touch the fringe of the problem. The larger and more important approaches can be made only with the approval of Congress. Ultimate action may be substantially short of present expectations. If our Government were to undertake some measure of retrenchment in public expenditures, some paring of an over-ambitious programme of capital investment, a curtailment of the large unrequited exports to the sterling area, and an all-out attack on dollar markets—then perhaps Congress might be more readily persuaded to consider possible changes in her import and foreign investment policies. Will the British Government with a general election in the offing have the courage to adopt necessary measures which are bound to be unpopular with the electorate? —Financial Times

Restoration of confidence in sterling is an indispensable preliminary to the solution of the fundamental long-term problem, and it is by no means self-evident how the proposals

in line to point can bring equilibrium between sterling and the dollar in the allotted period of less than three years. Caution in estimating the Washington results is a counsel of prudence; a counsel endorsed by the whole history of dollar-sterling relations since the talks which produced the loan agreement in December, 1945. —Daily Telegraph

The crisis has merely been temporarily averted by a mass of paper expedients, and nothing done to correct the fundamental equilibrium. The dismal prospect of another six months of planned economy with no relaxation of the fatuous controls on finance, trade, and industry. The six months will keep the Government going up to the election. Perhaps that is all they expected from the Washington conference. Perhaps that is all they wanted. —The Ark Title

The Americans have given generous earnest of their future policies in the short-term expedients that will give some relief from the immediate straws on our dollar reserves, but the relief can hardly amount to more than one sixth of the current dollar deficit. It is still for us to find fresh ways to earn our living. —Manchester Guardian

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# PERSONALIA

MR. E. K. HADLEY is the new Mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

The HON. W. J. L. PALMER has been elected a warden of the Mercers' Company.

LORD JOHN CHOLMONDELEY has joined the board of the African Mercantile Co.

MR. J. H. BUTCHER is the new Mayor of Bulawayo, in place of MR. H. A. HOLMES, M.P.

SIR GERALD CREASEY took the oath of allegiance on his appointment as Governor of Malta in Valetta last week.

A new book by MR. W. D. M. BELL, entitled "Karamoja Safari," will shortly be published by Gollancz.

MR. A. F. HOLMES has been elected chairman of the town management board of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

MISS E. GROSS has been appointed a member of the European Education Advisory Board in Northern Rhodesia.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. LESLIE MELVILLE has been appointed deputy chairman of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd.

The HON. W. M. LEGGATE and MRS. LEGGATE, who have been visiting East Africa, have returned to Southern Rhodesia.

The Governor-General of Mozambique, CAPTAIN GABRIEL TEIXEIRA, recently paid an official visit to the Union of South Africa.

MR. and MRS. D. WILSON MACARTHUR are about to leave London for three months in Spain before returning to Southern Rhodesia.

Three new aldermen appointed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are MR. CHARLES OLLEY, MR. DONALD McDONALD and MR. NOEL ST. QUINTON, M.P.

DOCTORS J. WAKEFORD, R. M. HONEY, and A. J. W. WILKINS have been appointed members of the Medical Council of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CLAUDE JAMES SAYWELL, London editor of the Argus South African Newspapers, who was well known to many Rhodesians, left £7,077.

MR. JAN HENNER and MISS SUSAN RUSSELL, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. A. G. Russell, of Nakuru, Kenya, were married in London last week.

MR. A. HITCHIN has become president of the Southern Rhodesia Artillery Association, in place of MR. JUSTICE MORTON, who has retired.

THE ARCHDEACON OF MASHONALAND, the VEN. F. D. K. WOOD, recently paid a brief visit to Beira, where he conducted church services.

MR. R. M. S. BROADBENT, of Blantyre, recently of Durban, has been appointed Town Clerk of Limbe, and will take up his post on November 1.

SIR HAROLD CARMEL-ROBINSON, a former Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been elected to the Arcurus Road Council, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. W. WRIGHT, who was in the service of the Standard Bank of South Africa for 46 years, for the last 16 as manager of the Umali branch, has retired.

An exhibition of water colours by MISS SYLVIA SMEE has been held in Zomba, Nyasaland. Most of her work is devoted to aspects of life in the K.A.R. in war-time.

LADY MCMILLAN, widow of Sir Northrop Macmillan, has given a stained glass window for the children's corner of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

MR. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed MR. J. ASHFORD to be his private secretary.

CAPTAIN L. A. SPIERS has been re-elected president of the Njoro Settlers' Association, Kenya. MAJOR J. ADAMS is president, and MRS. E. M. WAIN honorary treasurer.

DR. RUTH SLOAN, Chief of the African Bureau of the United States Information Service in Washington, has recently made a long tour of North, East, Central and West Africa.

THE REV. E. J. WEBSTER and the REV. MARTIN G. CARON, rural deans of the Northern Frontier and the Northern Highlands of Kenya respectively, have been appointed canons.

MR. D. N. SPENCER has retired from the presidency of the Uganda Settlers' Association recalled at the annual general meeting that he first held that position 30 years ago.

The marriage took place last week at St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, of MR. HENRY VINCENT WARREN GASH, of Kiambu, Kenya, and MISS AUDREY ETHEL COBB, of Edinburgh.

CAPTAIN CASTRO E. SILVA, Governor of the province of Sul do Sudeste, Portuguese East Africa, has been appointed Secretary-General of Mozambique. He has spent 28 years in the Colony.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Wheaton College, Illinois, U.S.A. His Majesty has awarded the LL.D. of Cambridge University in 1939.

LORD FARINGTON will preside at a meeting of the Fabian Colonial Bureau on October 6, when DR. RITA HINDEN will speak on the "Dilemma of the Mixed Society in East Africa." The meeting will be at 7 p.m.

MR. P. BRÄGGER has been elected chairman of the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Air Force Association. MR. C. ALLEN is vice-chairman, MR. D. D. STEWART honorary treasurer, and MR. R. GEE honorary secretary.

An address delivered before the University of Oxford in June by PROFESSOR S. HERBERT FRANKEL, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs, has been published by the Clarendon Press under the title of "The Concept of Colonization."

MR. AND MRS. E. H. WRIGHT, of Njoro, are this week paying a brief visit to Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. Wright is representing the Kenya National Farmers' Union at the annual Conference of the Southern Rhodesian N.F.U.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. R. CHATER, a former Military Governor and Commander of the Troops in the Somaliland Protectorate, has been appointed to be one of His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. W. H. KIMPTON, of Salisbury, who are representing the Rhodesia Branch of the British Empire Service League at the Empire conference in Canada this month, will also visit Virginia and Carolina to study tobacco growing.

MR. N. S. KNIGHT, who has sailed for Northern Rhodesia after leave in this country, joined the Northern Rhodesia Regiment immediately on the outbreak of war in 1939, and after demobilization returned to the Colonial Administrative Service in that territory.

The marriage took place recently in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, of MR. CHARLES MARKHAM, elder son of Sir Charles Markham, Bt., and the late Gladwys, Lady Delamere, to MISS VALERIE BARRY-JOHNSTON, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. Barry-Johnston.

MR. NURMOHAMED, who has recently been appointed deputy chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board, has been a member since 1940, and for the past three years has been chairman of the Town Planning Committee. He is also this year's chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the board.



MR. D. NEWMAN, who has been appointed trade union officer to the Government of the Sudan, was formerly southern district officer for the National Association of Local Government Officers in this country.

MR. C. HENDLEY BIRD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, a member of the Uganda Electricity Board, and a director of Messrs. Kettles, Roy and Tison's, Mombasa, Ltd., is due to leave England by air next Tuesday to return to Kampala after a visit of about a month.

Polling day in the Bulawayo District by-election will be Thursday, October 25. The vacancy is caused by the death of Mr. Anek-Stuam (United Party). The candidates will be: Mr. P. G. HIRWIS (United Party), Mr. J. M. MACDONALD (Liberal Party), Mr. W. H. EASTWOOD (Rhodesia Labour Party), and Mr. S. H. MILLAR (Independent).

MR. J. H. VICTORIAN, Attorney-General in Fiji, who has been appointed Chief Justice, began his career in the Colonial Service in 1921 as an administrative officer in Zanzibar, where, after serving as a resident magistrate, he became assistant attorney-general in 1936. Two years later he was transferred to Tanganyika as solicitor-general, in which post he served for nine years.

MRS. MARGORIE GRAHME BARRON, of Lilongwe, has been appointed a non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for three years, with effect from August 23, 1940. Mrs. Barron was a provisional member of the Council between October, 1947, and February, 1948, during the absence from the Protectorate of MAJOR WAGGERS, and now succeeds him as nominee of Northern Province Association.

PROFESSOR RAJES LIMTON, of Yale University, will address the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, London W.C.1, on September 27 at 5 p.m. on "Recent developments in the study of personality and culture." Dr. Limton has written a number of books, including "The Tamals: a hill tribe of Madagascar" (1932) and "Most of the World: The Peoples of Africa and Latin America," a recent publication.

Members of the commission appointed in Northern Rhodesia to make recommendations to Government on permanent silicosis legislation are MR. C. S. REWCASTLE, K.C. (chairman), MR. A. WINSTANLEY, and DR. S. W. FISHER, of the Ministry of Fuel and Power in the United Kingdom; DR. J. M. SMITH, formerly chairman of the South African Silicosis Compensation Board; and DR. J. F. C. HESLOM, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Silicosis Board.

MR. ANTHONY HOWARD will leave England by air at the end of this week for a business visit to Southern Rhodesia of about a fortnight, and he will spend a couple of weeks in Kenya on his return journey, in order to meet old friends again. When war was declared in 1914, he was in the Treasury of Northern Rhodesia. He served in the East African campaign with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and the 2nd K.A.R., and afterwards practised in Nairobi as an accountant. For some years he has practised in London, and he is also a director of number of companies, including Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd.

MR. R. B. PANDYA, who left Kenya rather more than two months ago on a business visit to this country, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, will leave London next week-end by air for India, where he will return to Madras in February. He is managing director of the Pandya group of companies, which include Pandya and Co., Ltd., Pandya Printing Works, Ltd., Pandya Agencies, Ltd., Hardware and Ironmongery, Ltd., Hardware Stores, Ltd., Uganda Hardware, Ltd., Kapachwalla, Ltd., Elys, Ltd., and numerous other enterprises, which have their own buying organization in this country in East Africa Traders' Corporation (London), Ltd.

## Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Griffiths D.G.M. of Freemasonry in E. Africa

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE C. GRIFFITHS had, we learn, become District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in East Africa not long before his sudden death.

"Old friend" writes:

Your tribute to George Griffiths, the real creator of the Kenyan masonic tradition, was comprehensive, balanced, and well merited, but perhaps I might add one or two points and some comments to the record.

You mentioned that the C.B.E. was awarded to him in 1937 for his public services in Kenya, and that he was also a C.M.G., but not that that distinction and two mentions in dispatches came as recognition for his services in the 1914-18 war. He joined the New Zealand Forces as a private, was demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel, and saw much active service in the Near East (including Gallipoli) and afterwards on the Western Front.

On his arrival in Kenya in 1919 he went into partnership with Colonel A. D. Sain and Major F. Sturges, who was later to become one of the most successful prospectors in the Kakamega goldfield.

### Character and Capacity

There have been few, if any, among Kenya's soldiers in the past 30 years who could rival George Griffiths in organizing capacity, in power of work, in shrewdness in gauging a risk, and in courage in accepting those he thought worth taking. He had that excellent combination of qualities which East Africa and Rhodesia has so often mentioned—character and capacity.

As evidence of his outstanding character, it is necessary only to think of his dignified silence, when, on at least two occasions, he was the object of horse-play (which some of the best men in Kenya considered undeserved). Whether praise or blame should be heaped on him it is difficult to judge, but I can think of no evidence that he sought popularity or that he was easily downcast when his actions were severely blamed. It was inevitable that his vigorous initiative should from time to time be called in question, and his persistent determination to seize opportunities while they were there to be grasped certainly made him quicker off the mark than most of those with whom he was most intimately associated in business.

When he was general manager of the K.F.A., for instance, it was quite obvious from time to time that he was the real controlling force, and everyone in Kenya knows that the members of the board, excellent fellows though they were, and even first-rate farmers, had not the business knowledge to make the K.F.A. the great co-operative enterprise which it became under Griffiths's direction.

### Mr. F. R. Gale

MR. F. R. GALE MORE, who has died in Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, was the father of Mr. B. M. R. Gale, secretary of the East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, with whom deep sympathy will be felt. Mr. Gale served in the London Rifle Brigade from 1895 to 1910 and from 1914 to 1916, and was for more than 40 years a member of the Institute of Journalists and the London Press Club. He was a life member of the National Rifle Association, and a member of the Society of Derser Men in London and the Society of Genealogists. His son, who arrived in England by air from Nairobi at the end of August in order to be with him in his illness, left again for Nairobi by Steamship last Saturday.

## Obituary (continued)

MR. GEORGE BLAKE, whose death occurred in Kenya on the eve of his retirement from the Public Works Department, which he joined in 1928 was a prominent Freemason and held office in the Mount Kenya Lodge. He was largely responsible for the formation of the Mount Kenya branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

MR. REGINALD ALEXANDER PELHAM BURN, one of Kenya's pre-1914 settlers, has died in the Middlesex Hospital, London. For a number of years he farmed in the Njoro district, but latterly he was connected with a scheme to catch fish in Lake Victoria and with another for the utilization of crocodiles from Lake Baringo.

MR. HARRY PIERPONT MITCHELL, an early Rhodesian settler, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 61. Born in Mafeking, he went to Rhodesia in 1896. His father, the late John Layton Mitchell, was at one time a private secretary to Mr. Rhodes.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM COOK, a Rhodesian Pioneer, has died in Tasmania at the age of 84. His death reduces to 34 the number of known survivors of the 1893 Column.

MR. STEPHEN EDGAR RIBBANDS, an 1896 Rhodesian Pioneer, and for many years a member of the British South Africa Police, has died in Salisbury at the age of 72.

MRS. LINDA PATRICIA SMITH, wife of Mr. Thomas Lowe Smith, of Mwanza, Tanganyika, died suddenly in London last week.

MR. C. E. M. JUDGE, of Elburgon, Kenya, and Long Wittenham, Berkshire, has died in Eastbourne.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK ARMSTRONG has died in Kitale, Kenya, at the age of 83.

## Improving Tanganyika's Telephones

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF EAST AFRICA has issued a statement which says, *inter alia*—

Developments in the Southern Province of Tanganyika call for rapid expansion of postal and telegraph services owing to the building of a new port at Mtwara, the construction of the railway to Nachingwea and beyond, and the many other activities in connexion with the groundnut scheme. New post offices are to be opened in Mtwara, Mkwawa, and Nachingwea.

A short telephone line has already been provided between Mkindani and Mtwara, and is now open for public use. Good progress has been made in providing the telephone communication which is essential to railway working.

The telegraph line between Dar es Salaam and Lindi is being overhauled, and an additional wire added to make a telephone trunk circuit. This will be completed in August, and, with the addition of carrier equipment, will link up the Southern Province telephonically with the rest of East Africa.

The main trunk routes from Kampala through Nairobi and Mombasa to Dar es Salaam have been improved in the use of carrier equipment, and the next part of the department's programme is to extend its use for trunk developments along the Central Line through Morogoro, Dodoma and Tabora to Mwanza. Equipment was ordered some time ago and is now beginning to arrive.

Steps are also already being taken to improve telegraphs through the Central Line and down into the southern Highlands to Iringa. Direct telegraph lines between Dodoma and Dar es Salaam and Iringa-Dar es Salaam will have considerable effect in reducing delays which have been a deplorable feature in the past.

## Cricket Coaches for Rhodesia

SIX WELL-KNOWN county cricketers from this country have been engaged as coaches for the Rhodesia Cricket Union. They are Messrs. Jack Oakes and James Cornford (Sussex), Don Kenyon (Worcestershire), Alec Coxon (Yorkshire), and Nevill Rogers and Leo Harrison (Hampshire). They will arrive in the Colony on October 10. Previously, the Union has not engaged more than three professionals, and it is understood that, through the financial aid of the State Lottery Trustees, one of the six new coaches will go to Northern Rhodesia.

## Royal Humane Society Awards

### Medals for Three Kenya Schoolboys

FOR BRAVERY and disregard of their own safety in their attempt to rescue their school mate when exploring Longonot crater in Kenya, three European boys have been awarded bronze medals by the Royal Humane Society. They are A. E. Johnson, aged 18, and M. G. Prettejohn and G. G. Bompas, both 16 years old.

The citation recalls that H. A. Rutherford, another schoolboy, was leading the way down into the crater when he started to return, shouting that "he could not make it." The other boys heard the sound of boulders falling and got no further response from Rutherford. It continues:—

### Ignored Personal Danger

Johnson and Prettejohn ignored the danger to themselves and began to descend to his help, while Bompas, went in search of water, and, having found it, followed the other two down into the crater.

They found Rutherford badly injured by a fall of about 300 feet, ending in a 40 foot sheer drop. The three removed almost all of their clothing in order to keep the injured boy warm, while another boy at the top went in search of help, and brought Mr. A. Brindley, headmaster of another school, and Corporal A. Spencer-Jones, Royal Corps of Signals, who was an experienced climber.

Both men reached the boys and decided to get help quickly, giving the official rescue party details of the difficulties. A police rescue party arrived later in the afternoon, and, with the assistance of several people, managed to bring Rutherford and the other boys to safety.

## Medical Directors' Conference

THE annual conference of the directors of medical services of East and Central Africa has been held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. C. B. A. Darling, C.M.G., Acting Administrator of the East Africa High Commission.

In addition to representatives of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Somaliland Protectorate, delegates from the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, and Portuguese East Africa were present at the conference, which was also attended by the directors of the newly formed East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, the East African Malaria Unit, the East African Medical Survey, and the Filariasis Research Unit, and by representatives of the Makerere College, and the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit.

The conference attached great importance to the maintenance of a close liaison in medical matters with neighbouring foreign territories, and ways and means of achieving this were discussed and agreed.

A proposal to appoint a research worker to study the bionomics of rodents known to carry human disease through the agency of their parasites was endorsed, provided that a suitable work could be found.

A proposal was endorsed by the conference that a more complete survey of the foci of the yellow fever virus in the East African territories should be made.

## Plea for Free Education

A PARENTS' ASSOCIATION is to be formed in Mlanje, Nyasaland. At the inaugural meeting, Mr. K. O. Shelford, who was elected chairman, said that he had taken up the matter of education with the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his visit, and that Mr. Creech Jones had said that the Nyasaland Government would have to help parents more. Settlers had been fighting for better educational facilities for over 20 years, Mr. Shelford continued, but they had achieved little. He advocated a straight fight for free education for all who required it, and suggested three ways in which this might be provided: by means of schools in Nyasaland, by subsidizing schools in neighbouring territories, or by arranging to reimburse parents in respect of fees paid for private schooling.



## Points From Letters Vote of No Confidence

"IN HIS FIRST SPEECH to the Legislative Council the new Governor of Tanganyika stated that Government considers that three important inquiries should be undertaken: (1) a survey of the Territory's manpower, (2) an inquiry into the Territory's economic resources, and (3) an inquiry into the Territory's need for communications. Thorough examination of these matters will be very welcome — but the Governor's prompt recognition of the need for these investigations is surely tantamount to a vote of no confidence (or, at the best, of little confidence) in those who have lately been responsible for the administration of Tanganyika. Why have such surveys not been kept up to date, ready for production by the appropriate officials at any moment? Responsible non-officials have long felt that our Territory was not being well administered. Sir Edward Twining has evidently reached the same conclusion immediately on his arrival."

### Compulsion

"Compulsion was not mentioned in your interesting leading article on group farming by African peasants. I entirely agree that voluntary co-operation is much to be preferred, but may it not be necessary, in the best interests of Africans themselves, to compel a group to adhere to an obviously advantageous plan? But at what stage should a Government be willing to apply compulsion? If a majority of the chief and his elders, or a bare majority of the peasants in the area, accept the plan, should it be enforced? To take a more difficult case, if a local Native council with strong representation of young educated men accepts a group plan by bare majority, with the chief and most of the elders in opposition, what ought to be done? Ideally, no doubt, we should wait for persuasion to convert most of the minority; but as you have pointed out, there is no time to lose. I see the objections to compulsion clearly; but are there not cases in Africa of development begun under something very like compulsion continuing with success without the maintenance of any sanction?"

### Perspective

"YOUR CAUTIOUS ASSESSMENT of the prospect of the investment of American dollars in the British Colonial Empire puts the matter at the right perspective, I believe; but the question is whether the politicians will show perspective, something they very seldom do. You mentioned the groundnut scheme in your leading article; has the Minister of Food, for instance, shown much perspective in dealing with that great operation? I believe in the plan and its future, but I am sure that political interference and bureaucratic administration will continue to waste money, time, and opportunities."

### Public Statements

"THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION'S exaggerated expectations of sorghum from Queensland is to be as sadly disappointed as its calculations over groundnuts from Tanganyika. Press telegrams from Australia report that the crop is not likely to exceed 320,000 bushels, whereas at least 1,000,000 bushels were predicted when harvesting started a few months ago. The question I would ask is why these public corporations are so prone to silly statements — and, incidentally, your comment on the stupidity of the Colonial Development Corporation's announcement of its 'Lindi Convoy' is certainly the best I have seen anywhere. Cannot these bodies find any mean between silence and shrieking? Business organizations contrive to give news of their operations which seldom proves to be far from the real facts. But they are far more careful in the selection of senior staff than these public bodies — which are too often means of providing 'jobs for the boys'."

### Teach the Women

"I WAS NOT AT THE CAMBRIDGE CONFERENCE which discussed Colonial agriculture, but a friend who was has told me that there was a recognition that one obstacle to better peasant farming in Africa is that we have done so little to train the girls and young women who do almost all the field work. If prompt action were taken to give a definite agricultural bias in even the primary education of African girls throughout East and Central Africa, a really useful step would have been taken, I am sure. It is so often the older women who are ultra-conservative and resist progress. Why not begin to teach even the youngest girls in the schools the reasons for better agricultural methods? That would be a most practical way of improvement."

### Public Candour

"CANDOUR WITH THE AMERICANS, for which you have pleaded in your leading article on dollar investments in the Colonies, is highly important, but the very fact that a general election must be held in this country within a few months, and that there are also to be Congressional elections in the United States, makes it likely that the responsible authorities in both countries, even if they are candid with one another in their private discussions, will be far from frank with the public. Yet private candour will not be enough. It will certainly not avoid recriminations and when a slump produces the dilemma which you have postulated, the important thing is not only to get candour, but to have it recorded in the British and American Press."

"Africans feel at least as much as any European the strength of 'some tea'." Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, M.C.

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 MIKINDANI

## New Industries for East Africa

### Report of Industrial Research Board

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS of bricks and roofing tiles are considering the establishment of subsidiary plants in Kenya, says the sixth annual report of the East African Industrial Research Board, which warns the small local tile producers unless they spend much more money on the installation of suitable plant, they will find it impossible to enter in competition with more modern equipment.

Two English manufacturers of drainpipes are also considering the possibility of establishing factories in East Africa.

The report also states:—

"The domestic pottery so far produced has not been of as high quality as we should have wished; this is because the African employees have not acquired sufficient skill in dipping the ware. A glaze dipper in England serves a seven years' apprenticeship before he is allowed to dip a 10-inch plate, and it is unlikely that the African will master the art more quickly.

#### Encouraging Results in Pottery

"We have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to adapt one's process to the skill of the labour available, and so we have been working in the laboratory to evolve a process of coating the article with glaze by a system involving no great manual skill. We have had encouraging results on a laboratory scale, and are hopeful of getting it into factory production in the near future. We hope this will revolutionize the quality of the pottery being produced.

"Kenya has become one of the principal sources of the world's supply of kyanite, a material used in the manufacture of super-duty refractories. In the process of mining the kyanite a certain amount of fines are produced which are not suitable for export. We have been working on a method for converting this waste material into a suitable grog, which would be comparable to that obtained by calcining the larger lumps of naturally bonded kyanite. Success has been achieved on a laboratory scale."

The report is obtainable at 1s. 6d. from the Board at P.O. Box 1589, Nairobi.

## Inter-Racial Council

"WHILE APPRECIATING THE WORK that Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and the Rev. E. G. Nightingale have done for Africans, I suggest that after the expiration of their present term as members of the Legislative Council representing African interests the Government should replace them by Africans," said Mr. G. A. M. Lewaska in his recent presidential address to the annual conference of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress. Arguing that members representing African interests should be elected democratically, he deplored the misunderstandings which had arisen between Europeans and Africans since the proposals for a new government had been aired, and suggested the formation of a joint council of leading members of both races, with, if possible, representatives of Indians and Euro-Africans. Such a council might, he hoped, bridge those misunderstandings. No African in Northern Rhodesia would, he said, like to see European settlers "quit and cross the Zambezi for good," and he appealed for the establishment of a Racial Relations Institute.

A modern African eating-house opened near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has seating capacity for 300 inside and for as many more in the paved garden. In one section there are tables for four, with waitress service. The premises are well ventilated and lighted, and a radiogram provides music. The European owner plans to cater for weddings and parties.

## Permanency of White Settlement

### Electors' Union Wants New Statement

THE ELECTORS' UNION OF KENYA have just issued the following statement:—

"The executive committee, having before it the recent remarks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, came to the decision that the time had come to demand from His Majesty's Government an unequivocal statement that European settlement is a permanency in Kenya, and that the maintenance of the present leadership is paramount. Political advancement of the African must be won, and won only, by merit, ability, and an appreciation of responsible British citizenship.

"In view of past statements of the British Government, including the Devonshire White Paper, the Hilton Young Commission, Sir Stafford Cripps's statement of 1948 when he reiterated: 'It is fundamental to Socialism that we should liquidate the British Empire as soon as we can,' the executive committee felt that Mr. Creech Jones's very reassuring statement still left too much unsaid.

#### Mr. Attlee's Views

It should also be remembered that Mr. Attlee has just republished, unamended, his book 'The Labour Party in Perspective,' in which he said: 'The Labour Party will see that every Native family is assured of sufficient land for its support and will regard all land in the Colonies as primarily held in trust for the Native inhabitants.' Mr. Attlee was referring in particular to East Africa.

Every constituency organization is being asked to support the executive committee in pressing for recognition of the permanency of European status and the need for British leadership.

The executive committee of the Electors' Union think that Europeans having been invited by successive British Administrations to make their homes here, in equity the British Government must recognize this claim and so remove the uncertainty and suspicion which failure to face the issue will continue to engender. Evasive statements in regard to the state of the European community have, as Lord Delamere pointed out, delayed progress, increased ill-informed political agitation and exacerbated racial differences."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Successful Expedition

THE BERNARD CARP Caprivi Strip expedition, which left Bulawayo recently to return to South Africa, has collected specimens ranging from the largest to the smallest African mammal. Mr. Carp said that he believed they had discovered something of great importance in a red specimen of the sitatunga buck, previous specimens having all been black. They had come across members of the little-known tribe of Makwengi bushmen, now believed to number little more than 100, and established the location of the tribe of bushmen known as the Makwangari.

## Gezi as National Park

Gezi, the ruined city about 10 miles from Malindi, has been scheduled by the Government of Kenya as a national park. Professor J. S. Kirkman, warden of historical sites in the Colony, will be responsible for its preservation and for the further investigations which are to be undertaken. Discovered in dense undergrowth some 25 years ago, the ruins, which occupy about 100 acres, include five mosques and a palace. Jari and pottery from China, Siam and Annam have been found among the buildings.



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## Regulating Conditions of Employment Standard Agreement Proposed for Contractors

WAGES AND CONDITIONS of employment for all unskilled Africans working for contractors in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia will be unified if an agreement drafted by the Commissioner for Labour and Mines is accepted by the companies concerned.

The aim is to end the tendency for Africans to desert one employer for another, and the proposed maximum cash starting wage for unskilled labour is 22s. 6d. per month, with an increment of 2s. 6d. after 90 days, work another of 2s. 6d. after a further 180 days, and a third increase after a further 180 days. Thereafter increments would be at the employer's discretion, but with a maximum wage for unskilled labour of 45s. per month.

### Employment Certificates

Every worker leaving an employer would be entitled to a certificate stating the rate of pay on engagement and discharge, and whether he left at his own request or was discharged. No worker without such a certificate or who has left his employer at his own request—except with written permission of the labour officer—would be entitled to be engaged at more than the maximum starting wage.

Work on Christmas Day and Good Friday would be paid at double rates if the labourer worked the day before and the day after. Every worker would be given a fortnight's leave with pay at the end of 12 consecutive weeks. If an African on leave stayed more than six months in his village, on his return he would not be entitled to receive more than the maximum starting rate.

Breaches of the agreement by firms engaged on Government contract might result in its loss. The conditions of service set out in the draft agreement, which would be subject to annual review, would, it is suggested, be written into any future contract awarded by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the locality.

The maximum penalty for negligent or reckless driving in Southern Rhodesia has been raised to £1,000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

## Advantages of Southern Rhodesia

### "Colony With the Brightest Future"

MR. D. WILSON MACARTHUR, broadcasting last Friday on why his wife and he decided to settle in Southern Rhodesia, after considering all the other territories in East, Central, and South Africa, said:—

"We liked particularly the fact that people in Southern Rhodesia seemed much more aware of what was happening in the world at large, much less insulated against outside ideas. We liked the general atmosphere, the rational attitude towards, for instance, the Natives. We could foresee trouble in the Union and in East Africa. Southern Rhodesia seemed to have hit upon the happy mean, and as the Native question is the root of the matter when it comes to white settlement in Africa, we believed we had found the country with the brightest future in the entire continent."

### Old Spirit of Self-Reliance

"In Rhodesia we have a way of life that preserves something at least of the old freedom, the old individual responsibility and, most important of all, the old spirit of self-reliance. The kind of person who really wants to be looked after from the cradle to the grave would be far better to get into the grave without more ado. Life loses its savour if it loses its hazards. Compare a cow and a kudu. Which do you think is the fitter animal, the more alert, the more enterprising? Which has the greater zest for life? It's striving after security that is fun—not achieving it."

"We are apt to talk of the Colony as an intellectual and artistic backwater, but true culture is a habit of mind, and I have met as genuinely cultured people in the heart of Tanganyika as in the city of London. The sum total of culture is the interest people take in things in life other than making money—in the things of the mind. It is largely a question of artistic perception, of good taste, applied not just to things artistic but to all human relationships."

"In Rhodesia we may not have the same opportunities as elsewhere, but we have certain very clear advantages of our own. How much time do you think there is for cultural life in a country where nearly everyone, irrespective of station, has to spend hours daily doing domestic chores? We are saved that abominable waste of effort—which is worth remembering next time you feel inclined to slang your house-boy."

## Livingstone Airport

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW RUNWAY at Livingstone airport, Northern Rhodesia, has been resumed, with the aid of special plant. When soft patches began to appear in the bitumen premix carpet already laid earlier this year, specimens of the stone and bitumen were sent to the Roads Research Laboratory at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, which recommended the addition of a binding agent and the use of special drying plant. This was at once ordered in Britain, and within a month of leaving the factory in Leicester the new plant was in action on the airport. The bitumen carpet is now being laid at the rate of 30 tons an hour. The deputy director of the Roads Research Laboratory flew to Northern Rhodesia to supervise the work.

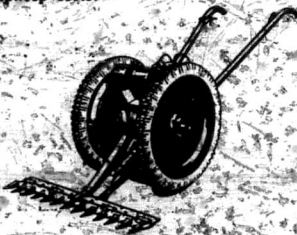
## Rhodesian Cigar Leaf Prospects

DOLLAR-EARNING CIGAR LEAF TOBACCO may be grown in large quantities in the eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia if pioneer experiments successfully conducted by Mr. J. A. C. Kruger in the Chipping area are developed. Starting eight years ago with a quarter of an ounce of seed imported from Sumatra, Mr. Kruger now has 80 lb.—enough to grow nearly 450,000 lb. of leaf, and he is prepared to distribute it free to any growers who will use it.

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## Unreasonable Wage Increases Bishop's Criticisms

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND is quoted in the current issue of the magazine of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa as having written on the subject of the salaries paid to African clergy and teachers:

"Whereas until 1947 the African clergy received the highest salary of any member of the African staff of the diocese, from this year onwards an English grade teacher in Nyasaland, fresh from college, will start at a wage equivalent to the maximum wage of the African clergy, and his opposite number in Tanganyika will start with a wage almost double that maximum."

"It is of course all to the good that ordination should involve a real sacrifice and that it will do so in the future in a way that it has not in the past, but there are limits to the extent to which we can demand sacrifice from the rising generation of candidates for ordination who come from the ranks of the teachers, and it is also true that the present African clergy stipend is beginning to be inadequate to their needs in view of the still rising cost of living."

### Widely Discrepant Scales

"There is a case for increasing the African clergy stipends, but to do so from mission funds, which is the only way we could do so, would still further widen the gap between African self-support and the total cost of the African clergy stipends, and this in its turn is to get still further into the future the day when the African Church will become self-supporting. This dilemma is exercising our minds, and as yet we have found no way out of it."

"In the case of teachers the increases are designed to equate their wages in some degree to those of the African Civil Service. It is true that teachers' wages

have been too low in the past, but a 300% increase all at once seems out of all reasonable proportion, and it gravely complicates the question of the future part to be played by missions in education. It is also difficult to understand why the scales in two adjacent territories, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, are so widely discrepant, since the increase in each case is a consequence of the visit in 1947 of Mr. Fitzgerald to inquire for the Colonial Office into the salary scales of European and African civil servants.

"It also makes more urgent the need for the division of this diocese, which is undesirable, to put it mildly, to have two such different scales of teachers' wages current in the same diocese."

### Ex-Service Farmers

IN THE FERTILE UMGUSA VALLEY near Bulawayo, ex-Servicemen are developing a valuable food-producing area. The settlement scheme comprises 14 plots, averaging 200 acres each, of which roughly half is available for irrigation and half for grazing. Nine plots are already occupied, and the remainder are reserved by the Land Settlement Board. A new dam with a capacity of 360,000,000 gallons has been finished some four miles from the Umgusa Dam, which, built in 1936 with a capacity of 260,000,000 gallons, was found to be inadequate. The most successful settlement farmer started with £400 capital in 1940 and now has one of the best small farms in the Colony. He keeps nearly 600 pigs (the largest piggery in Matabeleland), is the biggest egg-producer in the Colony, and produces over 1,000 bags of potatoes a year and is expecting a yield of 300 bags of onions to the acre.

A public mannequin parade of Indian and Pakistan girls of the Indian Girls' High School in Mombasa was given in aid of the Poliomyelitis Research Appeal.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A tourists information bureau has been opened in Mombasa.

Kenya has plans for silos to store about 500,000 bags of gram at a cost of about £500,000.

Issue of the new pictorial stamp for the Sudan has been delayed until May next year.

The Iringa area of Tanganyika is reported to have suffered one of the worst droughts on record.

A silver jubilee dinner will be held by "The Men of the Trees" at the Rembrandt Hotel, Kensington, London, S.W., on Saturday, October 29.

Reduced postage rates for gift food parcels from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have been announced as follows: 3 lb., 1.9s.; 7 lb., 3.2s.; 11 lb., 4.4s.; 22 lb., 7.1s.

Examination of the office organization of the Kenya Government headquarters, which is being carried out by a British firm of management consultants, is expected to last several months.

### Civil Servants' Tour Extended

The minimum tour of European civil servants in Uganda has now been extended from 24 to 30 months, subject to reduction in special cases for medical or administrative reasons.

The Northern Rhodesian African Congress has passed a resolution requesting the Government that all official stationery should henceforth be headed "Northern Rhodesia Protectorate".

An offer of £10,000 to endow a chair of Bantu studies at the University of Natal has been made by an anonymous European donor in the Union. A major institute of African studies may result.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies welcomed the 500,000th visitor to the Colonial Exhibition in London last week. A similar but smaller exhibition will tour the principal towns of Great Britain in 1950-51.

It would be premature for Northern Rhodesia to take any steps for the raising of a volunteer air unit until the territory's financial obligations in respect of defence are known, says a written reply from the Chief Secretary.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia have given "admirable support" to the appeal of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital Fund, according to the organizing secretary, Colonel H. M. Surgey. They have so far contributed over £300.

### Gedi Excavation Results

Latest results of the excavation work in Gedi, Kenya, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Kirkman, of the Kenya National Parks Trustees, are published in a booklet entitled "A Plan and Explanatory Notes of Gedi National Park".

Twenty-eight Sudanese medical officers of the Ministry of Health in Khartoum have proposed the formation of a "doctors' union, and doctors, including private practitioners, from all parts of the Sudan have been invited to join.

Five intensive conservation area committees in the Gwelo region of Southern Rhodesia have formed a group committee. Machinery will be pooled, and the Natural Resources Board is now asked for a grant towards the group's expenses.

Five Sudanese house surgeons, who needed only two months' service each to qualify as doctors, have resigned their posts in Khartoum Civil Hospital. They had given two months' notice in protest against the dismissals last April by the executive committee of the Khartoum School of Medicine in connexion with a one-day strike of college students.

Three prizes have been offered by the Poultry Club of Great Britain for competition at the forthcoming agricultural show in Kenya. The awards will be made to the best country-bred birds of Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex breed respectively.

The total estimated population of Southern Rhodesia now exceeds 2,000,000 for the first time. Latest figures put the European population at 115,500 (compared with 61,000 in 1938), whilst there are estimated to be 1,883,000 Natives (1,319,000 in 1938).

The Federated Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia recently sent a deputation to the Minister of Health and Social Service for Africans in the reserves. The chairman of the National Council of Women, Mrs. O. Gumprich, has said that the Colony cannot hope for great material prosperity with an inefficient and diseased labour force.

The Royal Air Force in Southern Rhodesia, working in conjunction with the Director of Civil Aviation in Salisbury, has set up an air-land search and rescue unit. Its area of operations of about 615,000 square miles—all British territory between latitudes 10° and 22° South—includes Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and parts of Bechuanaland.

A special performance of the play "A Streetcar Named Desire" will be given at the Aldwych Theatre, London, on November 3 at 7 p.m., in aid of the Rhodesian Fairbridge Memorial College. £75,000 appeal, of which Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, is president, and Gwen, Lady Melchett, chairman. Tickets are obtainable from Mrs. Madge Clarke, 79 Davies Street, London, W.1.

### Hospital Scheme Inquiry

A questionnaire has been issued in Kenya by the select committee inquiring into the financing of the Hospital Services Scheme for Europeans in the Colony. It asks if the individual considers a reduction in the costs of hospital services to European patients is necessary and, if so, whether it should be by contributions based on the income of the individual, or by a *per capita* charge, irrespective of income.

A hint that furniture and collections now in England which belonged to Cecil Rhodes may be presented to Southern Rhodesia has been given by Canon E. Patterson, of Cyrene Mission. He said that during his visit to this country some months ago he met a member of the family holding the collection, which was worth about £300,000. Canon Patterson was unable to give further facts, but it is understood that negotiations are in progress.

A "Bonds of Commonwealth Exhibition," organized by the Stockport National Savings Committee, was opened by Lord Maskintosh last week and will remain open until Saturday. Southern Rhodesia has an attractive stall, arranged by Mr. W. E. Arnold. It is hoped that the initiative of the Stockport committee in arranging the first exhibition of this kind to be held under the auspices of the National Savings Movement may lead to developments on a nation-wide, or even on an Empire, basis.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

British buyers have so far obtained 43,622,064 lb. of Virginia fire-cured tobacco at this season's sales in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. This represents some 66% of the total auctioned to date, with about 10,000,000 lb. of the crop remaining. Australian buyers have secured nearly 6% of the leaf; 5% has gone to both the Rhodesian and the South African markets, and 2% to preferential markets, whilst 10% has been bought for non-preferential markets. The proceeds of the crop are expected to exceed £11,000,000, and the average price will probably be about 33d. per lb.



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## New Pyrethrum Process

### Experiments in E. Africa

PROGRESS in the extraction of pyrethrins from undried pyrethrum flowers is disclosed in the sixth annual report of the East African Industrial Research Board.

Mr. M. G. Edwards, acting chief chemist, writes (*inter alia*):

"Laboratory-scale work has to a large extent been completed, though problems which may arise from pilot or full-scale production may need to be solved in the laboratory.

"From the point of view of the industry as a whole, such a process of extracting the fresh flowers has the intrinsic advantage of cheaper production costs to the planter, to whom the expense in the drying operation, both in capital cost of drying plant and cost of fuel, is considerable, and to the country as a whole of the conservation of the dwindling wood resources in the pyrethrum-growing areas. On the other hand, the process entails the use of a more complicated extraction plant, which to some extent offsets its advantages.

#### Pyrethrins Loss Reduced

"An additional factor in favour of fresh flower extraction that has been brought to light by further research is the increased amount of pyrethrins that appear to be obtainable from the fresh flowers; there seems to be a definite loss of pyrethrins even when the flowers are dried by the most favourable means.

"Another line of investigation has been a search for a simpler method of grinding flowers. An alternative method using a meat-mincing machine has met with some measure of success, but it would be necessary to try both this and the former method of roller-mill grinding on a large scale to determine which is the better method.

"Adaptation of the process has rendered it possible to extract the fresh flowers completely. The total pyrethrin content can then be compared with that of the corresponding dried

flowers, a comparison which must obviously be of fundamental importance.

The first part of the pyrethrins were first removed by grinding the flowers with petrol ether in the roller mill and then exhausting the ground mass with further quantities of the solvent. The small quantity of pyrethrins remaining in the mass was removed by extraction after maceration with petrol ether for several days, followed by drying under high vacuum and re-extraction of the dried material.

"The use of this method made it possible for the first time to make a complete extraction of the fresh flowers, using petrol ether alone, and this is shown that could be raised by the use of any other solvent or a mixture. Previously, fresh flowers had been extracted only with solvents such as alcohol and acetone, which extracted only such larger quantity of non-pyrethrins, which are not extracted by petrol ether and when interfere with the analysis.

"There is little difference in the pyrethrin I content, more than could be accounted for by experimental error, but in the case of the pyrethrin II, the fresh flowers contain 8% to 12% more than corresponding dried flowers. This is a considerable amount, and has been shown to exist so far only by the present method of chemical analysis.

"It has been pointed out by one authority that it has yet definitely to be proved that the increased figure for pyrethrin II is due to some toxic material as there exists a possibility, though a unlikely one, that the increase is due to some non-pyrethrin material which is altered during the drying, and affects only the analysis of fresh flowers, in which it passes through the various stages of the analysis and is eventually estimated as pyrethrin II when the present method (Selt) of analysis is used.

## Big Road Contract

WORK ON NORTHERN RHODESIA'S roads programme continues at high pressure, and the placing of four large road contracts has been announced. Sir Alfred McAlpine and Sons are to build the new Livingstone-Mambova road to class II (gravel) standard and the first 30 miles of the Great North Road from Livingstone. The contract for bituminous surfacing of the latter has been given to Messrs. John Howard & Co. Messrs. John Laing & Co., who were given the contract for the foundation work on two 20-mile stretches of the Kafue-Chirundu road, have also had their tender accepted for laying the tarmac surface, which will bring these sections to class I standard. Tenders have now been invited for the reconstruction of the Maramba bridges at Livingstone, the design for which has been drawn up by Messrs. Freeman Fox and Partners, London. They will be of reinforced concrete, with a carriage-way 20 ft. and a side-walk three feet wide.

## Australia and Africa

AUSTRALIA is ready to buy, annually from Southern Rhodesia 11,000 tons of asbestos, up to 10,000,000 lb. of tobacco, and from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of chrome ore. This assurance has been given in the Colony by Mr. G. R. D. B. Patterson, Australian Trade Commissioner for Southern Africa, who stated that he had had very satisfactory talks with officials of the Department of Trade and the Tobacco Marketing Board. The Australian Government, he added, are anxious to develop reciprocal trade, and whilst in Salisbury he had learned that the Colony was interested in securing an annual supply of about 4,000 tons of wheat, 800 to 900 tons of dried and condensed milk, and various other Australian products, including agricultural, earth-moving, and road-making plant. Mr. Patterson hopes to arrange for a full range of Australian products to be on view at next year's Salisbury Show.

## Progress in Gwelo

"WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION in the Colony as regards water supply," claimed Mr. D. O. Barnes, the retiring mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in his valedictory address to the town council. "We have an adequate supply of electricity; our road programme is well advanced; we have waterborne sewerage; and we have industrial sites for sale with railway siding facilities."



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## Of Commercial Concern

Shortage of storage facilities for foodstuffs was discussed at the latest meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., said that although commercial firms had assisted, the problem still remained, and that places on the railway line should be earmarked for storage. Colonel J. M. B. Sanders doubted whether private enterprise would undertake the work, which might be regarded as a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. The chamber resolved to recommend appointment of a commission to investigate the matter.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., has been registered in Northern Rhodesia. This company, owning the new factory at Chilanga, will produce about 55,000 long tons of cement a year, and production is expected to start in the first half of 1951. Capital is at present £1,000,000, three-quarters of which is owned by the Development and Welfare Corporation, Ltd., and the remainder by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Half of the latter shares (i.e., £125,000) will be offered to the public after the company is in production.

### Price Control Criticized

The committee appointed by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce to investigate the price control regulations has expressed the views that (a) the overall cost of administering controls has risen out of all proportion to the benefit obtained; (b) that profit margins are inadequate; and (c) that with the present rapid transition from a sellers' to a buyers' market the extension of controls is inopportune and a serious handicap to free and profitable trade.

Last week we reported that Major-General Sir Francis de Guinand had accepted the chairmanship of a new company formed to make bicycles in South Africa by Tube Investments, Ltd., who have now announced the acquisition of the Ace Cycle and Engineering Company, of Springs, Johannesburg, and the registration of a subsidiary named T. I. South Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

Four African co-operative societies have been formed in the Mkushi district of Northern Rhodesia, and five more may be launched shortly. They will handle poultry, eggs, and vegetables in Broken Hill and elsewhere, and may also establish a number of village stores. Government assistance is confined to advice on organization and administration.

K.T.A. Corporation, Ltd., has been formed by Mr. J. R. Stephens to take over the retail stores in Nyeri and Naro Moru hitherto conducted by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd. The present private company will be converted later into a public limited liability company.

The directors of Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya), Ltd., state that the surplus on the company's working for the year to June 30, 1949, amounted to £15,271.

The Central African Building Society, Ltd., has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Salisbury and agencies in Umtali and Marandellas. A branch office will also be opened shortly in Bulawayo. Mr. Morton Jaffray, a former Mayor of Salisbury, is the chairman.

The Bulawayo Omnibus Co., Ltd., is now operating 34 buses in the Bulawayo area, where the millionth passenger was carried in the seventh month after the establishment of the service. The company will shortly operate omnibuses in Gwelo also.

The Southern Highlands Tobacco Board of Tanganyika has been replaced by the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers' Union, Ltd.

### Sisaltex Bags for Coffee

Sisaltex bags for coffee have proved so successful in Kenya that they are to be used for the whole of this season's crop in the Colony, and possibly in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Messrs. Gallager & Co., Ltd., tobacco and cigarette manufacturers, with offices in Central Africa, announce an interim dividend of 7½% (the same).

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 462 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 2,054 tons for five months.

British Ropes, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3½%, less tax, on the ordinary shares. This compares with 5% a year ago.

A fire recently gutted the club-house and mess at Colleen Bawn of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.

### Tanganyika Drought

TWENTY WATER TANKS, each of 15,000 gallons capacity, have been ordered for the Tanganyika Railways; one is already due for shipment, and the remainder will be dispatched by the end of November. Owing to the drought a daily lift of 70,000 gallons, the largest in the history of the railways, is being delivered to Tabora and other points on the line. Tonnages carried over the Central Line have recently broken all records, and include 1,700 tons of maize for famine relief from Mwanza and 2,500 tons from Dar es Salaam.

### Wad Medani Light and Power

WAD MEDANI LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD. had an income in 1948 of £11,419, compared with £12,949 in the previous year. After deducting £4,000 for taxation, £2,843 for depreciation, and other charges, the net profit was £3,851. The preferred dividend of 6% and an additional 2% require £2,200, and the deferred dividend of 6% absorbs £1,650. The balance carried forward is £3,375, against £2,956 brought in. The annual meeting was held in London on September 20.

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Fort Rosebery.	R. F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Livingstone, Mongu, Choma and Branches.
Carters Ltd.—Fort Jameson and Branches.	

NYASALAND: The London & Blentyre Supply Co. Ltd.—Blentyre, Livingstone, and branches.



## Arusha Plantations Close Down *Company Meeting* Drought Causes Suspension of Cutting

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., have circulated the following statement to their shareholders:—

"At the annual general meeting of the company held on December 20, 1948, the chairman said that he had received news from East Africa of a disquieting nature. He continued: 'Although I hope it is only temporary, it is disquieting'. It is that, as a result of the extreme drought in East Africa, our cuttings in the next two or three months will be considerably reduced.

"Unfortunately, after only a short break, the drought persisted, and became the worst experienced by East Africa in the last 45 years. Consequently there was no improvement in the rate of growth of our sisal, and production for the year ended June 30, 1949, amounted to 648 tons only, compared with 930 tons during the previous financial year.

"As a result of a very recent visit to the sisal estate, our visiting agent, Mr. V. Nash, has advised the board that, owing to lack of leaf, it will be necessary to suspend the production of fibre at the end of September for at least three months. Mr. E. W. Bovill, who visited the estate with Mr. Nash and has just returned to London, is in full agreement with Mr. Nash's advice.

"The board have accordingly advised the suspension of production from September 30. The duration of the close-down will depend on the rainfall in October and November, when the short rains normally occur. In these circumstances it is not possible to forecast the production of fibre for the current year, 1949-50. The labour force will be employed on cleaning and maintaining areas until production is resumed.

"Fortunately, the financial implications of the close-down will be mitigated by a much better crop of coffee for 1949-50 than we have obtained in recent years. It is estimated that 80 tons of clean coffee have already been harvested, and there is a further quantity to be picked."

## E. African Power and Lighting Increase in Revenue

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., and its subsidiary companies earned a net consolidated revenue for the calendar year 1948 of £173,903 compared with £155,785 in the previous year. Income tax absorbs £8,488, general reserve receives £38,000, and development reserve £10,000. Interest on the preference shares will require £37,000, and dividends totalling 7% on the ordinary shares require £77,933, leaving a balance of £85,970 to be carried forward against £79,853 brought in.

The issued capital of the group consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £800,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, and £1,113,333 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £310,114, revenue reserves at £392,545, and current liabilities at £177,263. Fixed assets are valued at £1,782,896, and current assets at £1,479,519, including British Government securities at £32,720 and £649,393 in cash. The scope and scale of the development programme is evident from the fact that a year earlier current assets were only £563,887 and fixed assets £1,457,187.

The cost of generating and transmitting electricity continues to rise, particularly owing to the cost of fuel supplies. Revisions of the company's charges were made towards the end of the year. The major portion of the increase in profits was, however, carried by the rapid expansion of commercial and domestic supplies in all the areas in which the company operates.

The directors are Mr. C. M. Taylor (chairman), Mr. C. B. W. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. A. A. Lawrie, Sir G. G. Rhodes (representing the Government of Kenya), Mr. A. J. Don Small, and Mr. R. G. Vernon. The London board of directors consists of Mr. William Shearer (chairman), Mr. Donald C. Brook, Mr. K. W. M. Pickthorn, M.P., Sir Robert Renwick, Mr. K. A. Scott-Moncrieff, and Mr. Douglas S. Warren. The secretaries in Nairobi and London are Mr. G. C. Reed and Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

The 27th ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 14.

## Sudan Light and Power

SUDAN LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD., earned a net profit for 1948 of £23,463, after providing for taxation, compared with £25,847 in the previous year. Preference dividends absorb £1,859, and a dividend of 7½% (the same) on the ordinary shares requires £16,747, leaving £44,366 to be carried forward against £39,508 brought in. The annual general meeting was held in London on September 20.

## Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD., was held on September 15 in London, Sir G. B. H. FELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E. (chairman), presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement: "The mine had an operating profit of nearly £5,000, which may be regarded as satisfactory. The mine operating profit was only made possible by the higher price of gold assistance, to which it was raised by the Southern Rhodesian Government, and by the generous special additional subsidy. Although the provision made for depreciation and for writing off development expenditure together exceed the net balance at debit of profit and loss by some £2,500, the circumstances do not warrant the payment of a dividend. Such a payment, even if practicable, would have the effect of reducing the assets available for distribution when the company goes into voluntary liquidation.

"At this time last year it was believed that operations at the mine would have ceased by now. This forecast has fortunately proved to be incorrect. On this subject your general manager in Rhodesia, Mr. Prior, writes as follows: 'In my report covering operations for the year ended March 31, 1948, I stated that it then seemed unlikely that profitable operations could extend beyond the end of September, 1949. There have, however, been several favourable factors operating over the past 12 months which have substantially changed the short-term outlook for the mine. Given a continuance of the present scale of Government assistance, it now appears most improbable that the clean-up of the mine can be completed by the end of 1950.'

The report was adopted.

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## Mining

## Devaluation and Metal Prices

## Latest Stock Exchange News

Devaluation of the £ has raised the Bank of England's buying price for gold from 172s. 3d. to 248s. per fine ounce, and the quotation for sovereigns from 40s. 3d. to 58s. The United States continues to pay \$35 per ounce for gold.

The sudden increase of 43% in the price paid for their commodity is, of course, welcomed by all gold mining companies, and especially by those working low-grade ore, for ore which was unremunerative or marginal at the former price for the precious metal may now be worked at a profit.

## Gold Producers Will Benefit

Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya will benefit from the new gold price, and both Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya will derive advantage in widely varying degrees from the considerable rises which must occur in the quotations for the base metals which they produce.

Though the London Stock Exchange was closed on Monday by Government order, a heavy turnover in precious and base metal shares was done in the street. The *Financial Times* gold mine share index rose no less than 20 points in the day, but it receded slightly on Tuesday, when the Stock Exchange recorded the heaviest dealings since February 9 of last year, bargains numbered 14,881, whereas last week the daily average was 5,983.

Some Rhodesian and East African shares show sharp, and even spectacular, rises on the quotations ruling a week ago. Prices, as this issue was sent to press, were as follows:—

## Share Prices

Bechuanaland Expl., 13s.; British Central Africa, 3s. 7½d.; British South Africa, 54s. 3d.; Bushick, 2s. 9d.; Cam and motor, 24s. 6d.; Charterland, 4s. 10½d.; Eileen, Alannah, 1s. 4½d.; Falcon, 10s. 6d.; Globe and Phoenix, 23s.; Gold Fields Rhod., 12s. 3d.; Kentan, 3s. 3d.; Kenya Consol., 1s.; London and Rhod., 5s. 7½d.; Mashaba, 9d.; Montana, 7s. 7½d.; Mchanga, 7½s. 6d.; Phoenix Finance, 18s. 3d.; Phoenix Rhod., 3s. 6d.; Rezende, 2s. 4½d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 13s. 5½d.; Rhod. Corp., 4s. 6d.; Rhod. Katanga, 3s.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 28s. 4½d.; Rhokana, 13½s. 5½d. pref., 21s.; Roan Antelope, 14s.; 10½d.; Rosterman, 3s. 1½d.; Selection Trust, 35s. 3½d.; Seltrust, 4½s. pref., 17s. 10d. 2d.; Selukwe, 1s. 1½d.; Sherwood Starr, 4s. 3½d.; Surprise, 5s.; Tanganyika Concessions, 18s. 3d.; 4% pref., 26s. 7½d.; Tati, 1s. 6d.; Uruwira, 3s. 9d.; Wanderer, 7s.; Wankie, 19s. 9d.; Willoughbys, 9s. 10½d.; Zambesia, 18s. 6d.

## Seeking Uranium

CAPTAIN H. F. MARTIN, an ex-member of the B.S.A. Police and of the Northern Rhodesia Rifles, is believed to be the first man from England to leave on an expedition to seek uranium in Africa. Before leaving this country he spent three months studying the subjects of uranium and radium at the South Kensington Science Museum, and had interviews with the chief geologist of the Atomic Energy Division of the Ministry of Supply. He expects to spend about six months on prospecting in Tanganyika. Captain Martin was in East Africa in the early thirties, constructing airfields for Imperial Airways.

## Company Progress Report

**Rosterman**.—16,090 tons of ore were treated in the first half of this year, compared with 14,137 tons in the previous six months. Gold recovered amounted to 7,361 (7,204) oz., and the working surplus was £6,445 (£4,193). Main development totalled 1,034 ft., stope preparation, 66 ft., and diamond drilling, 2,657 ft. No. 4-footwall reef. No. 19 level, E. drive advanced 32 ft. W. drive 136 ft., of which 20 ft. averaged 56.75 dwt. over 22 in.

## Dividends

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE LTD., have declared a dividend of 8½% (the same).

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD., announce an interim dividend of 30% (the same) in respect of 1949. The total distribution for last year was 90%.

## Gold Subsidy to End

WHEN the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, announced devaluation of the Rhodesian pound in line with sterling, he stated that the Government intended to discontinue the gold subsidy as soon as producers obtained the new price for gold.

## Metal Sales

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION of sales of copper, lead, zinc, tin, and aluminium from midnight last Saturday was announced by the Ministry of Supply following news of devaluation. Orders posted on or before that day will, however, be accepted at the old prices. Orders posted after that day, provided normal conditions have been complied with, will be dealt with at the new prices when trading is resumed to-day.

## Mining Personalia

MR. C. REYNOLDS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has taken a post in Uganda.

MR. W. BROADHEAD-WILLIAMS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to Tanganyika.

MR. S. HUBBARD, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is in this country on leave from Bulawayo.

MR. G. M. STOCKLEY, M. INST. M.M., has returned to Tanganyika after leave in this country.

MR. R. TEALE, STUD. INST. M.M., is shortly returning to this country on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. GIBSON FLEMING has been appointed a director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

MR. J. C. FERGUSON, ASSOC. INST. M.M., left this country for East Africa last week, on his way back to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. E. COKE has been elected a director of the Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., on the retirement of Mr. H. W. C. DEAN.

MR. D. M. SHERIDAN, in partnership with Mr. TOM EDWARDS, is engaged in developing mines in Southern Rhodesia. Both are associate members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. C. B. BISSETT, of Uganda, has applied for transfer to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and Messrs. H. L. FERRY, of Metallura, J. H. SIMCLAIR, of Luanshya, and W. A. STARLING, of Selukwe, to associate membership.



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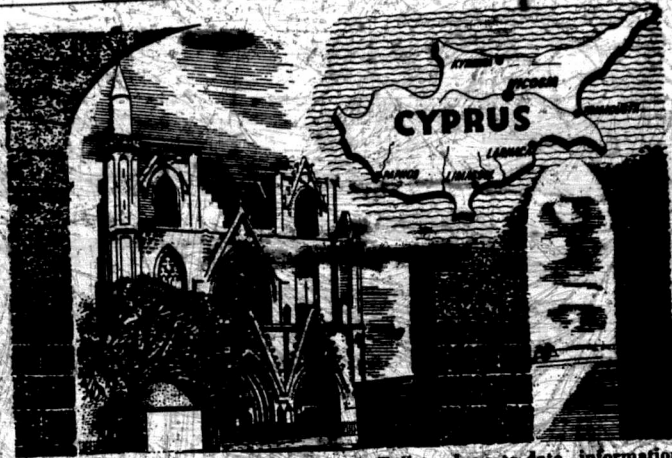
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For Information regarding  
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Telegrams: Somfitters, Rand, London. Cables: Somfitters, London

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Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the island to a low ebb, but from the end of the nineteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Famagusta handles much of the island's trade, though carobs, wines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silks of former centuries. Full and up-to-date information about our branches in Cyprus on industrial conditions and commercial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.



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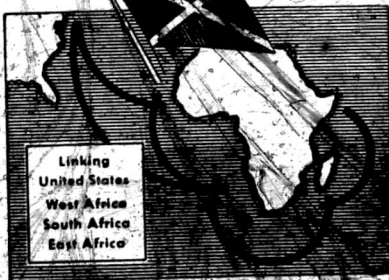


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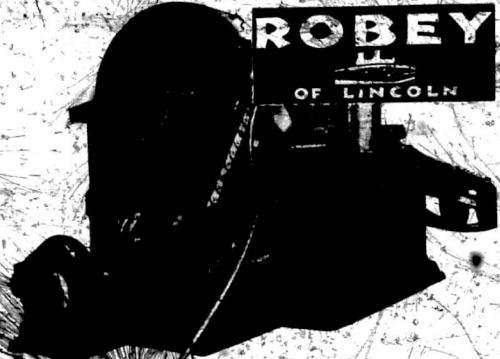
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## *Some Thoughts on Devaluation*

**H**OW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN! That must have been the thought of friend and foe when it became known that the currency of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations had been suddenly reduced in value by more than thirty per cent. Not even at the height of the two German wars or the depth of the depression in the 'thirties had British credit stood so low. That is the stark truth.

"Let us admit it fairly, as a business people should.

"We have had no end of a lesson; it will do us no end of good."

—on the one stern condition that the efforts of a United Commonwealth are deliberately directed to the restoration of our Imperial position.

Because this is an Imperial matter, not one affecting merely the United Kingdom—as readers of most London newspapers might be forgiven for assuming—EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must attempt the difficult task of examining the issue, which intimately concerns British Africa. As to the difficulties, suffice it to say that the ablest experts admit their inability to make comprehensive and dependable estimates of the certain losses and possible gains—which fact is a measure of the political gamble.

Devaluation was not a party issue, and, we repeat, is not merely of concern to the United Kingdom, but of moment to every Dominion and Colony. Indeed, the Commonwealth's present straits may be fairly attributed to the persistent refusal of all Governments in the United Kingdom over the years—Conservative and Coalition no less than Labour—to put the Empire first. That folly was not due to ignorance, for enthusiasts like Mr. Amery and the late Lord Lloyd, and a very few publications, including EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, ceased not to preach this unpopular doctrine, to which the politicians of all parties turned a deaf ear, primarily because they preferred the appeasement of non-British claimants to ultimate economic health after a few years of hard conditions.

The crucial cause of our continuing dependence upon North and South America for such large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials has been the failure of the political parties in recent decades to place the Empire in the forefront of their thinking. The Dominions and Colonies asked nothing better than to be allowed to supply the Mother Country with far greater quantities of the meat, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other primary products which have still to be purchased with the dollars of which the Imperial

supply has run so low, but no Government in Great Britain would guarantee a market at fair prices for our Imperial production until driven thereto by the necessities of war. It is fair to add that the present Labour Government compares favourably with any of its predecessors in regard to the offer to Dominion and Colonial producers of guaranteed markets, often over five-year periods.

For lack of wise Imperial planning, the agricultural, industrial, constructional, and other manufactured specialities which have still to be bought from the United States, at a cost in dollars which the Empire cannot afford, have not been manufactured in the United Kingdom. That would have been done years ago if the business men who were more than ready to find the many millions of pounds needed for new plant had been given assurances that the products of their outlay and energy would be fairly protected in the country of manufacture and in the rest of the Commonwealth.

#### **Failure to Put Empire First**

If the remote cause of the debasement of sterling was the rejection by all parties in the United Kingdom of the policy of putting the Empire first, the immediate cause was the rejection by world opinion of the Socialist notion that the programme which it has pursued in this country since the end of the war would lead to prosperity. Devaluation is the climax—or anti-climax—to the hopes and claims of Labour, whose leaders had declared that planning would enable Socialist pundits to arrange everything in advance.

Did not Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, and chief architect of the Parliamentary Labour Party of to-day, define "the real problem of economic statesmanship as that of seeing the trouble coming and preventing ourselves getting into a smash," and is the guarantee that "this Administration will not be caught unawares by blind economic forces"? And did not the Labour Party bulletin say only last month: "If devaluation succeeded in closing the dollar gap—which is, doubtful—it would do so by lowering our standards of living. The pound would buy less in Tooting and Bradford, as well as in New York and Winnipeg."

Such were the Socialist claims—that economic forces could be controlled, that a "managed currency" presented no special difficulties, and that devaluation was undesirable and could not succeed in its ostensible purpose. Yet what was bitterly denounced from all Labour platforms on one day as unacceptable and a "bankers' ramp," was presented to the nation the next day as an act of salvation and statesmanship.

Assuming that there was no escape from this drastic step, was it taken in the right way at the right time, and was the news wisely broken to the nation? Each question must, we believe, be answered in the negative. All commentators except the extreme politicians agree that devaluation must fail unless it be coupled with realistic retrenchment. Why? Economy precede devaluation? Simply because that would have involved stark truthfulness with the electorate, which, instead of being called to self-sacrifice, is still comforted with soft words. There is even a conspiracy among Ministers to shun the word "devaluation."

The very statement in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the country of his *volte face* was the speech of a politician, not that of a Minister addressing the whole nation. Shot through with party pleading, it was complacent rather than challenging, and it included misplaced and mischievous strictures upon the Opposition. No hearer from Mars would have judged that Sir Stafford Cripps was addressing the most adult political audience in the world, a people who are at their best when brought to recognize their desperate distress. Sir Stafford's reputation, built on courageous candour, was sadly devalued by his jaunty, specious, even tendentious broadcast; and that is a national loss, for among the general public he has been the most respected member of the Cabinet. Having categorically denied nine times in the last eighteen months that devaluation would take place, nothing short of his resignation could have maintained his prestige. Millions, who were convinced a fortnight ago that the Chancellor at any rate would always speak with candour, have been shocked at his casuistry on this issue.

#### **The Essential Facts**

Instead of a challenge to the self-denial of an all-out effort for the general weal, the King's subjects were given a complacent and partial account of the steps leading to "a changed value in the exchange rate." What had been scathingly denounced was now warmly commended, with innuendoes and half-promises highly unsuitable to the grave circumstances.

What are the essential facts? That the country has been living beyond its means, and must retrench; that it has been working less than it can and must; that the provision of incentives, including the reduction of taxation and the removal of restrictive practices, are essential; and that unless those measures accompany devaluation, the country is heading straight for disillusionment, which must have dangerous repercussions politically, socially and economically. That disillusion-



ment is likely to be no less sharp in the United States at quite an early date.

Everything pointed to the need for the bluntest statement of the truth, for something comparable with Mr. Churchill's rallying cry at the time of Dunkirk. How can the country be expected to respond if it is not told by the Socialist leaders that we have had to debase our currency because we have been spending too freely and consequently producing goods so expensively that customers overseas were declining to buy? Inflation and maldistribution and misdirected effort are the prime causes of this *crise de confiance*, a crisis arising from lack of confidence in the policy of paying more and more wages without any increase in productivity, of expanding the social services at astronomic costs before the immense damage and dislocation of the war years had been corrected, of driving public expenditure to a total which has caused the British taxpayer to carry a burden more than twice as heavy as that of anyone else in Europe.

### **Crisis of Confidence**

Is it surprising that outside observers, having rejected such proposals in their own case as preposterous in the immediate post-war period, should think them unreasonable in the case of Great Britain? Knowing that they could not bear such a load, they concluded that neither could we, for all the prophecies and posturings of our politicians. So their confidence seeped away, and latterly they have withheld their orders for our goods because they were convinced that postponement would enable them to buy much more cheaply.

The Socialist retort that the balance of payments with hard currency countries is unaffected by expenditure on the internal social services is dangerously delusive. If capital and labour are diverted to provide for home consumption all sorts of articles and services which are desirable but postponable until better days, they can obviously not be working at the same time for that increased export trade which has been our greatest need. Ministries have competed for money and labour which would have been better employed in strengthening the economic structure of the nation.

The Civil Service of the United Kingdom numbers some three-quarters of a million more than it did at the outbreak of war. How can an impoverished country stand that staggering withdrawal of man-power from productive enterprise? Diversion of labour from essential to non-essential work has been matched by continuing failure to drive home the truth that restrictive practices in industry must sooner or later wreck our competitive

power in overseas markets. British prices can be made right only by a markedly increased output in return for the doubled wages which have been granted to many workers; but, because the Government has evaded this basic issue, the trade unions have not abandoned the old rules which often compel three men to be employed where two would suffice. The Government announced that there must be no further wage increases without higher production, millions of men have been granted increases without any stipulation about output.

How, then, could labour in the country think that Labour at Westminster was serious in its warnings? Decades of false propaganda have led millions of men in the factories and mines to regard output and costs as the concern solely of the bosses. They do not even now realize that they are quite as much the affair of the workmen, and that persistent disregard of them may endanger their livelihood. Probably not one factory worker in a thousand understands that devaluation offers the country merely a little more breathing space, and that unless his personal contribution and that of his fellows be expressed in higher output, the country will soon be in far worse state than it is to-day.

### **Disillusionment Ahead**

There must be severe curtailment of home supplies of goods in order that shipments abroad may be as high as possible. The chief targets must be the dollar and other hard currency countries, but it will be surprising if largely increased entries of manufactures from Great Britain and the other Western European nations (and shortly from Japan) are not met by protests from the American industries which will be hit both by foreign competition in the United States and by virtual inability to sell abroad because potential customers cannot pay the dollar prices. In such circumstances political pressure against President Truman's policy must grow. It is consequently most unwise to believe that the market in the United States for Britain can be quickly trebled or quadrupled and then steadily but more slowly increased.

In the over-egant phrase of the Board of Trade, "the overriding criterion [of devaluation] is the necessity to maximize dollar earnings." Merely to maintain the recent level of dollar sales would involve an increase in quantity of forty-four per cent. if prices were unaltered; but in many lines they must be reduced to get the business. So far the reductions have averaged about fifteen per cent., or half the amount of the devaluation. Yet, to take only commodities produced in East and Central Africa, a first result of de-

valuation has been so sharp a rise in the price of copper, lead, and zinc in Great Britain that the Engineering Industries Association fears that the advance will "largely neutralize" the price advantage which goods made of those non-ferrous metals could have had in America. United Kingdom buyers of tin, who were paying £569 a ton last week, now have to pay £750, an all-time peak price; first-grade Empire sisal is up £11 a ton to £107; and cotton has risen from fivepence to more than sevenpence per pound for various types. Such increases must enhance the difficulties of exporters, though they will, of course, be welcome to the producers.

### Lack of Leadership

For instance, the higher price for copper, if maintained, will increase Northern Rhodesia's national income by some ten million pounds within a year, and, incidentally, make the recent agreement regarding mining royalties more favourable to the Protectorate than could have been foreseen. The sharp rise in the price of gold will be especially pleasing to Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, and in sisal to Tanganyika and

Kenya. But, if the Government's calculations prove correct for once, this additional monetary wealth in East and Central Africa will not be matched by proportionately increased supplies of goods. There is thus a new threat of inflation within the sterling area.

Leadership was never more necessary. Devaluation cannot of itself recreate confidence. It is a confession of the failure of the arch-planners, who, selfishly defending themselves, instead of putting national and Imperial interests first, have given the mass of the people the impression that there is little need to worry, though the party leaders would be quite pleased if they would do a little more work and postpone further requests for higher pay. That is not leadership, and it cannot evoke the response of which the country is capable.

No easy hope or lies

Shall bring us to our goal,

But iron sacrifice

Of body, will, and soul.

There is but one task for all,

One line for each to give.

What stands if Freedom fall?

Who dies if England live?"

## Anglo-Dutch Group to Build Owen Falls Dam

### £3,600,000 Contract Placed by Uganda Electricity Board

THE DAM AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION at the Owen Falls, Uganda, are to be built for the Uganda Electricity Board by Christianj & Nielsen, Ltd., an Anglo-Dutch group, comprising Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Edmund Nutall, Sons & Co. (London), Ltd., Nederlandsche Beton Maatschappij, Internationale Geverendbeton Bouw, K. L. Kier & Co. (London), Ltd., Nederlandsche Aanneming Maatschappij (also known as H. F. Boersma), and Nederlandsche Beton Maatschappij "Bato."

The amount of the contract, which was placed last week at £3,639,540. Payments will be made in sterling, and no plant or materials will be purchased from non-British sources, but technicians will be supplied from Holland.

The successful tenderers have been engaged in the reconstruction of Rotterdam harbour, and all the participating companies have had wide experience of engineering. Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., have done a great deal of work in various parts of Africa, and Messrs. K. L. Kier & Co. (London), Ltd., are at present operating in Mombasa. A company will be registered in Uganda in connexion with the present undertaking, which is expected to take about four years to complete.

### Egyptian Interest

It was by agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments that the Uganda Electricity Board was entrusted with the responsibility of placing the contract, and two representatives of Egypt, Hamed Suleiman Bey, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Works, and Dr. Mohammed Amin Bey, Inspector-General of the Egyptian Irrigation Department in the Sudan, came to London to take part in the examination of the tenders. They have expressed themselves as satisfied with the award of the contract to Christianj

& Nielsen, Ltd., and with the technical proposals put forward by the group.

Mr. C. R. Westlake, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, explained when announcing the result of the tenders that in order to provide Egypt with additional water storage, it had been agreed to raise the level of the dam one meter higher than would have been necessary merely for the purposes of the hydro-electric station.

The undertaking was equivalent to covering the whole of Ireland with three feet of water, and the result would be to create the largest reservoir in the world.

Egypt had undertaken to pay approximately £100,000 towards the cost of the additional height of the dam, £1,000,000 for the loss of power to the Electricity Board in consequence of reducing the flow of water to meet Egyptian requirements, and £3,400,000 in compensation for the interests and installations round Lake Nasser which must suffer from the decision to raise the level of the dam. The height of the piers at five ports on the lake would, for instance, have to be raised, and some factories and storage godowns would need to be rebuilt. It would be Africans who would benefit mainly from the compensation payments.

### Cost May Reach £10,000,000

Mr. Westlake continued:—

"This, one of the world's greatest engineering projects since the end of the war, will lead later to other important projects in the Nile Valley. Provision is being made for 10 separate hydro-electric units, each of 15,000 kilowatts, but at first we shall work on the basis of 70,000 kw, expansion thereafter being dependent on the extent and speed of industrial development in East Africa.

"We shall be able to export power to Kenya if necessary, but we are planning in terms of consumption of



electrical power in Uganda. Near Tororo, some 80 miles from the new station, and almost on the border with Kenya, there are large deposits of phosphates, iron and limestone—from which we hope to make a good deal of cement in time for use on the dam, though we have bought and shipped considerable quantities in order to avoid delay in starting.

“Another important potential use of power will be for the refining of copper from the Kilembe deposits in the Ruwenzori Range. A Canadian group who are now very actively engaged in thorough examination of the deposits will be able, we hope and believe, to produce blister copper on site and transport it to Jinja for electrical refining for export. We also expect to have new textile mills in Jinja.

“The estimated cost of the Owen Falls scheme is £7,000,000, but additional works may raise the outlay to as much as £10,000,000. There are many good sites for further stations down river from the Owen Falls, which are about a mile and a half below the Ripon Falls, hitherto known as the source of the Nile. The Ripon Falls will be entirely submerged by the work now to be undertaken. In the first 50 or 60 miles from Jinja the conditions are excellent for the installation of four or five hydro-electric stations if they should be needed. The second would be at Bujagali.

**Africans Will Benefit Most**

“The capital cost per kilowatt of power from the Owen Falls station when completed is estimated at £67, which will compare favourably with any other station in the world. In many cases the average cost is about £100. We have an extremely favourable site, unlimited quantities of water, and no tunnelling, and we shall be able to deliver the same quantity of power every hour throughout the year. Almost everywhere else there are seasonal variations.

“The long-term project, which will affect the whole 3,500 miles of the Nile, may take 25 years or more to achieve. No undertaking in Uganda is more likely than this hydro-electric scheme to raise the standards of living of the Africans or to give them such scope for employment as artisans. They will benefit more than anyone else. Indeed, the overriding consideration with the Government is that of benefiting Africans, and the Governor loses no opportunity of emphasizing that British administration means protection for them, not their exploitation. The Uganda Electricity Board has already started a training scheme for Natives, and the preliminary results are most promising.

“I would emphasize that the board, which has seven members, has only two nominees of the Government, which, while thus giving a majority of votes to commercial interests, has given its guarantee to enable us to borrow cheaply. Our aim is to make neither a profit nor a loss, but to provide power at the cheapest possible price. We hope that it will be the cheapest electricity in the world.”

**Egypt Satisfied**

HAMED SULEIMAN BEY said that Egypt regarded the Owen Falls scheme as the very foundation of a series of great works for the control of the Nile. His Government was very satisfied with the present plans, and hoped that there would be a second dam on Lake Albert and a series of canals cut through the sudd regions in order to avoid the present great wastage of water in the swamps.

Plans for a dam on Lake Tana, in Ethiopia, were now again under active consideration, and he hoped that there might be a practical outcome.

Egypt, which expected to spend about £70,000,000 on river works within the next 25 years, considered these matters absolutely fundamental to the raising of the standards of living in Egypt, which would mean

bringing more land under cultivation. Floods in areas to the north of Khartoum would tend to be eliminated.

The £1,000,000 to be paid to the Uganda Electricity Board for loss of power was in consideration of an undertaking to limit the discharge at the Owen Falls to a stipulated minimum at a time when there would be plenty of water.

The dam, which will be 85 feet high and 2,725 feet long, will require approximately 250,000 cubic yards of concrete. It will have two gates, each 9 feet 10 inches wide and 16 feet 9 inches high. The number of Africans employed at a time will be between 1,000 and 2,000, and a modern camp has been built ready for the contractors.

The maximum flow at the hydro-electric station will be 45,000 cubic feet per second and the minimum flow 12,000 cubic feet.

**Uganda To Make Cement Plant to Be Shipped Shortly**

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the Uganda Electricity Board has purchased in Italy, after thorough inspection, plant for a cement factory capable of producing between 50,000 and 65,000 tons of cement annually.

The machinery, which was made in Germany before the outbreak of war in 1939, is to be shipped to Uganda immediately for erection in the vicinity of Tororo, where limestone of satisfactory quality exists in large quantities.

The estimated cost of the cement will, we understand, not exceed £6 per ton ex-factory, or slightly less than half the present wholesale price of the imported article.

Legislation was introduced earlier this year to permit the manufacture of cement by the Uganda Electricity Board, which will act as agent for the Uganda Government in that matter until other suitable arrangements can be made.

**Civil Aviation in N. Rhodesia Annual Report on Progress**

DEFINITE IMPROVEMENTS in the control, direction and facilities provided for the safe operation of civil aviation, and the completion of the greater part of the 1947 three-year civil aviation plan, are reported in the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Civil Aviation.

Three of the main airports were extended to provide 6,000 ft. all-weather surface runways for use by aircraft up to 60,000 lb. all-up weight, and preliminary surveys were completed for the construction of all-weather airfields at Fort Rosebery, Kasempa, and Petanuke, together with a replacement airfield at Mongu. Airfields for the use of internal scheduled services, except that at Mongu, were made suitable for all-weather operations, and all 10 secondary internal services airfields were either provided with aeradio point-to-point communications or were in process of being so established. At the close of 1948 there were 13 all-weather aerodromes.

It is planned to provide by Autumn, 1949, a 24-hour aeradio and meteorological service at the four main controlled airports and a 16-hour watch at 10 secondary airfields.

During 1948 there were 12 accidents and two forced landings, with three persons killed and one seriously injured.

Two air traffic control officers, 14 aeradio operators, and four aeradio mechanics were recruited, but the gradual assembly of the establishment was upset by the resignation of one air traffic control officer, three aeradio operators, and one aeradio mechanic.

Aircraft movements during the year averaged 1,480 a month: 37,407 passengers were carried, and 182,959 kilos of mail and 303,064 kilos of freight were transported.

# The Christian Attitude to E. African Problems

## Governor of Kenya on the Responsibility of the Individual\*

**THIS GREAT GATHERING OF AFRICAN CHRISTIANS** has to consider the difficulties of the times and the duty of us who are Christians in the world in which we live.

You know very well, as I do, that there is much demoralization, drinking, and thieving, much prostitution and unhappily, at the back of it all, a greed of gain, and a hankering after material things which are in danger of destroying the people and pushing out of their hearts and minds the things that really matter—the things which you African Christians know really matter more than anything else in this world.

The problems which confront us are essentially problems concerned with what you and I do in our daily lives. It is no use meeting together if we do not search our own hearts and examine our own conduct, so as to see that we, each of us, conduct ourselves in our everyday lives in a manner in accord with our duty as Christians, our duty to God, to our fellow men, and to ourselves. It is a fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith that the individual in himself matters. As St. Paul wrote: "Every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

### Finding Strength and Guidance

I have learned in my way through life that a man cannot by his own efforts and by the light of his own reason guide himself through the complexities and difficulties of the world in which we have to live. He must turn to Almighty God and the Christian faith, that he may know the saving power of Christ and find the guidance and strength without which he will not take the part that he ought in the world, and conduct himself in the way that he ought to do.

Ever since the days of the apostles, when St. Peter wrote: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the king, as supreme, or unto governors as unto them that are sent by him," Christians have had to take very seriously their duty to the government set over them. In Kenya that must mean loyalty to our King and the British Government.

I am not saying that it is the duty of a Christian always to think the Government is right, or never to wish to change a Government from one form to another; but I do say that it is the duty of Christian people to give loyal obedience to the society in which they live and the Government established over it.

### The British Way

As representative of our King—who sets before us so consistent an example of Christian living—we appeal confidently to you to support our British way of governing people. We try to provide ample opportunities for those who wish things to be changed to urge that they should be changed, to persuade people that they should be changed; but those ways do not include illegal ways; destroying the constitution, or upsetting the established State by violence.

We British people may have many things that are wrong in the course of our great history, but always we have been faithful to our belief in the rule of law. That means that when things need to be changed the changes should be brought about by orderly decisions of the legislature.

There are countries to-day where people are trying to change things by violence and disorders, even by

\* Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address given by Sir Philip Mitchell to an African Christian Convention held in Kabete.

political murders. These things have begun to happen even in some parts of Africa. There are countries where a man will pay with his life if he ventures to disagree with the Government. None of these ways are the British or the Christian way. They happen in countries which deny the Christian faith. I appeal to you to help that all may understand how wrong and misguided it is to break the law in pursuit of political objectives. As St. Paul said: "Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil."

### Social Evils

There are great social evils in African society, as in other societies. There are great wants—a want of education; a want of effort; a want of determination to live a righteous life and a better life; a want of understanding of what the great material prosperity which has come in the last 10 years in particular could mean if it was rightly used. We must set our minds to remedy these evils.

But if there is all that to dismay us and call us to action and reform, there is much for which to be deeply thankful and to admire. Very many men and women are giving their lives to the service of their people. Many thousands have adapted themselves to the new ways and are living an honourable and useful life among their own people or in the towns and other centres of population. There is a great mass of children growing up whom we must all strive to lead into the ways of Christian life and faith, and into a better, higher way of living than has been known by their people before.

There are almost unlimited opportunities, but they can be used to the best advantage of the people only by honest toil and faithful endeavour. They offer prizes only to be obtained by faithful service and effort, and by each one of us striving to live as Christian men and women, and seeing what has to be done with the eyes of faith.

### Racial and Tribal Harmony

Among the many things that have to be done is to work out here in this land how Kikuyus and Europeans and Indians—and indeed, for that matter Masai and Jajuo and Kipsigis, and so on—how all the great multitude of human beings of so many different kinds, of so many different origins, of such different ways of living, how they are to find their way towards a future in which they will live together in friendship and trust with one another for the benefit and prosperity of the whole country.

Each is necessary to the other, and whatever fault each may have to find with the other, none can in the long run prosper or fulfil God's purpose in this beautiful country unless we all work together in peace and friendship.

Many of all races in Kenya are not Christians, but in the case of those very many thousands of us, thousands who are increasing every year, who are Christians, we have this great thing which unites us—the Christian faith, in which we are all alike, and the Christian Church of which we are all members. But we are not Christian merely by proclaiming that we are or by going to church. If a man is a Christian, he has to live as a Christian; and if once we can get that simple fact understood far and wide among all of us who profess and call ourselves Christians, we shall find it a force and a power by the aid of which we shall make our way successfully through the great problems and difficulties and differences which surround us and in some measure divide us to-day, towards that harmony



and understanding which are necessary for us.

We cannot expect that every man and woman will at once become just and good and honest and law-abiding and diligent, for that would be to expect too much of the nature of human beings with all their weaknesses. But we can try by God's help to bring it about that all those who have had the ~~benefit~~ and the keenness to come to this convention of yours should carry away from it the realization that he is responsible to God, his fellow men, and society for what he does, for what

he fails to do, for the family life of his children, for upholding the Government as by law established, for protesting against wrong and helping and encouraging right, for doing his work honestly and well, and for playing his or her part in the country as a Christian man or woman.

If things go wrong, do not let us blame others; let us look to ourselves and be willing to say, "I'm sorry, I've made a mistake." Accept our responsibility in that Spirit will take us a longer way to success.

## East African Railways and Harbours

### First Annual Report on the Amalgamated Services

**SIR REGINALD ROBINS**, Commissioner for Transport in the East Africa High Commission, prefaces the first annual report of Mr. A. Dalton, general manager of the amalgamated East African Railways and Harbours, with a brief general review which states, *inter alia*:

"Much has been done in a short time towards achieving the main objective of amalgamation, i.e., to weld the transport system into one closely integrated homogeneous organization, designed to provide the maximum transport facilities for the people of East Africa at the lowest real cost and on a non-profit basis.

"There have been exchanges of views and methods by technical officers, designed to secure a standard of the best methods to be adopted. Assistance has been rendered where it is most required by drawing on the pool of experts created by amalgamation. Work has been started on the preparation of a common tariff and common conditions of service. Comprehensive transport legislation is in course of preparation; transport developments in Tanganyika have been financed from the joint resources.

"But much remains to be done. The problems facing the East African Railways and Harbours are immense, the resources limited. Great developments are taking place in Tanganyika, still greater developments there are contemplated, with the possibility of the surveying and building of new railways. Great developments are in hand in Uganda which will make heavy demands on the transport system in connexion with the hydro-electric scheme in Jinja and the possible development of the copper mines in Kilemba.

#### Capital and Equipment

"Yet the system is still short of sufficient equipment to deal adequately with present demands. The financial question is also a very serious one; all the fluid resources are being used and temporary borrowings incurred to finance existing projects, mainly in Tanganyika. There are restrictions and difficulties in raising fresh capital, yet daily fresh demands are made involving additional transport developments which cannot be financed from the existing resources of the Administration.

"If these restrictions and difficulties persist, there will be no alternative but to restrict some of the development projects in the three East African territories, in spite of the demand for the full development of the Colonial Empire as a contribution to world recovery.

"In almost every development scheme transport is the key, and it is absolutely essential that the fitting of the transport system to deal with any development should precede the inauguration of the scheme, and not to put the transport question last in such considerations, or even to develop the transport system at the same time as the major scheme. That will only lead to difficulties and failure. These arguments, which are related to finance, apply with equal force to the supply of transport equipment.

Among the other problems which remain to be settled are the introduction of a common braking system for the two sections, replacement of the present out-of-gate coupler by a modern and stronger coupler, the provision of a rail connexion between all sections of the amalgamated system, and decision as to the conversion of the system from metre to 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. For financial and supply reasons some of these projects must be regarded as long-term projects, but, nevertheless, work is proceeding on them.

"Immense tasks face the Transport Administration. Immense tasks faced the two systems in the war, but they were met and overcome. The Commissioner is convinced that the present tasks will be met and overcome in the same spirit, provided that the tolerance, support, and encouragement of the people who use the transport system are forthcoming.

"He is satisfied that the staff is as anxious as he is to provide the best possible transport system in East Africa, and he would like to pay a tribute to them for their loyalty and help during the difficult period of amalgamation. He also gratefully acknowledges the help and assistance he received from the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda."

#### Mr. Dalton on Amalgamation

**MR. DALTON** points out that the amalgamation of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika systems was officially achieved on May 1 of last year, but that the two services continue to operate under joint management in their separate fashions while the practical details of amalgamation were being worked out and a new organization created—when the Tanganyika system was grappling with many major problems arising from the groundnut scheme, when new railways were being laid through undeveloped country, when a major port with deep-water berths was being constructed, and when heavily increased traffic was still being handled by inadequate rolling-stock.

The port of Mombasa handled last year a volume of imports and exports which was 23% higher than in 1947 and 96% heavier than in 1939. Import cargo was up no less than 55% on the already high figure of 1947. Whereas in the last pre-war year the traffic handled through the port was about 1,100,000 tons, it amounted last year to 2,325,299 tons. Well may Mr. Dalton write of "a tale of high endeavour" on the part of the staff in breaking all traffic records without any serious hitch.

On the Kenya-Uganda section of the railway goods traffic exceeded 2,000,000 tons for the first time, and over the two sections more than 5,000,000 third-class passengers were carried, or more than three times the 1939 total.

Revenue totalling £9,188,480 was earned by the joint administration at a cost, including interest charges and contributions to renewals funds, of £7,990,152, and the present indications are that the revenue for 1949 will be

much higher—figures which graphically illustrate the importance of the undertaking in the economic structure of East Africa.

### "Unique amongst World's Railways"

The East African Railways and Harbours, says the report, are probably unique amongst the world's railways in maintaining the 1939 level of rates despite the enormous increases in everything that goes into making up working costs. These increases were given additional impetus by the changes arising from the Salaries Commission Report. The impact of the present high level of world prices has already made itself seriously felt in the cost of replacements, and it has been found necessary as from 1949 to increase the annual provision for current renewals and also to increase the special contributions to make good the shortfall in past contributions.

"How long it will be possible to maintain the present rate level is a matter for conjecture. Many of the freight rates, relating as they do to market conditions and prices ruling in the 'thirties, have no longer any relation to present conditions, and do not ensure that the service of transport receives its due share of the greatly increased prices of primary products.

"So far the burden of increased cost has been taken up by the increase in traffic density, which allowed the standing charges (which form such a high proportion of the cost of running a railway) to be spread over a larger number of units, and a change in the balance of present-day traffic with the proportion of higher rated imported goods greatly increased, but the possibility of salvation from these sources is nearly exhausted, and the effect of new capital expenditure, mounting sharply with the need for purchasing additional rolling-stock, equipment, material, buildings and works of all kinds at present high-level prices, is rapidly overhauling the economies possible from increased traffic density.

"A review of the tariff book is now in progress, the main object of which is to produce a common tariff for the two systems. A further and more far-reaching review, designed to bring the rate structure more into line with present costs, cannot be indefinitely postponed.

"The administration will not, however, relax in its efforts to produce every possible economy and to persevere in its traditional task of providing for the producers of the East African territories what they most need—efficient transport at the lowest possible cost."

The earnings of the Railways and Harbours in Kenya and Uganda were £1,491,861 above the estimate, and the total working expenditure, including contributions to renewals funds, was £955,230 above the estimate, giving a net balance of more than half a million pounds. At the end of the year capital expenditure in Kenya and Uganda stood at £26,784,944. Loan charges, which amounted last year to £538,527, are expected to reach rather more than £700,000 in 1950.

Of the increase in passenger travel in all classes the report states:—

"In general these increases may be regarded as symptomatic of the rising population and present prosperity of the territories. Certain specific factors behind the increase in passenger travel may be identified. Taking upper class passenger traffic first, one important cause of the increase has been the spate of passengers travelling to and from the coast on departure or return from overseas leave. There has been a stream of settlers and newly appointed officials, many of whom are accompanied by families. With passenger fares still at their pre-war level, many former third-class passengers can now afford to travel second class. Another important factor is the increase in the number of school children who travel by rail between their homes and schools six times a year.

### New Records

"The rise in third-class passenger traffic may be attributed to two main factors. First, the spending power of the average African has increased very considerably in recent years, while third-class fares have remained at their pre-war level. Travel has a strong appeal for the African and he can now afford to spend a greater proportion of his income in this way. Secondly, heavy movements of labour are continually in progress between the Native reserve areas, urban centres, and the sites of industrial and agricultural development projects."

The volume of goods traffic increased by 288,111 tons and £617,286 over 1947. Record levels were attained in respect of tonnage and revenue. The increase was spread over all classes of traffic except that carried at export rates, which fell by some 50,000 tons to 377,730 tons, owing chiefly to the poor cotton and maize crops.

Thefts continued on a serious scale, goods stolen in transit accounting for 72% of the total claims, payments of £26,215, compared with £15,437 in the previous year. There were no fewer than 3,033 claims, whereas in the last pre-war year there had been no more than 167, and the total compensation then amounted to merely £243. An analysis of the claims

showed that 40% were in respect of cotton piece-goods, and that other classes which suffered severely from theft were tea, cigarettes, tobacco, alcoholic liquors, passengers' luggage, coffee, and provisions.

Mombasa Harbour earnings reached the high and record total of £1,341,023, or approximately double the 1945 total, and an increase of about one-third on the 1947 aggregate. Imports reached 1,492,198 tons, compared with 1,096,976 in the previous year, and exports amounted to 851,868 tons, a new record.

The handling and lighterage of cargo by the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., is stated to have been carried out smoothly and efficiently, and grateful acknowledgment is made to the company, which they performed their duties at large pressure.

### Tanganyika Railways' Returns

Gross earnings of the Tanganyika Railways rose by nearly £400,000 to £1,934,147, and the excess of earnings over expenditure was £518,467, compared with £484,135 in the previous year, and £286,844 four years ago.

Goods traffic which had been no more than 45,238 tons in 1939, and about double that figure in 1946, rose to 102,586 tons in the following year and 126,820 tons in 1948, owing chiefly to the expansion of the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation, development in the transit traffic to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, and increased local movements. Rather more than 32,500 tons of traffic were handled for the O.F.C. in Kongwa and 12,697 tons for Urambo.

Passenger traffic continued to increase, the number of third-class travellers on the Central and Tanga lines being 1,645,662, compared with 1,329,061 in the previous year. First-class journeys numbered 15,492, against 13,459, and second-class 43,891, compared with 38,504.

The tonnage handled through Dar-es-Salaam was the highest on record and approached the maximum for the existing resources. Imports totalled 333,169 tons, compared with 282,759 in the previous year, and 137,603 in 1946, and exports rose to 170,839 tons, against 150,997 and 160,206 in the two previous years.

Tanga also handled record tonnages, imports amounting to 69,803 and exports to 135,801. Freight tonnages passing through Lindi jumped from 34,823 tons in 1947 to 102,000, and freight tonnages through Mikindani and Mtwara were up from 13,089 to 28,440 tons.

The tables in this most comprehensive report of nearly 200 foolscap pages cover every aspect of the working of the East African Railways and Harbours, and there can be scarcely any detail needed by the business or technical reader which cannot be extracted from this valuable document—which has a good map and an adequate index. It is printed by the Government Press, Nairobi, and was made available to the public in East Africa last week.

## Criticisms at United Party Congress

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was re-elected president of the United Party at its congress in Gwelo last week. He received 75 votes, against 12 cast for Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P.

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, was re-elected president for Mashonaland, gaining 60 votes against 29 for Mr. Hodson. The new chairman of the party, in place of Mr. Hay Buchanan, is Mr. J. M. Greenfield, M.P. for Bulawayo (Hillside).

The tone of the congress was in many ways sharply critical of the Government. A resolution stating that "any further major departure from policy by the leaders of the party without further reference to Congress would result in a complete lack of confidence in the leaders" was passed by 58 votes to seven, with 30 delegates abstaining.

The assertion that the Government's food policy had been a failure, and that a new approach to farming was essential, was embodied in a resolution which was approved by 52 votes to 11.

## Ethiopian Dollar

THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT has decided not to devalue the Ethiopian dollar, which is quoted at 24 to the U.S. dollar.



## Future of Ex-Italian Colonies Restatement of U.S. Policy

AMBASSADOR PHILIP C. JESSUP, a member of the United States delegation to the fourth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, outlining the attitude of his country on major political issues listed for the Assembly's attention, said:

"The Assembly has been deeply concerned at its sessions in Paris and New York with the disposition of the former Italian Colonies. This most complex problem the Assembly has not found it easy to resolve.

"The issue involves peoples in various states of national development, some ready for self-government and early independence, others still needing a period of guidance and political experience. There are involved furthermore, vital questions of security in the eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea areas; the interest of immediate neighbours of the peoples in question, including some which have legitimate claim to certain portions of these territories; and, finally, the interest of Italy, which has made an important contribution to their development. The General Assembly was charged in the Italian Peace Treaty with the responsibility for finding the fairest and wisest solution of this most difficult matter.

"The United States, having in mind the varying degree of capacity for self-government among the peoples in question, and also the complex of interlocking interests, would favour a solution which would move these peoples in the direction of self-government and independence in accordance with their particular capacity. There would seem to be every reason to believe that the people of Libya are approaching readiness to govern themselves, and that we should work toward an independent Libya in the relatively near future.

### Disposal of Eritrea

"Eritrea, on the other hand, except for the Western Province, we believe, as we have made clear at the previous session of the Assembly, should be incorporated into Ethiopia, with appropriate guarantees for the protection of minorities. This solution will permit the people of this territory to enjoy immediate self-government as an integral part of an ancient and independent nation.

"As to the Western Province of Eritrea, the population of which is of a somewhat different character, we consider that it should be incorporated in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan either directly or under some form of trusteeship. As to Italian Somaliland, we continue to believe that the people of this territory will require for some time to come United Nations guidance, and that it should therefore become a United Nations trusteeship. We will urge, moreover, as we have in the past, that Italy be named as the trustee power."

MR. DEAN ACHESON, the American Secretary of State, said when addressing the Assembly three days later:

"Another problem of great complexity which now appears ready for solution is the question of the disposition of the former Italian Colonies. The exhaustive discussion last spring helped to clarify the issues, to bring out new information, and to enable many members to develop their views on the matter. At this session the General Assembly should work out plans for a united and independent Libya to be carried to completion in three or four years.

"It is the view of my Government that the Assembly should agree on provisions enabling the peoples of Eritrea to join in political association with neighbouring Governments, and the peoples of Somaliland to enjoy the benefits of the system of trusteeship. We must make every effort to reach agreement in this Assembly on the major lines of a workable plan for the resolution of this important problem.

The United States Government takes deep interest in the varied activities of the United Nations affecting the peoples of the world who have not yet become fully self-governing. Progress is being made in the realization of the Charter objectives regarding non-self-governing peoples both in Colonial areas and in those under trusteeship. My Government will continue to support the aspiration of these peoples who are working out their destinies in the spirit of the Charter to the end that they may achieve self-government or independence at the earliest practicable date.

## Our First Twenty-Five Years Accurate and Vigorous Journalism

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., a former Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, writing to congratulate us on our silver jubilee, said:

"Like so many other people, I rely on EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to keep me informed about events and opinion between the boundaries of Egypt and those of the Union of South Africa, and I should consider my week-end incomplete if the paper failed to appear. It demonstrates that vigorous journalism can be combined with accuracy of information and soundness of judgment. As the development of the East African and Rhodesian territories proceeds, your journal will continue to increase in importance. No one who wishes to keep abreast of these developments can afford not to read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

"SUBSCRIBER SINCE NO. 1" wrote: "No paper which I have read regularly has been right in its policy more consistently than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. I have not always agreed with your point of view, but I cannot recall any outstanding issue on which your judgment has been proved wrong."

MR. B. BROWN, having expressed appreciation of "the willingness of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to examine problems objectively, and to state its point of view without fear or favour," continued:

### Independence and Sound Judgment

"I cannot recall a case in which the paper has tried to escape responsibility by withholding comment on a major and highly controversial issue in regard to which many of its readers might hold contrary opinions. You have consistently denounced policies of appeasement, and everyone will agree that in that matter, as in others, you have practised what you have preached. When other public leaders have balanced themselves carefully on the fence or accepted the popular view, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has examined a problem with an independence and soundness of judgment which has been most valuable to the public, and, I believe, to the Governments from time to time. In that connexion, I find confirmation for my view in the letter in which the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia mentioned that policies which you have advocated have been translated into official policy."

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, for many years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., wrote: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is the brightest paper of its kind I know. Congratulations on a wonderful 25 years."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, the East African Commissioner in London, the chairman of the England Branch of the East African Women's League, Lieut.-General Sir William Furse, Commander F. T. Hare, K.N., Mr. W. E. Holl, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Dr. J. P. Mitchell, Mr. Graham Philipson, Mr. G. C. Schluter, Major Conrad L. Walsh, and Mr. J. A. Watson are among those from whom tributes have appeared in recent issues.

# BACKGROUND

**Change in Policy.**—When the Americans first granted their loan they made provision that nothing should be allowed to hinder the outflow of American surplus exports. The Washington Loan treaty laid it down that there must be no discrimination, no preference, no criterion except price, that each self-governing unit of the British Empire must be regarded as a separate entity, and that the relations of each to the other units of the Empire must be on the same basis as that of any foreign country. These terms were incorporated in the Havana Charter, and subsequently put into force under the Geneva Agreements which have been accepted by all the main trading nations of the world. It has thus been provided that the British Empire, and other empires and regions, may not combine amongst themselves to develop their production to a point at which it can offset American exports. It has been ensured that the latter shall remain the dominant feature of world trade for an indefinite period. If the world outside North America is to recover, it must be allowed to develop and produce in its own way goods surplus to its consumption and goods which the Americans will wish to buy. That means that the system of free preferential trading—in other words, discrimination, which from the outset has been the American *bête noire*—must be adopted, not only within the British Empire, but within other empires and such regions as may suitably be attracted to the principle. By this means the supply of goods which can be exported to America will be gradually increased, but, more important still, their very production and the increased activity and prosperity which will flow from it will increase the validity of the security which may be offered to American investment. The Dominions and Colonies, not Great Britain, are the keystones. The remedies hitherto adopted to deal with each crisis constitute a contraction, not an expansion, of trade. It is time to try trade expansion. The theory that the elimination of preferential trading and the adoption of non-discrimination are a stimulus to trade has proved a complete fallacy. The world choice is not between non-discrimination and fixed exchanges on the one side and protectionism and preference on the other. It is between non-discrimination and fixed exchanges resulting in every kind of artificial bureaucratic restriction and exchange control, and, on the other, relative freedom for the individual and encouragement to production resulting from group preference and exchanges adjusted to realities.—Empire Industries Association.

**Misrepresentation.**—“It has become increasingly evident that the doctrinaire application of socialism leads to the authoritarian State, the suppression of initiative, and the gradual but certain elimination of free choice in every sphere of life. A party which persistently equates itself with ‘the people’ and ascribes only the worst and most sectional motives to its opponents lays the foundations of the one-party State. Return of the Labour Party to power for a second term will powerfully assist the development of the one-party State by immeasurably strengthening their fallacious pretension that they stand for ‘the people’ and that no one else does. It will correspondingly weaken the Opposition, whose vital part in preserving the balance in a Parliamentary democracy is persistently denigrated and misunderstood by the present Government. Before the war most voters were aware that all parties believed in the necessity of certain social services, the prevention of extremes of poverty, the alleviation of unemployment. Since 1945 a battery of propaganda has claimed all the credit for all social services for Labour, and stigmatized Liberals and Conservatives as lacking in social conscience and humanity. This misrepresentation carries extremely dangerous consequences for Parliamentary democracy.”—*Time and Tide*.

**High Prices.**—What is the cause of high British prices? It is not workers' wages and owners' profits. Both are far greater in the United States. Americans see three main causes. The first is high taxation, the burden on a war-weakened economy of a welfare programme prematurely imposed for political ends. The second is nationalization and Government assumption of so many functions of trade which leads to excessive rigidity, bulk buying, which prevented British manufacturers from being able to take advantage of the fall in raw material prices, is frequently cited as an example. The third reason is the absence of management and labour to adopt or accept improved industrial techniques. This includes slow-downs, strikes against the adoption of labour-saving machinery, and the desire detected in the ranks of management for guaranteed markets in which they do not have to face the chill winds of competition.—Mr. Denys Smith, in *The National Review*.

**Age of Folly.**—Our age is witnessing the most determined attempt ever made to organize society without religion, and, within Christianity, to de-Christianize human life. Those who would so plan human affairs, as if they ignore or destroy religion, are opposing reality itself, for experience proves that there is no way of making men better without appeal to the good that is in them, and no surer way of making them worse than by trading upon their ignorance, folly, and selfishness.—A correspondent in *The Times*.

**No Right to Strike.**—The right to strike is quite incompatible with either the Socialist State or the Welfare State. In the Socialist State, to bring mines, railways, docks or other essential services to a standstill is to commit a crime against the State. If anyone tried it in Russia he would be for Siberia or the firing squad straight away, without hope of trial or benefit of clergy. But it is equally incompatible with the Welfare State. In a Welfare State the Government contracts to provide the citizen with full employment and social security. It can deliver neither unless the community goes on working.—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., in the *Evening Standard*.

**Profit.**—Profit as computed for taxation is a very different thing from profit as it was known in 1914. Then it meant the amount available for the shareholders to take in dividends or apply to expansion of the business, subject only to a deduction of less than 6% as a contribution to the costs of Government. For each £100 paid in dividends the Government took £6 3s. 9d.; to-day the least it takes is £142 8s. 6d., and, where dividends are kept down, a much higher ratio. In 1948 the company paid £582 in direct taxes for each £100 paid to shareholders. Profit is now primarily the measure of the amount we have collected for Government uses; secondly, the fund on which we must draw to keep our equipment from deteriorating; thirdly, to pay for the higher costs of raw materials and manufacture; and, finally, a small residuum for dividends. There is some talk of lowering prices at the expense of profits. Half of any such reduction would have to come from Government expenditures.—Lord Mackintosh, chairman of John Mackintosh and Sons, Ltd.



# TO THE NEWS

**Progress is brought about by diversity, not by uniformity.**—Lord Macmillan.

**British taxation is a burden so vast that it discourages work.**—Mr. E. T. Beech.

**Fifty million Americans have changed their place of residence in the last 10 years.**—Mr. R. H. Fry.

**The next general election is going to be one of the dirtiest this country has ever known.**—Lady Pakenham.

**In five or seven years, at the present rate of infection by swollen shoot disease, the Gold Coast cocoa industry is likely to be extinguished.**—Lord Rennell.

**I have found not a sign of remorse among the Germans. If they believed they could win a third world war they would assuredly start it.**—Lieut. General Sir Giffard Martell.

**About 11,000 million acres of the world are climatically suited to crop-growth. Of this area only 3,000 to 4,000 million acres are used—7% to 10% of the world's land surface—for both food and industrial crops.**—Sir John Russell.

**In Los Angeles it is possible to eat, drink, see a movie, attend divorce service, cash a cheque, or buy a suit without leaving the steering wheel of a car.**—Mr. Don Hudson.

**The number of African students enrolled in schools and universities in the U.S.A. rose from 91 in 1946 to 136 in the following year and 322 last year.**—Dr. Ruth C. Sloan.

**Sir Stafford Cripps's broadcast spells the nemesis of Socialism. His surrender has been made to those very devaluers in America who have been so bitterly denounced by Socialist politicians.**—*Financial Times*.

**American Lend-Lease was about 30,000 million dollars; the war debts to the Empire and Commonwealth and some other related countries were over £3,500 million more.**—Mr. Walter Lippmann.

**The greatest danger in the modern world is the specialist. What is wanted is a synthesis of specialists. Water power, irrigation, soil fertility, animal and plant husbandry, minerals, fuel, and forests must all be got to work together in a balanced system.**—Sir Harold Hartley.

**Devaluation of sterling is a conspiracy to drive down the wages of the American working man as it stands.**—Senator Malone, U.S.A.

**I have no intention of making any change in the dollar value of gold. My statement is positive and will remain positive.**—Mr. John Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury.

**Nearly all the most dazzling reputations in our time have been won by writers who hate life, despise their fellow creatures, and are chiefly inspired by their gall bladder.**—Mr. J. B. Priestley.

**Britain cannot expect all food to be taken off the ration completely until at least five years after the ending of Marshall Aid in 1952.**—Sir James A. Scott Watson, chief adviser to the Minister of Agriculture.

**High-ranking civil servants, including those who drafted the White Paper on personal incomes, costs, and prices, are shortly to receive salary increases of from £500 to £1,500 to bring their pay to the level of that of the higher executives in commerce and industry. The Prime Minister's suggestion that pay increases on the grounds of differentials are immoral evidently does not apply at this level.**—Mr. L. C. White, secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association.

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# PERSONALIA

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON is visiting East Africa. LORD HARLEIGH has resigned from the board of the Ultramar Co., Ltd.

MR. C. C. VENTURAS is the new Mayor of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD left London yesterday by flying-boat on his return to Kampala.

MR. C. J. F. IONIDES, a game ranger in Tanganyika, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

COLONEL J. A. METHUEN, of Umah, has been appointed an honorary colonel of the Rhodesia African Rifles.

MR. J. E. P. BOOTH, principal of the Egerton School of Agriculture, Kenya, is spending most of his leave in Hove, Sussex.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, will return to the Protectorate next week, after spending leave in this country.

MR. C. V. CURTIS, the recently retired deputy commissioner of police in Uganda, has returned to his home in the Isle of Man.

MR. J. L. HAYS, Middle East correspondent of Kemsley Newspapers, has recently visited the Sudan, Ethiopia and East Africa.

MRS. HARRIET PATRICK, who is 94, left in the WINCHESTER CASTLE last week for South Africa on the way to visit friends in Kenya.

MR. E. BILBOROUGH, regional representative of British Overseas Airways Corporation for Southern Africa, is on a short visit to this country.

MRS. GHENT-WOOD, a landscape and portrait artist well known in South Africa, is spending three months on a painting tour in Rhodesia.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, is Acting Chief Secretary during the absence of Mr. H. S. POTTER, now on leave in this country.

MR. W. E. F. WARD, educational adviser to the Colonial Office, is an alternate delegate to the fourth session of the Unesco General Conference.

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON is due in this country from Nairobi in a few days. He expects to spend most of the next three months on the Isle of Skye.

SIR ALFRED BEIT is building a house at Cape Maclear, at the south end of Lake Nyasa, where he intends to spend some months each year henceforth.

MR. H. BELCHER, son of Colonel Belcher, of Kiambu, Kenya, has broken two school athletic records (the hurdles and the high jump), at Bradford College.

H.H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR has been awarded the Grand Croix de L'Etoile Noire du Benin by the French Government on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

MR. C. J. OPPER, Director of Education in Mauritius, is to address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, October 4.

MR. R. H. R. HAYNE has acted as chairman of the Subukia Production Sub-Committee, while Mr. P. BIVERLEY has been on leave in this country from Kenya.

MRS. L. S. AMERY, who since her visit to Canada in May has been seriously ill, is slowly recovering. It will, however, be some time before she can resume normal activities.

MR. L. REID has been appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner for the U.K. in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. D. BRIDGEMAN, the Trade Commissioner, said recently that the interest shown in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland by the United Kingdom since the war had made it necessary to quadruple the staff of his office.

DR. T. P. FIELDEN, who has been giving piano recitals in Southern Rhodesia, was last in the Colony shortly before the outbreak of war. He was at one time music master at Charterhouse.

MR. W. I. K. SKILLICORN, a former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, is outward-bound for South Africa in the WINCHESTER CASTLE, which left Southampton last Thursday.

MR. C. B. ... Chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and SIR ... HAWES, hydrological adviser to the Government of Uganda, left England by air last Friday to return to Uganda.

MISS MOIRA LLOYD, daughter of Mr. R. J. A. Lloyd, of Kiambu, Kenya, has obtained a first-class honours degree in agriculture at Reading University, and will shortly take up research work in the Colony.

MR. JOHN SEYMERS WALMESLEY, at one time a scholar at Pembroke House, Gilgil, Kenya, has received his B.Sc. (Engineering) with first class honours. He was married last month to the daughter of the Dean of Moray, Scotland.

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society early in December on the work of his department. He has chosen the title "The Battle against Suspicion."

A Committee has been appointed in Southern Rhodesia to investigate the question of additional land for Africans. MR. MAX DANZIGER is the chairman, and the other members are MR. C. L. ROBERTSON, MAJOR G. S. CAMERON, MR. LESLIE HILL, MR. H. F. T. CHILD, and MR. W. G. SWANSON (secretary).

MRS. H. M. SHERVINGTON, the daughter of Lieut. Colonel Sir Frank Johnson, who commanded the Pioneer Corps at the time of the occupation of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been visiting the Colony. She spent the early part of the recent war in Lisbon, then went home to England and joined the Mechanized Transport Corps, serving in France after the Allied invasion.

MISS JUDITH CONRADIE, of Bulawayo, has gained the diploma of associate of the Royal College of Music with the highest marks in her session. She is studying on a grant from the State Lotteries of Southern Rhodesia. This month she will sing oratorio music at a Methodist church in Derby at which the REV. FRANK MUSSELL, formerly of Bulawayo, will preach. Next month Miss Conradie is to visit Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium.

MR. JOHN BARRY, now a farmer in the Union, has lately received the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for gallantry 12 years ago, when he saved the life of a 19-year-old miner by amputating his arm with a penknife as he lay trapped in a narrow tunnel of the Felskwe gold mine in Rhodesia. Recently Mr. Barry sought publication of a book in which the incident is recalled, and it was his publishers who, learning of the incident, requested official recognition.

MISS BRIDGET ASSHETON, daughter of the Hon. Ralph Assheton, M.P., and MISS PAULINE MANDER, both aged 22, returned to London a few days ago after hitch-hiking through much of Central and East Africa. In mid-April they flew out without plans, but determined to see as much as they could as inexpensively as possible. From Southern Rhodesia they travelled by train to the Belgian Congo, "thumbed a lift" from Elizabethville to Kivu, did a 1,100-mile trip down the Congo, went east again into Uganda, obtained a lift in a private plane to Nairobi, got another free trip in a freight plane to Addis Ababa, and were similarly fortunate in reaching Amara, where they boarded the regular passenger aircraft for Cairo.



**New General Manager of C.A.A. (Continued)**

**Mr. R. G. McCoy's Appointment**

MR. ROBERT GAVIN MCCOY, B.C.A.C. station manager in Johannesburg, has been appointed general manager of the Central African Airways Corporation.

Aged 37, he was born in northern Ireland and completed his schooling at Cape Town University. In 1935, he joined Imperial Airways at Croydon, became a graduate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1940, and five years later was elected an associate fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

In the interval Mr. McCoy had served British Overseas Airways Corporation in several posts. He was technical assistant to the director-general in 1942, and as deputy manager of No. 1 division was responsible for the operation of a number of essential wartime transport services.

In 1944 he went to Africa as technical manager responsible for the operation of the Durban-Cairo-Inhale flying-boat services, and became closely associated with development of the "Springbok" services in 1945.

**Arabic for Southern Sudan**

SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN ALI TAMM, Minister of Education in the Sudan, has given a broadcast talk from Omdurman on the Ministry's policy in regard to the southern provinces. This was the first occasion on which a member of the Executive Council had given a political broadcast. Arabic, he said, would be the language of instruction in all subjects, and officials in charge of schools should encourage children to talk in that tongue. A common language was essential, and the publication and translation bureau in Juba should open an Arabic translation office immediately, gradually becoming converted into an Arabic bureau.

**African Appointments**

TWO AFRICANS FROM NYASALAND have come to this country to take up appointments at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University. The Rev. Fr. Harry Cikuse has accepted a lectureship, and Mr. Lester C. Nkombe's appointment as "Cewo informant" will last for a year. Dr. Cikuse, a keen anthropologist in his early thirties, studied during the war in Rome, where he wrote his doctorate thesis, partly in Latin, on the validity of Bantu marriage. He has since been teaching Latin at the Nankunda Seminary near Zomba. Mr. Nkombe is to assist in the compilation of a small English-Nyanja dictionary.

**Mr. Louw on Communism**

MR. ERIC LOUW, the South African Minister of Commerce, who has been visiting Kenya, said in an address to the Nairobi Rotary Club that he favoured a system of collaboration and consultation on problems of common interest to all States south of the Sahara, especially with regard to defence against Communism and threats to the Western way of life. He could conceive no greater obstacle to the maintenance of satisfactory relations between black and white than the spread of Communism among Africans.

**Constitution for Federation**

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION for federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be available before the end of this year. This statement was made last week by Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, after consultations with Sir Godfrey Hoggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. A conference of the three territories would be held, followed by a plebiscite, and an approach to the British Government would depend upon the results of the latter.

**Mr. William Buckley  
Rhodesian Pioneer**

MR. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, a Rhodesian pioneer and formerly a well-known big game hunter, who was a full member of the Imperial Club Rhodes, has died in Mombasa. Two years ago he received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. He was at the Kimberley diamond fields for some time, and later went to Rhodesia by wagon. At Fort Victoria he joined the Mashonaland Mounted Police, and served in Major Alan Wilson's troop. When Major Wilson and his party were massacred at the Shangani River, Mr. Buckley was with the main column. In 1902 he left Rhodesia for Kenya, and later went to Uganda and then to the Congo to shoot elephants. He later undertook farming and mining, and was the author of a book, entitled "Big Game Hunting in Central Africa."

MRS. MONA HANSALL GOODFELLOW, wife of the late Derek Charles Goodfellow, since 1937 a member of the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Harpenden.

**Charge of Autocracy**

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF NYASALAND have adopted, near ZOMBA, a resolution moved by the Zomba Planners' Association denouncing "the executive and autocratic method adopted by Government in introducing and passing the new proposals in regard to tax on tobacco and tea. The Conventions of Associations consider that the non-official community have no right to receive due and timely notice of such legislation which affects their interests, other than necessarily withheld for security reasons, and require an assurance from Government that such notice will be given in future and full consideration granted to the views of the non-official community."

**Child Welfare**

A BILL to provide for the care of children and young persons in Northern Rhodesia has been read a second time in the Legislative Council. Any local authority, probation officer, police officer, or other person authorized by the Government who has reasonable grounds for believing that a young person is in need of care or protection is empowered to bring the case before the Juvenile Court, who will hear it in private. Admitting that the Bill is inadequate, the Attorney-General said that institutions would have to be provided before a more comprehensive measure became feasible. Mr. R. Welensky urged greater use of voluntary workers, European and African.

**African Census**

FINAL FIGURES of the African census taken in Kenya reveal a total of 5,218,385, against the first provisional figure of 5,027,000. The estimated population of the Northern Frontier district of 193,000 is included. Forty per cent. of the African population of the Colony are resident in the Central Province and 35% in the Nyanza Province. Over the whole country there are 103 females to every 100 males, but there are slightly fewer females than males in the Rift Valley and Coast Provinces. Half of the males recorded were under 16 and 55% of the females under 14 years of age.

"Uganda should be promoted to the dignity of a first-class governorship, and it would be a good thing if Uganda could be nominated more frequently as a meeting-place for East African governments, boards, and committees." Mr. C. Handley Bird, M.P., Uganda.

## Colonial Services To-Day

### Lord Listowel's Address

THE COLONIAL SERVICE offers young men the chance of a unique adventure in human service, but the discomfort of a primitive environment, the loneliness and heartache of separation, the fatigue and strain of work in intense heat and humidity are again and again, the price that must be paid for the privilege of this unsurpassed opportunity of service.

The pace of social and political change throughout the Colonies is more rapid than ever, and there is therefore an even greater opportunity of positive achievement for individual members of the administrative and technical services. You will see results in a way your predecessors were not able to do.

You can contribute now as never before to raising the wretched living standards of Colonial peoples by the development of their productive resources, to the fostering of those social services which bring health and enlightenment, and to the guidance that will be required to fit each territory when the time comes to discharge the responsibilities of full self-government within the Commonwealth.

The British Empire is the only empire in history which has made political freedom and equality of status between its members the goal for the non-metropolitan area within its boundaries. Hence its qualities of durability, adaptability and cohesion which derive from mutual consent, where earlier empires had to hold their territory by force and were constantly threatened by internal disruption. Only by maintaining this cohesion and good will in all its parts can the Commonwealth continue to be the greatest force in the modern world for stability and ordered progress through international and inter-racial understanding.

#### Historical Mission

Every time the area of the independent Commonwealth is extended and the area of the dependent Commonwealth is diminished by the transition of a dependent territory to responsible self-government, we can feel with pride that our country is succeeding in the historical mission it is seeking to carry out in partnership with the peoples and administrations of the Colonies. The work done by the Colonial Service will shape the future for better or for worse, not only of the millions who inhabit the Colonies, but of the hundreds of millions in our Commonwealth, and to some degree of the whole population of the world.

Ideas, however benevolent and sound, can no longer be imposed from above on the peoples of the Colonies. Paternal government is a thing of the past. This was recognized at the Colonial Service summer conferences of 1947, 1948, and 1949, which declared with unanimity that the task of the Service is to associate Colonial peoples with every phase of the development of their countries.

It is the business of the administrator to find and face the springs of local initiative in every province, town and village. Only thus can political and social changes acquire the solid basis of popular understanding and support which is indispensable if they are to qualify at the earliest possible moment for their full place among the nations of the world.

One of the most important agencies in uplifting and transforming the Colonies is the Colonial student. He is the natural leader of thousands of his fellows at home, and when he returns it is often to a key position in professional or political life. He is usually full of enthusiasm to serve his country and to play a leading part in its progress and development.

\* Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, opened the Colonial Service Summer School which is being held at the Taylor Institute, Oxford, from September 20 to 30. The above is a slightly abbreviated version of his address.

Grave responsibility rests on the Service to know and sympathize with the enthusiasms and aspirations of these young men, and to work out patiently with them the highest ideal of personal independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth, an aim that will give their people the full benefit of partnership with the other peoples of the Commonwealth without any derogation from their own freedom and equality of status.

This splendid and constructive ideal is the best antidote you can possess against the political views into which youthful idealism can so easily be side-tracked. This course offers a specially favourable opportunity to meet these students while you and they are in this country. It is an opportunity to understand their enthusiasms and problems, and to explain our own shortcomings and mistakes as well as the positive effort we are making to promote the welfare of the Colonies.

There were moments in the 'thirties when the Service seemed to falter in its conviction of its goal, and perhaps moments in the 'forties when the Service seemed to think that His Majesty's Government had faltered in these convictions. The Government to-day has the utmost confidence in the Service, expatriate and indigenous, as the instrument of a clearly defined policy common to all parties in the State.

#### Loyalty Will Not Be Penalized

You and we are working to help the Colonies overcome poverty, ignorance, and disease, and to achieve at the earliest practicable moment responsible government within the Commonwealth. Such a goal may cause searchings of heart, and some sense of insecurity in young men now joining the Service. But I would remind you that Ministers are responsible to Parliament for ensuring that Government servants are not penalized for their loyalty in carrying out the instructions they receive about policy. I hope you will accept my assurance that we will not under any circumstances the future may bring let the Service down.

What is this course about? I ask those who have not done so to read and ponder the Devonshire Report, entitled "Post-War Training for the Colonial Service," and the appendix to it, which, for an easy understanding of the report proper, should be read first. The Service and the Colonies are assailed by new problems, and new problems require a new technique of training. This Summer School is a prelude to the "Second Course," which has been designed with two main aims.

The first is to help you see your area in its wider setting, geographical, economic, political, and historical. You come fresh from the day-to-day, hard-to-mouth administration of a limited area, in which you very rightly soaked yourselves, with the keenness of a young man at grips with a challenging job. You have been sent here to stand back from your parish and see it in its place in the economic and historical sweep of the Commonwealth. You will study the lessons of America, Canada, India, Ceylon, and Burma, and note the stage reached by different territories in the political race. You will study the position reached in your own territory, learn how it can finish the course, and hear about the obstacles to political advance in other territories.

#### Swapping Tales

Perhaps the greatest value of the course is that you will have two terms in which to swap tales with members of other services, other races, and other territories, from whom you will learn the complexity of what always seem the simple problems of other territories, the differences between the problems of under-populated and over-populated areas.

There is a second, and quite different, side to the "Second Course." The Service must breed more specialists—people with a special knowledge of economics, marketing, town-planning, anthropology, federalism, local government, co-operation with other Colonial powers, etc. If it does not produce these from its own ranks, it will have outsiders who know nothing of the territory forced upon it.

You cannot become a specialist in two terms, and it is not the business of a university to try to make you one in the intervals of lectures on Colonial history, Colonial aims, Colonial economics, and British local government, but you can begin your special study now, and if later on you obtain study or sabbatical leave, under the further provisions of the Devonshire Report, you will get much fuller opportunities for turning yourself into a real specialist.

You have in this course a supreme opportunity, which your predecessors never had to train yourselves for the race after seeing the jumps! You are being given a better chance than they had of preparing yourselves thoroughly for your task. We hope that this course will enable you to succeed in carrying your high purpose into the tedium and drudgery of day-to-day administration and in communicating your vision of the future to the people whose service you are.



Letter to the Editor

## Justice in the Colonial Empire Is the Judiciary Independent?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, One result of our Chief Justice's tremendously weighty and courageous retort in the Supreme Court to the criticism by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Rees-Williams, in the House of Commons during his passage in his now famous judgment of February 10 has been to arouse deep anxiety as to the status of the British Colonial Judiciary, and particularly its relationship towards the Colonial Office executive.

Just before the end of the last Parliamentary session, Lord Hewart, in a question in the House of Lords to the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, called attention to Mr. Rees-Williams's improper observations. Lord Hewart's written reply has just arrived here.

In a somewhat self-contradictory passage, the Minister, while stating that no reflection was intended upon the conduct of the Chief Justice, went on to repeat in effect the same criticisms of the findings of fact of our Supreme Court. He also repeated the contention that a judge is immune from criticism by a political spokesman of the Executive.

Lord Hewart must have been referring only to judges in the Crown Colonies, for in the *Sunday Times* of July 31 a constitutional authority (unnamed) stated that there could be no criticism in Parliament of a High Court judge in the United Kingdom similar to Mr. Rees-Williams's criticism of our Supreme Court's findings. This authority added that the status of a High Court judge at home differs fundamentally from that of a Crown Colony judge. His position is independent and assured. He could never be displaced, for instance, except by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. A Crown Colony judge, he continued, is *not similarly independent, or detached from the Executive*. He could be dismissed by the Crown like any official. In short, a Crown Colony judge is merely a civil servant—one of the Crown Colony administration.

It is true that this authority tried to sweeten this pill for the Colonial public by adding: "Nevertheless it is rarely that the words or actions of a Colonial judge are called publicly in question." That may be so, but it does not change the unsatisfactory situation nor lessen the grave dangers involved.

Our Chief Justice declared on July 10: "The complete divorce of the Judiciary from the Executive is a fundamental principle of British Justice." But if Lord Hewart and the authority quoted are right, such independence of the Judiciary does not exist in the Colonies.

Was Chief Justice Lyon mistaken then, when he attributed to the lack of independence of the Supreme Court the "terrible and terrible state of affairs in this court and in this Colony during most of 1947"—of which he said he had "learned by a careful perusal of Court records"? Is that grave statement to be dismissed, like others, as "extreme and flamboyant"? What the Chief Justice learned from court records the community had already learned by bitter experience.

If the situation is, as it is assumed, to be by these authorities, as it remains so, must not the Judiciary be granted the independence and detachment from the Executive enjoyed by the High Court judges in the United Kingdom?

Seychelles is a small and remote Colony. Its cry for redress of this fundamental defect in Colonial Government, spot-lighted by Chief Justice Lyon, will not carry far. But how about the voice of the British public and of the larger Colonies? They are equally concerned.

It is unlikely that the question of the Judiciary will be brought to the attention of the public in the oblivion in which it has been immersed for so many

years. We may expect further searchings of heart about it in both Houses of Parliament in the new session. Perhaps the coming debates will rouse the public at Home and in the Empire to a consciousness of the grave risks inherent in the situation and to a demand for the reform which the Chief Justice of this remote Colony has shown to be so urgent a necessity.

Chief Justice Lyon may pride himself on having made Colonial legal history.

Made it, I think, yours faithfully,  
W. F. STEPHENS

[Our correspondent was for some 25 years a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Seychelles, and resigned in protest against the state of affairs which the Chief Justice has since denounced so scathingly.—Ed., E.A.A.R.]

## Points from Letters Electors' Union Blunder

YOUR ARGUMENT in reply to the ill-considered request by the Electors' Union of Kenya for a guarantee from the Imperial Government of the permanence of white settlement in the Highlands of the Colony has, I think, said all that could be said; and it is far better for the folly of the proposal to be exposed by so good a friend of white settlement as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA than by some of its embittered and usually ignorant critics. A body which is supposed to represent the whole European community of Kenya ought not to have blundered so badly. What makes it worse is that, as you have reported arrangements have recently been made for closer liaison with the organization which represents the European elected members in the Legislative Council. Though it would be unfair to deduce that those elected members, or a majority of them, were aware in advance of the demand which was to be made and approved of it, many people will make that assumption unless it is denied. In their own interest, each of the elected members would be well advised to state publicly whether he does or does not support the plea of the Electors' Union."

## New Township and Port

A NEW TOWNSHIP is being developed at Kilwa Masoko, 17 miles to the south of Kilwa Kawiya (which the Portuguese knew as Quiloa). The *hama* was recently completed, an airfield should be ready within three months, and shortly afterwards the Travellers' Hotel, now in process of erection, will be opened by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Mosbrook. For several years ocean going ships have called at Masoko, which commands one of the finest natural harbours on the East African coast to load cargoes of mangrove timber. The whole of the import and export trade of Kilwa district is expected to pass through the new port at an early date.

FOR SALE, together or separately, TWO GOOD UP-COUNTRY HOTELS attractively situated amidst lovely scenery in the most healthy part of Uganda. The hotels, which are in good repair and comfortably furnished, consist of six double and 10 single rooms, and 10 bed rooms respectively, and the usual public rooms. One has 13 acres and the other 5 acres of land, with well laid out gardens. Would provide ideal investment for married couple. For further particulars apply to—

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## Immigration Control in Kenya Lively Debate in the Legislature

OUTSPOKEN OPINIONS were expressed during a debate in the Kenya Legislative Council on a motion by Mr. A. B. PATEL for the repeal of the Immigration Control Ordinance of 1948.

The mover, who admitted that he knew the motion would fail, and that two of his Indian colleagues were against him on the issue, traced the history of what he described as "the struggle to prevent Indian immigration," and complained of injustices contained in the ordinance passed last year.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK (Kiambu) thought that in order to mould the character of the nation a quota-system based on race and nationality should be adopted. Special favour should be accorded to European subjects of the Commonwealth, and second priority to the people of Western Europe. Continued Asian immigration, even at a lower scale than at present, would prove harmful to the present Asian population as well as to the other communities in the Colony.

### Useful Case Law

MR. A. HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry, said that a reasonable criterion to apply to anyone wishing to enter Kenya was whether he could make a contribution to the wealth of the Colony. The immigration authorities sought the best advice available, that of the non-official committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry, and so far, that advice had always been accepted. A useful piece of case law was being established.

MR. L. E. M. WELWOOD (Plateau South), argued that further Indian immigration into the Colony would be disastrous to all the people who lived in it, and pointed out that Indians were far the most prolific race on earth, and could not contribute to the progress of the African for fear of losing their own livelihood. Western civilization was a better thing to impart to a primitive people than the ideas, politics and ethics of the East.

The African members opposed the motion.

DR. BANA, an Indian Muslim member, also opposing, said: "It is difficult for anyone in a country inhabited by various races to say there should be free immigration. I believe there is need of selective immigration for all races."

### "Overcrowding, Famine and Misery"

MR. K. K. O'CONNOR, the Attorney-General, found it difficult to believe that the mover really wished to repeal the ordinance, for the Colony was already faced with problems of housing and lack of hospital and school accommodation. Was the remedy "to knock down the only barrier against the relentless pressure of hordes from outside, and reproduce in the Colony a few short years or months those conditions of over-population, overcrowding, famine and misery which made the mover's fellow-countrymen so anxious to emigrate?"

What would happen to the African if the barrier were cast down? Africans were just being educated to supply the Colony's need in artisans and white-collar workers. Were they to be elbowed out their land and out of their jobs?

"We have a duty," Mr. O'Connor concluded, "in particular and primarily to the African inhabitants of the country. We have a duty also, unfashionable although it sometimes is to mention this, to the Europeans who have come here to make this country their home; and we have a duty to the responsible elements of the Indian communities to defend them from unrestricted immigration. We have a duty to posterity."

The motion was rejected.

## Employment in Kenya

NON-PATRI INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES in Kenya in 1948 totalled 34,013, of whom 23% were engaged in commerce, 22.9% in public and general services, 21.8% in manufacture, 12.5% in building, 11% in transport and communications, 5.2% in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and 3% in hotel and personal services. African male employees in the industrial group in Kenya last year numbered 296,424—110,754 in agriculture, 85,722 in public and general services, 22,196 in domestic and personal services, 14,192 in timber production, 12,121 in industry, 8,578 in mining and quarrying, and 6,263 in miscellaneous employment. The total of African employees working on census day numbered 385,567, including 30,589 women and 44,004 juveniles.

## Buganda Riot Leaders

THE TRIALS OF THE LEADERS in the disturbances which took place in Buganda last April and May have been completed. James Miti, alleged leader of the outlawed Bataka Party, was fined £500; the Rev. Reuben Spartas, Paulo R. Mukasa, J. Nkalubo Bate, alias Semberege, and G. Lubega, were each sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour; Basaneeri Mayanja to five years' simple imprisonment; Temusowo Luwile to 5 years with hard labour; and Yake Kayazze to 12 months with hard labour and a fine of £25 or a further six months.

## Technical Institute Proposed

A PROPOSAL to establish a technical and commercial institute in Kenya for all races is the subject of a report recently submitted to the Governor by a committee appointed to consider such a scheme. Recommendations include the immediate allocation of a site of five acres in Nairobi and the highest priority for the building.

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# Central African Coal Crisis

## Factual Statement on Position

A COAL CRISIS which may persist for at least another year faces Central Africa and the Minister of Mines and Transport in Southern Rhodesia has issued the following statement:

"Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Mozambique, and Nyasaland are at present supplied from only one source—Wankie. The two collieries at Wankie are producing at the rate of about 165,000 tons a month, but the estimated immediate requirements of the various territories exceed 200,000 tons a month.

The estimated shortfall of 35,000 tons a month means that major industries vital to the economy of Central Africa are unable to reach full production. The Wankie collieries are in process of being mechanized, but it will be another 12 months before the benefits are likely to be reflected in increased output. In the meantime, the output from the collieries is restricted by the amount of labour which can efficiently be used in conjunction with the present machinery.

### New Sources of Supply

Efforts are also being made to prove new sources of supply in the Selous game district in an endeavour to locate coal of suitable quality and quantity as close to the main railway line as possible. If these efforts are successful, it may be possible to supply consumers in Mashonaland and further east from Selous, leaving Wankie to concentrate on the needs of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the Congo. But all this will take time, involving as it will the construction of a railway which is a problem in itself.

The other individual consumer is the Rhodesia Railways, whose needs are fundamental to the economy of the Rhodesia. Its coal consumption rose in February, 1949, to 44,000 tons, a new figure has risen to nearly 54,000 tons. Their requirements for August were 59,000 tons, this could not be met, and the imposition of economy measures by the Federal administration has caused these services to be maintained.

The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia at present require 57,000 tons of coal a month. The amount which it was possible to supply, bearing in mind the needs of other users, was 39,000 tons, but owing to various difficulties, mainly transport, this figure has not been reached since 1st March, and deliveries during July totalled only 34,677 tons. As a result, the copper mines have to use a great deal of firewood, which is being obtained at increasing distances from the mines, and this in turn is causing difficulty in petrol supply.

Unless coal supplies to the copper mines can be increased during the rainy months, when road transport becomes difficult, the output of copper will drop, and this will have serious repercussions on the Commonwealth's dollar position. The aim is to supply the copper mines with 46,000 tons by December of January.

### Coal Requirements

The copper mines want 63,000 tons per month in 1950 rising to 80,000 tons a month in 1953, if they are to achieve their target of 347,000 tons of copper annually compared with their present production rate of 243,000 tons a year.

Northern Rhodesia at present consumes 42,000 tons of coal a month; the Belgian Congo uses 13,000 tons a month; and Nyasaland accounts for a further 1,500 tons, mainly for the Trans-Zambesia Railways. Beira requires 7,000 tons monthly, but has been receiving only 1,300 tons, mainly for the power station and harbour works. Arrangements are being made for Beira harbour works to draw their requirements from Lourenco Marques, and it is expected that Beira will be relieved to this extent in another two months. The Rhodesia Railways depots at Mafeking and Mahalapye are at present supplied from Wankie, but efforts are being made to have the former supplied from Union sources.

A major consumer of coal in Southern Rhodesia is the Electricity Supply Commission, whose requirements have risen from 10,000 tons in February to 13,000 in August. In addition, the Bulawayo power station consumed just over 7,000 tons in February, and its allocation for August was 8,000. Similarly the Salisbury power station's requirements increased from 6,200 tons in February to 7,800 in August. The coal requirements of electricity undertakings are rapidly increasing.

Mines consume a steady quantity of coal because of the importance of gold and base minerals as dollar

earners. It is impossible to reduce their coal supplies. Gold mines and the Shaabam asbestos mines account for 8,500 tons a month, while the Iron and Steel Works at Que-Que are now getting 6,500 tons a month, and their demands are likely to increase as the works expand.

The new cement works at Colleen Bawn, which require 1,500 tons a month, are receiving only 1,000. Brickmakers throughout the Colony require about 8,000 tons a month, but can be granted only 3,800. Smaller consumers, principally domestic users, consume about 1,000 tons a month in Salisbury and a similar quantity in Bulawayo for direct burning.

## S. Rhodesia's Secondary Industries

STRIKING INCREASES in exports to South Africa of Rhodesian-made goods are shown in the figures for the first two quarters of this year. Over 400 factories and workshops engaged in secondary industry in Southern Rhodesia are now exporters, their products reaching 41 Empire countries and 55 foreign countries.

Exports to South Africa totalled £165,000 in April, £245,000 in May, £237,000 in June, and the record figure of £254,000 in July (when clothing accounted for £122,000).

Analysis of the exports to the Union in the first and second quarters of the year reveals the following details:

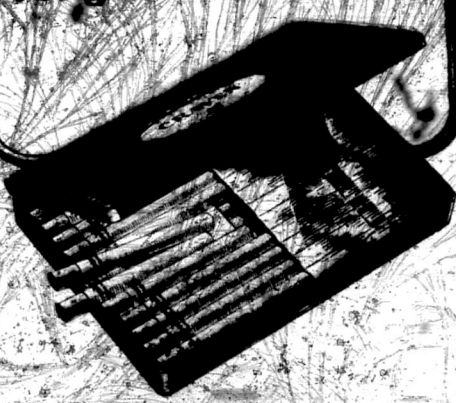
Enamelware—1st quarter, nil; 2nd quarter, £3,000; Cutlery—£4,000 and £12,000; Tinned meats and fats—£30,000 and £56,000; Canvas shoes—£1,000 and £2,500; Wooden sleepers—second quarter, £22,000; July, £10,000; Fibre suitcases—1st quarter, nil; 2nd quarter, £2,000; July, £1,000.

Total annual output of the Colony's secondary industries is valued at £24,000,000, of which some £4,000,000 worth is exported.

A director of the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers Association said recently that the Union's clothing industry, which is under disadvantages owing to import control restrictions, would gradually become unable to compete with the output of Rhodesian factories.

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# Land Rights of Africans

## His Majesty as Trustee

A RENEWED ASSURANCE to Africans in Northern Rhodesia that their land rights could not be violated was given in the Legislative Council recently by SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, senior member representing African interests.

"I have seen it said," he affirmed, "that Legislative Council passed an ordinance establishing trust land. That, of course, is a wildly inaccurate statement. It is not within our power to pass an ordinance establishing any form of land ownership in this country. What we did was to endorse the recommendations of a commission which had been appointed to inquire into the vexed question. Native trust land and Native Crown land were demarcated by an Order-in-Council, which is a very different matter.

"That Order-in-Council," continued Sir Stewart, "based on the recommendations of our commission, was passed at the Court of Buckingham Palace on October 14, 1947, in the presence of The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

### No Higher Security

"I wish my words could reach every African in this country—that no higher security can be given to Africans for their land rights than that contained in an Order-in-Council passed in the presence of His Majesty. It means making the King, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the trustee for the land in Northern Rhodesia.

"There is no getting away from the fact—and I do hope the Secretary for Native Affairs will take some steps to have his part of the debate made known through the usual channels to Africans—that their land, in the wording of this Order-in-Council, is hereby vested in the Secretary of State, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and to the general or

special directions of the Secretary of State, be administered and controlled by the Governor for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, for the Natives of Northern Rhodesia. Surely that ought to be sufficient for Africans in this country in the way of security?

"Now it comes the question of the Europeans. Right through the speeches, which are confidential, and which I cannot quote verbatim, runs the feeling that H.M. Government is perfectly well aware of the fact that it is to the advantage of Africans that there should be European settlement in this country. It is stated over and over again.

### European Settlement

In fact, there is one place where it is stated that it is not the intention of the Government to hamper European settlement in Northern Rhodesia, and that point has to do with what extent European settlement in Native areas should be allowed and encouraged.

It had been suggested, Sir Stewart went on, that while the matter was being discussed, a limited area should be available for European settlement in Native trust land areas. But he did not think that had had very much to recommend it, and finally it had been rejected.

"The solution which was eventually arrived at," he said, "was the result of an amicable conference held here in our hon. member's room largely between Mr. Beckett and myself, at which there were certain officials present. The conclusion that came to was embodied in the phrase which can be found in this Order-in-Council, that where the Secretary of State and the Governor, after consultation with the Native authorities concerned, were of opinion that such settlement was to the advantage of both races, alienation to non-Natives would be allowed for a period of 99 years. I left that discussion pledged to get agreement to that formula in London, and that pledge I carried out.

"I had to go to discuss the matter with the Secretary of State, and he agreed that this was a reasonable provision. I do not want to discuss here whether it is enough or too much, but that is the position.

"It is embodied in the Order-in-Council by saying that, subject to the general or special directions of the Secretary of State, the Governor may, where it appears to him to be in the general interest of the community as a whole, grant rights of occupancy on Native trust lands to Natives and non-Natives acquiring Native trust land for periods which are defined, for land for railways, townships, aerodromes, and roads."

Sir Stewart warned Africans that they should pay no attention to anyone who might say that the land which had been allocated to Africans under the Trust Lands Order-in-Council would be sufficient for many hundreds of years to come.

African methods of agriculture were in need of drastic overhaul. Theirs had probably been the only possible method when the population was small and the demands for food small. But unless some new form of agriculture became widely practised within a limited number of years, the country would be faced with something approaching starvation, and certainly with periodic famines in the Native areas.

CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON said that the report of the Land Commission had never been looked upon by the settler with anything but disapproval. The grant of land in the Fort Jameson area for the European tobacco industry amounted to 101,000 acres, and it had always been opposed as being totally inadequate for the legitimate expansion and aspirations of the old-established tobacco industry in that district.

## Need for Survey of Crown Lands

A SUGGESTION that the Mkushi block of Crown land in Northern Rhodesia should be surveyed geographically and ecologically before being divided up and allocated to settlers was made recently in Legislative Council by MR. A. DAVIES.

"We have seen too much piecemeal cutting up of unalienated land when settlers wish to move into an area," he said, adding that the survey should be detailed enough to allow anybody settling in that area to know the size of his farm, the use he could make of the ground, and what it would grow.

Establishment of a Settlement Office was recommended by CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON, who said that he spent much time answering individual inquiries about land, but found continual difficulty because of the lack of maps and inadequate knowledge of potential water supplies. Several prospective settlers of a desirable type had come into his district but left it because they were not prepared "to go foot-slogging around 50,000 or 70,000 acres" trying to demarcate a desirable piece of farm land.

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## Import Control Amendments Raising of "Past Performance"

AMENDMENTS to the lists of suspended and programmed goods have been issued by the Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda, as under:—

**Suspended List.**—The following goods will not be licensed for import: cooking fat; elephant ivory from hard currency countries except under written guarantee to the Imports Controller that the ivory will be re-exported within three months to a hard currency area for hard currency; ex-military vehicles of all makes and from all sources, whether used or unused. (An exception to this prohibition is made in the case of jeeps. Licences for the import of ex-military jeeps will be issued subject to the condition that each jeep is accompanied at importation by not less than £25 worth of jeep spare parts); ex-military tires and tubes, whether new, used, retreaded or otherwise reconditioned.

The following manufactured foodstuffs from the United Kingdom: cereal products (cereal filler); oat products, macaroni and semolina; dairy products (butter, cheese, evaporated dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder); dried fruits; glucose (except as an ethical preparation imported in medicinal packing); milk-based infant foods; dried lentils.

### Programmed List

**Programmed List.**—The following goods may not be imported from any source except under specific licences, which will be issued as the occasion warrants: cigarettes and tobacco; bullion and semi-manufactured articles containing manufactured gold (with the exception of fountain pens and articles containing gold by reason only that the gold has been deposited on the articles or some part thereof by a chemical or electrolytic process, or by painting or spraying); jute goods, i.e. gunnies,essian cloth and twine; lead compounds; tinplate; oil cakes and meals (all types); mixed feed; wheat and wheat flour; barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice, whole and broken; and all edible rice products including rice starch and flour; all fats and oils, edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarine (but excluding butter, castor beans

and castor oil, linseed oil, sperm oil, tung oil, sicca oil, oil bearing seeds; glucose as an ethical preparation imported in medicinal packing; all kinds of meat including processed, canned, etc.; raw and refined sugar; and molasses.

Subject to restriction of unnecessary expenditure on imports from hard currency countries, import licences will for the most part be issued freely. Generally speaking, importations from all soft currency areas will be allowed freely, and not only from a few specified countries as hitherto. Availability of similar articles from the United Kingdom will be no bar to such importations in future.

### Import Licences

Import licences will be issued wherever possible without reference to the applicant's previous importations, and the principle of past performance will not now be followed in the case of articles in good supply from soft currency countries. It will be in the controller's discretion to apply it to commodities in short supply or from hard currency areas.

The open general licence now covers articles of U.K. monetary area origin imported from a sterling area Dominion and, subject to the exception of goods listed in the *supra* *munique*, also articles of sterling area Dominion origin imported from another Dominion or from the U.K., a British Colony, or Southern Rhodesia.

## Lindi Tigers Again

SHORTLY AFTER the Colonial Development Corporation issued what is now known as its "Lindi tiger story," the following notice was posted in the Lindi Club:

"To all animal lovers. At 04.00 hours this morning two tigers, one male and one female, staggered on to the beach by the C.D.C. camp. They both appeared to be completely exhausted after their long swim across the Indian Ocean, but after a bowl of hot milk they recovered. The male then made the following statement: "We have been reading the papers, and with the help of Aggie here, I hope to found a number of settlements between here and Mbamba Bay."

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Beira is to be linked with Lourenço Marques by rail via Vila Pery.

Four schoolboys were invited as speakers at a recent luncheon of the Tanganyika Rotary Club.

Quintuplets have been born to an African woman near Tukuyu in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Four Sudanese art students now in this country recently visited Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam to attend art weeks.

An African was blown by a strong wind from the top of a block of new flats in Bulawayo recently. He fell 55 ft., but within half-an-hour was back at work.

Fifty-nine cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Tanganyika during the first half of this year, during which period there were five deaths from the disease.

New laws for the regulation of the deportation of undesirable immigrant British subjects passed their second reading unopposed in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Sergeant G. J. Bray of Over, Cambridgeshire, has been charged with the murder in Nairobi of Captain P. N. Vines, the father of a girl with whom he had been friendly.

The *East Africa News Review*, which has been published in Nairobi for nearly three years, has been incorporated in a new weekly publication entitled *Comment*.

### Town Planners

Opposition to centralized Government town planning has been expressed by Gwelo town council, who urge that municipalities should if necessary appoint their own town-planners.

Water shortage in Tabora, Tanganyika, where a form of rationing has been in operation since mid-February, has necessitated transport of water by rail from the Malagarai River.

White Rose emblems made by London cripples will be on sale when the first anniversary dance of the Salisbury Society of Yorkshiremen is held this month in Southern Rhodesia.

People in Northern Rhodesia who trespass on aerodromes or allow their cattle to stray on to them will be liable to punishment when the Penal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1949, becomes law.

Two Kenya Africans have been sentenced to five and three years' imprisonment respectively for arson on the estate of Ziwa, Ltd., near Eldoret. Both were members of the proscribed sect "Dini wa Msambwa."

Central African Airways have increased their services between Bulawayo and Salisbury to meet the demands of business people who require a full day in either city without spending a night away from home.

By doubling court fees in stock cases, closer collection of cesses and new fees for certain licences, the local Nairobi Council in the Machakos area of Kenya hope to increase their revenue to meet estimates of £44,000 in 1950.

Owing to a fire at the officers' mess, nearly all the trophies and war relics of the 3rd Battalion The King's African Rifles have been destroyed. An appeal has been made to ex-officers who have articles of regimental interest to present them for the new mess.

Education fees for European children in Tanganyika have been raised in some cases by more than one-third. The charge for boarding at primary schools, for example, will rise from £50 to £60 per annum to £83 10s., and for the junior European school from £9 to £12 10s.

Rent control boards in Kenya have now the power to allocate to suitable tenants at a rent to be fixed by the board any house or portion of a house which has been unoccupied without good cause for more than a month. They may also complete any house which has been left in an unfinished condition and allocate it to a suitable tenant.

### Future of Zambezi River

In 100 years the Zambezi may be like the Orange River—a channel of muddy water carrying the silt to the sea—if the exploitation of the watershed continues at its recent rate. This warning was given in Pretoria recently by Mr. J. D. Keet, former Director of Forestry in the Union and now technical adviser to the Division of Soil Conservation.

A new debating chamber of the Khartoum Municipal Council has been opened by the Acting Governor of Khartoum. The council, which started as an advisory body 39 years ago, is responsible for a population of about 71,500 persons. The present membership is composed of 12 Sudanese, three Greeks, one Arab, one Copt and one Syrian.

What is described as a handbook of Colonialism has been written by Father J. Roussel and published in Belgium under the title "Deontologie Coloniale" (Universitas Publications, Louvain, 75 francs). The writer, who is, of course, opposed to all racial prejudice, is convinced that there is no natural inferiority of Africans to Europeans.

Among new arrivals from East Africa at the London Zoo are seven young giraffes, a pair of female Grant's gazelles, three pairs of cheetah, a serval, a leopard, some large puff adders from the slopes of Mount Kenya, a family of crested rats, and single specimens of the lesser kudu, Defassa waterbuck, and Thomson's gazelle. The chief aim of the collecting expedition, which was organized by Mr. R. Bloom and Mr. J. Seago for the London Zoological Society, was to develop a sound stock of animals which could breed and form attractive exhibits at Regent's Park or Whipsnade. Mr. Bloom also obtained an Ankole bull and two young cows.

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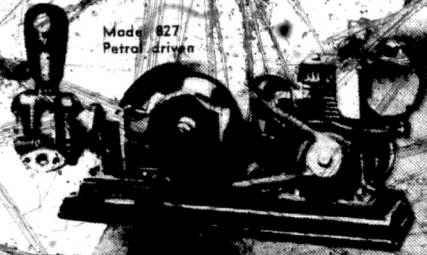
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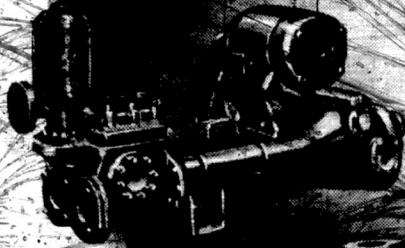




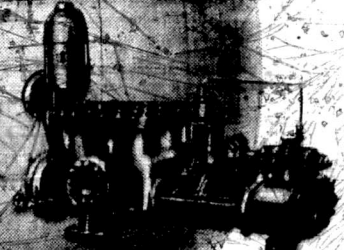
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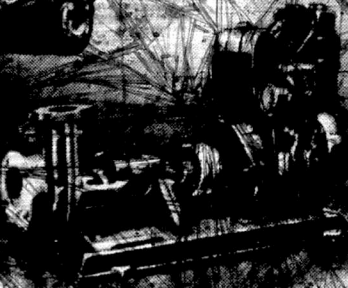
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## Provincial Commissioners' Conference

THE IMPORTANCE to Northern Rhodesia of water conservation was stressed at the recent conference in Lusaka of Provincial Commissioners and heads of social service departments.

Recommendations were made that the construction of small dams and weirs should be given a high priority in the development programme, and that this work should be the immediate responsibility of area development teams.

The Director of Development explained that he would shortly issue a pamphlet designed to instruct laymen on the methods of building small dams and weirs, including the "T" dam, which had been very successful in Southern Rhodesia. He added that the head of the African survey school had agreed to run a short course of instruction for Africans as surveyors and supervisors in this work.

### Training of Women Farmers

Among other subjects discussed by the conference was the training of African women in improved methods of agriculture. Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said that at present the men received instruction but much of the work was done by the women. One woman agriculturalist had already been appointed by the Government as an experiment.

Suggestions made by the conference included the training of school girls in agricultural methods. Area schools, it was thought, should provide such instruction for girls as well as for boys, and the curriculum should also include instruction in improved diet. As a short-term policy, it was suggested that the wives of agricultural messengers, chiefs, teachers, etc., should accompany their husbands on courses at agricultural stations.

Peasant farming, the establishment of parishes in Native areas, mass education technique, and the marketing of Native produce were also considered.

## Of Commercial Concern

Reports from the United States claim that a number of new uses for maize cobs have been discovered, including that of an economic feed for cattle, and an ingredient in concrete mixture, as well as for alcohol and nylon. Furfural, a chemical used in oil refining, plastic mixtures, paints and insecticides have been extracted from the cobs.

The workmen's compensation ordinance came into force in the Sudan at the beginning of this month. Amounts payable by the Employer range from half pay for temporary disablement to a maximum of £E750 for permanent disablement. A total of £E600 may be awarded to dependants in the case of the death of an employee.

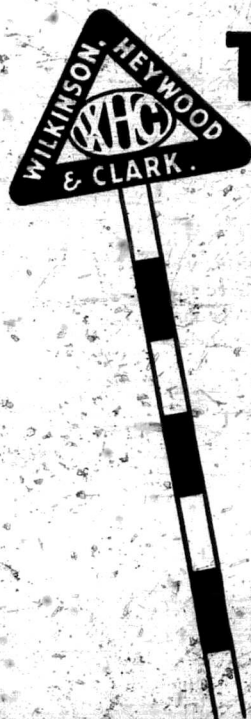
### Explosives for East Africa

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Johannesburg, an associate company of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., are taking over the contract for the supply of explosives in East Africa, since the South African company can deliver more easily and cheaply.

Steps are being taken to increase the production of sugar in the East African territories. Owing to drought and the simultaneous closing of two of the largest factories in Uganda, sugar has had to be imported from Mauritius.

Umtali's rates have been lowered from 6d. to 4½d. in the £ on land, and from 2d. to 1½d. in the £ on buildings.

Messrs. Saben and Co., Ltd., have moved their office in Kampala to Moodybrook Chambers, 4 Kampala Road.



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The secretary will be visiting the United Kingdom during  
 November/December, and may be contacted through  
**ERLIK HOUSE SKENE ABERDEENSHIRE**

## Barclays Bank Commercial Report Central and East African Conditions

BARCLAYS BANK, D.C. & Co. reports in a report issued a few days ago on commercial conditions in the East and Central African territories:—

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Total mineral production in the first half of this year was more than 21% higher than in 1948, the comparable figures being respectively £5,305,278 and £6,375,562.

The number of commercial vehicles registered in the first half of the current year showed a gain of 20% compared with last year, although commercial vehicles increased slightly in the case of British-made vehicles, the number registered in both cases—in commercial vehicles the number was more than doubled—but American and Canadian origins declined substantially.

At the end of June there were 320 European employers engaged in the building trade, as compared with 274 a year ago. In both years approximately three in every five employers were classified as building contractors. Building permits issued in the second quarter of the current year amounted to £2,294,076, the lowest quarterly total since the second quarter of 1948. More than half (in value) of this total was for the construction of dwellings and flats.

The Beira Imports Advisory Committee are now working on a maximum of 47,000 tons per month, based on the take-off of Rhodesia Railways, together with imports to Nyasaland. Congestion of cargoes on the wharf is being eliminated and goods are being expeditiously railed to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Much development work is going on at the port in the area behind the deep-water wharf. Tenders have been called for an additional oil and chrome-ore berth at the Pungwe wharf. It is estimated that construction will be completed in 15 months.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—European stores are well stocked with goods, business is steady, with good takeovers being maintained. Essential commodities are in fairly good supply. Native trade shows an improvement on account of payment of tobacco bonuses and the larger number of Natives employed on building. Permits to purchase American cars are very difficult to obtain, but smaller British cars are selling well. Workshops are being kept busy.

**Nyasaland.**—There is little change in the Native trade position. Stocks are not coming forward as speedily as previously, since priority is given on the railways to petrol, oil and essential food stuffs. Stocks for European trade are in good supply, and caution continues to be displayed in buying.

### East African Territories

**Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.**—In Tanganyika the weather remained generally dry and cool. Good falls of rain have been experienced at the coast and in the highlands of Kenya, but rainfall to date is very much below average in the Nairobi area. In Uganda the rainfall has been generally about average. Rainfall in the coffee-growing districts of Kenya has been poor and it is feared that only light yields will be obtained this year.

The tobacco crop in the Iringa district of Tanganyika is expected to be about 1,400,000 lb. this year, as compared with 2,300,000 lb. produced last year.

Tanganyika arrivals of hides continue to be unusually good for this time of year. An important change has recently been announced: hides will no longer be described as "sun-dried" or "shade-dried," but will fall into two new main classes to be known as "suspension-dried" or "ground-dried." It appears that the former importance and increased values attaching to shade drying was not so much due to shade as to the suspension employed for drying in the shade on frames. Hides dried in the sun are stretched and pegged out on the ground, and it has been found that these are the operative factors, suspension as opposed to ground-drying being the important point.

Arrivals of goatskins are reported exceptionally good. American demand has fallen off, but U.K. tanners have entered into fairly heavy forward contracts at prices which compare very favourably with those previously offered by U.S. importers. Arrivals and prices of sheepskins continue steady.

In Mombasa July proved the most active month of a very busy year, 56 deep-sea ships and 37 coasters entering the port. Thirty-seven ships waited a total of 251 ship-days in the stream for berths. The average daily rainfall from the port were 2,016 tons, and at the end of July there were 25,237 deadweight tons of imports and 23,925 deadweight tons of exports awaiting clearance. Into Lindi imports for July totalled 8,510 tons and exports 1,200 tons.

**The Sudan.**—Imports for June were valued at £E1,798,000, compared with £E1,729,000 in the corresponding period of 1948. Exports and re-exports totalled £E4,245,000, as against £E1,406,000 for the same periods. Exports were delayed in

1948 owing to the railway strike, so that a comparison of these figures is apt to be misleading.

An open general licence has been given for all goods coming from Denmark, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. Little has previously been imported from the last two countries, but imports from Denmark, which in the past have consisted mainly of dairy products and beer, are expected to increase considerably.

The Sudan Portland Cement Company should soon be in full production.

**Exim.**—Trade figures for June, 1949, were imports £263,269, exports, £166,741 (£56,154 oil seeds), re-exports, £33,604.

## Alex. Lawrie and Company

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., a concern which has consolidated its East African operations after providing £225,424 for taxation in the U.K., Kenya and India, earned a net consolidated profit of £10,757 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £114,191 in the previous year, when taxation took only £11,809. General reserve receives £63,443 and property reserve £2,163. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £3,968 and dividends amounting to 32½% on the ordinary shares require £2,523, leaving a balance of £118,918 to be carried forward, against £111,519 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £1,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £87,883, revenue reserves at £470,642, outside interests in subsidiaries at £466,445, debentures at £15,000, loans at £101,280, deferred liabilities at £79,566, and current liabilities at £2,048,654. Fixed assets were valued at £226,149, floated securities at £269,020, unquoted securities at £12,484, balance on inter-company accounts at £71,790, and current assets at £2,950,037, including Government securities at £1,201,7 and £221,546 in cash.

The chairman's review states that the East African subsidiary, Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., again paid 15% and also ploughed £17,000 back into the business.

The directors are Mr. A. N. Stuart (chairman), Mr. J. A. Gemmill, Mr. N. Airth Grant, and Mr. G. W. Gemmill. The 25th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on October 27 at noon.

"Every postmaster from Mbeya to Dar es Salaam is an Indian."—Mr. Noel Monks, in the *Daily Mail*.

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## New N. Rhodesian Companies *Mining*

### Registrations for Three Months

REGISTRATIONS, with the authorized capital, in Northern Rhodesia during the past three months are as follows:

**June.**—Dave Price, Ltd., £10,000; Northern Rhodesia Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., £25,000; Tatalias and Co., Ltd., £25,000; Electric, Ltd., £10,000; C. Stubbs, Ltd., £10,000; and Woolls-King (Abercorn), Ltd., £10,000.

**July.**—B. P. Rudge, Ltd., £40,000; Doughty and Doughty, Ltd., £10,000; Chilanga Cement, Ltd., £1,000,000; and Mashala, Gevisser and Partners, Ltd. (foreign company; no capital given).

**August.**—Allison and Stacey, Ltd., £20,000; and C. Heyes, Ltd., £8,000. Both these companies are building contractors.

In July Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd., increased their authorized capital from £15,000 to £25,000; and Northern News, Ltd., registered an increase from £6,000 to £10,000. Kohler's Garage, Ltd., increased their authorized capital from £11,000 to £15,000 in August.

### Colonial Cotton

MORE THAN 40 DELEGATES attended the third annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation held in Manchester last week, including representatives of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, the Cotton Board, the Raw Cotton Commission, and scientists from overseas. Discussion stressed the need to ensure that Colonial cottons should fulfil spinners' requirements, particularly in quality. To achieve this it was considered that Governments should take measures to exercise control from the issue of the seed to the marketing of the lint, and to provide incentives to the production of high quality cotton by means of price differentials.

### Raw Cotton Values

FURTHER INCREASES in the price of raw cotton were announced on Sunday by the Raw Cotton Commission. Increases of more than 4½d. per pound had been announced following the statement on devaluation, and the latest increases range from 4d. to 3d. per pound. Changes in Sudan cottons include an increase of ½d. in Tokar to 39.75d., and an advance of 1d. per pound in L types 3 and above to 40.25d., L types X4 and below to 37.85d. and Zeidab to 37.35d. East African B.P. is now quoted at 52.31d.

### Price of Sisal

A RISE of £11 per ton in the price of No. 1 Empire sisal has followed the devaluation of sterling. The present quotation is £107 per ton, c.i.f. London.

## African Mineral Reconnaissance

### By Three E.C.A. Mining Engineers

TECHNICAL RECONNAISSANCE of the mineral possibilities of eight British territories in Africa is to be made under the leadership of three E.C.A. mining engineers who left London for Kenya last week, according to Mr. W. John Kenney, Minister in charge of the E.C.A. Mission to the United Kingdom. The survey, which will take about three months, will also cover African territories of the Marshall Plan nations, France and Portugal.

The primary object of the mission, Mr. Kenney said, will be the appraisal of opportunities for the development of the mineral wealth of the territories in the interest of the Native populations and of the European Powers concerned. The mission is expected to acquire first-hand information for use in determining what detailed explorations and what specific projects appear to justify allocations of Marshall Plan funds.

Mr. Charles E. Stott, head of the mission, is an American mining engineer and geologist with more than 25 years' experience with leading American enterprises in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. His most recent professional visit to Africa was in 1947. He is accompanied by Mr. Lewis W. Ferguson, mining consultant for E.C.A., with experience in the United States, Mexico, and Africa, and by Mr. George Guillotte, experienced in mining exploration and development in the United States.

The party will be accompanied in the various territories by geologists or mining engineers of the Nations concerned, by technicians of the E.C.A. missions of those countries, and by State Department technical and commercial attachés.

In the Portuguese African territories the mission will have the assistance of Mr. Mark C. Bandy, of the non-ferrous metals section of E.C.A. European headquarters in Paris.

It is officially stated that the mineral possibilities to be explored include graphite in Kenya, copper and cobalt in Uganda, graphite in Tanganyika, copper and cobalt in Northern Rhodesia, chrome, asbestos, and copper in Southern Rhodesia, corundum in Nyasaland, and copper and corundum in Portuguese East Africa.

### Radio-Active Mineral Discovery

MR. A. J. GURNEY, a 60-year-old Rhodesian from Sallsbury, has discovered a rich radio-active mineral deposit in Northern Rhodesia. The first sample was sent for assay to the Atomic Energy Division of the British Ministry of Supply, and was found to contain 1.9% of monosites, a radio-active substance. Mr. Gurney has been notified by the Ministry that the discovery warrants further investigation, and they have promised assistance. Mr. Gurney knew of the deposits in Northern Rhodesia as far back as 1941, before they had any real commercial value.

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## Increases in Metal Prices

### Bulk Buying of Tin to Cease

RISES in the sterling prices of metals announced by the Ministry of Supply, with the former values in brackets, were as follows: Tin, £750 per ton (£569); copper, £140 per ton (£107 10s.); lead, £122 per ton (£87 5s.); zinc, £87 10s. per ton (£65 10s.); aluminium, £112 per ton (£93); silver, 5s. 4d. per oz. (3s. 8½d.).

Prices for tube, sheet, strip and wire manufactures have already advanced, and increases in the costs of electrical equipment are expected.

Bulk buying of tin is to cease as soon as arrangements can be made for partial reopening of the London Metal Exchange. The Ministry has been strongly criticized for permitting America to dominate the metal position, and for its refusal to reopen the London Metal Exchange for general business.

The Ministry of Supply, wrote a correspondent of the *Financial Times*, "is thought to be cashing in on the currency situation. It has large stocks of metal, which will show a handsome profit at the new prices to offset earlier losses. Those who think that increases were inevitable following devaluation of the pound nevertheless consider them steep, particularly as sterling countries supply much of Britain's imports. This applies particularly to lead, which comes mainly from Empire sources, and to copper, which is partly obtained from the sterling area. In general the increases are discouraging to exporters."

[Devaluation is the subject of editorial comment.]

### News of Our Advertisers

Mr. P. C. E. ROSE has been elected a director of Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.

BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 4% less tax, in respect of 1949. Last year there was a total distribution of 10%.

## Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Profit Nearly Doubled

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £1,609,924 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £814,975 in the previous year. Taxation in the U.K. and Northern Rhodesia absorbs £822,615, leaving, with the balance of £427,194 carried forward from last year, unappropriated profits of £1,214,503.

The issued capital is £7,000,000 in stock units of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £2,571,621, and current liabilities at £631,996. Fixed assets are valued at £5,631,192, redeemable development at £507,594, stores at £842,365, and current assets at £5,248,098, including tax certificates at £289,850 and £4,185,760 in cash.

Arrangements have been made in conjunction with the other copper mines through the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd., to interconnect the power supply of the four mines through a central station.

### Details of Production

During the year 1,391,999 short tons of ore were mined and 1,192,700 tons were treated in the concentrator. The grade of ore treated was 4.34%, of which 1.92% was in the form of oxide copper and 2.42% in the form of sulphide copper. Although the grade of ore was lower than that treated last year, the overall recovery of copper was higher. The concentrator produces were railed to Nkana for smelting, and resulted in a production of 32,876 long tons of blister copper, which is approximately 40% greater than the production in the previous year. The first stage of the programme to increase production to 64,000 long tons of copper per annum is expected to be completed by the end of 1950.

Ore reserves total 139,674,000 short tons, with a total copper percentage of 4.66, of which 2.53% is oxide.

On March 31 European employees numbered 581, compared with 502 a year earlier, and the respective figures for Africans were 4,524 and 3,578.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman; alternate, Mr. A. C. Wilson); Mr. S. S. Taylor (deputy chairman), Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director), Mr. Carl Davis, Mr. Douglas Malcolm (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. J. N. Buchanan and Mr. J. B. Dennison, and the Earl of Bessborough.

The 12th, annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on October 11 at noon.

## Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:

Bechuanaland, 12s.; British Central Africa, 3s. 6d.; British South Africa, 51s. 4½d.; Bushtick, 38; Cam & Motor, 20s. 6d.; Charterland, 4s. 7½d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 4½d.; Falcon, 11s. 4½d.; Globe & Phoenix, 22s.; Gold Fields Rhod., 11s. 6d.; Kafirondo, 18; Kentan 2s. 9d.; Kenya Consol., 9½d.; London & Rhod., 5s. 3½d.; Mashaba, 10d.; Motapa, 9d.; Nchanga, 66s. 10½d.; N. Charterland, 3s. 6d.; Northern Rhodesia, 3s. 9d.; Phenix Finance, 20s. xd.; Phenix Prince, 2s. 11½d.; Rezende, 2s. 6d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 12s. 6d.; Rhod. Copper Refineries, 4½% pref., 19s. 3d.; Rhod.-Katanga, 2s. 6d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 34s. 1½d.; Rhod. Corp., 4s. 9d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 28s. 7½d.; Rhokana, 13½; Roan Antelope, 13s. 0½d.; Rosterman, 2s. 7½d.; Selection Trust, 32s. 9½d.; Selukwe, 1s. 1½d.; Sherwood Starr, 3s. 9d.; Surprise, 5s.; Tanami, 3½d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 17s.; 4% pref., 27s. 6d.; Tati, 1s. 6d.; Thistle-Etna, 2s.; Uruwira, 3s. 8d.; Wanderer, 6s. 3d.; Wankie, 18s.; Willoughby's, 9s. 9d.; Zambesia, 18s. 10½d.

### Chrome

DEMAND FOR CHEMICAL GRADE CHROME in Southern Rhodesia is smaller than it has been for some years. The Department of Mines received information in August that the American demand for chrome concentrates of the chemical grade, 50% to 51% CR 204, with a ratio of 2.4 to 1, was falling off, as considerable stocks are held in the U.S. Reasonably good sales possibilities exist in the United Kingdom.

### Devaluation and the Congo

DEVALUATION of sterling and of the Belgian franc has reduced the price of tin to producers in the Belgian Congo from 45 to 35½ francs per lb. An increase in the sterling price from £569 to £719 per ton would be needed to re-establish the pre-devaluation level.

### Record Mineral Output

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Transport in Southern Rhodesia, said in Gwelo last week that it was likely that the Colony's mineral output would reach a value of £10,000,000 this year for the first time in its history.



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**EAST AFRICA**

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding  
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
 Travel and General Conditions  
 apply to

The Commissioner,  
 East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 8781/2/3

Telegrams: Samettors, Lond. London. Cable: Samettors, London

An attractive legend still circulates in Nigeria concerning the foundation of Kano. The story goes that a mighty hunter of the early days named Berbusahy put the seal on his fame by killing an elephant with his spear and then carrying the carcass many miles upon his head. On the spot where he ~~knelt~~ <sup>knelt</sup> down his notable burden the city of Kano was founded to commemorate the achievement.

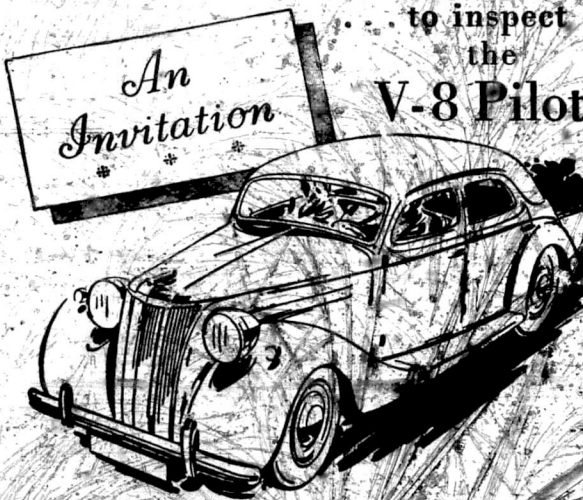
So runs the legend. Whatever the truth may be about the foundation of Kano it is beyond dispute that it has existed for centuries as a trading centre and port of call on the great caravan routes. Ancient industries, including the preparation of "Morocco" leather, still survive in the locality although today the prosperity of Kano depends far more

upon its position as the recognised centre of the Nigerian ground nut industry. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria on the industries of the Colony and the present trend of local markets is readily obtainable on request.



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