

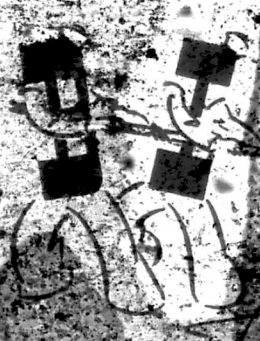
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Third Year April 24th 1946
Volume 1

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No. 1 of the I.B.C. 1946 New Series

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The population is approximately 3,500,000. The resources of the Colony are mainly agricultural. Coffee, sisak, pyrethrum and tea are exported in considerable quantities. Sugar and maize are grown mostly for local consumption.

The average annual value of Kenya's external trade for the years 1935-39 was £8,500,000.

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Company Meeting

Kavirondo Gold Mines

For Hon. A. T. J. Fraser's Review

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kavirondo Gold Mines Limited, was held in London on March 19.

THE HON. A. T. J. FRASER, the Chairman, who presided, in the course of his address said:

The directors' report summarizes the position as at the end of June, 1945. In addition to extracting a small quantity of gold-bearing sands, sundry remunerative work was carried out in supplying the needs of the military and Government authorities which helped the war effort, and improved the company's resources.

Payable ore bodies of limited extent were being met with in several regions of the company's properties when mining was discontinued. Since that time the properties have been maintained on a caretaking basis. The company has some £30,000 in hand and while it was not possible to investigate other properties during the war, mineral areas in East Africa are now open for inspection and the issue of licences has been resumed.

The directors instructed the superintendent to visit and report on any areas which might prove attractive and we are shortly expecting him home. If we can recommend a property in which the company's cash resources might be advantageously invested, we will place a suggestion before you for approval. In any event, it is the board's intention to call a further meeting of shareholders to decide future policy.

The report and accounts were passed unanimously. Mr. Sydney E. Taylor was re-elected to the board and the auditors, Messrs. Binder, Hanflyn, and Co., were re-appointed.

Mining

Rhodesian Base Metal Production Contribution to War Effort

DURING THE PERIOD of the war Southern Rhodesia mined £17,349,670 worth of strategic base minerals, of which asbestos accounted for £8,640,852. An important new find was simpsontonite (aluminium silicate), a mineral known to Rhodesia, and known only once before in mineralogy. The ore containing the Rhodesian simpsontonite was discovered at Mdara Mine, about 45 miles east of Fort Victoria. Over 60 tons of another rare metal, tantalum, were shipped from the Colony to the United States for use in the production of synthetic rubber. Valued at £16,589, the metal came mainly from the Dilata area near Fort Victoria.

Two other minerals of great importance which were mined in Southern Rhodesia were scheelite and wolfram—the minerals containing tungsten—and 2,918 tons were sent to Great Britain. The principal scheelite mines are the Scheelite King (Mazoe Valley) and the Hippo claims (Sabi Valley). Scheelite is often found where gold is mined and is a valuable by-product, but although these mines were in operation before the war, scheelite is not a profitable peace-time undertaking. Other mines which helped the war effort were the Gaika (Que Que) which did a good job in the preparation of scheelite concentrates, and the Makaradz (near Darwin), which devoted 10 days every month to mining scheelite although gold was a far more paying proposition. The Colony's wolfram was mined mostly at Lebentonda, near Wankie, and at Essexvale.

Large shipments of Rhodesian chrome also went to the Allied workshops and approximately 1,891,000 tons of a total value of £3,395,000 were exported during the war years. Coal production reached 104 million tons valued at £3,600,000 in the period 1940-45, and mica (of which five tons were mined in 1940) had risen to a total output of 491 tons valued at £214,736 by 1945. The Colony also produced many other metals—in lead, antimony, graphite, iron, nickel, mercury, copper, magnesite, barytes, corundum, fluorapatite, kaolin, quartzite and titanium. The total value of the country's base mineral output for the war years rose from £2,206,375 in 1940 to a peak figure of £3,433,378 in 1944, dropping to £2,144,753 in 1945.

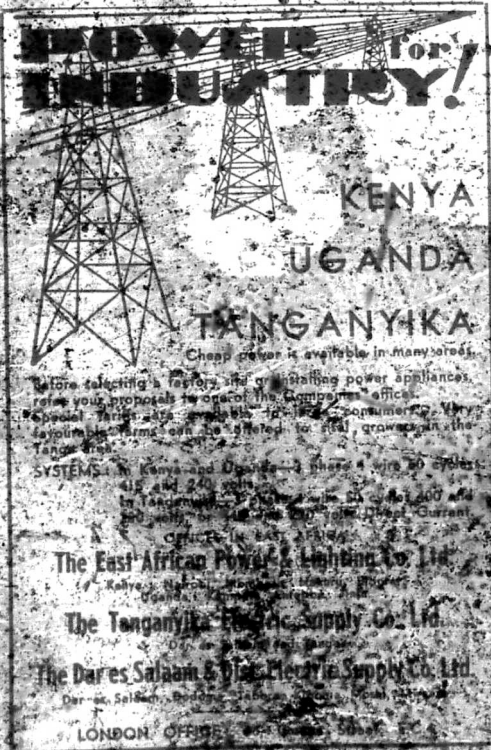
Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LIMITED, reports that revenue for the year ended June 30, 1945, amounted to £4,799, of which £62 were absorbed by taxation and £2,601 by Depreciation. The balance of £2,135,198, 6d. was carried to the balance sheet. The capital is £375,000 in shares of £5. each and sundry creditors appear at £5,605. On the assets side mining claims and licences stand at £179,548, buildings, plant, etc., at £18,683, stores and materials at £5,484, and sundry debtors at £5,360, while the company holds £2,000 of East Africa War Bonds and £30,664 in cash. Mining and general expenditure is shown as £26,000 and accumulated loss at £47,590.

The directors are the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser (Chairman), alternate Mr. R. Nye, Mr. Frank de Gama, alternate Mr. T. Fryor, and Mr. Sydney E. Taylor. The secretary is Mr. C. H. D. Garland.

Copperbelt Mining Companies

The Copperbelt mining companies are not prepared to grant wage increases to their mine workers according to a joint statement issued after discussions between representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union and the Mine Managers' Committee.



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The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
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Centralized Buying of Cotton

Sir Stanley Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has made the following statement on the future arrangements for the purchase of raw cotton:

The Government have reached the conclusion that centralized purchase is the best method by which the country can secure its requirements of raw cotton and that such an arrangement will be in the best interests both of the country and of the cotton industry. It is unlikely that the present international conditions will at any event favour the operation of a cotton futures market of any type, and the Government are satisfied that centralized purchase, which has been operated successfully during the war, will in the future enable the supplies of cotton required by this country to be obtained at least as economically as by private importation and with greater certainty and regularity. It will also facilitate the maintenance of reasonable margins for price to the spinner and the operation of the measures for price stabilization of utility cloth, which are an important element in the cost of living policy.

The Government have accordingly decided to continue the central purchase of cotton by the Cotton Corporation in preparation for the establishment of a permanent cotton purchasing commission working in close contact with the spinning industry. The cover scheme now operated by the control will be extended and will afford to the spinner the assurance of stable prices of cotton from the moment when he contracts to sell yarn. It will also provide closer cover in respect of particular growths of cotton than was provided by the pre-war futures market.

Dangerous Cargoes

Shipping lines serving South and East Africa have been given additional work and many delays have been caused through the failure of exporters to declare dangerous goods when lodging applications for the registration of cargo under general terms. They are therefore reminding shippers specifically of their legal obligations not to forward dangerous goods unless these are so described plainly on the outside of the containers, and their names and addresses are sent before, or at the time of dispatch.

Uganda Company

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD. report a profit for the year ended August 31 last, of £10,424 and the directors propose a dividend of 20% less 1s. at 10s. in the £. The issued capital consists of 225,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, and the balance sheet shows reserves at £15,376, loans at £15,000, deferred liabilities at £11,250, and current liabilities at £75,000. On the assets side fixed assets stand at £134,127, and current assets at £197,062. The directors are Sir Theodore Gervase Chambers (Chairman), Major-General John Buckley, Wing-Commander D. A. J. Buxton and Mr. Walter W. Higgin. The 43rd annual general meeting of the company will be held at 12 noon on April 1 at 13, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

B.E.T.R.O.

Satisfactory progress is reported by the British Export Trade Research Organization, founded last year to conduct market and consumer research in all parts of the world, and to maintain a permanent trade intelligence service for the benefit of British exporters. The organization has now developed to an extent which will permit of applications for membership on a large scale.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

Barclays Bank (Drexel & Co.) reported from Nairobi on February 23:

Weather conditions have been good and dry conditions continued throughout the month. Rainfall has been in excess in the Southern Highlands and the seasonal rains continued but

in the Northern Highlands and disease in the crop has been heavy. The crop and unshelled figures are 483,000 and 200,000 bales. Deliveries to the coast have been heavy and it is expected that all raw cotton will have been purchased by the end of February. Final figures for the 1945 crop in the Lake Province of Tanganyika are given as Grade A 33,380 bales, Grade B 2,033 bales.

New season plantings in this area are reported as being heavy but rain is needed during the next few weeks if early plantings are to become established.

Coffee. Picking in Kenya has now finished, but the final crop figures are not yet available. There has been a considerable increase in the yield in the Eastern Area and it is causing concern to planters and the Coffee Board. New crop prospects in the Northern Province of Tanganyika are fair to medium provided reasonable rains fall before long. Labour troubles still handicap planters.

Cereals. The gross cereal yield in Kenya under the increased production of Great Ordinance are: 1941, 818,359 bags (prior to the introduction of the Ordinance); 1942, 1,105,242 bags; 1943, 1,594,116 bags; 1944, 1,631,260 bags; 1945, 1,981,811 bags estimated despite the failure of the rye crop. This result is due in part to increased acreages under cultivation and to better yields per acre.

Sisal. The output for January in Tanganyika and Northern Province amounted to 5,476 tons. The supply of labour is still below requirements and lack of water is a further hindrance to some producers. The cesson sisal exports was restored to 3s. 6d. per ton from January 1, 1946.

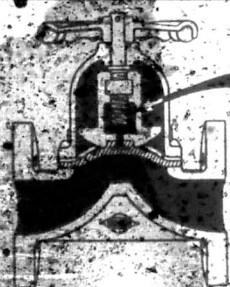
Hides and Skins. Absence of shipping space has caused large accumulations at the port of Dar es Salaam, where hides, sheep and goat skins are in plentiful supply, especially from Somaliland, where the seasonal dhbw traffic is bringing large quantities with the N.E. Monsoon. Prices remain steady and demand is good.

Diamonds. During the past year 115,660 carats, valued at £25,795, were exported from Tanganyika.

General. Further supplies of piece goods have arrived during the past month and are being distributed, apart from this business generally continues quiet.

Sisal Estates Limited

SISAL ESTATES, LTD. will hold their ninth annual general meeting at 12 noon on May 10. Old Levant, London, E.C. The profit for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £30,311 which, with £223,340 brought forward, makes £253,654 available for distributions. The directors recommend a dividend of 6% on both ordinary and preference shares which will absorb £17,971 leaving £235,683 to be carried forward. The issued capital consists of 200,000 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 100,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. The balance sheet shows current liabilities at £36,465, reserve for properties and investment in subsidiary company £100,000. On the assets side fixed assets stand at £125,132, investments at £463,316 and current assets at £33,611. The directors are Colonel C. E. Ponsbury (Chairman), Major R. D. G. Gurling, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Mr. H. G. Judd (alternate Mr. A. A. Lough) and Mr. S. I. E. Croux.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Nomination day in the Southern Rhodesian parliamentary elections is March 27.

Nyasaland Railways and the Trans Zambesia Railways have issued a new rate-book.

A labour exchange for skilled and semi-skilled workers of all races in 34 categories has been opened in Tanganyika.

Three of four lions were killed in less than five minutes by a small party of officials near Sioma Falls, Southern Rhodesia.

Two million cubic feet of timber were exported during the war from Southern Rhodesia's private forest plantations.

After a lapse in publication during the war years, it is hoped to produce a Blue Book for Kenya for 1945 in June next.

African women training as nurses in Bulawayo Hospital did not do so well in the examinations as the male orderlies.

Native housing is first priority in Mombasa's municipal development plans. £150,000 has been allocated for the purpose.

The Government of Ethiopia has purchased from the U.S.A. six Douglas D.C.3. aircraft (which are known in this country as Dakotas).

Funds with which to build and maintain homes for war-displaced Europeans in Kenya are being collected by the Salvation Army.

Flat dwellers in Bulawayo increased between the years 1936 and 1941 from 7% to 11% of the European population, and in Salisbury from 6% to 12%.

An electric light-bulb filled with petrol, thrown by a Kenya police officer at a motor-car in which a gang of African thieves was absconding, was the means by which the car was later recognized and intercepted.

The film "Rings of Hell" recently filmed to native audiences in Southern Rhodesia, has now been passed by censors in the Colonies.

A cross between a monkey and a pig, which has been born on the farm of Mrs. F. G. G. in Kenya. The foetus has striped legs and a pig's body.

A Muslim Welfare Association is being founded in Zanzibar with Mr. A. J. Phalogo as President and head of the Association's Ismailia Khos Community.

In total of £60,000 in the past 10 years by the former Government Central Office of Inland Production the Colonial Film Unit has made 15,000 ft. of film.

A record tobacco crop of 2,000,000 lbs. has been produced in Southern Rhodesia this past year, despite unfavorable weather and shortage of labour and fertilizer.

A historical film in southern Rhodesia, first screened in 1937, is to be made by Sir Alexander Corda. The production will cost between £750,000 and £1,000,000.

The scope of Moyale, the railhead station on the Ethiopian border of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, have subscribed £100 towards the Food for Britain Fund.

The East African branch of the International Women's League has its president in London, Mrs. J. G. Cliffridge, and its secretary in Kenya, Mrs. J. G. Cliffridge.

A European in the Southern Rhodesia police force persons during the war years have been as follows: 1935, 22; 1936, 27; 1937, 32; 1938, 41; 1939, 72; 1940, 26; 1941, 104; 1942, 193; 1943, 241; 1944, 259.

Electric power has been carried through the industrial centre of Southern Rhodesia by a line laid through 58 miles of veld from Umtali to Bulawayo by the Electricity Supply Commission. It will shortly be extended to Gaborone. Mine-balls of the materials used were Rhodesian.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Schweppe Ltd. have declared a dividend on ordinary shares of 10% (same) plus a bonus of 5% (against 2½%) for 1945. The total amount is £132,713.

Vauxhall Motors, Ltd. report that the profit for 1945, after deduction of income tax and excess profit tax, amounted to £2,020,043, against £913,318 in the previous year. After payment of the debenture interest, provision for the sinking fund and other adjustments, the net profit was £597,327 (£437,291). An ordinary dividend of 20% (the same) was paid, and there is a carry-forward of £9,120,955 (£2,697,628).

Among the exhibits at the Daily Herald Modern Homes Exhibition, now being held at Dorland Hall, London, is a set of model houses erected by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Builders), Ltd., in which the use of their grid steel form system of construction is demonstrated. Although Home requirements need to be met first, it is hoped that as soon as a licence can be obtained from the Government, this form of building construction will be available for export.

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Fabian Colonial Bureau

The African Colonies Bureau states in its annual report for 1945 that "the changing power of the Colonial Government has put the Bureau in a key position as the only organization attached to the Colonial Office which is specially devoted to work in connection with the economic, financial and trade policy of the Colonies."

The Bureau's position is especially emphasized with most extensive groups, trade unions, and political groups in the Colonies. It has also become recognized as one of the very few centres in Britain which has staff and up-to-date knowledge of Colonial affairs. Constant requests are being received for information and more and more a flow of African representatives regarding local problems. This information is found to be well received and is being used for the attention of Parliament and the Colonial Office. We are thus often asked to be very helpful to African Colonies and it is a source of considerable satisfaction to find that there is a growing centre in London for the people in the Colonies who need our assistance.

It is a pleasure to say that the Colonial Government is independent and free of those who are anxious to maintain to control what Government is in office. The change in government has actually increased the power of the Bureau. New bodies for trade unions, political organizations, and other organizations for having to refer to the Bureau. The Bureau receives continual requests for reports, opinions from the Colonies, whether they be Colonial Ministers or officials, Government, or missionaries.

Demobilized Askari Want Work

The first idea of the African ex-servicemen is to go home. Nearly all those to whom I have spoken wish to have a long holiday at home—anything from six months to two years on their homelands. From this arises the difficulty that they will have found in their Army trades; employers are not prepared to accept those who have lost their skills. From my own experience, many will return after about a month's work rather than they anticipated. Because they will have spent money or want to leave home for other reasons. This may sound pretty grim, but in fact it is not quite so bad, because a good percentage of ex-Servicemen desire only to return to their local reserves. —Mr. W. R. Morley, Chief of the African Central Employment Bureau in Nairobi, in a broadcast talk.

British Nationality

"By the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1943, the child born in Northern Rhodesia of a British father is placed in exactly the same position from the point of view of his nationality and his capacity to transmit British nationality to his children as if he had been born to British parents. A child born to a British mother other than British parents are not natural born British subjects." —The Attorney General of Northern Rhodesia.

African Air Councils

Recently attended the Southern African Air Council. There were three Governors there, two Ministers, one High Commissioner, one air vice-marshal and 20 or 30 other persons, important or otherwise. The meeting was supposed to be on a ministerial level. It was admirably conducted, and I came away feeling that everyone was a very important cog in the wheel, but there was nothing on the agenda that could not have been handled by one or two persons with a knowledge of the subject at about one-tenth of the time and cost. Later I attended an *ad hoc* meeting in Nairobi as Uganda representative; it was very much more business-like. People got down to facts. Tanganyika has a very able delegate, who got a substantial reduction in the fares between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam simply by arguing that he was completely right. We came to the conclusion that the utmost we could expect to lose on the first year's working of East African Airways was £20,000. —Mr. H. R. Fraser, addressing the Uganda Legislative Council.

Control of Game in Kenya

The Chief Game Warden of Kenya, Captain A. Ritchie, in a recent article in the *East African Standard* wrote as follows:

"It is Kenya's national pride that Britain prevents destruction of game. Game policy in Kenya is to preserve as much game as possible provided that it does not interfere with human activities. It has long been part of the policy of the Government to reduce game on the plains and in certain areas to manageable proportions, and the war-time game control by Sir Long has done in this direction what no other Government has done in a decade. I disagree that game should be controlled on the equal basis of all areas. It has been down the numbers of game in native areas, but this is not correct, because of the lack of staff, but it is a great pity that the widespread snoring by Italian prisoners of war has left the unhappy legacy of a host of our game laws which are not justifiable. The greatest danger to game is not poachers, hunters or game laws, but the increasing number of landless being opened for human habitation. The new land for Africans from whom game poachers must be killed off. While the outlook is gloomy, I see no reason for pessimism."

Rhodesia Buys Ex-Army Equipment

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is spending 300,000 on the purchase of many kinds of ex-military vehicles and other equipment, for use in development of communications and agriculture. They are buying tractors and mechanical navvies—everything for pushing dirt roads into hitherto undeveloped country. They are buying Amples Bailey bridging material for making and level bridges, which may be replaced later by permanent concrete bridges.

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**Colonial Tobacco Imports
African Teachers Wages**

In the House of Commons last week the President of the Board of Trade stated that imports into the United Kingdom of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia in 1937 and 1945 had been 15,579,338 lb. and 20,600,195 lb. and from Nyasaland, 13,504,935 lb. and 11,571,771 lb. respectively.

He added that imports from Nyasaland normally averaged about 14,000,000 lb., but that purchases had been reduced last year because manufacturers had adequate stocks of these dark tobaccos, which are mainly used in the roll, twist and pipe trade.

In reply to Sir John Mellor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that imports of tobacco from the Colonies and mandated territories in 1937 and 1938 had been as follows: Nyasaland, 13,504,000 lb. and 13,882,000 lb. and 11,572,000 lb. in 1945; Northern Rhodesia, 325,000 lb. in 1937 and 252,000 lb. in 1938; Cyprus, 279,000 lb. and 206,000 lb.; North Borneo, 251,000 lb. and 447,000 lb.; Jamaica, 58,000 lb. and 82,000 lb.; Kenya, 4,000 lb. and 14,000 lb.; Aden and Somaliland Territory, 900 lb. and nil; Uganda, 119,000 lb. and 103,000 lb. Last year's imports from the Colonial Empire, apart from Nyasaland, totalled 4,778,000 lb., but the statistics of separate territories were not available. The annual production of tobacco in Nyasaland was about 20,000,000 lb., and a similar amount was produced in the rest of the Colonial Empire, much of it for local consumption. Active encouragement was said the Secretary of State, given to the production of tobacco wherever conditions are suitable, but at the moment it was more desirable to concentrate on the production of food and other exports of greater importance.

Mr. GUMLEY asked the Minister of Food what proportion of the imports of coffee from Great Britain was obtained from dollar countries and from the Empire, and whether any steps had been taken to increase the imports from Empire sources.

Mr. EDRI SUMMERSKILL: Of the total quantity of coffee which my right hon. friend has purchased or will purchase in 1946 for consumption in the United Kingdom, 60% will

be obtained from Empire sources and the balance from producing countries which are prepared to accept sterling. My right hon. friend already purchases an allocation by the London Food Council of the whole of the coffee supplies available for export from Empire sources other than India. The quantity available from India is controlled by the Government of that country. In circumstances we could increase imports from India, Ceylon and Great Britain only at the expense of Empire sources and Middle East countries to whom a proportion of Empire coffee is allocated.

Mr. GUMLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the policy of the Government in regard to the smaller question in the Kenya Highlands and whether it is proposed to bring African squatters away from the farms against their will.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied: I would refer the hon. member to paragraphs 13-16 of Kenya Government Order No. 8 of 1945 issued last November, which set out the policy which would be applied to resident labourers in the Kenya Highlands. With regard to the second part of the question I would refer specifically to paragraph 14 of the Order, which states that "there is no question of the compulsory removal of those labourers back to the Native areas; there is work for all to do in a great variety of occupations; and as the land is more intensively developed, there will be work for more still."

Wages Higher in Rhodesia

Mr. C. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that teachers' wages in Southern Rhodesia are higher than in Nyasaland, and that there is consequently a tendency for unqualified teachers in Nyasaland to work outside their own territory and what steps the Government of Nyasaland proposes to take to halt this drift.

Mr. CREECH JONES: The cost of living and consequently the general standard of wages is higher in Southern Rhodesia than in Nyasaland. I am not, however, aware that this has led to any marked migration of Nyasaland teachers to Southern Rhodesia. I am asking the Governor for a report and will communicate with my hon. friend when it has been received. I may add that the Nyasaland Government as part of their education development plan are making increased grants towards the salaries of teachers in aided schools so as to enable these salaries to be increased.

Mr. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State what steps are being taken by the Government of Nyasaland to increase provision for the training of teachers and, in particular, of women teachers.

Mr. CREECH JONES: A grant of £245,000 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a five-year education development plan in Nyasaland. A portion of this money is being devoted to raising both men's and women's teacher training institutions. I am asking the Governor for a progress report on teacher training and when this has been received I will communicate with my hon. friend.

Sudden Death in Zanzibar

Mr. TURTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the effect of the disease known as "Sudden death" on the clove trees in Zanzibar; what part of the trees is affected; and what steps are being taken by the Government otherwise to deal with this disease.

Mr. CREECH JONES: The effect of the disease is that of a general wilt. Only a few days elapse from the time that the first obvious symptoms appear until the tree is dead. The estimated average annual loss of trees is about 10,000, representing just under one-fifth of 1% of the estimated clove trees in Zanzibar. Experiments on manuring and moisture requirements are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and in collaboration with Scientists in the country the mineral nutrition aspect is being investigated. Experience shows that affected areas can be successfully replanted and large Government nurseries are maintained from which seedlings are readily available for the regeneration of these areas.

Mr. TURTON: Are the hon. Gentlemen aware that many people attribute the onset of this disease to the change of Government in this country?

Mr. W. J. BROWN: Might I ask whether there is any affinity between the symptoms of this disease as read by the hon. Gentlemen and the experience which happened to the Tory Party last July?

Mr. SPEAKER: I repeat the advice that I have just given about supplementary questions and the evidence of the Acting Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. SORENSEN asked whether the imposition of the penalty of whipping for delinquent West African soldiers was preparatory to the final abolition of drastic restriction of this form of punishment.

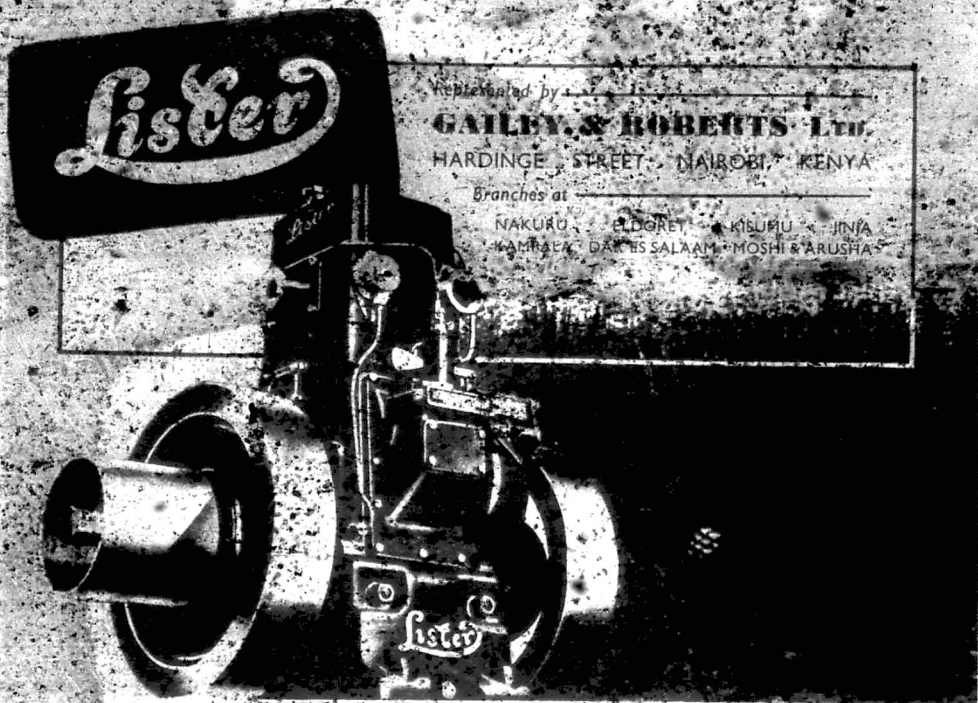
Mr. CREECH JONES: I am not clear that my hon. friend means by the reference to the suspension of the penalty of whipping. Reports from the military commanders in East and West Africa on the matter have recently been received and are being considered in consultation with the Secretary of State for War.

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A New Generation of Africans

(Continued from page 144)

What is being done to bridge the gulf between African and European? One of the things that I think it was now few bridges there seemed to be. From time to time paths do cross, on mixed committees, for instance, and through such bodies as the British Council, which in fact has a home for ex-soldiers. But I doubt if one can go very far in bridging and joining other people's points of view without close personal relationships, and these seldom exist, except perhaps among missionaries. How many other Europeans know, say, half a dozen educated Africans, really well? I mean people outside their employment—well enough to talk things over with them and get an understanding of their point of view? And not only that, but well enough to explain to them personally and not in a lecture or in print, their European point of view? For after all, it works both ways. You are a bridge in both directions. And it seemed to me that not only do Europeans know little enough about the African point of view, but that Africans are all too ignorant about a lot of basic facts on the European side. It is good training them for that. It is people who have the ability to explain—and explain simply and personally in a friendly way, not in speeches or letters to the papers, which perhaps few of them read and which anyway have the flavour of a debate. The gulf on the African side to understand, for instance, what has played in Kenya's economy by European settlement may have embarrassing consequences. We all know that African politicians are already demanding on behalf of their people the surrender of European lands.

It did seem to me that Kenya badly needs more bridges. Perhaps party things like discussion of mixed committees and joint enterprises, but above all simple personal contacts on a basis of equality between people of different races but a common objective, the

of Kenya. I know that people in Kenya have already begun to do so and that they are doing better than very well. It was interesting, for instance, to see Major Orde, in his report to the committee, mentioned that African workers on the farms of Kenya and the best in British colonial Africa. But such conditions and so on are no substitute for the sort of friendly personal relations I've been talking about. I think the new generation of Africans up against us, I think the future for any of us will be any too bright. Personally, they may seem to us difficult and ignorant and what is often quite wrongly as a matter of fact called foolish, but their feelings are at least as sensitive as ours. And every instance of what seems to them European contempt or ignorance of bad manners increases their bitterness and resentment.

I don't believe myself that all men are born equal. It seems to me quite obvious that they are not. I do believe in good manners. Surely inequality means that things are different, not that they are necessarily superior or inferior to each other. A lump of coal is not equal to a peach, but this shall say which is superior to the other.

Germany's Colonial Claims

Mr. Danneberg, who gave evidence at the Nuremberg trial last week on behalf of Goering, said that he had flown from Berlin to London on August 27, 1939, with the latest German terms, which he had discussed with the then Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Sir Horace Wilson and Sir Alexander Cadogan. One of the six points stipulated that agreement should be reached about German Colonies, which the British Government declined to discuss until Germany had been demobilized. It will thus be seen that within a few days of the outbreak of the war the Chamberlain Government were still susceptible to German pressure on the matter of Colonies.

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East African Service Appointments

CAMDEN K. B. SMITH, of London, appointed an administrative officer in Zanzibar, is the son of Sir Robert Gower, formerly first secretary at 10 Downing Street. Educated at St. Paul's and Merton College, Oxford, he served with command operations during the war and was mentioned in dispatches.

Mrs. G. W. A. DICK, of Crewe, appointed as Uganda as a pathologist is a native of Glasgow and studied at Edinburgh University. She was officer in the R.A.M.C. the special forces in the East.

Education Officers. Miss M. G. GIBSON, of Nairobi, who was trained at University College, London, and has had teaching experience in East Africa, has now joined the Kenya Education Department. Miss M. HAYES, who studied at Kenya, has also been appointed in Uganda. Both ladies are also working in the Ministry of Education in London.

Miss G. H. FRANK, of London, appointed as a teacher at the Kenya High School, Nairobi, is a member of the Education Department. Miss G. H. FRANK, of London, appointed as a teacher at the Kenya High School, Nairobi, is a member of the Education Department. Miss G. H. FRANK, of London, appointed as a teacher at the Kenya High School, Nairobi, is a member of the Education Department.

Education Officers. Mr. J. M. JOHNSON, of London, appointed as a teacher at the Kenya High School, Nairobi, is a member of the Education Department. Mr. J. M. JOHNSON, of London, appointed as a teacher at the Kenya High School, Nairobi, is a member of the Education Department.

Mr. A. G. B. BISHOP, of London, appointed as a development officer in Uganda, is a member of the Education Department. Mr. A. G. B. BISHOP, of London, appointed as a development officer in Uganda, is a member of the Education Department.

Mrs. M. S. HARRIS, of London, appointed as a district welfare officer in Uganda, is a member of the Education Department. Mrs. M. S. HARRIS, of London, appointed as a district welfare officer in Uganda, is a member of the Education Department.

Mr. H. J. AND, appointed as an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department of Tanganyika, was educated at the London Polytechnic and St. Andrews University where he took his B.Sc. He was previously a section leader in the experimental research department of Rolls-Royce Ltd.

Miss A. C. WILKINSON, of Greenock, appointed as a nursing sister in Kenya, qualified as a nurse at the King's Wood Hospital as a general nurse at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Miss MARY G. WALKER, appointed as a nursing sister in Kenya holds qualifications as a general nurse at a State Hospital, Edinburgh, and a diploma certificate for midwifery and health visiting.

Mrs. A. J. B. BISHOP, formerly a nursing sister in Zanzibar, is a State-registered nurse and state-qualified midwife. She has held appointments in London, Warrington, and in Scotland.

Miss L. G. BISHOP, of Southall, Middlesex, appointed as a nursing sister in Tanganyika, was trained at Queen Elizabeth Hospital and King's College Hospital, London. She has had experience at the Hospital for

Shipping in the Sudan

The shipping industry should be stimulated in the Sudan, was proposed in 1941 by Mr. C. H. BAKER, then Deputy Governor of the Nile State Province. A large part of the Assuan type, with a tonnage of 1,000 tons, built from the navy, which was brought up as a expeditionary force in 1885, and with the special engine which enables them to travel against the wind, were built two years later in cooperation with the Khartoum Dockyard. In the course of the year they carried freight equivalent to 60,000 ton-miles, and by the end of 1944 there was a fleet of 100 such boats with a total tonnage of 300 tons. The capital cost to Government was £20,000, of which £12,000 was expected to be recovered by the end of 1945, representing working profit. The cargo carried amounted to 600,000 ton-miles. The crew of each boat draws half the freight after the deduction of expenses. Fuel, oil, sails, masts, spars, and rigging, only local materials have been used in the construction. The boats run on the navigable reaches of the Nile.

Director of Colonial Survey

Brigadier M. HORTON, Director of Military Survey in the War Office since 1941, has been appointed Director of Colonial Geodesy and Topographical Survey, in which capacity he will head the new central organizations for topographical and geodesic surveys throughout the Colonial Empire, new or intended establishments of which organization was first published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Brigadier Horton, who was commissioned in the Army in 1914, has done survey work in many countries and has commanded Dominion and Colonial survey units in East Africa and the Middle East.

Colonial Grants

Grants and loans to the Colonies made last month for development, welfare and research schemes totalled £707,643, which included an interest free loan of £204,000 to Kenya for African accommodation in urban areas. Among the research grants were £100 for experiments on soil salinity, £247 for a tropical soils analysis, £6,000 for an experimental station and £485 for a permanent establishment on research into horticulture.

Kenya Settlers' House

The Kenya Corporation has announced that the public house will be a white building, the state ministry MP. The house, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the Government's policy towards European settlement in the Colony.

Scarcity of Pilots

East African Airways Corporation is suffering from acute shortage of pilots and communication in East Africa may be seriously disrupted in consequence. The Durban-Belemba service, which was due to start on February 28, has had to be cancelled.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to MAJOR and MRS. J. H. TYLER.

SIR FELIX POLE has resigned from the Central Housing Advisory Committee.

MR. A. J. ARKELL is president of the East Southern Society in Khartoum.

MR. A. R. RAMSAY of Canterbury will be leaving the country for Kenya shortly.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. J. HUMBERIES has been appointed Deputy Director of Colonial Surveys.

A daughter has been born to MR. and MRS. G. K. DONALD in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. W. C. BAKER BEALL, Financial Secretary of Zanzibar is now on leave in this country.

MR. D. HAWKESWORTH is being promoted Deputy Governor of the Gezira area in the Sudan.

MR. L. W. HARRIS, District Engineer since 26 years residence in Khartoum is now on his final leave.

MR. A. GELMAN, a member of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia and its general manager, has resigned.

MISS G. HAMPEL of the Church Missionary Society Station at Khatmatinde, Tanganyika Territory is spending her leave in New South Wales.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. SWAIN has been appointed Chairman of the Central Community Distribution Board of Kenya vice Mr. E. S. Ford.

The Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Baux has elected as its Chairman LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. ROBERTSON, the representative of Ghana.

MR. J. F. KENNEDY, Acting Information Officer in Uganda, has arrived on his country on leave and is staying at Herriisdale, Haugh of Urr, Castle Douglas, Scotland.

SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE, the architect and town planner, has left by air for Addis Ababa via Cairo. He is to advise the Emperor on the reconstruction of his capital.

MAJOR D. DOUGAL DOUGLAS, of the Highland Light Infantry, for many years an officer in the King's African Rifles, has just left a battalion in Germany to join the Smallland Scouts as second-in-command.

DR. CARBETT, the Archbishop of York, arrived in Khartoum last week and preached at a united service in All Saints Cathedral. Representatives of the Armenian and Coptic Churches took part.

SIR WILFRID WOODS, who is now engaged on a fiscal survey in East Africa, said in Dar-es-Salaam Monday that he would remain until he had completed his report, which is hoped to do by the middle of May.

GENERAL SIR HENRY ROYNAL, who was Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander S.E.A.C. has been appointed Deputy Chief Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in this country.

THE REV. H. ST. JOHN EVANS, Rusan, who has written a history of the Anglican Church of Southern Rhodesia, was for three years chaplain to both European and Native regiments in various parts of the Colony.

MR. ERIC STERN, general manager of the Anglo-African Mutual Trading Co. Ltd. has left by air on a business visit to most of the African territories. He is expected to be away for between four and six months.

CAPTAIN CASPAROIDS, a former B.O.A.C. pilot and Kenya resident with a distinguished record of 11,000 hours flying, is soon to visit Great Britain and the United States to see what small single engine aircraft suitable for an auxiliary service are available.

The engagement is announced between CRAWFORD BARRINGTON, the youngest son of Earl and Countess De La Warr, and Miss Gail Whyburn, daughter of Mrs. G. E. Whyburn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey De La Warr of Hinton Court, Maidstone.

and Mrs. J. E. MacGregor have announced their engagement. Mr. MacGregor is the son of the late Sir Allan Home, at one time Chairman of the Mombasa Investment Trust and a member of Parkgate's Prospecting and Development Co.

The first six Sudan officials who are retiring shortly include MR. R. M. CUMMINGS, port manager.

MR. J. TOVEY, superintendent of the Central Prison, and MR. J. H. INCH, of the P.W.D., MR. R. G. CHAMBERS, of the Customs, and MR. W. R. CHRISTIAN, superintendent of the Kitchener School of Medicine in Khartoum have been held under the supervision of

MR. G. WAKELEY, Senior Consulting Surgeon of the Royal Navy. Among the

summons was BRIGADIER N. S. FLUMMER, consulting physician of the Middle East Forces.

The Central Communications Committee, which has replaced the Central Roads Advisory Committee in Northern Rhodesia, is composed of the Chief Secretary, Chairman, the Joint Adviser on Development, the Director of Public Works, LIEUT. COLONEL SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN, MR. T. S. PAGE, and MAJOR H. K. MCKEE.

Among the sheriffs recently appointed for the counties of England and Wales were SIR CRAWFORD CURRIE, Chairman of the British India Line, for Buckinghamshire; SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER, who was a member of the Rhodesia Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938, for Herefordshire; and MR. C. F. COBOLD, who visited Rhodesia and East Africa some months ago, for the County of London.

The engagement is announced between MR. PHILIP DESMOND BULKLEY, WISE, son of the late George MacDonald, Wise of Bombay, India, and of Mrs. Wise, of Abbeylands, Wotton, Sussex, and Miss IAN MARGARET FINDLAY, second daughter of the late H. L. Findlay and Mrs. Findlay, of Kiambu, Kenya Colony.

MR. A. L. BEECHER and LIEUT. COLONEL H. G. HICKLING, members of the Colonial Employers' Federation, have been appointed to the Colonial Labour Advisory Council of which Mr. A. Creech Jones is Chairman. The Federation covers mining and commercial interests in Northern Rhodesia. Replies to the printed circular from the East African territories have not yet been received.

MR. L. SILBERMAN, sociologist of Witwatersand University, who recently visited Kenya in a team of three to advise on town planning in Nairobi and Mombasa, has recently arrived in England. Mr. Silberman has travelled extensively in Africa, having toured the Belgian Congo for the Bantu Welfare Trust, and the French Congo at the invitation of the French Government. In 1944-45 he was employed by East Africa Command on publicity work in East Africa and the Sudan. Prior to his departure from Kenya he advised the Government on minimum wage legislation, and in Mombasa gave evidence in the cost-of-living inquiry. He returned to this country via Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Eritrea, the Sudan, and Egypt, at the invitation of the Ministry of Information.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. L. DE B. WILMOT, youngest son of the late Mr. A. de B. Wilmot of Shoreham, Kent, and of Mrs. Wilmot, and Miss A. E. STANLEY SMITH, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith, of Ruanda, have announced their engagement. Lieut. Colonel Wilmot is a member of the Colonial administrative service and was in Northern Rhodesia until he joined the Force in 1939. As a platoon officer in the 11th (E.A.) Division until the end of the Ethiopian campaign, he transferred to the Southern Rhodesia Territories Administration and was for several months on a lonely station in Lechama. Later he was posted to British Somaliland where, with the exception of a few months at headquarters in Nairobi, he served until he came to this country on leave. At the time of his departure he was Secretary of the Government.

TO THE NEWS

It is estimated that about 300,000 working days have been lost during January and February, 1946, in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes. The number of working days lost in the coal mining industry is estimated at about 70,000. — Minister of Labour.

We can attribute the evils in the world to-day to two causes—a decline in the belief in God and a watering down of His teachings; and, secondly, rejection of the moral standards by which our lives and relations with our fellows should be directed. — Cardinal Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster.

In the U.S.A. throughout 15 years there were 11,234 murders—303 a day, 375,672 robberies and burglaries, 241,491 car thefts, 65,521 larcenies, and 11,537 assaults on women. Goods stolen were worth £17,640,000. New York has the worst city murder record with a total of 22. Chicago had 213. — F.B.I.

There is a story, probably apocryphal, that a civilian scientist was flying across America to lecture to a technical audience on his War speciality. At a stop en route he took the place on the plane in favour of an officer who held a higher priority. The officer, who was going to the same lecture as a member of the audience, thereafter public lecture on the subject of "Priority".

Opinion Epitomized: "Much encouragement would be given to British industry if all overseas pay were exempt from income tax." — Sir Miles Thomas.

"The father of one of our ambassadors at Addis Ababa is an engine driver." — Mr. A. Eden.

"A good deal of dirty work comes the way of many of us—washing up for instance." — Marquess of Reading.

"The hospitals scheme sprang from Mr. Bevan's blind hatred of the voluntary principle." — Mr. Henry Brooke.

"The Government should give Great Britain more cheer and less chance." Heavy taxation is killing adventure and work. — Lord Woolton.

"Two ships have arrived in Australia from England, one full of meat extracts, and the other with 70,000 cases of herrings." — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

The House of Commons is today largely composed, with notable exceptions, of young and inexperienced members. It is in the House of Lords that there is to be found Parliamentary experience and statesmanship. — Lord Chestam.

"Up to the end of January the value of Government-owned surplus stores disposed of in the United Kingdom amounted to about £3,000,000." — The Times.

"A sum of £82,600,000 was remitted to the United States in payment for American films between September 3, 1939 and January 31, 1946." — Mr. H. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Cunningham, Alexander, Montgomery, and Tedder, at the end of their careers will be little better off than recently elected M.P.s. They are to get half pay which, after paying tax, will amount to less than £1,50 a year." — Lord Croft, Under-Secretary for War.

A sense of frustration hangs over industry like a sea fog. Where are the houses that Cripps was to build in a fortnight? Where are the machines? Where is the increase of food? Every day the queues get longer, every day the irritation grows, and all that we get is pompous appeals for patience and assiduity. This was not the theme of the election. Then it was Utopia round the corner. — Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

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BACKGROUND

Unskilled. Himmler's lieutenants. Asked why England was not invaded in 1940, a German general explained that the Germans did not like to risk what the British Navy could do. A thousand years of naval tradition paid the price. The demand—for what the Navy could do—fact have done, was demonstrated in Crete next spring. Even assuming that the metropolitan R.A.F. could have given some air cover in the Channel, as it could not do in Crete, there can be little doubt that a resolute attack would have effected a landing, that a landing could have been met only by a most devoted but wholly inadequate defence, and that by the expenditure of a few hundred thousand men at the outset the war in the west could have been won. Even supposing that things had gone wrong, no adequate reason has ever been given why a competent military machine should not have risked it. The German generals now admit that the overall politico-military strategy of the war was contemptible, but of course they put all the blame on Hitler from the cardinal error of attacking Russia to the final futility of Rundstedt's offensive in the Ardennes in December, 1944. "But surely competent soldiers are more than yes-men." Some German generals undoubtedly were. On the whole, the German General Staff (50,000 strong) showed a lack of strategic inspiration which even Hitler's position does not excuse. General Marshall, reporting to the American Secretary for War, says, "no General Staff objection was expressed when Hitler made the fatal decision to invade Soviet Russia." The next outstanding strategic blunder of the German military machine was the heavy reinforcement of Tunisia after Alamein and the Anglo-American landings in French North Africa had made the German position south of the Mediterranean hopeless. When the German soldier thinks he is beaten—and he is not exceptionally immune from this impression—he surrenders readily. The ratio of German prisoners taken before the final surrender to German casualties was extremely high. The German Army was eviscerated by surrenders rather than by losses in the field. As permanent casualties killed, or too severely sick or wounded, to serve again seem to have been under 64 million, rather less than six years of war, as compared with 64 million in 1914-18. That is not a crippling fate for a nation with an annual intake of about 800,000. The Germans are good military technicians and more often than not brave soldiers. But they are not perfect technicians, or exceptionally brave soldiers. They are not either in the military or ethnological sense a "master race."

(Continued)

by the Prime Minister. We shall require discipline from the workers, particularly that highest form of discipline—self-discipline. But we shall also require the right kind of leadership in the management. We cannot afford to waste our strength in quarrels over wages, hours and conditions. We cannot afford stoppages in industry. We want the industrial machine to go forward with a steady rhythm. This requires qualities on both sides. Having set up this machinery, it is folly not to use it. The most efficient industries in this country are those where there is a mutual trust between the employers and employed alike. We must realise that what is at stake is our standard of life, and we cannot afford unnecessary stoppages in our work. The whole of our plan for education, a national health service, social security, and a full life for all depend ultimately on the level of productivity in this country. These benefits, in which we want all our people to share, can only come from one source, and that is from the work of our men and women applied to our natural resources. It is for us to show that the British way of life, with its freedom and democracy, with its kindness and with its acceptance of the moral values on which alone true civilisation can be founded, can in peace as in war be an example to the whole world.—Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister.

Nuremberg Trial.—What Germany thinks is of paramount importance, and what Germany may now very legitimately think, after we have elevated her leading *banditti* to the honour of the political dock, is that in that dock they stood for Germany *contra mundum*, with a doom overhanging them that will now be regarded as much death for their country as death in battle ever was. To the Germans the Nuremberg trial can now appear only as a prolongation of the war and the accused the last of the fighting line. That there could hardly be greater travesty of the facts will not matter. Facts do not count much in a nation's emotional crisis, and the argument that now emerges from the course the trial has taken is the most crushing of all in favour of its critics. Instead of wreaking speedy justice on guilty men, it has created in Germany an emotional crisis in which the nation stays to bless the men whom it ought to curse as the first and only authors of a ruin such as has not overtaken a State for generations.—*Time and Tide*.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Government's decision that the Liverpool cotton market is to be reopened is a very serious matter. The fact that England has been a world market has automatically brought business to British shipowners, underwriters, and indeed, to every component of the world of commerce and finance. In conjunction these activities have earned for us a sizeable sum from overseas at the cost of a relatively small expenditure of our own power. We may be quite sure that New York will hasten to fill the gap left by the disappearance of the Liverpool market. It is almost conceivable that at a time when the Government is asking the British nation to go short of goods in order to expand exports, it should not only destroy this source of income. It is in effect refusing to sacrifice any of its principles at the very moment when it is asking the public to forego many of its comforts. In producing the death sentence on the Liverpool cotton market Sir Stafford Cripps said that this was not necessarily a precedent for Britain's other great markets. But in Liverpool she fears as to the future of the Lard Wooll Exchange and the danger that Ministers will suggest that what is the right course of action is the right course for us to take and come to that for rubbers, ferrous metals, and all other commodities. A delicate trading organization is being smashed for the sake of a political principle. She will centralise purchasing necessarily mean price stability. Even the British Government cannot control world economic trends or force an overseas grower to accept a particular price. Fluctuations in world prices and in supply and demand will occur in the future, and all that will happen is that the Government purchasing agency will have to assume the regulator's function of making up the slack. How much this may cost the taxpayer is a subject for speculation. One thing which is likely is that from time to time there will be sudden and big changes in the prices at which the Government agency sells to overseas suppliers. This may be even more unsettling than the continuous but usually narrow fluctuations which occurred on the Liverpool Exchange in the past.

(Sunday Times)

The House of Commons while the House of Lords lingers. The usual attendance in the House is about 20, though its roll has fallen to 142. Like the Webers and Brights visible in Yeoman's Row.

Joseph Evans

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of this is that they should meet some basic need which could not be supplied by the Empire without giving a monopoly to certain big concerns in iron and steel. The cold storage and sugar storage and spinning, clearing and sugar have been developed on these lines and are supplied at a cost which makes neither profit nor loss, this making possible the development of secondary industries. The result of this policy is that there are now over 500 of these industries, large and small.

New Blood.—Of but a few hundred at Southern Rhodesia's fighting men are now back, but only a few can afford to give their time to politics. In a new country a man must first establish himself, and we have no leisure class. The United Party has fifty or seven candidates with service records, of whom we assigned their seats in Parliament in order to go to the war, and out of the 30 seats which have to be contested, to have new candidates including these servicemen. Ten sitting members, of whom the Prime Minister and three of the present Cabinet make four, are coming in for 30 seats. Among the new candidates there are a majority of young men, most of them being in their thirties or early forties, they form a good cross-section of the population—a strong contingent of farmers, at least two connected with mining, several lawyers, still more business men, and one doctor, the Prime Minister. One woman has been nominated, Mrs. Rosini, wife of a prominent surgeon and ex-chairman of the Women's Institute and an active social worker.

The Issues.—The main issue is between Socialism and the modified individualism of the United Party. So far the Liberals have not enough candidates to be held to form a Government, nor have they much chance of success in some of the constituencies, but if they divide the non-Socialist vote they may cause a stalemate in which case the Prime Minister has said that he would go to the country again, for the chances of a Coalition are poor.

There is a difference of degree, which almost amounts to principle, both in the financial and Native policies which divide the Liberal and Group ranks. The Labour Party has always observed the strictest party discipline over the Native question, but the Liberal Party has wavered, and while it is not clear what they actually mean, they are definitely in favour of a much more complete segregation that is envisaged in the Land Apportionment Act and the Morris Carter Report, which have always been the basis of the Native policy of the United Party. The shortage of Native labour is a subject which makes many elections, but there is only one solution—by education in the schools, in the reserves, and on the farms to make the African a more efficient citizen and labour unit, and by health measures to improve his physical condition. The United Party Government has been pursuing both these ends, and is also planning to economize labour by mechanization, and private employers must do the same.

Other burning questions are immigration, housing and social security. Every party makes promises as to these, but the practical means have still to be worked out.

This, then, is the background of the Southern Rhodesian election of 1946.

Yours faithfully,

LAWSE JOELIE

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Mrs. Lawse Joelle was the first woman M.P. to be elected in Southern Rhodesia. She sat in the Assembly from 1920 to 1927.

Points from Letters

"I congratulate you on your new scheme, which I consider to be a definite improvement and will enhance the reputation of Rhodesia as having been a well-planned periodical."

Outlook for Maize in Kenya

Price Guarantee Essential to Production

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia.
SIR: A correspondent recently pointed out in your columns that unless higher prices were assured if Kenya farmers were to lose their maize in the past, there might be a shortage in the future. We also know that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is really more alive in these matters than those of the Government of the north, and has guaranteed 150/- per bag of 40 lbs. for some construction during the next five years, and is now paying 25/- per bag for early deliveries. It is hard to ration supplies. The East African territories are hard to consider their position, and ask the following questions: (a) why Africans and Europeans have not been raising the past 25 years? and (b) whether they are likely to maintain production in the future?

It means planted maize, because it was their food because the balance was readily saleable, and because for many there was no alternative money crop. It would be optimistic to answer the second question in the affirmative. In the first place, cultivation of very fertile soils will be prohibited, and part of the ordinary maize lands will be put down to grass or green manured. That will mean that the acreage of maize will tend to decrease, and, though it may lead to improvement later on, it will not help present production; nor is it certain that the restored land will be planted to maize. Agricultural officers will certainly be urged to persuade natives, once their food supply is assured, to grow the best paying crop they can on the balance of their land, and it is most improbable that this will be maize at export values.

Europeans planted maize in the past because, when the price fell, of settlement in the Kenya Highlands was starting, and when the flux market had failed, it was about the only proved crop in many districts. It required little in the way of extra plant or machinery, and that was a consideration to those who were under-capitalized—as most of them were—and to others who had lost money in tax. It must be borne in mind that at that time there was no rust-resistant wheat, dairying was a dangerous life owing to the prevalence of east coast fever, there was no pyrethrum, no co-operative creamery, no co-operative bacon factory, no passion fruit, no vegetable canning, no Land Bank, and no hope of a loan at less than 8%. It would surely be idle to suggest that all these factors can be ignored. Unskilled labour may have been more plentiful and skilled labour less common, but that is merely another factor which made maize growing more attractive than it will be in the future.

If farmers seemed slow to avail themselves of these lines of progress, it was because, owing to the slump, it was as much as they could do to keep going. A change-over costs money which they could not afford. Even the less, such progress was made even during the 1930s, and it would be most dangerous to assume that new settlers will base their operations on maize for export, or that the old settlers with war-time profits in their pockets are likely to produce much maize for sale.

The probability, indeed, is that unless a price readily in excess of export values is guaranteed over a period of years, plantation and industrial enterprises in the Colony may find themselves short of rations. Maize requires large gangs of unskilled labour for cleaning and harvesting, wheat and dairy need only a comparatively few men, most of whom would be paid at skilled or at least semi-skilled rates. It must surely be a matter of great importance to ascertain at what price an adequate supply of maize can be assured.

Yours faithfully,

MURIEL JAMES

Letters to the Editor

Frankel Report on Gold Industry
Compiled by Sir Edmund Teate

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
The report on the Gold Mining Industry of Southern Rhodesia is a most interesting and important study. It is to be hoped that the Government will take account of the recommendations made in it.

This report is a most authoritative, objective and criticism of mining policy. It is to be hoped that the Government will take account of the recommendations made in it. It is to be hoped that the Government will take account of the recommendations made in it.

The report shows very clearly how the policy applied not only as an expedient in war time, but in the years preceding that period. It is to be hoped that the Government will take account of the recommendations made in it.

The recommendations in the report may be considered drastic by Treasury authorities, but the evidence brought forward and the arguments advanced in favour of amended or eliminated taxation show the serious consequences that may be expected by striking the issues involved.

The importance of maintaining, and if possible expanding, gold production is not only of immediate importance to the economic welfare and progress of the Colony concerned, but has a wider, imperial aspect at the present time.

The report reveals, among many other things, the way in which valuable mineral resources may be wasted or their timely development thwarted by an ill-considered mining policy. It may also come as a surprise to many who have hitherto looked to the example of Southern Rhodesia as worthy of emulation in the lead given by technical and scientific services designed to assist the mining industry. It is evident, however, that such assistance can be of no avail if neutralized by a mining policy (including unwise and inequitable taxation) which tends to defeat or discourage the enterprise.

It is to be hoped that not only will Southern Rhodesia benefit from the advice given in this report, but that East African authorities will likewise take note of it and carefully review their own policy in the light of this experience.

Yours faithfully,
E. O. TEATE

Pietermaritzburg

Kenya's Official War Record
Compiled - Request for Assistance

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir - A record of Kenya's war effort is being made by the Kenya Government for the Imperial War Museum, London. In connexion with this I am anxious to obtain information of Kenya men and women who served or have served with His Majesty's Forces.

White East Africa Command can help, they can give any complete figures, especially for those who have served overseas, or in the Air Force, or Navy. I am then dependent on the response of the public, and while there have been numerous replies to the original appeal in the Press, there are still many names to be collected.

Might I ask your readers to help by sending particulars of the war service of themselves, their families and friends.

The information needed is the name in full, date of birth, regiment or other unit, dates of service and ranks held, fronts, honours, medals, and particulars of the connexion with Kenya.

This is Kenya's war record, which, judged even from the preliminary figures, is already something of which to be proud. It is up to us now to see that it is complete, and must provide a fitting tribute not only to those who have served and sacrificed, but also to the very large number who have given their lives on all fronts in this war.

Now is also the time to send all the trophies which readers may have seen in the service Christmas cards, postcards, programmes, etc. to the Imperial War Museum, 1, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. It is the East Africa Command or the Kenya Government which will be responsible for some of these trophies will be sent to the Imperial War Museum for a representative collection for the Kenya War Exhibition. A permanent museum of this type is one of the suggestions for Kenya's war memorial.

Your help in these matters will be greatly appreciated.
Yours truly,
P. O. Box 100, Nairobi. OLGA BARTON, SECRETARY

S. Rhodesia's General Election
Mrs. James Lottie on the Background

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Southern Rhodesia goes to the polls in April in what is her sixth Parliament.

There will be four parties in the field: (1) the United Party, which has held office since 1933, under Sir Godfrey Higgins; (2) a new party, calling itself Labour, whose head is Mr. Smith, who was Minister of Finance in the present Government until he resigned in 1942 because he disagreed with the policy of meeting war expenses out of revenue and creating a surplus as a reserve; and (3) and (4) the Labour Party, which goes to the poll as two parties, having split during the war, when some preferred to retain their identity, and others agreed to accept office in the Government in order to assist with the war effort.

An attempt to heal the breach before the election was nearly successful, but ended in a split over the question of the admission of Africans to the party organization. All the Parliamentary members, but two (out of six), have followed a new leader, Colonel Walker, leaving the Leader of the Party and the Opposition to head the section who remained faithful to him. Although they secured only six seats in the last election, Labour polled a very considerable proportion of votes, and as the tendency to the Left everywhere has certainly affected Southern Rhodesia, their chances of forming a majority would not have been as all negative as the existing division in their ranks. Both sections profess Socialist principles, which are difficult to reconcile with conditions in a country with a black population.

The United Party and the Liberals. The country as a whole does not favour Socialist experiments, as is evidenced by the assistance of the present Labour leader, Colonel Walker, that they do not intend nationalizing on a big scale the only industries, but the United Party, which might soon be re-elected, have expected a fairly easy passage to meet the annual obligations of a Government which has been in office almost an election for seven years, has had to impose many onerous restrictions owing to the war, and has had little time to devote to propaganda.

The Liberal Party, which was founded three years ago, has had to meet more of these drawbacks, but it has made difficulty in establishing a claim to an original policy, since most of the objects it has set forth are the same as those of the United Party. Seeking a more active finance, and for individualism, the Liberals accept the United Party, which accepts the necessity for State enterprise in public utilities, of being Socialist.

The guiding principle in setting up these public utilities, which are in the form of commissions financed by Government but run by private firms, is political

...development and social place in connection with the United Nations Organisation. There would be a common... surplus between the British Union and the... whole, and the question that is raised is... opposition among the leaders of the... a right to power. However, a... to preserve the peace... the British Union can undoubtedly do much... one to help to preserve it in the future... colonies have been... a unanimous future will mean... what we think the answer... accept...

A New Generation of Africans in Kenya

Need for Bridges Between Races

A FEW NIGHTS AGO I went to a party where I remained silent about how Kenya has changed in a matter of seven years, and I had to be very polite. This evening I'm going to be even bolder, and say a bit about the people I couldn't help feeling a lot of admiration for the way they have carried on during the long war years. They're all now very little fatter, and they've got off from Europe, and coped with all sorts of hardships and irritations without any of the homesickness that used to be considered essential to stop people going out from the altitude.

But it's about the new ones, only Europeans when one talks about the people of Kenya. There are far more brown people and black people, and they're being equal to Kenya. And I think it was among the African people that I noticed the greatest changes of all.

Reduced Output of Native Labour

I don't pretend to be able to sum it up in a three-months' visit. To white people living in Kenya, the most obvious changes among Africans are, I'm afraid, rather irritating, not to say discouraging. I heard complaints from all sides that standard work never very high, had declined even further—complaints which are strikingly borne out by Major Owen Payne's report in which he says that the output of African labour is only half to two-thirds what it was before the war. People seemed rather gloomy about the African's apparent failure to respond to the ordinary incentives of higher pay and better conditions, and to settle down to steady and reasonably energetic employment.

On the other hand, the Africans, while apparently ready to do less, are undoubtedly wanting more. A quickened political consciousness was very noticeable in the new and active vernacular press; the African Union went so on.

I wonder how much that whole new generation of Africans has grown up, and that Europeans seemed a little to show all too little about them. What they do know they are apt not to like, and for this reason they sometimes tend to ignore or deplore this new type of indignation.

Language in the Courtroom

I can't pretend to know the sort of person I'm thinking of, but I know a man who has had a primary school education, who can read and write English, read and write in his own language, and lives as much as he can in the European way. Almost certainly he is a member of the African Union. He takes a very strong interest in social and political matters, even if he doesn't understand much about them, and he often muddles through in court. He isn't altogether his fault, since he has seen no other information of a reliable kind. He can't read and understand or afford difficult English books, and

...books or magazines in vernacular languages just...
 I can't pretend to know how much they had developed, but I'm sure they were able to talk to, and had read what they could of the outside world, even if their information was patchy and sometimes wrong. Making boys see that they were doing excellent work out in the districts... I can think of one in particular, a veterinary assistant who preached the gospel of soil conservation and was passing down hillside to his own people with a passion of conviction, and according to his superior, did more effect than any European could have achieved. Other Africans who have gone in for trade are doing extremely well. I was interested to hear of one whose "hotel" was on such a large scale that he bought 30 gallons of milk every day, and on one occasion drove 50 miles in a hired taxi to interview his European supplier. I suppose he must have been making at least £1,000 a year. On the literary side, I met a young man who had sent three novels to an English publisher—though I'm sorry to say none of them had yet appeared in print.

A New Relationship

All these things, I think, are straws in the wind. African development seems to be entering on a most difficult stage, which is bound to need considerable adjustments on both sides. Of course I realise that the great majority of Africans are still not far from that primitive stage of skins and spears which we used to know, and find so much easier to get on with than the schoolmaster or clerk. Between the extremes represented by the pig-tailed Masai moran and a Legislative Councillor are people at every stage of development, education and half-bakedness. They now have got to work out a new relationship for both race, instead of following a more or less fixed pattern as we do in our own social relationships. This makes it all much more complicated and tiresome.

Nevertheless, it has surely got to be tackled. Time marches on, and it's not much good thinking that the sort of paternal relationship, which worked well enough in the old days when the European was always boss and the African a savage, will work in the coming age when more and more Africans will be educated to our level. The African might retort, "you educated us, you started all these schools and colleges and encouraged us to use them and now what? When we have learnt to copy you as well as we can, and learnt at least to imitate the European way of life, are you still going to treat us worse or less like primitive Natives?"

That doesn't seem to be fair or sensible, and I certainly don't think it's wise. I asked an educated African, who speaks excellent idiomatic English, whether there really is such a thing as an African—whether the great tribal and racial differences can be ironed out. "Well," he said, "if Europeans we are just boys, and that unites us—we are all boys together."

Interviewed by Mrs. Elspeth Inglis

which is usually accepted, in which case the existing extreme shortage of workers will be considerably relieved.

Another factor making the employment of the education in demands for more requirements for some years more. The products, articles, and goods have been exported without regard to price or normal demand. This demand has subsided and the ordinary economic process is again in force. A considerable proportion of the present production in East Africa will disappear. The general labour force will then be available for employment in other industries, such as coffee, which have suffered so seriously from their unfortunate position as a consequence.

These factors should all help to bring a healthier tone to the labour situation, and while it is unlikely that the chronic shortage of workers will change to the extent of solving any kind of unemployment problem, there may arise conditions where getting the work done becomes so great an inconvenience, instead of being almost taken for granted as at present. A position where the good workers find themselves appreciated, and the bad ones suffer for their shortcomings, will be a salutary improvement.

Two Forms of Native Tenancy

The economy of Africa, as such, before the recent developments of the forms. There was, firstly, the individual farmer growing his own food crops, and producing some surplus, which he might sell, such as cotton or coffee, from which he obtained a cash income sufficient for his needs in imported goods and general expenses, or where animal husbandry was feasible, the pastoralist relied on the increase of his stock to provide what he could not produce for himself. Secondly, there was the peasant proprietor who was also a wage-earner, relying on his own land for subsistence for himself, and his family. He obtained ready cash by seeking work at some centre of European enterprise.

The system had much to commend it. The Government, the employer, and the African himself all derived appreciable advantages from it, in particular, it conferred on the worker a measure of independence which was exceptional.

On the whole basis of the system was the Native tenure of land, the ready and rapid growth of most crops, the elementary nature of all such problems as housing, clothing, heating, fuel, and so forth, and the simplicity of family work, all of which could be done without the use of considerable amounts of fertile land. The methods of agriculture involved a wasteful exhaustion of the soil, with constant shifting and fallowing to permit of re-auction; and even the most modern system must be at a disadvantage in the absence of livestock and the resultant manure, since so much of Africa is dominated by the tsetse fly, the partial remedy of artificial fertilisers has not yet become an appreciable factor.

Conditions vary largely according to locality, and in some favoured parts the soil can still meet all demands; in large areas, however, there was at best but a meagre living to be made, providing an inadequate diet and always liable to disaster from bad seasons or pests. Of recent years, various influences have combined to threaten even this measure of land sufficiency.

With the gradual introduction of modern medical resources, the population has increased, where livestock exists, diseases have been largely reduced and numbers multiplied, with consequent extra demands on grazing. A rising standard of living has led to a more exacting use of the soil to produce more saleable crops, and a wise, if delayed, prohibition of the former would prevent destruction of the forests so provide fresh ground has put a stop to expansion in that form. These factors have intensified soil erosion.

In numerous directions, the degeneration of the European resources of the Native areas is most noticeable. In East Africa, attention has been drawn to the danger, partly owing to the greater problem, which largely results from the dearth of steady hand deficiency. Even more sinister, if less widely recognized, is the loss of process which has been taking place, for instance, in the Sukuma country in Tanganyika, there is a sharp contrast with the position as it was 25 years ago, the deterioration and impoverishment of the soil must be obvious even to an inexperienced eye. Lack of manuring, steady destruction of the forest, free laborious cultivation of any available soil, and the effort to produce both food and exportable crops, in a space far too impoverished, the soil erosion has developed rapidly, and the introduction of the plough has probably served to intensify the effect.

Great Remedial Effort Needed

Some people have endeavoured to make themselves to these conditions, but their efforts are all uncoordinated to improve the position; industrialists and peasant cultivators, according to Native standards, they have tried their efforts to extract as much as possible from the remaining fertile spots, without any effectual remedial measures to accompany this. The Administration and the Agricultural Department have worked energetically to introduce preventive steps, and numerous signs of this are noticeable; nevertheless, the effort to stop further destruction will clearly need to be great, still more any attempt at recovery of lost ground.

In other parts the same process may be observed, though it is not so conspicuous. In Ugogo, in central Tanganyika, the struggle to wring anything from the dwindling resources of the soil seems to have increased steadily; conservation of water by means of dams, and similar steps, have served to retard a measure of disaster, but the problem of pasturage for the cattle grows in intensity, while the crops produced are, aesthetically, poor.

The fact has to be faced that the former balance has largely disappeared; subsistence from the tribal land, and cash from exportable goods or wages, is no longer the generally applicable solution of the African's needs. Unless the existing burden on the land can be lightened, matters will go from bad to worse, and the standard of living in the home villages will deteriorate well below the existing level. An improved diet is an admitted essential if the Native population is to attain a proper standard of health and energy, but this is unlikely to be realized if more work is required to produce less food each year.

(Further extracts will appear next week.)

**British Union Proposed by Sir Bernard Bourdillon
Closer Association of the Commonwealth**

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON, a former Governor of Uganda, suggests in the current *Fortnightly Review*, that if a United States of the British Commonwealth cannot be formed, there should be a British Union, "a more or less federal association with its own assembly, embracing the Mother Country, the Dominions, India, and the Colonial Empire."

He writes *inter alia*—

"It is to be devoutly hoped that the Trusteeship Council will be equipped with both the powers and the organization that will enable it to act as an assistance to good performance rather than a mere watch-dog against default. The Permanent Mandates Commission believed itself to have been entrusted with both of these duties, and it was not altogether its fault that it was unable to perform either in a really effective manner. One thing is clear—that the handing over of the supervision of the three mandates for Tanganyika, Ethiopia, and the Cameroons to the Trusteeship Council does not imply any intention that they should at any time cease to be administered as part of the British Empire."

Mr. Bourdillon is referring to the ultimate goal to use the words "self-government or independence," and there is nothing either in his statement or in the history of the negotiations about the Trusteeship Council to warrant the assumption made in a leader in the *Times* of January 18 that "the goal for both Colonial territories incorporated before 1914 and territories acquired under mandate after the first

world war is gradual political and economic progress towards the status of self-government and eventual independence." A purist might quarrel with the use of the word "independence" which could be held to imply more than the circumstances warrant; but the serious mistake lies in the use of the last three words, which, unless the word "independence" is given a meaning other than that which all parties attached to it during the discussions about the Trusteeship Council, can be interpreted only as indicating that the ultimate goal is the liquidation of the British Colonial Empire.

"We may rest assured that the chief foreign goal of the present British Government is to help to bring about any Government of the independence of any of our territories. The continued association of the Colonies with us after they have attained self-government, while it is not only of themselves a part of world security, same as when they attain maturity, may bring other advantages which should be at liberty to do so."

"If we are so firm for 'must we already be 'remain' our power to influence the future of the human race, we can do so only in a mutual close company with the other units that go to make up the British Commonwealth and Empire. We are accustomed to argue that the very looseness of the ties that bind us together constitutes their strength, and this theory has, with one notable exception, survived the test of the recent emergency. But it can be said with equal truth that it is at least conceivable that had the association been closer and more formal during those 20 years, even the emergency itself might have been avoided."

proportion to the reduced supply. This situation was probably the gravest consequences, since it was directly handicapping war production. With great reluctance, therefore, the Government of Kenya and Tanganyika turned to the expedient of conscription for industrial purposes. This entailed the inevitable upset of the normal labour market, and encouraged a lethargic outlook on the part of the worker, who was naturally inclined to do the irreducible minimum of work.

A further important factor, making for inefficiency is the existence of money saturation throughout the country. A large proportion of the population that ever before has been employed in wage-earning pay is frequently higher than the normal rate, while there is in addition the constant stream of family remittances from overseas. It must be remembered that the African wife and family are seldom dependent on such aid as in the case of the European dependents, since African village economy revolves on the possession of a farm which goes far to provide the subsistence of the family; in normal circumstances the wage-earner leaves home for a number of months, being confident that his dependents will be able to maintain themselves by contact without assistance from him. It is therefore no depression of such remittances to point out that they are seldom used for subsistence, but are rather employed in purchasing extraneous goods, clothing or otherwise.

Easy Money for Africans

A fresh source of income arose as a result of the great rise in price of various forms of native produce; the acute shortage of foodstuffs due to two years' drought led to a rapid increase in value and output which formerly was hardly saleable speedily found a ready sale. The large influx of Europeans entailed a demand for eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, which resulted in soaring prices, and no effective control was possible in view of the widespread prevalence of this petty trading. Many Natives thus found themselves able to make most satisfactory profits from quite modest holdings. This had the effect of withdrawing stiff more men from the usual forms of employment.

The population as a whole has therefore more money at its disposal than ever before, and in consequence there is no urge to earn more. The offer of increased wages is no inducement; indeed it tends to make the situation worse rather than better, since it entails only the further accumulation of superfluous cash. The African is never much addicted to thrift, and he is very slow to take advantage of savings bank facilities; if he wishes to put by, it usually takes the form of livestock. Consequently the price of animals rose steadily, until it began to have an appreciable effect on Native economy, causing a broader distribution of wealth (in cattle) and influencing marriage customs based on payment in beasts. In the large areas afflicted by the presence of the beetle no such outlet was possible, and the accumulating cash remained transient.

The outstanding need was some outlet for this money; this was unfortunately lacking owing to the almost complete cessation of imports of the type that appeal to the tribesmen. Cooking pots, enamelled ware, knives, lamps, and so forth, up to and including bicycles and sewing machines, were almost impracticable; piece goods, expensive and shoddy, alone formed a limited attraction. At a time when cash was available for a definite advance in the standard of living, the actual movement was in the opposite direction. The man was forced to return to the old Native-made tools and appliances, while his wife cooked in earthenware pots of local manufacture in place of the aluminium saucepan to which she had grown accustomed.

New Interest in Clothes

Nevertheless, in the early stages of the war, whose imports were still available, a notable advance was made, particularly in the matter of clothing; the Nyakusa of Tanganyika, almost entirely naked in 1930, was to be seen wearing almost as much clothing as the coast natives. The Kawirondo in Kenya had already been advancing in the same direction, but hastened the change when opportunity offered. Such outlets for expenditure were limited and dwindling, so that for the past two years or more there has been little to tempt the buyer.

The situation merely reproduced the features observed in other countries, England not excepted. In the House of Commons in October, 1943, the Prime Minister stated: "Wages are appreciably discounted by the fact that there is so little to buy. Another disquieting symptom, also not peculiar to East Africa, is a large increase in theft. The normally common article of daily use, to be had in any 'wastie' shop, became, for the first time, desirable; so affording new ransoms, and employers find the greatest difficulty in retaining the necessary tools for their employees owing to the constant thefts. Housebreaking became commoner, with a general trend towards lawlessness. This formed a hampering and exasperating element in labour relations."

All these causes combined to produce a steady deterioration in performance, and output sank continuously. The employers sought in vain for some incentive which would stimulate their workers to further efforts, but in the circumstances there was little hope of success. Unfortunately, the one attraction that could be offered was a reduction in the task to be performed,

and this easy, if disastrous, method of obtaining more labour was increasingly adopted. Thus a manager who by personality and example had contrived to maintain a fairly high standard found himself confronted by a demand for reduction, based on the fact that this had been introduced by a neighbour.

Briefly, the position was that the African in most cases did not want a job, and even if he did, he had little difficulty in finding one to suit himself, so the return for the wage became steadily less.

This development, while largely inevitable in the interim stages, must have deplorable results. It has indeed formed a training in inefficiency, the effect of which will take long to wear off. I went to considerable trouble to observe actual performance, and the results were as a whole most unsatisfactory, in comparison with *Mitche's estimates made 20 years ago* that *if output is more than half to two-thirds of the former figure, low though that was*.

Five-Day Week

The population is not working, and it is necessary to stress the large differences existing, but unfortunately the best figures are those from the small undertakings, while the more important employing centres have usually the worst record. This is the case of orange plantations, extending over thousands of acres, and very little supervision, prone to poor efficiency. The labourer starts work at 7 a.m. even though the parade may be somewhat delayed, and the time slips back in camp with their tasks finished by midday.

A proof of the small amount of work done is to be found in the standard task, which is supposed to represent a day's work for the average man, but in practice an exceptional worker who is anxious to earn a certain sum is usually as possible will do two, and not infrequently three normal tasks a day, and this without any very great effort. A feature which makes the position even worse is the high degree of absenteeism, few men work six days a week, and any excuse is sufficient for a rest. Consequently, the average working week for the plantation is probably much shorter than over 25 hours. An exception will be found in the factory; there, work is better supervised, while starting and stopping are regulated by signal; there is also usually a nucleus of old hands who have acquired steady habits of industry and set the pace for newcomers. These, however, form only a fraction of the whole labour force, and do not go far to raise the average figure.

Tanganyika has a distinctly lower standard than Kenya, but this has always been the case. It is almost certainly a legacy from the attitude of antagonism to any wage-earning, dating from the days of German forced labour on the plantations.

The highest standard is to be found on the small properties, such as the highland farms. There a handful of Africans working under an energetic proprietor who himself sets an example will display interest and keenness in their work and complete a very creditable day's performance. Other examples could be quoted where efficiency is fairly high, but as a whole the standard must be regarded as deplorably low.

Barrier to Increased Wages

It is most unfortunate that this development should have occurred at a time when a steady advance in performance had begun to take place. The outstanding need in East Africa has always been the establishment of the principle of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and as long as the labourer actually lifts more than a half-timer there is not much hope of the substantial increase in the wage which is universally admitted to be desirable.

The establishment of a 40-hour week of honest performance would at once double wages; and, in addition, effect considerable economy in reduction of overhead expenses, for it should not be overlooked that the employer has numerous obligations to his employees in addition to payment of wages. Any standard as this, however, seems to have been reached once, more, and it is most anxious before the lost ground can be recovered.

This gloomy prospect nevertheless shows signs of improvement. Various factors may be expected to come into play in the near future which will have an increasingly stimulative effect. The amount of work which will be the revival of imported goods, now in nearly priced, these will be eagerly bought, and the remaining unemployed Native hands will speedily come to hand. The demand for goods will be bound to attract keen attention from the employers, and the workers will have a remarkable opportunity to improve themselves in favourable circumstances.

The inducement for improvement will be the return of the unskilled and uneducated, and the promotion of the unskilled and uneducated to the position of semi-skilled workers, who will be able to take the supply of ordinary workers, but they will not be so keenly less competent. The unskilled workers are not really unskilled, but have been so through the promotion of a few to the position of unskilled workers, but should be able to do the work of a skilled worker. It is a widely held view that the ex-service men will return in sufficient numbers to the sort of unskilled employment that was needed to him before the war; I believe this to be an exaggerated opinion, in my opinion that there will be a large reversion to the old practices

than twice as much as Kenya exported last year. The East and Central African territories have entered on a new era of development which must not lag behind welfare if the funds for its continuance are to be available when the Imperial Exchequer has fulfilled its function of priming the pump. Very few of these schemes for which Government grants have so far been made will add directly or quickly to the production of food, many indeed are likely rather to make demands. Consider as an example the immense potential development of mining in Tanganyika Territory. In one view it is safe to say beyond the expectations of most East Africans that if these forecasts be fulfilled many thousands of Africans will find their employment in the industry, leaving fewer and fewer engaged in the production of food.

Is it beyond the bounds of possibility that Kenya may become the main source of food in the East African territories? Though neither so rich agriculturally as Uganda nor innately as Tanganyika, she Kenya is not without her advantages. Food Store. Kenya is the only source of large quantities of dairy produce north of Southern Rhodesia, and as Captain F. J. Harris, Minister of Agriculture in that self-governing Colony, said recently, "Centralmost of the foundation of our farming." Kenya has a European population which can make full use of modern

agricultural methods on a large scale, is admirably served with railways and given reasonable fixed prices for their produce. Kenya farmers might well be able to give any African willing to work a better living than he could obtain from the land in the reserves, and under conditions preferred in the eyes of many Natives to those of mining camps. It is possible that the unexpected warmth with which the Labour Government in the United Kingdom has supported the policy of closer white settlement in Kenya may be partly inspired by a realization that however attractive mining and industrial development may be on paper, someone has to provide the necessary food, other factors are strategic and financial, including the undeniable fact that Kenya's revenue is ultimately dependent upon its European agriculture, and will remain so for some years even on the most optimistic estimate of Native progress. If Kenya is to become the main food producer of the territories, a separation of the white highlands from the Native reserves would, of course, be disastrous, for such a step would tend to greater labour shortages on the highland farms, to expanding migration of Africans to mines and other industries in Tanganyika and elsewhere, and to the growth of those discontents of which India now offers so sharp a warning. It is no argument against a view that the East African territories are so different in their economic potentials. That rather is an added reason for welding them together.

Inefficiency of the African Labourer

Examined by the Secretary of State's Labour Adviser

THE DOMINANT PROBLEM THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA is the deplorably low standard of efficiency of the African worker; that is to say, the generally small output characteristic of the South African. It has always been a conspicuous weakness in East Africa, but it has been greatly accentuated by war conditions, and universal opinion which was confirmed by my own observation, declared that performance had deteriorated steadily during the whole of the war.

For this there are certain clear reasons. Firstly, at the outbreak of war the cream of the men of the country was taken for the Services in some form or another. Simultaneously with the disappearance of so many men who normally provided the working force, there was a similar exodus from the European community, a highly creditable proportion of the able-bodied men of East Africa undertaking military service in some form, and the country was thus deprived of the services of experienced and tested European staff.

This entailed a remarkable diminution in direct supervision which is absolutely essential in the

appreciable degree of efficiency is to be maintained; a property normally managed by a group of energetic men in the prime of life was frequently carried on by a few elderly men whose capacity was unequal to the maintenance of even a moderate standard, creditable though their performance was in the circumstances.

In other instances women whose husbands had proceeded overseas remained behind single-handed to do their best to carry on the management, thereby contributing materially to the war effort. I met many of these and regard such a position as redounding equally to the credit of the mistress of the establishment and that of her African staff. In several instances I heard regret expressed that they were unable to do more, and that they felt that they had been living in normal peace-time conditions while relatives in England were undergoing the ordeal of the war; nevertheless, the heavy burden of onerous, if unobtrusive, duties in the face of loneliness, anxiety, tedium, isolation and also too often sickness, might well be regarded as an inadequate effort to ensure these gallant ladies.

Another factor was the demand for the highest possible production of essential supplies for the prosecution of the war, which required the rapid and extensive development of various undertakings, notably those in which other products previously entirely neglected came into prominence and had to be exploited to the extreme of their possibilities, a notable example being rubber. There was thus a general demand for labour out of all

Being further extracted from Major G. S. G. O'Grady Brown's report on "Labour Conditions in East Africa" (Colonial Office, Tanganyika Office, 1945).

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOOD is to-day a major preoccupation throughout large areas of Europe and Asia. Yet it was America, usually the best-fed continent during the war years, which gave birth to an effort to ensure the world's food supplies of the world as a whole, together with security for the world's farmers. The recommendations made at the Hot Springs Conference have, it is true, given place to the more immediate task of keeping millions of people alive, but when the pressing problems of the present have been solved, there will be a renewed endeavour to achieve a reasonable co-ordination of production and consumption. That is a prospect of importance to agriculturalists everywhere, and, since it promises to raise standards of living, it will have a direct influence on trade and commerce. Indeed, unless the world is prepared to pay adequate prices for its food and other raw materials, the great plans for colonial development and welfare will dissolve in frustration, and that the British Empire cannot permit.

The East African territories have suffered little from such shortages in recent years. Flour, butter and sugar, which have been

Kenya, but on what people of the United Kingdom would have considered a very generous scale, and members of the East African Forces had what is now called "calorie intake" a good deal higher than that of British troops. The maize meal ration of employed Africans was for a time reduced to a pound and a half daily—as a result of a shortage for which lack of Government encouragement of production was mainly responsible. For more than three years Kenya was admittedly feeding tens of thousands of Italian prisoners of war and refugees from several countries, in addition to making great contributions to Army supplies. That however does not necessarily imply that food exports from the Colony will return to, or even exceed, their pre-war levels once conditions more nearly approach normal. If the standard of living of four million Africans is to be anything over some of the products which were formerly exported will be needed in the country. For example, one million bags of maize would have been thought a good annual export for the Colony. As an increased ration for four million natives, this quantity would provide barely one pound weekly per head, while to assure the Africans as low an average as one ounce of butter monthly would require more



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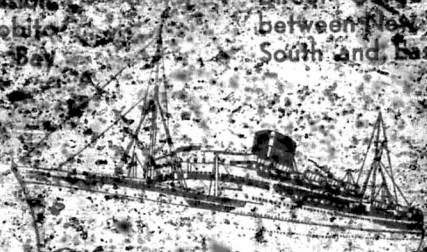
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BACKGROUND

Mr. Churchill on Russia. I certainly will not allow anything said by him to weaken my regard and admiration for the Russian people. We all remember the frightful losses Russia suffered in the Hitlerite invasion and how she recovered and emerged triumphant from injuries greater than have ever been inflicted on any other community. There is a deep and widespread sympathy throughout the English-speaking world for the people of Russia and an absolute readiness to work with them on fair and even terms to repair the ruin of war in every country. If the Soviet Government do not take advantage of this sentiment, if on the contrary they discourage the responsibility will be entirely theirs. There is, for instance, a very good way in which they could brush aside any reproaches which may dislike. It is a way which is open to them now in the next fortnight. The British Government of which I was the head, signed a treaty with Russia and with Persia solemnly undertaking to respect the integrity and sovereignty of Persia and to ensure that country became a part of the United States and the British have already left that country. But now we are told that the Soviet Government, without consulting us, are actually sending in more troops. There is no reason why Soviet Russia should feel ill-rewarded for her share in the war. If her losses have been grievous her gains have been magnificent. Her two tremendous antagonists, Germany and Japan, have been laid low. Japan was overthrown almost entirely by American arms. Russia recovered almost without suffering a blow all she lost to Japan. A few days ago in the west the Baltic States and a large part of Finland have been re-incorporated in Russia. The Curzon Line is no longer questioned. Then we come to the Straits of the Dardanelles. I welcome the Russian flag on Russian ships on the high seas and oceans. I have always told our Soviet allies that Britain would support a revision of the Montreux Convention about the Straits. At present the Americans and British offered to Russia a joint guarantee of the complete freedom of the Straits in peace and war, whether for merchant ships or ships of war. To this guarantee Turkey would gladly have subscribed. But we were told this was not enough; Russia must have a fortress inside the Straits from which she could dominate Constantinople. But this is not to keep the Straits open, but to give the power of closing them to a single nation. This is out of harmony with the principle urged by the United States representatives of the freedom of the gateways of Europe. Mr. Churchill

Britain, Russia and Germany. Choosing a moment when the Allied authorities are engaged in delicate discussions for the pooling of forces from the Russian to the British zones in Germany, Mr. Dickens, an ex-official of the Military Government, suggests that the main object of the assistance should be not to keep the German people alive and fit for work, but to enable us to create a democratic state in a key position in Europe. Not content with that, Mr. Dickens drives home his point by identifying Communism with Nazism as the antithesis of democracy, and by declaring that a Communist Germany ruled from Berlin would be almost as ruinous to British interests as would have been the triumph of Hitlerism. One hardly needs to be a Russian to hear off these statements echoes of the pre-war Anglo-German Fellowship. Any return to this policy of treating Germany as a bulwark against Bolshevism would be to European reconstruction, and ultimately to world peace. The alternative is for Britain to join with the Soviet Union and France in co-operative economic planning on an all-European basis. This radically new approach will be impossible until both Britain and Russia have made a conscious effort to get rid of past fears and misunderstandings. — William M.P.

Civil Service. "The Civil Service was never supposed to be a creative industrial concern, inventive, experimental, and eager for initiative. The Civil Service is, in the opinion of many, on the verge of breaking down. That is why every recipient of services finds his desk piled with letter and seemingly well-supported outcries about letters unanswered, permits delayed or forgotten, departmental machines carried to grotesque and heart-breaking degrees, and general frustration of enterprise. Is the personnel of the great quality? Of the administrative grades of the old establishment there is little complaint; often much praise. Of the temporaries, some were brilliant and rose fast and high; but these were naturally robustly recalled to their old jobs. Many, less good, enjoying their uncustomed power to interfere with other people's business, remain. Ministers must soon resort in drastic overhauls of the departments while they are in the trap, and the necessity of doing so, and generally providing they can make their choice of lines of Socialism a flexible and healthy economic reality.

Scarcity of Administrative Staff

There is an almost frantic belief to-day in the urgent virtues of boards, joint committees, and committees, and hardly ever a warning that an administrative machine may be slowed down or stopped by its own weight. Any fool can produce a tidy organization chart showing lines of responsibility running smoothly down through successive layers of this hierarchy, with co-ordination cunningly provided at every stage in a polished administrative set-up. It takes a wise man, however, to work with the human material available for the purpose. A who is dashing but erratic; B, who is slow but sure; C, who has a chemical disinclination; D, and D, who can be led but not driven; the production men and the women who cannot understand the orders and prohibitions, and the assistants who know that both are equally unobtainable; and job Y for which at least three men are ideal—this is the material which has to be woven into a pulsing organism. A good administrative machine is made only as to 5% on a drawing board, as to 95% in the hither-to adjustment in a human organism. This explains the minimum relation between the size and the efficiency of an organization. One simple rule of administration can be honored only at peril: Big Bodies Move Slow. An swollen Civil Service, a big Government department, or a large industrial combine must suffer from inefficiency. With increase in size there are more people to be consulted before a decision is reached, more chances of time-consuming conflicts of opinion, more inescapable paper work, more opportunities of evading responsibility by passing things up. The ultimate responsible head comes to know less and less about more and more. The units in the hierarchy steadily flapping out beneath him come to know more and more about less and less. Co-ordination weakens and the more elaborate the organization, the greater the confusion ensuing. Of all the factors limiting the improvement of social efficiency the comparative scarcity of staffs with administrative skill is probably the most important. — Professor John

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Letters to the Editor

**Kenya Land Control Board
Reply of its late Chairman**

To the Editor of the East African Standard, Nairobi.
SIR.—Your editorial comment on December 27 last on the operations of the Kenya Land Control Board contain certain misconceptions which are of sufficient importance to require correction.

The Board is mainly African, consisting of six members appointed by the European elected members of Legislative Council and three official members. I was elected by the Board to be Chairman for the first year. I retired on December 31, 1945, as on that date I ceased to be Commissioner of Lands, and consequently ceased to be a member of the Board. I can, however, write with authority on what actually took place.

Before the Land Control Ordinance was enacted a draft Bill with similar objects had been before the public for many months. The date of publication of this Bill was October 19, 1943. As it was essential to control land speculation during the period between publication of the Bill and the enactment of the Ordinance, the Commissioner of Lands was authorized to deal with applications for permission to undertake land transactions. The Government notice containing this authorization indicated that in all cases where consent was given by the Commissioner the transaction would not again require review before the Land Control Board when the Ordinance was enacted. This provision was ratified in the Ordinance which was enacted at the end of 1943.

During the period of approximately 15 months during which I exercised these powers, I dealt with 819 transactions, of which 810 were approved. The applicants to whom approval was not granted were informed that they could appeal to the Board after it had been appointed. In no case was an appeal made. The average time taken for dealing with applications during this period was about four days. It was only in cases which presented difficulties requiring advice from other quarters that there was any delay. On the date of the enactment of the Ordinance, there were no outstanding applications and during the last year of my term I kept abreast of my work and responsibilities.

There was, however, a brief period during which no authority existed for dealing with applications. This continued from December 31, 1944, when the Ordinance came into operation until the European elected members appointed their representatives and the Board was duly constituted on January 26, 1945. Since that date the Board has operated smoothly and in an efficient manner. Further time in dealing with transactions has been necessitated by the Board's procedure in consulting the strongly expressed desires of local Authorities to be consulted on all transactions within their districts. This has necessarily resulted in the normal period for dealing with applications being extended during the period mentioned from three to six weeks.

The transactions to which you particularly referred concern a small block of 11 farms owned by the East African Lands and Development Company, which were under agreement for sale to various parties, mostly of British origin. Although the agreement had been in existence for several months application was not made by the company for approval for these transactions until February 19, 1945. The applications were for that date in order as submitted and plans of the portions of land being sold had not been submitted.

In accordance with the established practice, the advice of the local Authority, Naivasha District Council, was sought before these transactions were placed before the Board. This advice indicated that no local objection would be raised to the transactions. It was not therefore until the meeting on April 25 that these applications

first came to be considered by the Board. The applications were very carefully examined on that date, and it appeared from the evidence available that the prices which the purchasers had agreed to pay were considerably higher than could possibly enable the purchasers to have a reasonable chance of success on sound farming methods, and it was believed that the subdivisions in question were not capable of providing economic units at the purchase prices offered upon it was decided to defer the applications to enable an inspection of the land to be carried out. The Board therefore had independent inspections made by people whose qualifications left no doubt as to their ability to frame a competent judgment.

These reports confirmed the Board's first opinion, and on June 27 the Board decided to notify the Company of its intention to refuse consent to the sales on the grounds that in their opinion the purchase prices were excessive. The local representative of the company and the prospective purchasers were then informed that the Board's reaction was unfavorable, but that before a final decision was reached an opportunity would be given for all parties interested to be heard, and that in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance the Board would fix the value of the land. The hearing took place on July 25, 1945, and the Board was satisfied after fully considering the evidence submitted and the reports on inspections which had been made, that they were right in their previous opinion. This was then confirmed by resolution of the Board, and the parties were informed on August 10 of the Board's valuation which were regarded as generous, and were a full more than half the figures stated in the agreements for sale.

At this stage the appeal tribunal, for which provision is made in the Ordinance, had not been set up. There appeared to be no necessity to establish the tribunal until there was some indication that any appeals would have to be considered. Steps were immediately taken to establish the tribunal and promulgate rules for the submission and hearing of appeals. No one has been prejudiced by the fact that the tribunal has only recently been constituted and rules of procedure published. In the purchases made before the coming into force of the Ordinance, the agreements were entered into, and the purchasers seemed to be aware of the fact that they had been purchasing land which they agreed to pay by instalments certain prices which they understood to be the agreed price, believed to be too high, they were influenced by their land hunger and their failure to realize what were the rights of economic and social justice.

It is also to be noted that the Board has received a large number of applications for approval, and a very large number have been allowed. From the inception of the Board until December 31, 1945, out of approximately 10,000 applications submitted to the Board only 19 have been refused on the ground of price. Of those refused the majority were rejected when by the Syndicate whilst the price was still in the final stages.

Some suggestions in the Ordinance have been referred to in your article, and the machinery of the Board and no doubt by the Government, with a view to bringing about a settlement in this respect, the Executive Committee of the Board, which has undertaken to carry out the Ordinance.

As I am no longer a member of the Board, I can freely express my opinion that during the brief existence the Board has not consistently carried out in the public interest, and that it has succeeded in the public interest, and that the serious consequences which have resulted from inflation, and is doing its best to help the community.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi

The appeal by the East African Lands and Development Company was heard on March 27, 1946.

much greater possibilities than we have hitherto visualized. The most secure form of preference is by some controlled method (any not in line of Socialism) of co-ordinating markets by a group of communities, which is a form of Socialism. Not long ago there was a surplus of wheat and Canadian and other producers found themselves possessed of vast surpluses, and the price slumped to an entirely unremunerative price. The memory of that experience prevented vast numbers of producers from growing more wheat, which they were so anxious to do.

I do not think it beyond the wit of man to devise schemes which will secure producers against that kind of slump, to give some secure bottom for the market that can be done only by large-scale co-operation fostered by State action, and that opens the door to a type of preference which is capable of enormous expansion. It is one of the greatest developments which we ought not to lose sight of, because one of the biggest handicaps to the primary producer in most of the world has been the uncertainty of his market.

Finally, I use with some Lord Altrincham the end of the immense moral value of the British Commonwealth. The more some of our friends outside study and understand of the greater will be the appreciation of its value. His Majesty's Government are fully conscious of the immense importance of that moral value, and we shall do all we can to develop it.

The House of Lords will this afternoon discuss the general subject of colonial organization in Africa and the Middle East. Several papers are expected to appear in Colonial Paper, 1947.

Royal Family to Visit S. Africa Fixed for February, 1947

THE KING AND QUEEN have graciously consented to accept the suggestion of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa that they should visit South Africa in the early part of next year. Their Majesties, who would be accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, hope to reach Cape Town some time in February, 1947.

Rhodesians will be disappointed if the tour cannot be extended to their territory, but as the time of going to Africa and the authorities are unable to make any statement.

Friends Ambulance in Ethiopia Handicapped by the Government

The annual report of the Friends Ambulance Unit says of its work in Ethiopia:

The F.A.U. Section in Ethiopia closed on May 1, 1945. The withdrawal, which was notified to the superior six months previously, was not complete, however, since seven members decided to continue their individual work for a further period.

During their work and a half years in the country, the seven members and 35 other members of the Section had been responsible for running more than 10 hospitals with 300 beds, 10 clinics, eight provincial health centres, a dispensary for leprosy and a home for the children of leprosy.

On Addis Ababa, and elsewhere, our members were engaged in the organization and administration of public health services in the town. Two members had been in Addis Ababa and others worked in the administration of the Government Medical Services and the Ministry of Education. In all, the F.A.U. Section had done more than half the hospital services.

It was a great pleasure for Ethiopia in 1942 in the presence of the Ethiopian Government. It was to have to leave which was a great loss to the Ethiopian people. The Ethiopian Government could replace the initial medical services by one of its own. The Unit stands in the period of two and a half years, but found it impossible to continue work beyond 1945. The members of the Section had come to believe that nothing would be done for preparation for adequate replacement so long as their continued presence seemed assured.

Lack of Government interest and support for the services they were attempting to provide rendered their work increasingly stilted and multiplied the difficulties of administration.

London, Chamber of Commerce E.A. Section Discusses Controls

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS and their effect upon trade with East Africa were discussed last week by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. C. Schuster said that Government controls upon the coffee growing industry and upon the coffee trader were two very different things. The coffee growing industry had had a very fair deal from the Ministry of Food, which had paid very good prices, but unfortunately the industry had been deprived of the full advantage by drought and other causes, reducing the crop and consequently the profits.

As to the trader's side of the matter, trade did not exist under Government control. The question of quality, normally of very great importance to East African producers, had practically disappeared. The good services which planters and traders had rendered fell foul of Government trading, and this made almost intolerable the loss of incentive to produce coffee. The services which the Government had rendered were in fact not much more than those of forwarding agents. The Ministry of Food received coffee and allocated it to the British trade; buyers took what they could get and sold at the prices stipulated.

Stable Prices in the Future

Having enjoyed a stable price under Government control, growers in East Africa now wanted stable prices in the future, but they should bear in mind that a stable price was not necessarily a remunerative price.

Mr. B. E. Bentinck thought that during times of shortage some control in an elastic form was necessary. Though often regarded as a nuisance, there was no alternative. In the case of sisal, he believed that there was a certain market for five years; there was not much competition and the price was good. The producer liked a stable price, because he could then budget ahead of expenditure.

Mr. Schuster replied that it was possible to have stable prices without control, for what had been done in the past could be repeated. Remunerative prices were not to be had, for the asking; it was a question of supply and demand. Fixed prices based on a fixed supply.

Mr. Bentinck said that Mr. B. E. Bentinck's reference to there being plenty of money in sisal did not apply to the growers. Sisal was one of the few commodities the supply of which had improved during the war. It was difficult for there was competition with other countries and unless there was international control, which would be very difficult to apply, the British Government would have to subsidize producers.

Difficult Period for Coffee

Mr. Roger Norton considered that the advantages of a stable price were realized by coffee producers, many of whom hoped for its continuance in some form. The inter-war period had been very difficult for coffee planters, as prices had fallen considerably, and during the present year the quality of Kenya coffee had fallen as a result of the grading system and was generally poor. There would be need to increase old markets and find new ones. The East African Government had not stated their policies; it was surely one for the Imperial Government.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, referring to a statement made by Mr. C. Coventry, said that prices had not received reasonable prices, they did not produce and that if a sisal plantation had been purchased it was necessary to have working to small loss of capital in the business. Many planters had continued to work with a profit, but the invasions, and other troubles had had a very serious effect on the position of all primary producers in East Africa.

(Continued on page 10)

Let me examine how far the preferences given by us to Colonial products have proved of benefit to the Colonies. There is a considerable range of imports from the Colonies on which no preference is granted, such as rubber, tin, and copper. About 60% of the total exports of the Colonies to all quarters fall into this category. Secondly, a preference clearly confers no price benefit on the countries eligible for it if they are producing in the aggregate more than is required by the preferential market. That means to say that a considerable block of Colonial products, headed by cocoa and oil seeds, receives little or no benefit from our United Kingdom preferences. This class amounts roughly to about 18% of the total Colonial export production. There is a third class to which the preferences granted by us are of variable value. Into this class fall such things as timber and certain oil seeds. This class constitutes about 2% of the total Colonial export. Up to this point the preferences granted by us are either of no obvious value to the Colonies or only of variable value.

We now come to certain classes of Colonial exports in which our preferences are of proved benefit to the Colonies. There are certain products which, owing to their quality, would in the absence of preference command only a limited market compared to products coming from elsewhere. The most typical case is tobacco from our East or Central African Colonies. The total amount coming from this source, when viewed in relation to our total import of tobacco from all sources, may not be important, but it is of the greatest importance to the Colonial territories concerned.

Tea and Coffee

Next there is the class of goods where the existence of a preference has proved to give to the preferential goods a clear advantage over similar goods coming from elsewhere, such as tea, coffee, and some fruits. This class has an important place in our Colonial export trade, and constitutes about 9% of the whole.

Finally, there is the class of product where the preference granted to the Colony is not merely useful to the producing Colonies but essential to their economic life. The outstanding goods of this class are sugar, bananas, and some citrus fruits. They constitute about 40% of the total Colonial exports. Their real significance lies in the fact that without the preference some of the West Indies and Mauritius would go out of production for what has proved to be their most suitable crops, for which no alternative has yet been found.

So there are about 65% of Colonial exports which may benefit to a variable extent from the preferences we accord, about 9% in which the preference is of great value, and a further 10% in which the preference is vital to the economy of the producing Colony and the maintenance of its standards of life.

It may be argued that a general abolition of a régime of preference should not preclude our giving preferences to Colonial products in our market, so long as we did not claim that the Colonies should in return give preferences to our exports in their own markets. Such a process should be no more open to objection from others than the block purchase of such goods by the United Kingdom Government at a preferential price—a continuance, in fact, of the process to which we have become accustomed during the war. There has been in this country a school of thought to which this alternative would seem desirable, for this school has always been opposed to claiming from the Colonies anything in the nature of reciprocal preferences. It is not our duty as trustees to give to their people the opportunity of purchasing in the cheapest market the goods required for their material development or social needs.

Extension of Export Trade

There may be the least but is certainly difficult to compare to our own people in our present circumstances, and in face of the overriding necessity to extend our export trade. It can be shown that the reciprocal preferences granted by the Colonies to our exports do not impair their production of essential capital goods, and do not raise the standard of consumer goods so as to affect their standards of living. These reciprocal preferences seem to me to be justified, and do not seem open to the objection.

They certainly create nothing like a monopoly for any trade, of the total imports into the Colonies. A little less may have come from the United Kingdom in respect only of two items, footwear and motor vehicles, but it has never been claimed anywhere that our goods of either class preclude the Colonial consumer, but this is probably due to the opposition of goods against Japanese trade. I hope can be regarded merely as a temporary expedient.

We and the other self-governing members of the commonwealth may hold our individual views of the value of the reciprocal aid we render to each other by a system of trade preferences. We may hold our own views, and they will no doubt be held by other complimentary views as to the matter which have inspired the attack on this system. We may hold different views of the benefit of the system, as we may hold different views as to the benefit in the United Kingdom

who are responsible for the non-self-governing portion of the Empire, must stand fast to certain requirements which it is their demands.

We must retain the power to continue the system of preferences, or some analogous system which would give the same results in cases such as those to which I have pointed. The extent of reciprocal benefits thus secured to our own export trade may be a matter of debate, but we should fail in our duty as trustees if we permitted any invasion of our capacity to render to certain of our Colonies the economic aid which it is our responsibility to accord to them.

THE EARL OF GLASGOW said that the American attack on preference ignored the fact that the United States has built up an elaborate preferential system which gives free entry to sugar grown in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which are just as much Colonial territories as are our West Indies, and reduced rates to sugar from Cuba and certain other foreign countries.

A Fatal Step

Why should they have a right to have? Cotton, tobacco, canned and dried fruits are products of which the United States has a considerable surplus and which they are anxious to sell here on an equal footing with the Empire producers. The Bretton Woods plan and Imperial Preference have together I assert that the traders and manufacturers of this country and of the Empire are quite ready that it would be foolish to adhere to the Bretton Woods plan if that involves a sacrifice of Imperial Preference.

LORD HAYDON pointed out that the American loan agreement provides for the release of existing sterling balances by instalments, the free convertibility of fresh sterling balances into any currency, as they accumulate, and we shall not practise monetary discrimination, but we may practise quantitative discrimination provided that in so doing we do not discriminate against United States products.

What, he asked, will be the effect of all this? Firstly, our export prices are so unattractive that the countries acquiring sterling prefer to take it elsewhere to spend, we shall have to take steps which might even include devaluation under Article 4 of the International Monetary Fund. Secondly, I believe that we shall have to maintain some form of quantitative restrictions for a considerable time. Otherwise I do not see how our exports can possibly pay for the enormous volume of imports we should like to receive to lighten our miserable state as well as to free the instalments of old sterling and pay with them the instalments of the American loan, both starting in 1951.

United States' Share of Markets

During this time of restriction by import licenses we shall be at perfect liberty to import anything from any part of the Bretton Woods and the loan agreement. We shall be provided we do not discriminate against United States goods in so doing. What will this amount for? For one thing we shall have to grant to the United States, like all other countries, markets as they held in 1937. Some of these markets were taken over by us in 1937, but the value of the goods which we imported goods to the value of £1,000,000,000, of which £400,000,000 came from the Empire and £600,000,000 from the United States and £500,000,000 from other countries. The United States has 14% of the world's population, the \$14,000,000,000, approximately, and produces a vast amount of cultural products.

It is absolutely ridiculous to say that it is in our interest to see that the Empire has a free market in our markets. These are the only markets which we can give to our market, more than we can give to them, where the price is to be paid in full by the Empire. It is a fact that the United States has a surplus of goods, and that these goods are sold in our markets. We may also see that the United States is a large producer of our markets. Our Empire has never been able to produce the staple cotton that Liverpool requires. The cotton trade has nearly always been between Liverpool and the United States. So I do not think the Empire has a right to demand.

From what an old story. As a smoker of Rhodesia tobacco, I am glad that I should be most unhappy to allow the Rhodesia to export all the tobacco she produces to our markets. But I fear that cotton and tobacco are the staple markets in the United States, and that they may be considered to be part of the price of the loan. In 1937, at all events, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand appeared to take no raw tobacco from the Empire at all, and it is possible that Rhodesia, if she has not done so already, might be able to find a better market there.

VISCOUNT ELPHINSTONE emphasized that in 1937—five years after the Ottawa Agreements to which the

told me that the Kikuyu in his district would not accept a task that could not be finished by 11 a.m. After that they went off for the day, and the amount of siffers of double pay would make them stay longer and earn more. I heard many similar stories.

Some might dismiss them as the usual "efficiency" rouses, but such an authority as the Hon. Mr. Robin Roberts, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, makes public statements to the effect that they cannot be ignored. In his opinion, the standard of efficiency does not seem to rise with better education, housing, health, and other welfare services. Officers of comparatively high pay did not tempt his men; they merely worked until they had just enough to live on, and then knocked off for the rest of the week or day. To them plenty of leisure was the first need of life. In his view, we have not found the right incentive to induce the African to work steadily and well. Whether something besides money could be found that would do so is a fascinating field for social research.

Training for Farm Workers

War conditions were, of course, abnormal; goods were not in the shops to tempt the idle, and many of the fittest and best of the young men were in the Army. Perhaps the removal of both these obstacles will change the situation. Certainly a great increase in the efficiency of labour and a big increase in its pay are essential if the country is to go forward. It seems strange that in a purely agricultural land there is no provision for the training of farm workers. There are training schools for teachers, carpenters, veterinary assistants and so on;

why not for farm workers; to turn them into really skilled and trustworthy men? There are gleams of hope in the situation. Probably never before have European employers been so anxious to do the right thing by their labour and so conscious of the need to provide welfare services, including schools. There is a real interest in such matters as housing and rations, though practical efforts are often cramped by difficulties in building and finance. But noticeable progress in this direction has already been made.

Lessons of the Last 10 Years

To end on a more cheerful note, the increase in production in the highlands, and, more important, the improvement in farming methods, are very striking. A great deal has been found out in the last decade about how to treat the land, and soil that was once run down is being steadily improved by ley farming. There are bad spots, of course, and here again everything is held up by lack of equipment; there is said to be only one heavy tractor in the Government's possession capable of terracing land.

New settlers should derive immense advantages from the experience gained by established farmers. Their success will depend not only on themselves, but on a question being everywhere asked—whether the prices of primary produce will be maintained at a level which makes farming pay. Now produce is desperately needed. But what will happen when the world again talks of surpluses instead of famines?

This concludes the short series of articles by Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley after her recent return from a visit to East Africa.

Government Agrees to "Reciprocal Economic Aid"

Exhaustive Debate on Imperial Preference

LAST WEEK we reported the speeches in the House of Lords by Lord Altrincham, Lord Bakenham, Lord Croft and Lord Chesham on a motion by Lord Altrincham that this country should maintain and promote the policy of reciprocal economic aid between kindred peoples as indispensable to the coherence of the British Commonwealth, the welfare of the Colonies, Empire and the free development of regional co-operation amongst such other States as may desire to strengthen their economic systems in that manner and as calculated to stimulate multilateral world trade.

From the addresses delivered on that occasion we record the following passages—

Volume of Colonial Trade

LORD HAILEY said that he would do his utmost to secure that coming from or going to the Colonies for whose tariffs the United Kingdom was in any way responsible; this would exclude Southern Rhodesia, but for the purpose of convenience would include the South. In a normal year like 1937 or 1938 imports from the Colonies had constituted 7% to 7½% of our total imports from all sources, and our own exports to the Colonies had constituted from 9% to 10% of our total exports to all quarters.

These figures," he continued, "represent not only the Colonies as a whole, but there are certain territories, chiefly in Africa, in regard to which, either because of treaty commitments such as those arising under the Congo Basin Acts or because they are held under mandate, it is not possible for us to institute a system of preferences. If we exclude these, our exports to the Colonies may be for our present purpose more correctly stated at between 7% and 8% of our total overseas trade.

Does a preference system enable the United Kingdom to obtain a more secure or a cheaper supply of the raw materials of industry or consumer goods from the Colonies? It is clear that the system of preference can in itself effect little in this respect, since the Colonies will normally seek to sell their products in the easiest or most convenient market. The only way of guaranteeing the diversion of supplies from other markets to that of the United Kingdom would be to impose discriminatory duties on the export materials from the Colonies in favour of the United Kingdom.

We have made only one of two experiments in this direction, the most outstanding being on Malaya and African coffee. Such discriminations are not only difficult to reconcile with our position as trustees, but they make them to fundamental products they may tend to reduce the response of the producing Colonies. They are often very objectionable to their respective peoples and are hardly likely to be repeated.

Of course, the most substantial advantage enjoyed by the United Kingdom does not arise from any preference but from any revenue in the Colonial territories which is applied in the form of financial preferences given by the various trading and industrial nations and the use of a common currency.

Records of Preferences

A recent analysis recently made shows results which may be summarized as follows: It is a long question that the amount of trade by the Colonies with the United Kingdom has nearly mandatory arrangements from 1934 to 1938 has resulted in increased purchases of British goods. The general impression is that the benefits of the system have been realized in the fact that in some cases it can be shown that some industries to maintain a market which would otherwise be lost, or cheaper and poorer quality goods. Some of the results of arranging the figures of Colonial trade are intended to hold that on balance the United Kingdom has not lost more by the preferences given to her imports from the Colonies than it gains by the preferences accorded to its exports to the Colonies of those territories.

If the conclusion is correct, it is a strong case for showing that it is not necessarily to be desired to have a free trade in all parts of the Empire, and it may be well to consider our responsibilities to assist their development in this particular manner.

Much the same story could be told of nearly all the areas in native possession.

The fact that the infant population is beginning to swell, also estimated at ten times in ten years, would double the population in ten or twelve years. The Humphrey report gives a figure for the proportion of children to adults. In a country where the people with a very large number of children are usually the poorest, and in 1939 59% children. This may not be typical, but it is certainly likely that the infant population is under-estimated.

Where are all these children to go? At present the tradition of the land is that every child who is born is entitled to his share of the land. Even if he finds his living in a town, even if he has a reasonable job, his wife or some female relative still cultivates his patch of land and keeps him supplied with food. This process cannot go on. Yet if a man does up his land, where will he go when he loses his job, gets ill or falls sick? It is now his only form of social insurance.

Elimination of Local Industries

A school of thought believes the only answer to be industrialization. It is hard to see any other alternative. But industrialization cannot be introduced just by saying it is a good thing. Kenya has few raw materials and no cheap source of power, and its labour is completely unskilled and inefficient. Sir Charles Lockhart has pointed out with some force that there is also no market to speak of: the purchasing power of the African is so low that the whole market would be saturated by a few days' production of almost any article by up-to-date factories.

The economic difficulties are not always realized by those who prefer industrialization as a cure for all evils. All the same, the need is so urgent that a more energetic effort should be made to see what can be done. There has never been a survey of industrial potential in East Africa, and so far as anyone can see, the Government has not taken any very active steps to explore the ground, to urge industrialists out, or offer them facilities.

It is true that the group of factories under the Industrial Management Board has done well, but they are on a small scale. That is one of the signs of industrialization: to produce plant, employ extraordinarily few people. This whole group—which turns out pottery, sulphuric acid, hydrogenated fats and oils, bricks and other things—employs only about 1,000 Africans. Perhaps the whole question of industries, and the important allied one of village crafts, will be investigated by the new Economic Council. Ultimately, however, it may be the only answer, but we are a long way from that still, and the only road towards it that one can see seems to be the long uphill one of educating the women and raising their standard of living.

Insatiable Demand for Land

Africans have their own remedy and they are advancing it with considerable persistence and vigour. This is that they should have more land, and the only place, of course, where more still can be got (at any rate usable) land is to be found is in the European highlands. They are demanding that the highlands should be handed over to them. This demand for land will be insatiable so long as there are virtually no other outlets for the surplus population. One may suppose that the Africans would be satisfied with this bit of more for more than a year or two, and the knowledge lies behind the reluctance to deal with the proposal, "at least" in the Highlands Hills.

The obvious answer is that it would be folly to throw what is left of Kenya's good land to the wolves who have already eaten up so much irreplaceable soil fertility. To those who say that this would not happen because the land would be farmed under supervision, the only present answer is—prove it. For so far it must

be emphasized, such efforts as the Government has made have not succeeded in stopping the overall degradation of the land, much less started to build up its fertility.

A case in point is the settlement based from the Mauau reserve for the accommodation of squatters—Kalenjin, on the Mau. This was demarcated by the Government; the squatters were allocated their land and in theory the settlement was throughout under Government control. Yet in three or four years the land had been so badly ruined that it will scarcely now grow a decent crop. It is being farmed on the usual Kikuyu soil-exhausting lines, without grass ley, without manuring, without compost, without terracing, without any soil-building practices at all.

Economic Suicide

The truth of the matter is that until African farming methods are radically changed to meet new conditions and a totally different type of farming organization is introduced, some sort of the collective farming model it would probably be economic suicide to hand over the productive land of the European highlands to peasant farming, which is the method of the African, and which is nowhere in the world adequate to support the machinery of a modern State, and the social services which are everywhere demanded.

A corollary is that the European areas must be fully developed. To have empty, unused acres next door to over-crowded, over-cultivated acres would obviously be unjust and impossible. No theory or promise could ultimately keep back the hordes of land-hungry people. That is one reason why the present settlement scheme is vital to the future of the Colony. While settlement must save itself if it is to survive, and it can do so only by consolidating and making the very fullest use of its land. This issue, to my mind, far outweighs any other to-day.

If the land were fully used many squatters would have to go. Some say that the day of the squatter has gone, that they must become true resident labourers on permanent employment, with a house and so on, and perhaps an acre of land, much as the tenant labourer in England has. This would mean the rise of a genuine landless class, dependent on employment for its livelihood. This in turn would mean a complete breakdown of reliability and work on the part of the African, and new responsibilities on the part of the Government. If the country is to progress, these substantial and new responsibilities must somehow be met.

Work-Shy Africans

It is a little incongruous that in a country with a fast-growing population, with many idle young men, and with considerable numbers of people on a food dole from the Government, there should be a shortage of labour on the farms. Yet this is certainly so. One obvious answer might be that pay and conditions were not attractive enough. Certainly they are not as attractive as they should be. Yet that is not the whole answer.

The tea plantations, for instance, have the reputation of being extremely good employers, housing is well above the average, schools and clinics are provided, cattle are kept to give milk for children, rations are adequate. Yet the manager of one of them told me that he was importing labour from the British Congo at a cost to his company of £20 per family, and that a huge mass of young men in Ukamba are on a food dole. That position cannot be right.

Perhaps more concerning than the shortage is that labour is becoming less productive. This is serious because the only remedy for a number of ills is a very large increase in wages, accompanied by a great increase in skill and output, so that each employer can have a much smaller but more efficient and highly paid labour force. Employers are willing, and even anxious to pay more, but they must see better output per man. They are not getting it now. An experienced coffee planter

promises solemnly given by the Natives before they began work upon it.

On the one hand we have a mass of people who have tended to lose their faith in tribal sanctions or, in common terms, their sense of responsibility and moral principle. On the other we have a relatively small group of European owners of exactly the same origin who have reached a higher level of morale than any similar number of their race had ever reached before. Which of these is to become the deciding factor? Left unattended, morale will always decline. We do not grow ourselves, but crops need attention. The lessons of these stern years of striving are to be applied, people of all races, to the work of their best—the peace and its best fruits. The war and victory will be won only by hard work, good leadership, and unity of purpose in a word, by morale. On European farms the return of the owners will provide that extra supervision which is necessary, but in their own areas the large numbers of Africans who have never realized, as the askari learnt in the field, that work conquers all things. That is why we have repeatedly emphasized the need of practical demonstrations, and propounded a plan for the formation of teams of selected askari under the direction of picked European leaders for work in Native areas. Such teams—and so far as we can see, such teams alone—could in present circumstances demonstrate the place of discipline in everyday life and show the results of well-directed work. Native civilians might in this way be given a chance to learn the valuable lessons which the askari could teach. In our view, it would not only be beneficial for these lessons to be handed on, but quite unwise that they should be withheld.

It is also necessary to emphasize that the asset now available to the Government is not of a permanent character; if not quickly utilized, it will rapidly disappear. Those who served in the 1914-18 war remember only too well how swiftly this asset has a quarter in service vanished under unemployment and frustration. General Platt pointed out in a recent speech that the African soon forgets what he has been taught. Now the East and Central African Dependencies have among their African population several hundred thousand Natives who have learnt discipline in the fullest sense of the word—military discipline against which there is no escape after enlistment. That discipline, though it proved eminently successful in its results, will not be continued in peacetime except on a very small scale. The Governments will therefore not be able to count again on the same number of disciplined Africans to assist them. Against these disciplined ex-askari must be set the many undisciplined tribesmen and defatigated town-dwellers. Such indiscipline is not a matter of opinion. It has been mentioned in many recent official reports and in numerous speeches to Africans. That it forms a serious threat to the progress of Africans in and out of the reserves is obvious, but there is no indication of the policy which any Government proposes to pursue. In the long run the real remedy for the undisciplined Native must be the disciplined Native, and we suggest again that for both short-range and long-range purposes the territories would be wise to lose no time in making use of the services of picked ex-askari among those of their race who in varying degrees have lost their sense of direction. Governments cannot stand permanently aloof. They must support one group or the other. Which is it to be?

Problems of the Land in Kenya

By Elspeth Huxley

BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT and urgent matter facing Kenya is that of the land—its deterioration, its over-crowding, and what the population surplus to the capacity of the land is to do. It would be hard to exaggerate the magnitude of the question, and time is running short. It is sad to go back and find that in spite of all that has been said, soil erosion and exhaustion have got far worse, at least in nearly all the Native areas. D-Day for Ukamba came and went without so much as the ritual slaughter of a goat. Much of Ukamba is finished, so far as one can see. It is well known that some 200,000 people will have to be moved off a large area of it if any serious reclamation is to be done. The question of where to move them is what defeated the planners of D-Day. The suggestion made by Mr. S. V. Cooke

(oddly enough, at a hospital meeting) to "lease" 200,000 acres in the Ukamba Hills—that is, in the European area—was being much discussed. Ukamba is far from being the only part of the Native lands badly affected. Publication of the Humphrey report on South Nyanza came as something of a shock to a good many, although the main facts in it were not new. Mr. N. Humphrey pointed out that over-crowding and subdivision were so far advanced that many Kikuyu families now worked insufficient land to provide them and their families with enough to eat, let alone a cash margin to spend on clothing and equipment. He estimated that in this one administrative district alone about 13,000 families, or 500,000 people, ought to be moved off the land if there were to show recuperative measures to be applied.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS TOO EARLY yet to judge the effect of six years of war upon the general body of Africans in the East and Central African territories. Scores of thousands who voluntarily enlisted in the forces have been under stricter discipline than ever before, and there is no evidence that it was resented. On the contrary, the askari on active service quickly realized the essential need for discipline, and all of them are fully aware that the success of our arms could not have been achieved without it. There is common agreement among those who led them in the field that they have been tremendously impressed by the colossal war effort of the Empire, and that this virile section of the population of British Africa holds the British in higher esteem than ever before. There must be exceptions to any generalization, and this attitude may not be that of the men who spent most of their time in unarmoured military lorries, or in stationary camps. But the askari on active service, especially the non-commissioned officer with some responsibility for the conduct of the men under him, cannot have failed to mark the effectiveness of a well-directed, disciplined force, though it was to his own devices to may all too readily forget what he has learned.

The Africans who remained civilians have not had these salutary experiences. War-time needs reduced the police forces. Crime became not only easier and safer, but also more remunerative. Supervision on farms could seldom be maintained at the normal level, and European man-power difficulties coupled with high prices for produce made it possible for Native labourers to earn more money for less work. In the reserves high prices for all crops and animals, steadily supported by generous remittances from the men in the Services, reduced the need to work harder than was deserved, and the lack of consumer goods in the shops removed what would have been a strong incentive. It is not therefore surprising that there was a marked decline in discipline, by which we do not merely refer to the relations of European master and African man. Speeches by more than one East African Governor have shown that the problem is just as acute in the territories of the reserves, as in the European farming areas. This loss of discipline is especially marked in Native areas. For instance, the land made available for Native occupation has within a few years been destroyed for profitable cultivation, or has generally been

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