

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIX HOURS and twenty-two minutes were given by the House of Commons last week to the affairs of the sixty million inhabitants of the Colonial Empire. The "Scrappy Debate" Secretary of State took

an hour and a half between them, the two chief spokesmen for the Opposition occupied almost as much. Mr. Gamman's speaking for the plucky 45,000, and many members who might have done so with varying degrees of authority were either not called or had to abbreviate their remarks so drastically that they lost most of their value, and in some cases all point. The thirteen back-benchers who caught the Speaker's eye averaged merely sixteen minutes apiece, three carrying their modesty to the length of speaking for less than ten minutes. Such a debate was inevitably scrappy and unsatisfactory. It was indeed not a debate in the real sense of the word, but rather a series of assertions of points of view (most of which were challenged even when demonstrably challengeable) and of facts and assertions masquerading as facts (which likewise drew few contradictions). No man could deal adequately with the whole Colonial Empire in little more than an hour, and the Secretary of State was to be mentioned, and in some cases

elaborate, all the main achievements of the year, he clearly left himself no scope for profundity. Mr. Creech Jones's speech was really a distillation of the Blue Book on the Colonial Empire in 1947-48 which has been published only a few days previously.

Might he not have assumed that Members of Parliament—at least those sufficiently interested to be present in the Chamber—would have read that document, and that they and the public would have preferred him to deal with major matters of principle and difficult problems of topics not pursued in that Common Paper? The sincerity and self-sacrificing application of the Secretary of State to his office is not to be doubted, but he did himself less than justice on this occasion so that he gave Mr. Walter Fletcher the opportunity of expressing shame at his pedestrian gally round the Commonwealth, and regret that the Minister had shown no sense of the magnitude of the task, and no realization of what might be lost by weakness and inactivity. With Malaya prominently in mind Mr. Fletcher asked for less ideology and fewer of the forms of democracy in immature Colonies which, he argued,

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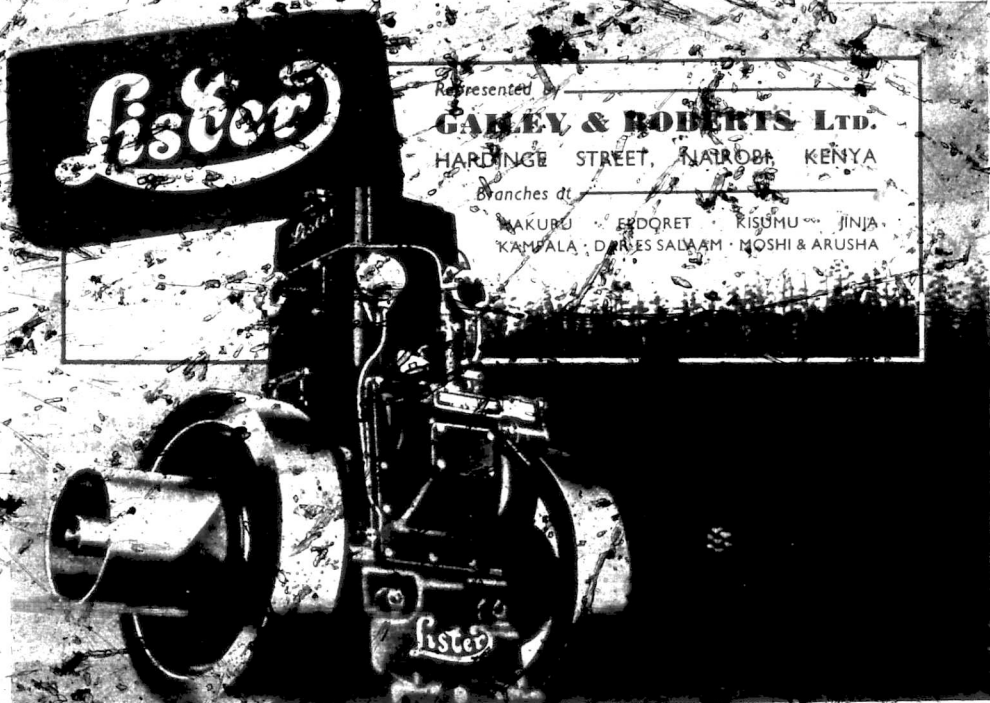
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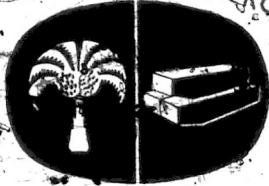
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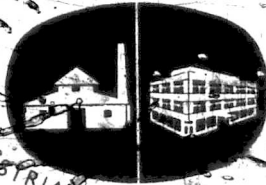
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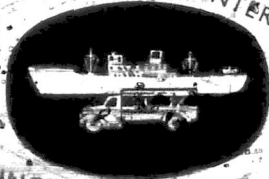
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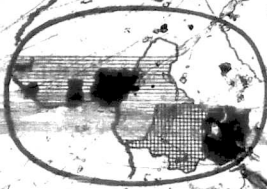
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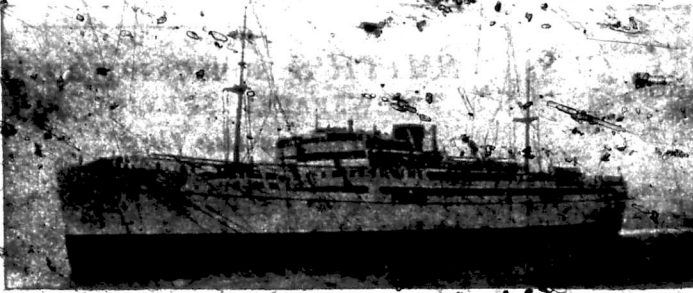
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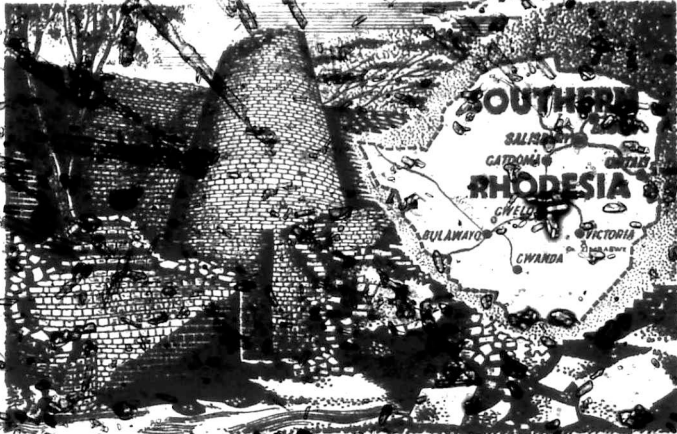
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Whatever their origin, the ruins form an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.

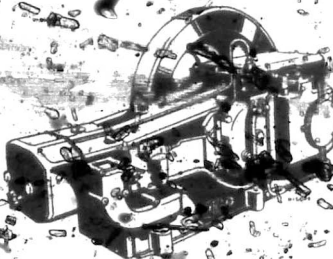


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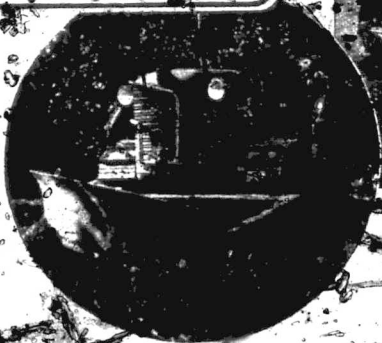
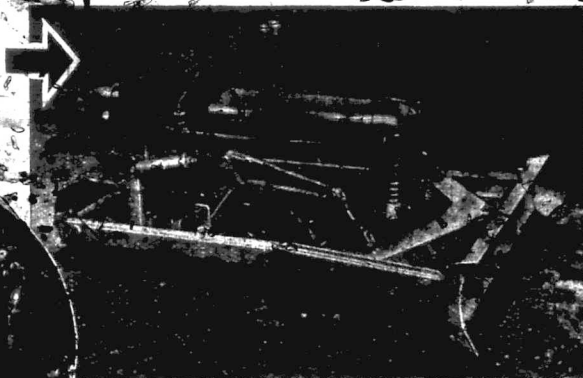
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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in its recent commercial report on economic conditions in the following countries:—

Kenya—From the beginning of June good rains have been reported from most areas, but earlier rains were below average.

In no part of Kenya was business brisk during May. There are signs, however, that stocks are moving, the higher prices quoted for more recent imports having strengthened the holding power of the overstocked. Also, the intensive cotton policy, in Uganda and the spending power of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika have already made their mark on the economy of East Africa, so that temporary over-inflating and over-stocking are now of less concern than in former years.

The port area and warehouses are very congested, and long queues take place between the arrival of shipments and carriage to destination. It has been suggested that shipping companies should limit the amount of cargo accepted at loading ports until the position clears, which suggestion is likely to be acceptable to many sections.

There is a great deal of idle money in the country, and much more capital than we can absorb, and this has to some extent forced property prices and share quotations to unexpected and unprofitable levels. Demand for residential properties and outstays, the accommodation buildings planned, and such is the expansion of business all round, that it is unlikely that demand will be overtaken for a couple of years.

Tanganyika—With the opening of the produce-buying season in June, there has been a good demand from all country centres. Although credit sales are now common, the general financial tone remains a sound one. The congestion at the port of Dar es Salaam is causing some difficulty to importers of shippers, and the delays in loading and unloading cargo are serious. The forced development of the country's production has also affected local trade, with which the port facilities cannot cope. Building is active in most townships, whilst water-bridges, dam construction and similar schemes are also going ahead.

Uganda—Good rains have been a most distinct aid to planting of food crops and have been a great help in preparations for the increased cotton drive which is in full swing.

Mining

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., earned a profit for the year of £67,567, compared with £52,798 in 1946. Income tax absorbs £10,330, £7,603 is allocated to profits tax, and £4,500 has been written off shareholdings, leaving £45,133 to be carried forward against £31,220 brought in. The board recommend a dividend of 5% per cent of stock, equivalent to 5 1/2% less tax, which will amount to £29,179.

The issued capital consists of 560,251 in units of 8s. each. Credit balances stand at £40,196 and reserves at £70,000. Property appears at £217,000, machinery and plant at £7,013, debtors at £16,732, cattle at £70,294, stores at £11,000, stocks, shares, and debentures at £328,004, savings bonds at £27,990, tax to be deducted at £8,438, and cash at £39,024.

The market value of stocks, shares, and debentures on December 31 last was £441,340, showing an appreciation of £24,636 above the amount shown in the books. Mining properties belonging to the company consist of 214 gold claims and 300 chrome claims. 19 gold claims were forfeited during the year. Royalties from tributors amounted to £1,584, and gross receipts received for town buildings and stands to £7,162 (£6,366).

The directors are Mr. A. E. Hadley (Chairman), Lord Queenborough, Mr. S. H. Ford, Mr. J. N. Kitchin, Mr. Hugh O'Neil, and Mr. S. K. Toorborn. The managing and consulting engineer in Southern Rhodesia is Mr. B. L. Gardner.

Phoenix Prince Gold

PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING, CONSOLIDATED, earned a gross profit for the year ended March 31 last of £12,537, compared with £34,547 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,168, future tax reserve £1,168, and depreciation £3,250, leaving £8,829 to be carried forward, the same as in the previous account. Milling capacity is 15,470 tons, and 15,470 tons of Ore reserves stand at 213,420 (350,000) tons, averaging 39 1/2 lb. per ton. Development has been curtailed owing to shortage of native labour, but will be restarted on a full scale in September. The Southern Rhodesia gold subsidy will bring 34,230 tons of ore within the next five years. The directors are Mr. A. Macmillan (Chairman), Major W. W. B. McJ. H. Younger, Sir G. S. Maclellan, and Sir H. F. Mitchell.

Mining Personalia

Mr. R. G. Wooding, Assoc. M.I.M.E., has been appointed Director of the Transvaal.

Mr. F. A. STEVENS, Assoc. M.I.M.E., has arrived in the country to leave Transvaal for Rhodesia.

Mr. H. O. BERRYMAN, Assoc. M.I.M.E., has been appointed Director of mines in Tanganyika, having resigned his position in Rhodesia.

Mr. T. COULTER has been appointed Director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

Mr. CHARLES DILLON, manager of the Cam and Moyn gold mine at Eloffs Flats, Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 38 years' service with the London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

At a farewell ceremony, Sir Digby Burnett, General manager and consulting engineer of the company, presented Mr. Dillon with a handsome silver service.

Sabi Valley Minerals

£15,000 for Sabi Valley exploration has been granted by the Geological Survey Dept. in Southern Rhodesia.

Dividend

BECHUANALAND EXPLORING CO., LTD., have announced a dividend of 4% (the same as last year).

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. MITCHELLS, COITZ & CO., LTD., who, with their branch companies, have over 100 offices in 74 countries over the world, including 32 in East and Central Africa, are now developing their air and sea passenger and freight departments. Apart from booking passages by air or sea, they reserve hotel accommodation, forward unaccompanied baggage, and are well able to give personal advice on African problems. They arrange the packing of goods for export, whether merchandise or household effects, place insurance, and where necessary charter special aircraft for passenger or cargo purposes. In London, the passenger and freight forwarding departments are at Whitehall, 10, St. James's Place, W.1. The Ford Motor Co., Ltd., produced 94,753 cars, trucks and tractors in the Dagenham works in June. The month's figure for commercial vehicles constituted a record for any firm in the British motor industry.



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Company Meeting

East Africa Land and Development Co., Ltd. Points from Mr. P. J. Warner's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICA LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at 19, 21, Southwark Lane, E.C.4, on June 28.

MR. P. J. WARNER, chairman of the company, had circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement from which the following extracts are taken:

There is a decrease of £2,669 of land leasing rents, etc., and interest, but we acquired from the military authorities in Kenya some surplus buildings which we disposed of at a profit of £3,167. The result for the year shows £2,887 transferred to appropriation account, against £6,352. Excess assets of £5,500.

After providing for the interim dividend of 1d. per share and the proposed final dividend of 1d. per share, making 2d. 0%, an unappropriated balance of £809 is carried forward. It is also proposed to pay an interim dividend of 1d. per share on account of 1948.

Investments and cash show decreases of £7,331 and £9,947 which reflect the return of capital to share holders amounting to £18,075. Debtors of £769 is less by £2,385, due to the fact that the total of outstanding instalments on land sales exceeded the amount of new sales. General reserve remains unchanged at £17,500.

For some years part of our land and buildings have been occupied by the military authorities. Some of the land has already been relinquished, and it is expected that a further portion will be given up shortly, but we have no definite information of the views of the authorities with regard to the remainder of the property leased to them, or as to what extent a military establishment will continue to be maintained in the local area. Mr. John Hunter, our resident manager, is now in this country on leave on an absence of 11 years.

The International Trade Fair and Exhibition planned to be held in Bulawayo in connexion with the 1950 diamond jubilee celebrations of Southern Rhodesia may be postponed until 1953, the 60th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland. Giving this information, the Minister of Internal Affairs said that the bulk of the celebrations would take place in 1950 as planned. The arrangements concerning the exhibition was accommodation for 10,000 visitors. Mr. Beadle said a special issue of stamps was arranged for the jubilee celebrations, and Rhodesia hoped that a member of the Royal Family would attend.

Of Commercial Concern
Docks Strike Repercussion

Bad market conditions, due partly to the Berlin situation and the dock strike in this country, have caused heavy losses to the underwriters of several new capital issues. One of the two recent over-subscriptions was the £200,000 ordinary shares in Totea, Kemsley and Johnston, shippers to African and other markets. Underwriters were left to take up heavy losses on the Robert's case issue, and the shares which were originally sold at 32½, opened on Friday on the London Stock Exchange at 28s. 9d.

Tobacco sales during the 11th week of the current marketing season amounted to 5,972,519 lb. of flue-cured leaf, valued at £1,352, an average of 35.12d. per lb., making a total for the season of £2,388 lb. for £4,086,041, averaging 35.2d. per lb. Flue-cured sales for the 11th week were 76,529 lb. of £61.8d. an average of 39.05d. per lb., bringing the total to 283,147 lb. for £4,954, averaging 18.50d. per lb.

Prices for Sudan, East African, and American cotton were reduced at the beginning of the week. Sudan types generally are 1d. per lb. down on East African. 52 down by 2d. Prices for all American types were cut 1d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., the first reduction in more than five years.

Tobacco Allocations Cut

The amount of tobacco both Empire and non-Empire types manufacturers in Britain are permitted to draw from bond was reduced by 16½% from July 1. Since the war, manufacturers have been allowed to draw 120% of their basic figure for the period ended March 31, 1947.

Applications for licences on bonds and for goods which are not on the suspended or restricted lists, up to the value of the 1947 imports of the applicant, are being entertained by the Imports Controller of Kenya and Uganda.

A substantial amount of Japanese rayon cloth which can be bought for sale in this country, is processed in the United Kingdom and then exported to Colonial markets, including Southern Rhodesia.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd. have called an extraordinary meeting for July 21 to authorize the directors to borrow money to an amount equal to the issued capital (£1,800,000).

Booth Central Africa Co., Ltd. announce a dividend of 3% and bonus of 6 to 11% (the same). Profit for the year ended September 30 last was £71,027 (£45,153).

The Commercial Machine Co. has declared a dividend for the financial year 1947 of two escudos per share, convertible at the rate of 24d. per escudo.

The final trials of the new single-screw cargo liner CLAN MACLEOD were successfully carried out last week.

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- Mason & Co., Ltd.
- Mann & Co. (Belra) Ltd.
- Metliss (Bulawayo) Ltd.
- Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd.
- Paterson's Cattle Rearing, Ltd.
- Pine Industries, Ltd.
- Rhodesia Milling & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- Ropes & Mattings (S.S.) Ltd.
- Standard Cannery & Packers, Ltd.
- South Australian Company Pty. Ltd.
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Celebration of Ross Jubilee Tribute by Poet Laureate

THE JUBILEE of Sir Ronald Ross, great discoverer of the route of transmission of malaria was celebrated by the Ross Institute in London on Monday. A large number of guests were received by Dr. Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the standing committee, and shown an exhibit of the progress made in malaria control over the last 50 years. The work of Ross and other pioneers was illustrated by an extensive display of clinical slides, charts, specimens and photographs, the latter including representations of the work done in the Rhodesias, Uganda and Kenya.

Dr. John Beinfeld, O.M., the Poet Laureate, who spoke movingly of his friendship with Ross, said that one of his brightest memories was of Ross at the piano, playing one of his own settings to a poem which he had written.

After paying tribute to Ross' persistence and refusal to be beaten in his researches, he said: "We remember how Ronald Ross suffered, how he shaped, and the bitterness and greatness of his indignation. But he has done well, his bitterness. We who knew him will never forget his greatness or ever think without a pang of the true and deep devotion behind his marvellous discovery."

Amalgamation of Customs Legislatures Consider Separate

PROPOSALS by Mr. W. J. H. GIBSON, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, for the amalgamation of the Customs and Excise Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory are about to be discussed by the three legislatures.

The Government of Tanganyika has announced its acceptance of the scheme, subject to certain minor amendments and one reservation of a matter of principle, namely the Territory's right to retain the power to impose, suspend duties on such commodities as bacon, butter, wheat, and rice, which are locally produced or manufactured. These "suspended" duties were introduced in 1930 in order that either territory might impose, raise, or revoke them unilaterally, and so exercise modified control or any necessary protection of local interests.

Higher Expenditure Next Year

Legislatures in the three territories to consider this year of the amalgamation of the three territories at £178,700, an increase of more than £20,000 on the total cost of the three territories in 1947, and of nearly £40,000 on the 1946 expenditure of £140,271. Yet he writes that the amalgamation, which "will be advantageous to the shipping and commercial communities of the three territories, will not of itself involve any increase in the overall local expenditure."

On the basis of the latest estimates of 1947 revenue, namely, £23,900 in Kenya, £22,000 in Tanganyika, and £1,750,000 in Uganda, Kenya would pay 7%, Tanganyika a 27%, and Uganda 21% of the costs of administration.

Of the estimated total revenue for the current year, expenditure is expected to represent no more than 24% of the net collection, a remarkable figure for a department which will operate over a land area of 600,000 square miles with a coast line of 1,000 miles, including lakes, of 1,500 miles.

Mr. Johnston recommends that there should be a regional committee in charge in each territory. The establishment of a regional commissioner at a salary of £1,600, a deputy commissioner at £1,200, three regional commissioners (at £1,000 each) in Kenya and Tanganyika, and at £1,000 in Uganda, three regional collectors, and two assistant accountants.

New buildings planned for Bulawayo include a post office (to cost £150,000), a prison (£200,000), and a Native hospital (£250,000).

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are now 258 Africans registered as voters in Southern Rhodesia. The number enrolled last year was 79.

Army posts in East Africa will henceforth be selected from personnel in and above air and service group 1.

An air service linking Elizabethville and Ndola in 45 minutes has been started by Sabena and Central African Airways.

The Emperor of Ethiopia is visiting Australia to buy 100 horses for the Army of Ethiopia. He posed orders for 500 mounts.

The Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland has at the instigation of the Central African Tea Bureau, constructed tea kiosks at some of the buying markets.

The number of white settlers arriving in Southern Rhodesia during the first four months of this year totalled 5,547, compared with 2,684 in the same period last year.

The Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire is appealing to its members for donations in excess of their annual subscription, and urging them to secure more members.

A collection of 25,000 valuable entomological specimens, made by a recently deceased White Father on Mberewe Island in Lake Victoria, over a period of 50 years, has been presented to the Corviston Museum, Nairobi.

An attempt is being made in Southern Rhodesia to form a Dominion Party to work for the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia into the Dominion of Rhodesia, a federation of British Central Africa, and ultimately federal or confederate union with all the countries of African Africa.

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Sir John Kennedy and Uganda Appointment to Electricity Board

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, who has accepted the invitation of the Government to become a member of the Uganda Electricity Board for the special purpose of representing it in London, has been a member of the Electricity Commission in England for 12 years and a well-known electrical consultant for almost double the period.

Born in London, he was educated at University College School, the Zurich Polytechnic, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Then he was a pupil with an electrical manufacturing company in Rugby, and later with one of the largest concerns in Germany.

On return to this country he became an assistant engineer with a firm of consultants, and in 1908 was made a partner in Kennedy & Donkin, with whom he remained until he became chief technical Commissioner to the Electricity Commission in 1937, later he became deputy chairman and then chairman of that body. He is a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Electrical Engineers.

Though a leading man in his profession, his life has been by no means confined to its practice, for he has been an ardent amateur actor (having taken part in all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas), a walker and camper, a photographer and conjurer.

The Government of Uganda hope to persuade him to visit East Africa a few months hence. His son, Mr. George Kennedy, has paid three visits to East Africa and Rhodesia during the past year or so.

Nairobi's 14,000 Europeans £2,000,000 for Water Supplies

ALDERMAN F. G. R. WOODLEY, Mayor of Nairobi, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA before his recent departure from London that a visit of six weeks that arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily whereby Nairobi Municipality will be able to borrow the £2,000,000 necessary to provide the town with an adequate water supply.

The growth of Nairobi in recent years had, he said, exceeded all expectations, and the population was now fully 130,000. The number of Europeans within the Municipality (which covers an area of about eight miles by four miles) had reached 14,000, or nearly half of the total number in the whole of Kenya, and the number of Asians had passed the 40,000 mark.

It would be at least four years, and probably five, before completion of the first new reservoir at South Kinangop, which would impound about 1,000 million gallons of water, but rained water supplies could meanwhile be met from a new 700 million gallon reservoir built at Ruira, 17 miles from the capital. It is fortunate that both structures lay in the same drainage, so that when the great new reservoir was finished all that would be needed would be an extension of the piping.

Alderman Woodley first went to Kenya in 1924, and has been a member of Nairobi Municipal Council since 1934.

Most of the banks and East African banks asked what chartered companies were actually engaged in development work in the territories, would reply that there was one only—the British South Africa Company, but an official list of chartered companies issued when the new Companies Act took effect a few days ago includes the names of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the British Cotton Growing Association.

Jewish Detainees in Kenya Propaganda from Camp

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has agreed to repatriate to Palestine the 254 citizens of Israel who have been interned in Kenya.

Before an announcement to that effect was made in London a few days ago, we had received by air from their internment camp near Gilgil a long letter signed by a "camp representative," Meir Sternberg, stating that some of the internees had been detained in Palestine as long ago as 1946, and most in 1947; that the Member for Gilgil and Order in Kenya had given a written declaration on May 14 promising repatriation to Palestine within a month of the expiration of the British mandate (that is, by mid-June); that on June 7 he had cancelled the undertaking on the ground that the return of the internees would jeopardize the chances of peace in Palestine. The Israeli Government thereupon approached Count Bernadotte, United Nations mediator for Palestine, who on June 19 gave the public ruling that in his opinion the return of the Kenya detainees would not constitute a breach of the truce, and that the men as Palestinian citizens, not immigrants, could therefore be repatriated.

These statements were made in the course of a letter phrased in extravagant and violently anti-British terms. That such a communication could be dispatched from the camp to a newspaper for publication is evidence of the consideration shown to the internees by the authorities.

Flight to Rhodesia

No. 34 of the Rhodesia Squadron R.A.F. arrived back at Wyton Field, Huntingdon, on Monday afternoon from their training flight to Southern Rhodesia.

They carried out bombing practice and mock fighter exercises, gave displays at Salisbury and Bulawayo, and flew 14,000 miles in all. The squadron—whose motto is "The King's Thunderbolts Are Relentless"—was commanded in its early days of the first world war by Major A. Harris, now Marshal of the R.A.F., and Chief of Bomber Command in the recent war. During their stay, the airmen were entertained by ex-members of the squadron in the Colony, the R.A.F. Association, the British Empire Service League, M.O.L.S., and the Royal Rhodesia Regiment. A former commander of the squadron, Wing-Commander R. W. Newmarch, presented them with a pair of elephant tusks, with the squadron crest mounted on a wooden base, as an inter-flight sports trophy.

Soil Science

THE HONORABLE LISTWELL, Minister of State for the Colonies, said when addressing a luncheon in Oxford in connexion with the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux conference on tropical and sub-tropical soils: "The groundnut scheme in Tanganyika is an obvious example of the revolutionary possibilities inherent in tropical agriculture. Nobody can be certain how the scheme will work out, but one thing is certain—that its success will largely depend on the scientific assessment of the capacity of the environment to produce, and the possibilities of improving that capacity. It is seeds, and I intend that it shall succeed—a good share of the credit should go to the soil scientists, not only in East Africa, but all over the world, whose combined labours will have made it possible to carry through this bold and ambitious scheme."

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N. Rhodesian Legislature Non-Official Proposals Accepted

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED reconstitution of the African Education Advisory Board in Northern Rhodesia were voiced recently in the legislative Council by Mr. ROY WELENSKY.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS had proposed that eight members, including three women of the new board should be nominated by the Christian Council, four by the Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops, and two by the Governor from other missionary bodies, while five African members would be nominated by the African Representative Council, two by the Christian Council, and one by Roman Catholic Bishops. Mr. WELENSKY denounced that arrangement as a direct slap in the face for elected members, who were specifically excluded from the board.

He was supported by Mr. STEWART GORE-BROWNE, who said that the elected members had helped enormously in the progress of African education. A tremendous change had taken place in European opinion as regards the value of Africans on councils, and it was now agreed that African membership on educational boards was of great value.

Bishop's Tribute to Elected Members

THE RT. REV. MONSEIGNOR FLYNN said that he would move an amendment that one elected member of the Legislative Council should sit on the advisory board. In his short association with non-officials he had quickly learned that the elected members were the friends of the Africans and were genuinely interested in their advancement.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS announced that Government would welcome the proposed amendment. Resuming the debate on the Governor's address, Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE suggested that the proposed standard of hospitals in the development was too ambitious. It might be necessary to spend £300,000 for the two major hospitals on the railway line, but in such smaller places as Choma, Mazabana and Balovale, where the hospitals were shocking, less ambitious buildings should suffice. He appealed to the Governor to get the site for the African secondary school definitely settled, since so many years had been spent in considering the choice.

He had now been sitting in the House for 13 years, and did not know whether he would be chosen to sit again. In that long period two great changes had occurred: the country had come into its wealth, and the attitude towards the African had advanced. The Africans, now accepted into the framework of Government, had a wonderful chance, of which they should take full advantage, but Europeans should be patient with them, remembering that responsibility was being conferred upon Africans whilst they were still young.

Different Approach to Native Problem

In many respects Southern Rhodesia was ahead of Northern Rhodesia so far as the material advancement of the African was concerned. Medical and agricultural services were advanced and generous, but the psychological approach to the African problem was different in the two territories. The Colonial Office believed that the right approach was to offer the African a partnership, but the latter felt that he could not share in that under the Southern Rhodesian system. Hence his opposition to amalgamation.

The Barotse people were very anxious about their political position, and he hoped that Government would make some statement about it.

MR. NICHOLSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF SECRETARY, said that thanks to the excellent response by the farmers during the past season, the acreage under maize had been increased by 15% to a total of some 65,000 acres. Estimated deliveries were 342,000 bags from Europeans and 150,000 from Natives, giving a total of 492,000 bags. Consumption was 400,000 bags. Maize rationing would have to restart on August 1.

It had been agreed with Southern Rhodesia that the coal supply target figure for the Copperbelt should be maintained at 39,000 tons monthly, which corresponded to a monthly output of 18,000 tons of copper, but owing to circumstances beyond the railway's control, the target figure had not been maintained over the last six months.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT NATIVE SECRETARY, said that

the Union Service Association were taking a fairly reasonable view of the railway report and were co-operating loyally in the attempt to set the revised views before the present Council.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that the Balgileish report was receiving very full consideration in the Labour Department, the industrial adviser, education officers, and non-Government experts. Little progress could be made without the full co-operation of the Mine Workers' Union, and he hoped that they would be able to get round the table in a spirit of good-will.

He gave the assurance that within 10 days a final decision would be made concerning the site of the African secondary school.

The Board could be assured that there would be no alterations in their rights, position, and status until they had been consulted and agreed to any change. The Secretary of State had already given them that assurance.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY gave figures of revenue and expenditure for 1947. Receipts, totalled £4,278,000 and expenditure was £4,299,000. Many of the country's investments had depreciated early in 1947. Government had sold some at a loss of £58,000, and other stock had depreciated by £181,000. The indications for 1948 were of an improvement over the revenue estimate, since customs and income tax receipts were rising.

Inquiry into Immigration Policy

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that a committee should be formed, with a non-official chairman, to settle the country's immigration policy. He thought that the members should include a lands officer, the chief immigration officer, and the provincial commissioners from Livingstonia.

MR. R. WELENSKY accepted the proposal for the non-official members, who he said could not understand the attitude to Sir Stewart Gore-Browne which had been taken up by Africans: if he left the Council the Africans would have lost their best friend.

Mr. Weleensky was sick and tired of Government from London, and so long as he stayed in public life he would do his best to weaken the grip of the Colonial Office.

He asked why Council had to wait until June of this year to be told of investment losses incurred last year, how were investments made, and on whose decision?

The President interposed that the loss of over £300,000 on investments should be divided into two portions: actual loss on the sale of investments of £50,000, and the remainder as depreciation of investments outstanding. There should be a rise in the value of stock, the Government's investments would naturally rise in value.

Control of African Migration

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS moved a Bill to provide for the control of African migration. The main object was to implement parts of the tripartite migrant labour agreement installed in 1947 by the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyassaland. Its provisions were designed to ensure that the social lives of the tribes should be protected as far as possible, and that by a system of family remittances the wives and families of migrating labourers should not be left destitute. Parallel legislation had already been passed in Southern Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

If a migrant worker failed to pass from one territory to another, a identity certificate would be issued to him after medical examination. Then he could obtain a work book designed to hold stamps valued at 5s. each. The monthly deduction would be made by the employer, and would be after the employee had been in the territory for four months.

If a Native was married, the 5s. for four months would go to family remittance, and for the next four months deferred pay, so that at the end of each eight months £1 could be sent to the man's family, and at the end of 24 months he would have 10 of deferred pay to cash in his country of origin.

The period of validity of the certificate would not exceed two years except in certain circumstances. At the end of that period if he wished to remain in his permanent employment he could obtain a leave pass enabling him to go home for 90 days. If he had his family with him he could stay in the territory beyond two years, whilst if he was living with his family in the neighbourhood of employment he would secure exemption from the provisions of the agreement relating to repatriation and family remittances.

It had recently been Government policy to encourage what was known as balanced stabilisation in other ways: stabilization in the rural areas by encouraging peasant settlement and in urban areas to such a degree as the industry warranted.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE considered it desirable to stabilize labour, and hoped that this agreement would become a four-party one by the inclusion of the Union of South Africa.

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Sir Philip Mitchell's Address

(Report continued from page 1223).

production on its farms has in fact enormously increased, but even so, it is only a fraction of what is possible in the future, particularly when once we are able to tackle boldly and with vigour the potentialities of our livestock trade.

In fact, the Government, although its staff was sadly depleted, grossly overworked, and seriously underpaid by comparison with prevailing commercial salaries and commercial professional and farming profits, has carried the country through the most difficult years of demobilization and reconstruction with a success which it confidently asserts to deserve your confidence and your votes.

Electors Would Return Government

That, said the Governor, and much more of the same kind, could be said by the members of his Government which would be returned to office on its record if its fate lay with the electorate. Sir Philip Mitchell added:—

"In the circumstances of this Colony, however, candidates have the greatest difficulty in formulating any other than a personal appeal—a difficult thing for a modest Briton to do. An occasional candidate (who is happily not elected) delivers himself of such a profound reason for being elected as 'We must get together and elect the Government.' It is a curious conception of the functions of a legislature that it should consist of persons who have got together to fight the Government.

With a constitution and legislature such as ours is and must remain for a long time, it is necessary for the Government and the members of the Council between them to devise a programme of legislation and finance, in support of a concerted economic, financial, industrial, and fiscal policy, directed by their estimation of the needs of the country and the practicalities of the times, and then to see that that programme is put into effect rigorously and continuously. The private members—how I wish there could be some such phrase as that adopted in place of the current phrase 'unofficial members'—will no doubt in practice be divided between those who more or less entirely support the policy thus evolved and those who are as it were cross-bench members with perhaps a few who are in opposition because they do not accept the policy. But how many candidates would be found who took the election address which I have just taken as a liberty, by making to you and basing their appeal on its rejection and the substitution of something else?

Partnership Rather Than Criticism

"If there is political apathy, the cure for it is the stimulation of enthusiasm, enterprise, and confidence in partnership with the Government, rather than of criticism and opposition. Skeptical politics appear to me necessarily productive of apathy. An alternative is sometimes advanced as a policy of constructive criticism, but a corollary is surely that constructive criticism implies it will not only to criticize but also to construct, and my personal conclusion is that there is more profit and prospect of achievement in getting behind the Government—with a red-hot solder in hand if you like—in the execution of an agreed, courageous and enterprising policy of progress than in any other practicable approach to the realities of to-day.

"Indeed, what has been achieved in the last three years—and I repeat that is a remarkable achievement—has been largely due to the fact that the Council, which was recently dissolved, was in fact increasingly behind the Government as the years passed, supported its proposals, and often initiated them. A lively Opposition may be a necessary part of demo-

cratic institutions, but I hope I may venture to remark that even the most democratic State seems to me to require, also a Government which disposes of a sufficient majority in the legislature to enable it to govern.

Council of State

"When I recently referred to our legislature as a Council of State I meant no more, but no less, than that if party majorities are ruled out as the means of carrying Government measures—and surely we all recognize that they are ruled out—then an alternative means by way of agreement and collaboration is a necessity once you pass beyond the stage of a majority composed of public servants; that means appears to me to be provided when the legislature as a whole recognizes that it has in fact a large share in the responsibility for Government policy and the Government for their part recognize that they have an obligation to conduct themselves in such a way that their measures are such that the independent elected or nominated members, are able, at any rate as a general rule, to give them a sufficient measure of support to enable the Government to be carried on.

"I ask no private member to vote for the Government because it is the Government or to compromise his political integrity; but I say that unless the Government can generally secure a majority in the legislature it cannot carry on, for certification is no cure for continuous deadlock. The conclusion I reach is that there is implicit in our present constitution an obligation upon the Government and the private members to achieve a workable measure of agreement and mutual understanding—and that is what I meant by a Council of State."

Mr. Marquand

MR. HILARY A. MARQUAND, M.P., who became Minister of Pensions on Saturday, recently made a six weeks' air tour of East, Central, and South Africa to study trade and development projects on behalf of the Cabinet. On his appointment in March last year as Paymaster-General, an office which carries no departmental responsibilities, it was announced that he would undertake special duties in connexion with overseas trade and Colonial development. No information has been given to the public of the results of the African tour of the so-called "Marquand circus," apart from the Press conference reported in our pages some weeks ago. Mr. Marquand, who is now 46 years of age, was at one time Professor of Industrial Relations at Cardiff University College. He was a labour adviser to the Ministries of Labour and Production during the war, was elected Socialist M.P. for East Cardiff in 1945, and at once received office in the new Government as Secretary for Overseas Trade. As Paymaster-General his salary was £2,000 a year. The new post carries a £3,000 salary.

Damage by Death Duty

MINOR LESLIE CULLINAN, M.P. for Marandellas, said recently in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that farms in the Salisbury area which had cost £2 an acre were now valued at about £20, so that for death duty purposes a 4,000-acre would be valued at £80,000, which meant that at the death of the owner the heirs would have to pay estate duties of £28,000. The consequence was that genuine farmers had to sell in order to meet such liabilities.

Two New E.L. Vessels

TWO NEW PASSENGER VESSELS of about 15,000 gross tons have been ordered by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. from Glasgow shipbuilders for about £1,000,000. Carrying about 275 passengers, these vessels will be 500 ft. long, with more space than usual for recreation. Cargo capacity is 10,000 tons, including 60,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. The ships will travel at 16 knots.

A new cable and wireless radio picture service between London and Southern Rhodesia was opened last week.

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Air Mail Carriage of Newspapers to Examine Present High Charges

OUR CAMPAIGN for drastic reductions in the air mail charges for the carriage of newspapers within the Empire has at long last received the first word of encouragement from the Postmaster-General. So far as we know EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been the only newspaper to reiterate the arguments for this overdue reform.

Last week's leading article dealt again with that topic which we had brought to the notice of the M.P.s. who recently visited East Africa as a Parliamentary delegation.

BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER consequently asked the Postmaster-General if he would reduce the present cost of carriage of newspaper by air to East Africa so that British newspapers might be made more easily available in the territories.

MR. WILFRID PALING: "The post office is extending its facilities for the transmission of newspapers and other second class mail by air at reduced air postage rates is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and British Overseas Airways Corporation, but I am not in a position to say when it may be possible to introduce such facilities."

BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER: "Is the Minister aware that his reply will give a certain amount of satisfaction, but is he further aware that at this moment an air mail copy of *The Times* costs 3s. 4d. in Nairobi—4d. for the newspaper and 3s. for air freight—and that other newspapers are practically unobtainable there, and will he do something urgently to remedy this state of affairs?"

MR. SKEFFINGTON: "Is the Minister aware that opinion in many of these territories is that, even if it is a question of subsidization, it is the sort of thing we ought to do for Imperial relations?"

MR. PALING: "We may be able to help."

Bush Flattening in Tanganyika
MR. WINGFIELD DICK: asked the total acreage bush now cleared at Irongwa and in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "The only figures available so far from the Overseas Food Corporation are those of bush flattening because the preparation of the ground for planting will be done later in the year. Last year 12,750 acres of bush were flattened in the Central Province. In 1948 an additional 16,958 acres in the Central Province and 2,524 acres in the Western Province had been flattened by June 5. Clearing will not get begun in the Southern Province."

MR. DICK: "In view of those disappointing figures, can the hon. member say what steps are being taken to speed up bush clearance?"

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "I think that the Minister of Food has made it quite clear that the whole project is a year behind schedule."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Do not these figures show they are more than a year behind? Should not the bush have reached 50,000 acres in the first year?"

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "I think my hon. friend said 75,000 acres up to the end of 1948."

MR. A. EDWARD DAVIS: asked the Minister of Food whether it was intended to introduce a crop rotation system as part of the groundnut scheme in East Africa.

MR. STRACHEY: "Yes, Sir. A crop rotation system was recommended by the East African Groundnut Mission and is described in the White Paper 730. The Overseas Food Corporation inform me that experiments already carried out at Kenya show that sunflower, maize, grass leg, castor, beans, soy beans and sorghum grains may be included in the rotation."

MR. COLLINS: "Is it proposed to establish cattle rearing with this crop rotation?"

MR. STRACHEY: "It is possible, but that is a matter for experiment in these tropical conditions."

Colonial Service Interchange

MR. SORESEN: asked how many men in the East African educational services had been transferred to West African Colonies, whether any had been transferred from West to East Africa, and whether those transfers had proved satisfactory.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Since the beginning of 1946 six education officers have been transferred from East and Central Africa to West Africa and four in the reverse direction. There is nothing to indicate that these arrangements have not proved satisfactory. Indeed, I regard the principle of interchange in the Colonial Service as necessary and valuable. In fact, one of the officers has since been promoted and another has moved on to a more responsible post outside Africa."

MR. HAYES: asked whether the Secretary of State would now publish the report dealing with the factors affecting efficiency of African labour employed on the Kenya Uganda railway.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "It is my intention that this report should be published as soon as the final draft is completed."

MR. SKINNARD: asked what reports had been presented by the Arab Settlement Board in Kenya, and what action had been taken to train new farmers and provide settlement areas.

Arab Settlement in Kenya

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "One report has been compiled, but it has become evident that no progress will be possible with the settlement of Arabs in the coastal belt, apart from a few included in the settlement scheme in progress. A Mackinnon Road, until there has been a detailed survey. A preliminary experimental air survey of the area has been made by the R.A.F., but progress is handicapped through shortage of ground survey staff. A scheme is under discussion for a new agricultural training centre in which Arabs, among others, will be trained."

MR. R. GLYS: asked what steps were being taken to encourage production of tobacco within the British Commonwealth.

MR. CRABER JONES: "In recent years relatively high prices have encouraged the production in the Colonies of tobacco suitable for export to the East and Central African territories. Production is a relatively small scale, but an investigation is being made to find ways of increasing it and improving quality which is being taken place. I am considering the recommendations contained in the reports. It is not possible to estimate how much yields can be increased. Increased production in the Colonies for the United Kingdom market depends rather on finding types and qualities acceptable here."

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Electricity From Owen Falls

Uganda Government's Ingenuous Statement

IN A LEADING ARTICLE in our last issue we showed that the cost of electricity to consumers from the new hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls in Uganda will not be about one-tenth of a penny per unit five years hence, as stated by Mr. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on his return from his visit to East Africa, but at least five times, and quite possibly ten times, that figure.

The Minister's statement was shown to have been taken out of its context from a report on the Owen Falls project by two well-known firms of consulting engineers whose calculations were safeguarded by a number of provisos of which Mr. Rees-Williams was apparently unaware.

Now we have received by air-mail from Uganda the text of a communiqué issued by the Government of the Protectorate, which, under local pressure for a statement of the full facts, was obviously in a difficult position.

Rare Self-Sacrifice

It could scarcely say that the Under-Secretary had misinterpreted what he had been told, and it does not say that he was given erroneous information. In fact, it makes no mention of Mr. Rees-Williams or of the source of the misunderstanding. Indeed, there is no hint that the Minister has ever spoken on the subject or that a newspaper interview gave rise to local discussions, which, it is almost suggested, flowed naturally from a bulletin issued to the Press by the Uganda Government! To such lengths of self-sacrifice can a Government go on occasions—rare but worth noting.

As an example—not necessarily one to be emulated by others—of dramatisms which evade the real point at issue, the communiqué deserves to be quoted in full. The text was as follows:

In a Press Bulletin issued last month on the subject of the conversations, which have been taking place between technical experts of the Governments of Egypt, the Sudan, and Uganda regarding the utilization of the water of Lake Victoria, it was mentioned that the production costs of power at the Owen Falls would be abnormally low, and that it was expected that it would be possible, on ultimate development, to generate power at a rate as low as one per cent. of a shilling per unit.

Confused Arithmetic

This statement seems to have led to some misunderstanding, confusion having apparently arisen between the cost of generating power and the cost at which such power will be available to industry. When the scheme is fully developed, and the full number of generating sets has been installed (no date can be given, as the rate of installation will depend upon the rate at which the demand for power increases), it is estimated that the cost of generation, including all charges, will be about 0.84 cents a unit. It was to this figure that the previous bulletin referred.

Including the cost of transmission, the average price per unit sold under a variety of tariffs would, in these circumstances, be about 1.28 cents.

The latter figure does not, however, represent the price at which current would be bought by all types of consumers. This price would be dependent on several factors, including the type, amount and location of the demand, and the number of hours per annum during which the demand would be sustained.

In the case of most industries there will be times when the full power installed will be required, there will be other times when the demand will fall below the maximum, and in the case of an industry using the full installed power for 70% of the time, i.e. operating with a load factor of 70%, the average price per unit sold (the exact price, depending on the other factors mentioned) would be about 2 cents.

During the earlier years of the scheme, before full development is attained, the costs will be higher, since the charges for interest on and for the amortization of the capital cost of the civil engineering works in the power station and dam will have to be divided over the smaller number of units which will be generated. In the first stage of all, when only three

generators, each of 15,000 kilowatts, will have been installed, the average price per unit sold will be about twice the above figures.

Assuming an industry located at Jinja and taking 30,000 kilowatts at a 75% load factor (one industry has already asked for a quotation for 1,000 kilowatts), it would be possible to sell current, even in the initial stage, at 2 cents a unit, with the prospect, since the Uganda Electricity Board will not be a profit-making concern, of a reduction as the capacity of the station increases to a figure of the order of 2 cents per unit.

These figures are, it is believed, as low as, if not lower than, those offered to consumers in any part of the world.

Named After Grand National Winner

For a much better explanation, based not on the ingenuity of civil servants constrained to discover as dignified an escape as possible, but on the cold calculations of two leading firms of consulting engineers in the United Kingdom, readers are referred to our issue of last week, which quoted textually from a joint report by those two firms, and deduced therefrom conclusions a good deal less optimistic than those of the Uganda Government.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has, of course, not sought in any way to under-estimate the importance or the great natural and economic advantages of the hydro-electric installation to be built at the Owen Falls. Everyone interested in the progress of Uganda, and of East Africa generally, with whatever events will prove that power can be made available to industry at prices as low as, if not lower than, those offered to consumers in any part of the world.

Probably few people, even among East Africans and Rhodesians, realize that the Owen Falls were named after "Roddy" Owen, who served with distinction in Uganda in the early days—and won the Grand National. As he surmounted heavy obstacles on the way to success, it is to be hoped that the Owen Falls scheme will do the same.

Brains Trust on Kenya

Last Chance For Questioners

SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK is the closing date for questions for the Brains Trust on "Kenya Today" which, under the auspices of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, will be held on Tuesday next, July 13, at 2.30 p.m., at Over-Sea House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

Questions on Government policy, Native affairs, settlement costs of living, European employment or mission work are invited, and should be sent (preferably on post-cards enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Brains Trust" in the top left-hand corner) to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Jewell, 694, Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex, by whom they will be sent unopened to the question master, who will select those to be put to the speakers, none of whom will be given previous notice of their nature.

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Gbituary

Judge Charles Halford

JUDGE CHARLES ("KADI") HALFORD, whose death in Adbara at the age of 68 was reported recently, was perhaps the most distinguished Arabic scholar ever to sit on the Bench in the Sudan.

Educated at Westminster and New College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in England, and studied law in France and Italy before practising as an advocate in Egypt. He served in the War Trade Department and with the Custodian of Enemy Property during the 1914-18 war, as on the commission for the application of Peace Treaties to Egypt, and was later awarded the Order of the Nile, 3rd class.

On his service in the Sudan began as district judge in Assiut, becoming a judge of the High Court in 1936. He retired in 1935. Soon after the outbreak of the recent war he returned to the High Court, and even after his second retirement in 1946 continued, so far as his health would allow, to assist the judge of the northern circuit in an honorary capacity at the time of his death.

During his service in the Sudan he, more than any other judge, built up the rules of procedure, so that the civil courts now follow, and he helped to train the clerical and judicial staff, who at that time enjoyed little, if any, technical training. In addition to Arabic, French and Italian, he had a good knowledge of the Greek and Turkish languages.

A keen sportsman, he was a member of the Jockey Club of Egypt, and in spite of a spinal defect, had a handicap of one at polo and played an excellent game of squash. He was also a keen fisherman.

Mr. Lionel Speakman

MR. LIONEL SPEAKMAN, a director for many years general manager of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd. died in a nursing home in London on Monday.

For many years he had been in the closest touch with East African development, and had done all in his power to assist in the creation of markets in this country for East African exports, in the provision of finance for business expansion in the territories, and in the promotion of increased sales of British manufacturers in Africa.

Born in Cheshire, he was educated at Cheltenham College, and was then for 22 years in the service of the London and North Western Railway, specialising in goods management, and being from 1918 to 1922 general manager of the Furness Railway. Then he was invited to join Dalgety as London manager, and from 1930 until the end of last year was general manager of that great merchant house, on whose behalf he visited East Africa some years ago.

He was a director of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and of the East African Investment Co., Ltd., and had been a member of the Council of the Sisal Growers' Association in London.

Sir Edward Gent

SIR EDWARD GENT, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., whose death in an aircraft accident near Northwood, Middlesex, on Sunday, we record with deep regret, had had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, which he joined in 1920.

Four years later he became private secretary to Mr. Ormsby Gore, when he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, and in 1927 he was deputy secretary to the Colonial Office Conference. He was made an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office in 1939, and an assistant under-secretary of State three years later. In

1946 he was made K.C.M.G., and Governor of the Malayan Union, and five months ago he became High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya. He was returning to London for discussions with the Secretary of State.

In the 1914-18 war he served with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in Flanders and Italy, being wounded twice, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the M.C. and D.S.O. At one time he commanded a regular battalion of his regiment.

Dr. D. E. Wilson

DR. DOUGLAS EDWARD WILSON, M.D., who recently died from a heart attack in his home in Bishop Auckland, County Durham, at the age of 45 years, was in the Colonial Medical Service in Tanganyika from 1928 until 1942, for the last five years as medical pathologist. He did much work on sleeping sickness.

Owing to temporary ill-health, he often returned to England, where he held laboratory appointments until the following year. Then he joined the M.C. and served in France and the Middle East, where he became assistant director of pathology to Paoliore, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On his release from the Army, he remained in the Colonial Service as senior pathologist in Palestine, and on retirement from that post accepted the appointment of area pathologist in County Durham.

An enthusiast about his work, he made several original contributions to medical literature. He was also a keen angler and shot, a good polo and bridge player.

He is survived by his widow, whom he married in 1931, and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson

MR. ARTHUR MICHAEL ROBINSON, A.R.S.M., mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Robinson were burned to death last week in a fire at their sixteenth-century home, Foxwood House, near Horsham, Sussex. They had arrived in the country on leave from Tanganyika only six weeks ago. Mr. Robinson, who was 56, first went overseas in 1931 as general manager to a mining company on the Gold Coast. After holding other appointments, he returned to England, and in 1942 became an assistant prospecting officer for outcrop coal for the Ministry of Works. A year later he went to the Ministry of Fuel and Power as assistant director in the prospecting and development branch, and he was appointed to Tanganyika in February, 1946.

Mrs. RICHARD E. BLACKWELL, a former lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., died recently in Kenya at the age of 35.

Dollar Loans For Colonies

DOLLAR LOANS FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT are under discussion between the British, French and other Colonial Powers on the one hand and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the other. Mr. Robert L. Garner, vice-president of the bank, told reporters in London on Friday. It would appear that so far there has been nothing beyond general discussion on the possibility of the World Bank aiding Colonial development through, say, the Colonial Development Corporation in the case of the British Colonial Empire. No specific projects have been discussed.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that all Colonial Governments except 11 had already signified their willingness to accede to the Economic Co-operation Agreement with the United States. Northern Rhodesia is one of the 11.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. A. COULDRY is outward-bound for Kenya in the MANTOLA.

MR. V. V. PHADKE has been elected president of the Uganda Law Society.

MR. A. HOPE-JONES has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Supply Board.

MR. J. H. MARRIOTT has been made an honorary game ranger in Uganda.

MR. J. R. LESLIE, of Nairobi, and for so many years of Dar es Salaam, has arrived in Scotland.

MR. B. PHILLIPS has been elected chairman of the Tanganyika Non-Official Members' Organization.

MR. and MRS. J. A. WATSON left by air for Switzerland on Tuesday. They will be away for about three weeks.

MR. M. M. WILLIAMSON is chairman of the newly formed European Township Association in Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. C. R. DEVONSHIRE, liquorist to the Coffee Board of Kenya since 1936, is in the Union of South Africa on leave.

SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI PASHA has given £500 towards the cost of building a new mosque in Kosti, the Sudan.

SIR JOHN KATHU, merchant of Zanzibar, celebrated his 107th birthday recently. He arrived in Zanzibar 25 years ago.

MRS. E. HEZAMILL, of Girl Guide headquarters in London, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia to advise on the training of guides.

LORD HANKEY, chairman of the Colonial Products Research Council, opened the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad on Monday.

MR. R. FRATER has been re-elected chairman of the Nyanza District Council, of which MR. P. S. CINNAMOND, of Sotik, has been elected deputy chairman.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER and MR. S. V. COOKE have been appointed members of the Executive Council of Kenya, to which ARCHDEACON BEECHER has been reappointed.

MR. VICTOR ROTHWELL MARDON, of Eburru, Kenya, and MISS FAMELA STIRLING, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stirling, of Gilgil, are shortly to be married.

Colonial affairs are to be discussed in the House of Commons to-day at the request of the Opposition, for whom MR. OLIVER STANLEY will be the opening speaker.

MESRS. S. A. S. LESLIE, E. C. PHILLIPS, A. A. ADAMBLE, and W. J. C. ANSLEE have been appointed to represent Tanganyika on the East African Industrial Council.

SIR REGINALD WINGATE, who concluded a long and distinguished military career in the Sudan by becoming Governor-General from 1899 to 1916, has celebrated his 87th birthday.

MR. C. C. VEITCH has just retired from his appointment as secretary-manager of the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya, with which he had been associated for about seven years.

COLONEL W. S. MARCHANT, formerly Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, and now in charge of African labour matters in Tanganyika for the Overseas Food Corporation, has arrived in London.

MR. A. W. CHISHOLM, London manager of the National Bank of India, has been appointed deputy general manager. The new London manager is MR. WILLIAM KEEL, lately in charge of branches.

MR. CHARLES H. VULCIERS, who has twice visited East and Central Africa since the end of the war, has been elected managing director of Messrs. Herbert Wagg & Co., Ltd., the London merchant bankers.

SQUADRON-LEADER R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, a director of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews S. Africa (Pty.) Ltd., and for many years their representative in East Africa, and MRS. FIDDIAN-GREEN will visit East Africa next month.

MR. G. H. ADAMS, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland since 1928, retired last month after some 37 years in the Colonial Service. His first Nyasaland appointment was in 1915, and he spent a period in Palestine during the 'thirties.

DR. I. H. G. ROBERTSON represented the Matabeleland Branch of the British Medical Association at the annual meeting in Cambridge last week, and spoke of his impressions in Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

MAJOR K. G. DOUGLAS, Royal Kharwal Rifles (Retd.), and MRS. P. B. MEYNELL, widow of War Commander E. L. F. Meynell, and daughter of the late Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Rice and Lady Rice, of Naro Moru, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MAJOR K. S. D. WINGFIELD DIGHT, M.P., who recently visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation, is one of the three directors of Messrs. W. Frost Co., Ltd., a company with £30,000 capital, registered to acquire the *Bridport News* and the *Devon and Somerset Advertiser*.

CAPTAIN A. F. NEWBOLD, who has been appointed Director of Recruitment in the Colonial Office, was assistant private secretary successively to Lord Milner, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. J. S. Amery, and Lord Passfield. He visited East Africa in 1946.

GENERAL R. GODWIN-AUSTEN, who has resigned from the chairmanship of the South-Western Division of the Coal Board, was sent to British Somaliland in 1940 to advise about the evacuation of the territory, and afterwards commanded the 12th East African Division in the Ethiopian campaign.

Delegates to the Commonwealth Conference on Animal Breeding, which will be held in Edinburgh on July 21-22, will include MR. R. A. HAMMOND (Kenya), MR. W. B. C. DIXON, East African Veterinary Research Organization, MR. I. MCABAM and MR. J. W. T. HOLLOWAY (Tanganyika), and MR. P. E. LE ROUX, formerly veterinary research officer in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MEREDITH BARKER, personnel manager for Southern Africa at Lever Brothers Ltd., has arrived in this country from South Africa and expects to visit Canada in the autumn. Mr. Barker retired two years ago from the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, where he was controller of recruitment of Native Labour. He served with the East African Forces from 1940 to 1944, starting as a cypher sergeant in the 21st Brigade and ending as a captain.

MR. HAROLD SHEPHERD, who has been appointed secretary of the Lusaka Management Board, will sail in mid-July to take up his appointment. After leaving Carlisle Grammar School, he entered the office of the town clerk of Carlisle, and has spent 20 years in the service of the town, except for four years in the R.A.F. during the war when he was a legal officer on the staff of the D.P.M.S. in Southern Rhodesia. For the past two years he has been deputy town clerk.

A Select Committee has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to inquire into the *mise de terre* housing scheme and other operations of the National Building Board. Its members are MR. A. E. EWING, MR. G. H. NEWKILL, MR. B. LISTER, MR. J. S. MCNEILHE, MR. E. W. L. NORTON, MR. D. G. PAUL, and MR. A. R. W. STUMBLE. Announcing the Government's acceptance of the motion to hold the inquiry, the Minister of Finance said that he was confident that its effect would be to vindicate the Housing Board, in which the Government had every confidence.

TO THE NEWS

The Tory Party are less than vergin." — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health.

Communism would condemn enterprises to sudden death. Socialism has sentenced it to penal servitude." — Mr. Alfred Nutting, M.P.

One-ninth of the whole working population of this country is now engaged in public administration." — National Union of Manufacturers.

A free people cannot be informed in four-page newspapers." — Mr. Arthur Sulzberger, president of the *New York Times*, commenting on the U.K. Press to-day.

An advertisement in Hollywood about Anthony and Cleopatra read like this: Anthony and Cleopatra by William Shakespeare; extra dialogue by Joe P. Dixon." — Mr. Olive Lyttelton, M.P.

American productive capacity for the manufacture of synthetic rubber must be regarded as dominating the entire rubber situation of the world." — Mr. Harold Wilson, president of the Board of Trade.

Passengers and freight carried by the three British airways corporations in the financial year ended March, 1948, were nearly 50% more than in the preceding year." — Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Between December and the departure last week of the last British soldier from Palestine, some 25,000 tons of stores and equipment were moved, 137,000 tons overland and the balance by sea from Haifa." — War Office statement.

Too many boys have no real desire to devote their leisure to voluntary service for the community or to their own better education. Too little of their spare time goes to good reading and too much to ping-pong or picture papers or the Light Programme." — Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, former headmaster of Rugby.

Firm measures have worked quickly in the dock dispute. Equally vigorous though different steps a fortnight earlier would have saved the country transport loss. More imaginative handling of the crisis would have avoided the serious undermining of faith in collective agreements which the strike has caused." — *Financial Times*.

"Parliament has realized that if the British market continues to be swamped with the unrestricted importation of American films, there is no prospect of British films being shown to a sufficient extent to make it profitable to produce them. The purpose of the new Quota Act is to ensure that British pictures shall not be swamped." — Sir Henry French.

"The assets of the National Union of Railwaymen amount to £4,174,000. Earlier in the year, it was announced that the Amalgamated Engineering Union possess reserves of nearly £9,000,000, the Transport and General Workers Union £5,000,000, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers £3,500,000." — *Industrial Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph*.

The deepest disaster of our modern civilization is that it has made life almost entirely secular. Family worship, prayer and reverence have gone, and to most men the name of God is nothing more than a mild expletive. Materialism has fooled us into a mad pursuit of pleasure, into the worship of money, and the slavish bondage of men whose weary days are spent in getting what they can eat, what they can possess, and what they can store up in bars or banks." — Rev. W. H. Ebbott.

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BACKGROUND

Malayan Pointers.—The Communist instigated disorders in Malaya are an essential part in the strategy of wrecking all efforts at a return to stable economy and productive commerce. Malaya and Indonesia are a vital factor in the re-establishment of an economic balance between Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The trade in Europe and America was never self-sufficing in pre-war days. World trade, assumed a triangular pattern, with America exporting the raw materials of the East, Malayan tin and rubber for example, imports which were paid for by the industrial exports of Britain and Western Europe. The gifts three-cornered exchange, the normal trade benefit of Europe and America was substantially made good. Unless gifts partners can be restored, equilibrium between Europe and Malaya is attainable in the foreseeable future only by a crippling restriction of European imports from the dollar world, a course which spells ruin for both. In the fullness of time the economic development of Africa may replace or reinforce the section now missing from the design of world commerce due to the disorder and disruption of the East. Let us not delude ourselves, however, that that continent will be immune from Communist attack. The sooner we realize that we are face to face with a pre-determined and centrally directed strategy of world domination, the sooner the free nations may put themselves in a position to combat the enemy.

Colonel Rowdon Howe, in *The Times*.

British Cars.—About 5,500,000 American families can buy a new car in the coming year, but the United States can produce barely 4,000,000 for its home market. This is Britain's opportunity to take it and reduce the dollar as we must cut prices by 20% to 25% and to a greater and later production. Output now is about 480,000 motor vehicles, or only about 60% of capacity. With properly balanced production we could get 750,000 and with not very ambitious plant extensions 1,000,000. We should be able to raise overseas sales from £128,000,000 to £185,000,000 a year and at the same time make more cars and trucks available for the home market. But first we must be allocated more steel and other raw materials. Steel should go where it has the best chance of earning hard currencies. The automobile industry now allocated 580,000 tons a year, should get not less than 800,000 tons.—Sir William Roebuck.

The Profit Motive.—A great deal of nonsense is talked to-day about the profit motive. To read some people's speeches, one would think that it was definitely wicked to work for a profit. But everybody does. When men strike for higher wages, they think they are not getting their fair share of the profits. Without the profit motive very few people would work at all. It is perfectly right for a man to want to get a better life for himself and his family. What is wrong is that there should be an impression that the interests of those who lend their money and those who lend their labour are opposed. If those who invest their labour are really to be regarded, as partners in industry, they must be treated in the same way as the other partners—no more and no less. They cannot expect to run the business, any more than those who lend their money. But they ought to know what is going on and be brought into consultation. Nothing else can remove the suspicion that is present so often. Our aim should be to extend over the whole field of our national life the principle of partnership between free individuals. Each citizen should be encouraged to have his stake in the country, his own house, and, if he wants it, a personal interest in the business in which he works.—The Marquess of Salisbury.

No Incentives.—The Government are still spending at three times the rate before the war, and there is a growing conviction everywhere that we are not getting value for money. If we are still falling short of the supreme national effort required, the fault lies with the Government, who hamper, confine, and distort our national economy. The amount of money that can be raised in these days of punitive taxation is not enough to re-equip and develop our industry. If we fail to maintain the highest standards of efficiency in our industries and increase that efficiency as our competitors are doing, it is because the Government take too high a proportion of the earnings needed for re-equipment. British commercial greatness was built on risk-taking, and cannot survive without it. Yet we have reached a position where it does not pay anyone to take risks. If he makes a profit, Sir Stafford Cripps takes almost all of it. If he makes a loss, he foots the bill himself. You cannot run a complex industrial and commercial nation indefinitely on that basis.—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Dock Strike Not Broken.—The dock strike has been called off, not broken. The men came out, against the wishes of the union, under a leadership of official leadership predominantly Communist. They have gone back to work, not under the instructions of the union for in response to Mr. Attlee's radio speech, but under the instructions of that same unofficial leadership. That the union's decision to declare a state of emergency and the Prime Minister's speech had no visible effect in producing this decision of the unofficial leadership need not be doubted. But the important thing is that the Communists, having carried out a military foray of considerable size and at great cost to society, have not been beaten. They have retreated in good order, with their hold over their troops unbroken, in the very order to retreat, i.e. they are waiting for the return to work—the resumption of the war is clearly envisaged. The Communists have offset the value of Marshall Aid to the tune of many millions of pounds. They have induced 30,000 men for a fortnight to defy Government appeals and the instructions of their union in three of the biggest docks of Britain. They, the Communists, have superseded the leadership of the biggest angle union in Britain, and, after holding up many scores of ships and causing the supply of vital foods and raw materials for two weeks, they have retreated in good order. This is not a bad effort for a handful of partisans. The whole operation must be considered as a rehearsal for later and bigger operations. As a rehearsal it has been a pronounced success. The Communist march was on the spot and the men were ordered by the Government, union and employers, who completely out of touch. The Ministry of Labour has so little knowledge of what is likely to happen that the Minister and his principal departmental chief went blithely to the other side of America to tell the world how to solve its labour problems at the very moment when the docks of Britain were about to be tied up. These Government representatives were accompanied by about a dozen members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, precisely who the biggest rebellion against the official trade union movement. The strike was about to be launched. The Minister and General Workers' Union was an august presence, and a number of the men were present.

Time and Tide

idle in the United Kingdom. Interest in East African sources of foodstuffs and materials arises from world shortages or the diminution of supplies from pre-war sources such as, for example, the Far East, and has undoubtedly been stimulated by the wide publicity given to Government plans for Colonial development. Another important factor is the dollar situation.

Proposals for secondary manufacturing often have their origin in prevailing restrictions in Britain, which may necessitate a reduced scale of operations, as in the case of an importer who stated that his quota of raw material was 25% of his pre-war consumption. With the result that some of his plant had already been sold for export and the remainder proposed to operate in a selected quantity of the overseas Empire.

Need for Literature and Photographs

There has been a steady request for photographs, which in general the Office has been able to supply, but good up-to-date prints of Tanganyika and Uganda are still needed. There is also a great need for general information handbooks. The 1938 Kenya Settlement Handbook is still available, but with the passing of time has become somewhat out-of-date and misleading, particularly in regard to costs. Copies of the 1938 Uganda Handbook with amendment are also available, and it is understood that a new edition is in course of preparation. It was, however, particularly unfortunate, in view of the

number of persons who were being sent out under the ground nut scheme, that the new Tanganyika Guide had not been completed. The only publication on Tanganyika, apart from the leaflets dealing with the cost of living, is available during the year has been the small booklet compiled by the Women's Service League, entitled "Notes for Newcomers." Whilst this is an invaluable publication, there is definite need for a more detailed and illustrated booklet dealing with the Territory as a whole, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the new edition of the Tanganyika Guide may be expected during 1948. Material from Zanzibar has been supplied, and a few editions of the Guide would be of great value.

"At the end of 1947 an illustrated booklet, entitled "The Kenya," was published by the Kenya Information Office and copies were sent to the East African Office for disposal. On the instruction of the Kenya authorities this book is being sold at 2s. but, while it is an attractive publication, its uses are limited as the script is not sufficiently detailed to give the information required by the prospective farmer or someone intending to make his home in the Colony. While the booklet would be useful for tourist propaganda in the view of the travel agents it should be issued in a cheaper form."

Which is precisely the criticism made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when the booklet first appeared.

Colonial Raw Materials for United States

Provisions of the Economic Co-Operation Agreement

COMMON PRODUCTS figure prominently in the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America which was initiated in Washington on June 26 and published as a White Paper (Cmd. 7446) a few days ago.

It is to be noted that wherever the term "United Kingdom" is used in the agreement, it is intended to cover Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and those territories within the Colonial Empire which signify their willingness to accede to the agreement.

Following the acceptance of the draft agreement by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London, a complete list of Colonial territories ready to participate cannot be supplied, because, in several cases, it is necessary for Colonial Governments to be given a reasonable opportunity of considering the implications for them, and that a decision on Southern Rhodesia will rest entirely with the Government of that Country, and that the Government of the United Kingdom is unable at this time to say what the decision will be.

But, the draft note continues: "It is to be noted that most Colonial Governments may be expected to participate in the agreement within a very short time." But the Government of the United Kingdom recognizes that it will, in a reasonable period after the signature of the agreement, some of the more important to some concerned (other than Southern Rhodesia) are not participating in it, the Government of the United States would be entitled to regard this as a change in the relationship of the parties under the agreement affecting the tone of continued assistance to the United Kingdom. It is my understanding that before any action were to be taken by the Government of the United States there would be consultation between the two Governments."

Colonial Products for Stockpiling

Article V of the agreement, which is of specific importance from the Colonial standpoint, reads:

"The Government of the United Kingdom will facilitate the transfer to the United States for stockpiling of such quantities of minerals and other raw materials in the United Kingdom which are required by the United States as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources, upon such terms and conditions of sale, exchange, lease or otherwise, and in such quantities, and for such period of time, as may be agreed to between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, and with regard for the reasonable requirements of the United Kingdom for domestic use and for export of such materials."

The Government of the United Kingdom will take such

special measures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, including the promotion of the increased production of such materials within the United Kingdom and the removal of any hindrances to the transfer of such materials to the United States. The Government of the United Kingdom will, when so requested by the Government of the United States, enter into negotiations for detailed arrangements to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

Recognizing the principle of equity in respect of the transfer upon the natural resources of the United States and of the participating countries, the Government of the United Kingdom will, when so requested by the Government of the United States, negotiate where applicable a future schedule of minimizing liabilities to the United States for future purchase and delivery of a fair share of minerals originating in the United Kingdom, which are required by the United States as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources at world prices so as to protect the access of United States industry to an equitable share of such materials either in percentages of production or in absolute quantities from the United Kingdom." (b) arrangements providing suitable protection for the right of access for any citizen of the United States of any corporation, partnership or other association created under the laws of the United States, or of any State or territory thereof, and substantially beneficially owned by citizens of the United States, or any corporation, partnership or other association created under the laws of the United States, or of any State or territory thereof, and substantially beneficially owned by citizens of the United States, in the development of the materials in terms of treatment equivalent to those afforded to the citizens of the United Kingdom; and (c) an agreed schedule of increased production of such materials where practicable in the United Kingdom and for delivery of an agreed percentage of such increased production to be transferred to the United States on a long-term basis in consideration of assistance furnished by the United States under this agreement.

Barter Transactions

An interpretative note, which forms an annex to the agreement, provides:—

"It is to be noted that the phrase in Article V after due regard for the reasonable requirements of the United Kingdom for domestic use 'will include the preference of reasonable sources of the materials concerned and that the phrase 'commercial export' might include barter transactions.' It is also understood that arrangements negotiated under Article V might approximately include provision for consultation in accordance with the principles of Article 32 of the Havana Charter for an international trade organization in the event that supplies are inadequate."

International agreement appears in the Morning

Work of East African Office in London

More Than 1,670 Potential Settlers Interviewed in Year

SO GREAT IS THE INTEREST in East Africa today that the East African Commissioner in London, Mr. Ronald Norton, can state in his annual report, which was issued a few days ago, that well over 1,000 callers are now interviewed each month, and that the number of pamphlets issued on costs of living, domestic employment, taxation, and so on has risen to 1,000 a week. The work of his office has thus doubtless doubled in the past year.

Any reference in the Press to opportunities in East Africa is, he writes, immediately reflected in the flood of inquiries and visitors. One article in the joys of life in Kenya which appeared in a Sunday newspaper produced more than 500 visitors within a few days.

The settlement officer interviewed 1,672 potential settlers in the 12 months and, of 140 candidates for acceptance under the Kenya settlement scheme, 100 were interviewed by three selection boards, 56 were recommended without qualification. Mr. Norton presided on each occasion, and Mr. A. Anstey, of Kenya, served on each board, or otherwise the personnel was changed; the others who helped in this way were Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, Mrs. Noel Selby, Mr. Adam Cooper, Captain A. Ferguson, Mr. George Hamilton, and Mr. John D. Turner.

Farming and Residential Settlement

Although the Kenya schemes have now been completed, many inquiries are still received each week from those interested in farming possibilities in the Colonies, and applications for upstages continue unabated. Interest also continues to be shown in the possibilities of settling in Tanganyika, particularly in the Southern Highlands.

Many men with several years' farming experience in their own country, but with limited capital, have inquired about employment on the land in East Africa, and there has been a noticeable increase in the number of older men who seek advice on the best means of utilizing their capital and experience in a new country. Doctors, pharmacists, teachers, hotel and restaurant proprietors, transport contractors, and garage and service station owners were among the number.

Rather curiously, employers in East Africa have made very limited use of the office as a medium through which the vacancies notified were filled without advertisement.

The report (copies of which may be obtained from the Commissioner at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2), has much of interest to any East African. The sections on all the main export crops, several pages of letters concerning imports into the territories and shipping problems, and useful tables of imports and exports. The general nature of the main messages from the following:

Unparalleled Interest in Territories

The present degree of interest in East Africa is without parallel in the past. There is perhaps a tendency in England to regard Africa too often as a vast untapped source for the supply of the various products of which the United Kingdom is in need, and the great efforts which have been made during the war in the East African territories to stimulate production—efforts which have never been repeated—are not always appreciated. Similarly, the difficulties facing intensive development, patent enough to people in East Africa, are only beginning to be fully realized in this country. Nonetheless, whilst adjustments were made to be made, the many activities now being undertaken by both public and private enterprise will surely bring great benefit to the territories.

Unavoidably, the increased interest in East Africa's possibilities has greatly increased all branches of the work undertaken by the Office. On the commercial and industrial side inquiries, often of an exploratory, if searching, character, have been made during the year by many firms, some of which had not previously engaged in trade with the territories in East Africa and others who had. The flow of requests for assistance in one form or another has come from firms both in Britain and in East Africa who find themselves faced with problems arising from post-war conditions.

Progress in industry and agriculture must necessarily be hindered, but some important work has been done and many minor enterprises have already been started. From

frequent and a variety of inquiries received in the Office, it is evident that the suitability of the area for manufacturing purposes is under review by a number of firms, often because prevailing conditions in this country are unfavourable for full production.

Interest has been shown in the scope for new trading concerns, such as import and export agencies, or manufacturers' agents, and the emphasis on the necessity for increased United Kingdom export trade has created a demand for assistance as to the status of the territories in imported goods.

In this connexion it is desired to address an appeal to East African firms of recent establishment and those who may in future reorganize or expand their businesses to keep the Office posted as to the nature of their trading activities and with any other information which may be of interest. Whilst every effort is made to keep the records of the Office up to date, the immediate post-war years have seen many changes in business organization and the establishment of new firms, some of which may not have come to the notice of the Office. Now that so much interest in East Africa has been aroused at home, it is more than ever desirable in the interests of efficiency that the Office should be informed as fully as possible about commercial and industrial concerns in East Africa, and co-operation in this respect would be not only welcome but greatly appreciated.

Tea Planting Possibilities

Much interest in the possibilities of tea planting in East Africa has been shown, especially by companies already established in Ceylon or India, who, owing to changed conditions wish to extend their activities to other countries. Suitable land in the African territories is limited and most of the optimum areas have already been taken up, but representatives of several Indian and Ceylon companies visited East Africa during 1947 and in some cases purchased undeveloped land or secured holdings in established plantations. Others are awaiting the decision of the Tanganyika Government in regard to the disposal of the ex-enemy tea estates, in particular in the Mombasa area.

Panel manufacturers in the United Kingdom are anxious to obtain increased supplies of Kenya cedar slats in view of the fact that purchase from the principal source of supply involves the expenditure of dollars. Present import licence arrangements have been examined and discussions have taken place with the trade, the Colonial Office, and the Board of Trade. Efforts to remove certain obstacles in the way of an expansion of this trade. Only first and second quality slats are suitable for the English market.

Field for Great Enterprise

Linseed oil, required for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, is in short supply at home, but is available in limited quantities from East Africa, which is an importer of paints and varnishes on a considerable scale. At the request of the East African Production and Supply Council, representations were made to the Board of Trade, who agreed that imports into Britain of specific quantities of linseed oil would be permitted on the understanding that the oil would be used by the manufacturer concerned for the production of paints, etc., and not earmarked for export to East Africa. As other ingredients of paints are in short supply, especially white pigments, the arrangements in question has limitations, and each transaction must receive official approval in respect of both the import and the export licence involved.

Increased interest in East Africa as a field for industrial enterprise has been shown during the year under review, and there has been made of the Office as a source of information regarding existing and potential production, the supply of labour, availability of factory sites, and similar matters. Inquiries of this nature are not infrequently the result of some of them envisage plans of considerable magnitude. In many cases investigations of this sort by principals have already been undertaken, and some of the projects have been the subject of reports in the Press.

By the provision of statistical data and information regarding local conditions based on personal knowledge, and with the cooperation of official, industrial and commercial organizations in East Africa, the Office has been able to give some assistance to promoters of such projects in the form of preliminary surveys.

Most inquiries of this character fall into one or other of two categories: (a) the production of raw materials or semi-manufactured materials for export or for further processing, and (b) secondary manufacturing, primarily for local consumption, very often in connection with a present local

the foreign nation of what it costs either to build or maintain a first class road, and that when I tell them that at least another 35% on the income tax would be needed to bring all our roads up to the standard which is currently demanded, there may be some doubt as to how many of the people who are in the State will vote for me. But I say that the Government has greatly improved the roads and have a programme of further development which is really extensive and as much as we can afford.

Government's Remarkable Record

ask me on what achievements in the past 10 years I base my appeal to you to vote for the Government, the record of the Government is remarkable.

The Government has taken a leading part in collaboration with its neighbours in establishing the East African High Commission and Central Assembly. Friendly relations with the Government of the Colonies has been established on a basis of mutual respect and understanding, which is designed to be, and is, a permanent feature of our relations.

The Government's approach to the development of the Colony has been a broad one. Members from outside the Colony have been invited to the Cabinet. Members from outside the Colony have been invited to the Cabinet. Members from outside the Colony have been invited to the Cabinet.

boards and committees of many kinds, administrative, responsible for a wide field of activity, entrusted to members of the general public of all the professions, opportunities for influence being and development of the constructive stage and for better understanding and cooperation.

The Government has been instrumental in introducing a majority into the Legislature, this demonstrates the confidence of the electorate, which it hopes will be maintained. This incidentally, has enabled the Legislature to become a member of the Empire Parliamentary Council, a great privilege at an early stage in the history of the Colony. The Government has demobilized an impressive force of troops without a single serious case of disorder. They have organized and provided for the unemployed in the last three years. They have and have in hand a programme of development for all parts of the Colony. They have introduced a more effective price control system than any other in the world. They have introduced a more effective price control system than any other in the world.

Government's Policy

A concerted policy, which has been totally lacking in this Colony in very recent years, has been worked out. A soil conservation service has been established, and the measures of land preservation and protection far exceed anything achieved in the previous 30 years, have been carried out throughout the Colony and are continually increasing and expanding. Settlement plans have been worked out and put into practice with marked success. National parks under a board of trustees liberally provided with funds have been established. A Water Resources Authority has been set up, and the boards based on catchment areas are now in operation.

Organized for the marketing of primary produce have been improved and extended, price and sale agreements have been negotiated, and producers have received on the whole a better level of prices than ever before. Soil, food and fertilizers, by means of sound, central organization, have been available to farmers in reasonable quantities at prices which are much lower than could have been achieved without control. It is true that some producers argue that if they were allowed to sell on what is called the world market they would get higher prices. In the unlikely event of their being able to penetrate to reach those world markets, and of the various people concerned with their produce after it had left their hands not appropriating most of the proceeds, it is possible that might be true for a short time. But at what a price! Famine and disorder within the country, strikes and disturbances and general economic chaos, and before long, the old cycle of surplus and slump.

The Government has made a detailed and uncontracted study of such problems as resident labour, of farms, conditions of work, wages, nutrition, pests, and industrial conditions, and has used that study to handle the above situation in which strikes have been a new and have been a new and whatever difficulties some employers may have, the fact remains that there is more work to do, and more work being done, than ever in the history of the Colony.

Encouraged by some of these, indeed instigated and led by enlightened local authorities, such as the Nairobi Municipal Council—the Government has made great strides in the provision of housing and social services in the towns and in slum conditions. A European housing programme has been introduced and has conferred great benefits on large numbers of people of modest means.

Development of our forests has been pushed on vigorously. Plantations worth many millions

of pounds have been established. Their protection is being maintained by improved methods of plant and insect control. Industries have been fostered, especially by the Industrial Research Board and the Industrial Management Board. New secondary industries are being established in many places.

Traffic on the railways has reached unprecedented figures, and it is wished to claim the brilliant achievement of Sir Gerald Robins and the management and staff of the Railway and Harbours Board. Government achievement, but, anyhow, it is an East African Government. Production of nearly all important products has doubled or trebled, or increased in some cases fivefold.

Investors scramble for every chance to invest in Kenya securities. The East African Cable and Lighting Company's issue was oversubscribed. Important British brewing interests have been established. Our air-borne industry, contracting firms, manufacturers and finance houses are all looking to Kenya, or East Africa, with confidence and enterprise. Although more houses must have been built in and around Nairobi than in many other places in the last two or three years than in the previous years, there are still not nearly enough of the people who want to come and live here.

A local air service owned by the East African Government has been established and is operating so efficiently and at such low fares that the subsidy required is dwindling rapidly and its services are fully booked.

Leading by Walking in Front

All this may, of course, be proof that the sun is setting and the darkness of night is about to engulf us, as some say, "it may be that if you stand on your head mentally for long enough the rising sun appears to be setting. Certainly it seems to me—and I believe I am standing the right way up—to be rising on a rosy dawn, a dawn that promises ample opportunity for courageous enterprise, for good hard work, and for a future to our Colony and our Commonwealth by men and women who have the courage and determination to look forward and to go forward. And may I remind you of what Marshal Smuts once said—that "there is only one way and it is quite simple—walk in front."

It is true that taxation is higher than before the war, but Kenya is among the low taxed countries of the world at present; and if you want services you must pay for them. The Government is perhaps open to criticism for not having mopped up more surplus money by higher taxation, but I do not expect to lose votes by that account.

The crime situation is disturbing, and although by no means as bad here as in many much more advanced countries, nevertheless it is bad, and it is true that the Government can rightly be blamed for not having come to the Legislative Council earlier with the proposals which will now be laid before it for very substantial increases in and expenditure on the police.

The Government may also be held to blame for not basing its policy on the assumption that the Colony is faced with ruin, and that all appearances of prosperity are false. When in 1945 the customs duties showed signs of very large increases, the Government could have predicted that this was a sign and that during the course of the ensuing year there would be a severe collapse. Some members on the other side of the House, in fact say that. When in 1946 the rate of increase accelerated considerably, Government might have said the same thing. Some members on the other side of the House did. When in 1947 this rate of increase became even those pronounced Government might again have pointed out how certain an indication of disaster this was. Rather than members on the other side of the House said that. At present customs revenue is coming in at an even more unprecedented rate. Government might say that now that customs revenue is coming in at the rate of £4,000,000 a year, it has been really conclusively proved that Kenya is a semi-desert, unproductive, useless country with no future.

The Government doesn't say that at all. It says that perhaps the beer has been poured into the jug a little too fast and there is rather more froth than is healthy on the top, but that it is a good jug and good sound beer nevertheless. It says that it has the latest possible confidence in the development of the Colony and in its bright future, always provided that the situation with which it is confronted is handled with enterprise and wisdom. I hasten to add, with realism, that our capital expenditure is not looked upon with alarm, and it is a sign of the high productivity and wealth of the Colony that it is able to afford a variety of different regions and in a variety of ways, and that it no longer depends primarily and essentially upon the primary produce of the farmer.

The short centre alone is not only a centre of air and inland water transport, it is growing and of increasing importance. So is it as a centre of secondary industries, finance and professional services. The development of the region in all these vast developments are taking place on a grand scale, hydro-electric schemes, and much more. Primary

(Concluded on page 132)

to keep an eye for their own interests, but to show a Colonial Office in the Colonies, and to expand the basis of education. It is concerned with leadership and understanding between the people of the Colonies and the people of the Colonies and must be widely known in this country in the Colonies and abroad. It sends technical advisers into the Colonial areas to advise on economic and political matters and to advise Governments in almost every field.

The Dual Mandate in Practice

It is on this background that the events arising from the economic crisis must be seen. When in the summer of 1947 it was announced that a Colonial Development Corporation would be set up, the Colonial Office did not regard this as a success for the nation's economic difficulties. In some newspaper headlines spoke of "ladders" and "back-gardens," the Colonial Office did not fail to appreciate the limitations to rapid expansion of the nature of the relationship between the Home Government and the Colonies.

What the crisis has done is to give impetus to plans for economic development to which the Government were already committed in the interests of the Colonial peoples; but from which the benefit would be mutual. The crisis has led, in fact, to give new urgency to the proposition advanced more than 50 years ago by Lord Lugard, namely, that the British had a dual mandate, on the one hand to promote the moral and material welfare of the Colonial peoples, and on the other, to develop the resources of the Colonies, not only for their own peoples but for all mankind.

The Colonies are already producing important quantities of many commodities in world demand, notably rubber, cocoa, fibres, vegetable oils, sugar and tropical fruits, and improvements and expansion in these established industries offer the greatest contribution to Europe's distress. Their substantial increases in production were reported during the 1947-48

there, exist possibilities of production in new fields. The practical and material difficulties have not been overcome. These practical difficulties are of the medium or long-term significance. First, the results are to be achieved, the necessary resources have to be given for plant and material production and also for supplies of consumer goods. Second, machinery has to be developed to make available the necessary capital to undertake the tasks of investment and production.

Development Plans for the Colonies

Recent Development Plans for the Colonies, prepared by the Colonial Government, were of a slender character. The means by which the generations they were asked to create all the apparatus of a modern State—often with few economic resources, few technicians and little in the way of material organization, which includes schools, hospitals, water supplies, and other essential services—were drastically short of needs. The 10-year plans attempted to bridge the gap.

Analysis of the 17 plans so far approved shows that out of a total of £180,000,000 provision is made for expenditure of £2,000,000 on social services (including £5,000,000 on education, £26,000,000 on medical and health services, and £15,000,000 on water supplies and sanitation). The rate at which these schemes are carried out will obviously depend on availability of labour, technicians and materials (and later of men and women with technical and professional training to operate the expanded services), which means in a period of shortage that it may well fall short of the rate desired. But it should not be assumed that in the allocation of priorities, preference will always be given to roads rather than to schools, to power stations rather than to hospitals. In territories where even minimum educational and health services are lacking it is impossible to divorce social from economic planning; economic development requires both a healthy and a healthy and efficient force of workers, and neither will be forthcoming if social services are inadequate.

Governor Writes an Election Address

Sir Philip Mitchell on His Government's Record

PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, addressing the first annual conference of the Kenya Union of Kenya a few days ago, said that although he had lived in East Africa for 16 years he had only recently witnessed a general election at close quarters for the first time.

He continued: "As a spectator I could see what special difficulties are created for candidates, voters, and Press by an election at which there are no party politics and no Government candidates at all. The work is so familiar to me with elections in which there are some but Government candidates. But the opposite, in which there are no Government candidates and no Government party affairs tend for thought."

Essential Policy Widely Supported

Although candidates and voters may be critical of the Government for the manner or pace of execution of what it has in hand, a majority, perhaps a large majority of the electorate is in general agreement with Government policy, and most of the candidates who were returned would be equally comfortable on the Government of the cross-bench. It would have been difficult for a candidate to advocate a constructive policy for this Colony which did not consist in the main of those things which this Government has been doing, imperfectly no doubt, to do.

"Suppose that the members of my Executive Council had been Ministers in a responsible Government and were standing for election, their electoral addresses would have run something like this:

"I stand for the maintenance of the stability and authority of the Government in co-operation with men of good will of all races, the enforcement of law and order, the suppression of crime, and a healthy and vigorous development of the Government for the closest possible economic association with neighbouring territories and the maintenance of territorial organizations; for the continuation of the vigorous agrarian policy initiated three years ago by the Government

including the continued rehabilitation of damaged areas and the opening wherever possible of new areas to absorb surplus population from areas already congested, as well as the introduction of new British settlers under a carefully planned scheme.

Essential Control

"I stand for the continuation of organized collective marketing by producers of their products, and the regulation of produce prices in such a way that while excessive profits to producers are avoided in the interests of consumers, crops and live-stock products can be profitably produced by good husbandry, and without selling with each bag of maize a part of the Terfily of the farm. I stand for the greatest practicable measure of prevention of the increase in the cost of living, and for that reason, although I dislike all controls, and would like to see them abolished to-morrow, in point of fact I stand for the maintenance for the time being of those that now exist, except coupon rationing which I think can be replaced by controlled bulk distribution, and a little later the Building Control. In particular prices, currency control, and control of the distribution of foreign exchange are essential. I recognize also that import control is essential, if only to ensure that there should not be created here a wide open breach in the defences of sterling against excessive expenditure of hard currencies, quite apart from our duty to support the general economic and currency policy of the Commonwealth, and especially of the sterling area, on which the stability of our own currency depends."

"I stand for the equitable distribution of taxation according to capacity to pay. I recognize that voters generally understand that to mean that someone ought to be paying more and that, and that no one ever admits that the distribution of taxation is equitable. I stand for the revision of Civil Service salaries so that temporary devices like the cost-of-living allowance may be abolished and the Public Service pay scale related to the realities of the day."

"I desire to see substantial capital investment in the Government and remind you that the total debt of the Colony is the very low figure of £10,000,000, but that the total revenue—apart from the £10,000,000 which is fully secured—

"I desire to see the Government do all that is possible to expand the road network and to build first-class hotels, and to improve the roads for the Government or for the whole travelling public as well as to see that the whole travelling public is benefited by an immediate improvement in road services, and also that about 1% of the travelling public

Western Europe, which, unless we succeed in breaking the ground for Communist doctrine and the destruction of the values we hold dear in Western civilization, and we must be aiming to furnish our millions of colonies, as well as the people who have suffered from our friends' mistakes, with a new and more powerful basis of strength to resist the totalitarianism which has spread from Eastern Europe and to build up an independent system of American

finance. The effort of building a greater sense of collaboration, the freedom of Spain, Portugal, and other lands, with responsibility for ourselves, is an important part of the operation. It is a noble and just but imaginative, enlightened, and patriotic. We approach our task with a sure sense of security and disinterestedness.

Progress in the British Colonial Empire

Self-Government the Central Purpose of Policy

THE CENTRAL PURPOSE of British Colonial Policy is to guide the Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth. Conditions that ensure to the people concerned both a standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter, but though the policy is clear enough, the problems to be overcome in carrying it out are numerous and complex.

The greater part of the Colonial Empire and population is in Africa in territories where Britain has exercised effective administration for little more than 50 years. Towards the end of the last century Britain was responsible for the good government of extensive areas in the tropics and sub-tropics, areas which were largely jungle, scrub, swamp or desert, largely unexplored, and inhabited by peoples whose main problem was to survive their environment.

It was necessary to try and telescope within a few generations progress which for the European peoples had meant two thousand years or more of painful effort, and this in peculiarly difficult natural conditions. While Britain was discharging this task the first world war occurred, followed by the far-reaching disaster of economic depression. By the time of the third year of the second world war the territories had barely climbed out of the slump. A deluge of distress and social and economic need required urgent attention.

Priming the Pump

The conception of development which had held since 1929 and proved inadequate gave way in 1939 to the broader conceptions of development and welfare and with it a recognition that British funds must "prime the pump." The outbreak of the second world war only emphasized the need, and in 1940 the Development and Welfare Act was passed by which £55,000,000 was allocated from United Kingdom funds for development during the coming decade. Even that it was quickly seen was inadequate for the tasks, and in 1945 a further Act made available £20,000,000 over the following 10 years. The particular significance of this new Act lay in the fact that it made possible the allocation of a definite sum to each Colony in order that each Government might draw up a 10-year plan of development, based not only on the allocation from Britain but also on estimated contributions from its own revenues and from loans. Under the 10-year plan provision is made for those basic needs, such as better communications and transport, better health and education services, which are indispensable to the establishment of sound economies and better living.

At the same time the idea of responsible progress to responsibility by the Colonial people was emphasized. In fact, political institutions have steadily advanced through the years of British control. With exceptions to meet special circumstances, Colonial Governments are generally built round a legislative council and an executive council, the former an embryo parliament and the latter the Governor's inner circle of advisers. The broad aim of policy is to transform the legislative council from a body in its most elementary form comprising principally officials or members nominated by the Governor, to a body in which the members are wholly elected

by the people and to which falls responsibility for appointing and electing the executive council.

In the process of the process of constitutional change—though even during the war there was no actual remodeling of constitutions—its effect was to stimulate the political aspirations of the Colonial peoples, and the past few years have seen considerable constitutional amendments throughout the Empire. In some cases political changes may have exceeded the capacity and social growth of the majority of the people concerned.

Irresponsible Agitation

It must be expected that within almost every territory there should be a degree of agitation for unified political advance. It is an indispensable factor in the building up of responsible political institutions. The agitation, though coming from a minority is often highly vocal. It is usually critical, and often negative, provocative, and irresponsible. The problem is how to harness the aspirations and direct the feelings of nationalism into constructive purposes. It is a dynamic quality, and it carries with it the task of building up community life, and particularly the social and economic standards of the people, a most important contribution in development is obtained. But if it becomes linked to the aspirations of a narrow hierarchy of power-seekers, and if it is an outlet for momentary feeling, then it is of no use and is in fact a calamity.

Parallel with political evolution must go the process of staffing in Colony's Civil Service, more and more from the ranks of local inhabitants. Here again policy is simple and unchangeable. Most Civil Service posts call for measurable qualifications and experience. Where the qualifications and experience are available it is a local matter to attempt to make by the local Government to recruit externally. At the moment many of the higher administrative and technical appointments must necessarily be filled by external recruitment, but already some 90% of the Civil Services in the Colonies are recruited locally. The reality of the policy of local recruitment is further demonstrated by the earmarking of £1,000,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the provision of scholarships to enable inhabitants of Colonial territories to qualify for the higher grades of Government service, and already these scholarships are being taken up.

Colonies Not Governed from Whitehall

The Colonies are not governed from Whitehall; yet their Governments are not established and then left without direction or advice. The varying degrees of responsibility and invariably a large measure of autonomy within the broad limits of policy laid down by the Government. The Government of the Colonies, however, is constitutionally responsible to Parliament for the good government of Colonial territories, and it is his responsibility and the function of his department to see that the declared objects of British Colonial policy are carried out and to marshal and organize the help the Colonies need.

The work of the Colonial Office therefore touches on every aspect of government. It administers the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, which means that it is responsible for steering the 10-year plans prepared by Colonial Governments and for organizing the many central schemes, (ranging from geologic and topographical surveys to a great array of research projects) made possible by the Annual Recruits for the Colonial Governments. The men and women they need for those higher grade administrative and technical posts, which cannot be filled locally, and it organizes special training and refresher courses, the clearing house for information gained by experience and research throughout the Colonies.

It has a staff of advisers on the principal subjects calling for technical knowledge. Through the co-operation of 31 to 300 men and women, eminent in every field of science, public affairs and administration, who sit on its advisory committees, it ensures that Colonial problems are tackled with the fullest possible background of experience and knowledge. It arranges conferences which facilitate co-operation between the Colonial Powers and help regional development. It is concerned with providing guidance on a multiplicity of problems, covering every aspect of economic and social affairs, and ranging from marketing methods to priorities for scarce supplies, from defence to currency, from the organization of air and other transport services to the use of insecticides.

*Being extracts from "The Colonial Empire, 1947-48, 'ear Book' (Cyd. 7433, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.)

Officials Should Improve Race Relations

Mr. Crean Jones Address to Coronet Club Dinner

THE SECRETARY OF STATE was, in keeping with the tradition of the Coronet Club, the only speaker at its annual dinner in London last week. In the odd, said Mr. Crean Jones, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be in sufficiently long in office to be able to address the club a second time, for in the 29 years since 1919 there has been no fewer than 18 Colonial secretaries.

He filled the description written many years ago by a permanent under-secretary of a Commonwealth man, just one of the throwaways on the tide of life, but he really was committed to the job, and hope that some of his enthusiasm percolated into the office. He did not automatically initial the recommendations laid before him, on the contrary, he most sorely tried to convert the permanent officials by some of his views, and perhaps some of the querulous tones of his notes.

Mr. Crean Jones especially welcomed the presence of Sir Hesketh Bell, father of the Colonial Service, who had entered 65 years ago; of Mr. Jewell, who had completed 50 years in the Colonial Office, and, as guests, of His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda, who, having concluded two years at Cambridge University, was about to return to his State to take up his great duties, and of the Bishop of Uganda.

In the course of a four speech the Secretary of State said:

In the Africa Colonies the process of Africanization goes steadily on. Not only have we Africanized doctors, education officers, and agricultural officers, but also African judges, administrators, and town clerks. We hope the new facilities will add considerably to these high positions of responsibility. I should mention the honour came to the Colonial Nursing Service, which will be known as Queen Elizabeth Colonial Nursing Service.

Victims Recruitment

By the end of 1947 some 3,300 vacancies in the Colonial Services had been filled since the war ended, but at the end of April of this year there remained 1,100 vacancies to fill. During the first two years after the war the intake for the engineering service was roughly equal to that of four of the inter-war years, for the medical service to five years, for the legal service to nine years, for the education service to 10 years, and for the administrative service to 11 years—an average of about 78 years. The recruits were drawn from a cross-section of society; they came from the Dominions and Colonies as well as from the United Kingdom, and brought with them ingredients of experience in local government, industry, finance and commerce.

I sometimes hear it said that this is a dwindling service and that the careers offered are liable to come to an abrupt end. I see no ground for this pessimistic view. It is true that we are anxious to recruit more native-born persons; that in the Africa Indies this policy has been almost completely carried out. In Africa we pursue a course of steady Africanization; that in some cases some Colonial services are reduced or disbanded. Events in India, Burma, Ceylon and Palestine have encouraged a view that there is real danger of careers being interrupted. I notice here a large attendance of ex-Palestine officers, including many police. We pay tribute to their high sense of service, their integrity, and face of danger and disturbance; their courage and steady purpose while much of their work was dissolved. It has been the Government's endeavour to absorb the men and women in other territories and to meet the continuation of their service by fair and often generous compensation arrangements. There should be no great danger of unemployment elsewhere. For some generations the Colonial Services will be required in many of the territories.

What, however, is our proclaimed purpose in our overseas territories? It is not to promote the advancement of the Colonies to self-government within the Commonwealth and help build up their social and material standards to sustain good life in the modern world.

To see material advantage in this. The world gains from the outflow of food, raw materials, and the other contributions the Colonial peoples can make. Development has become not only an advantage but a prime necessity, if only to provide them with the social standards they demand, the better living conditions, and the consumption which increases

population, health, and good order involve. It is, moreover, essential for the security, stability, and freedom of the world, and on that count alone as valuable to the Colonies as to ourselves.

But it is on our assistance that such development depends—on finance, technical skills, and capital goods. We want a real and effective partnership to grow up—confidence, good will, and understanding as these territories move as some of them must and will to national status. I suppose we could put impediments in the way, but I don't believe, at least more expensive than that we pay now. I doubt if we are entitled to expect attitudes, politics and nationalism don't work out in that way.

I do not believe our greatness is ended, that our expanding responsibility should count as a dismal failure. We should take credit for our contribution to the forward march of men. To bring peoples to the realization of self-government is our objective and our justification for holding territories overseas.

Commonwealth and Empire

These commonwealth nations, and the inclusion of peoples of different races and cultures, we must wish it so, for the long-term purposes of our work. The recent accession to Commonwealth status of Ceylon and India points the way. Their peoples, with the Colonial peoples, will remain in the Commonwealth beyond the time when pure self-interest impels them to do so if they cease with us a common outlook and loyalty, and if their own cultures have been interwoven with Western culture during a long period of close association. We must therefore do all possible to secure mutual respect, understanding, and friendship.

I do not want to see our Colonial efforts evaporate in dignity and separation, or our ways become too patronizing and paternal. This question of the right relationship between the British and Colonial peoples is a racial matter, and as urgent as the economic and political development of the Colonies. It must be a paramount duty of all British officers in the Colonies actively to promote racial race relations, and to encourage Colonial peoples to do it themselves, rather than towards remaining in the Commonwealth.

This implies a readiness on the part of all officers—and their households—to avoid all suggestion of racial superiority, to respect the personal dignity of individual Colonial people, and to develop all opportunities of social and personal contacts. Let our officers remember that in the Colonies they are not just private citizens, but public figures and ambassadors of Britain. By the way in which they and their families conduct themselves in personal and social relations with the peoples of the Colonies, great good or great harm is done to the British cause. And this is not less true of those of us in this country to our visitors from the Colonies.

Advance Development

Colonial advance is no less a matter of the Colonial peoples themselves, than for the British. It is not only everywhere, but on noisy agitation, using the word "technicians" may be, but more on hard work, co-operation with technicians and genuine service frugality of expenditure. The reconstruction of these territories, the building of a better environment and overcome the ever-present handicaps in local regions call for a close collaboration of people. In many instances to play in some of the territories where the results from co-operation and effort are seen.

Our officials have to know how to earn and maintain confidence and friendship, to be sure that the Colonial peoples should not be exploited by the elements of ruthless economic interests, and to prevent well-sounding sentiments which weaken the sense of responsibility. This problem of soundness of the Colonial territory, and of building up a good tradition of service and strengthening the moral fibre of the Colonial peoples, is only part of the larger problem of relations between the peoples of our own country.

Secondly, I do not see how the importance to the Colonies and ourselves of development is but part of the larger question of the world. Our own economic difficulties were a result of the great economic difficulties were a result of the country and before the needs of Western Europe were so much emphasized. We were and are really concerned about the progress of the Colonies and the full co-operation of people in all our development projects. Perhaps we need more closely associate the Colonies in their needs with the economy of our own country.

But certain it is for the welfare of Britain and the Colonies that we must be strong to arrest distress and disaster in

Rhodesia's Road to Self-Government

Forgotten Incidents Recalled by Professor J. P. B. Wallis

AN AMBITIOUS VISION of South African hegemony over East and Central Africa, cherished by General Botha and ultimately unachieved, was described by Professor J. P. B. Wallis when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies last week on "The Struggle for Central African Archives."

Public opinion in Southern Rhodesia before the outbreak of the first world war, said Professor Wallis, had been well illustrated by Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Coghlan, long the voice of political freedom and responsible government. But he had a long row to hoe and had scarcely started when that war began. Not many hours before the actual declaration, a design for the complete reversal of Rhodesia's project was revealed.

General Botha, one-time Boer leader, and at that time the head of the Union Government, was returning south from a visit to the Congo and Northern Rhodesia. He had to wait in Bulawayo for his train, and beguiled the time talking of the imminent war menace to a group of four or five Rhodesians.

We Shall Nip Og Rhodesia

He developed his vision of a great republic of Southern Africa after the war had been won. For services rendered, he told his listeners, the Union would be given South West Africa and East Africa, Belgium, as an inevitable result of the war, would cease to exist as an independent country, and her overseas territories would be divided between Britain and France. Britain, receiving the southern half of the Congo, would offer it to South Africa. Then, said General Botha to his little audience, holding his hand aloft with the fingers and the thumb separated and flexed to resemble a claw, "we shall nip off our country like this—and the claw closed with a snap."

The Press of that day contained a few cursory references to the General's remarks, but the memory of them faded and was in time quite forgotten. But though post-war events falsified Botha's prophecies, his best friend and comrade, General Smuts, did not forget them, and presently he went to work in another way.

Chartered Company Smuts

During the period 1910-1920 Coghlan had brought the crusade for responsible government to a point at which he was employed to lead a delegation to the Open Colonial Society. Mr. Winston Churchill, when the delegation passed through Cape Town, General Smuts tried to win them over to his terms of the entry of Rhodesia into the Union by insisting they were waved aside. In London, however, Mr. Churchill, Coghlan's close friend and Smuts's, was not ungenerally disposed to help him if it could be done without any breach of faith. At the same time the Chartered Company was working in the same direction, supported by most members of the Johannesburg market.

For all that, Coghlan got so far as to export a draft constitution, a just, but only just, constitution. A liberal man himself, he nevertheless agreed that Smuts should be allowed to define his terms and that they should be set before the Rhodesian people. Though the Union proposals were superficially attractive, though the Rhodesian Government in Cape Town looked his cause by the strength of his own personality, the vote went overwhelmingly against them.

It was considered to indicate that Rhodesia and the Union would not pursue its own destiny. But another

chapter of events opened for Rhodesia when his spirited speech for self-rule in Johannesburg had given northwards. Making at one private meeting, he played with the notion of extension through Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and even to Uganda. He went on to say, with a glint of Irish fun in his eyes, "when the League had been formed, it might have invited the Union to join it on the same terms." However, he concluded, would be the capital city in this mighty federation.

"It was a simple jest, but it was not merely jocular. There may have been a part of it. In 1934, for example, the Chartered Company of East Africa asked the Home authorities to set up a customs and fiscal union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In the following year certain European inhabitants in Nyasaland banded together to form the Greater Rhodesian League. To-day there is in operation the Central African Council, and the United Central Africa Association has recently been formed in Southern Rhodesia. Here the Barotsi have intervened, saying that whilst they are ready to consider federation, they will not amalgamate, seemingly they are in deep earnest, for in their council they have discussed a petition to the Home authorities asking that Barotseland should remain outside the Rhodesias and be placed under Imperial control for all time."

Free of Sectarianism

Professor Wallis said it was fortunate that Southern Rhodesia had followed her own path in the establishment of the archives. Where the well-springs of history was concerned, their guardians must be beyond all suspicion, and one could never be quite certain that the archivists in South Africa had been free from the taint of sectarianism.

The first effective stimulus to the establishment of the archives was given by an Englishman, John Guinness, who after Hulsebury and Cambridge, went into the Transvaal to practise law but was soon farming on a great scale. He became deeply interested in old records of Southern Africa and his collection of Africana grew rapidly. He possessed qualities of magnanimity and wisdom, and the enthusiastic belief that if only all the races, British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Portuguese, Indian and African, could be brought together, wisdom would begeth—these of all unity. During a visit to London he had the pleasure of seeing Prime Minister of Rhodesia in the House of Commons, but unfortunately he did not survive to witness the inauguration on September 1, 1934, of the Southern Rhodesian Archives.

To-day the records were housed in an inadequate building in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, but everything was in hand for the new home of the Central African Archives would have no rival in the Southern Hemisphere. The staff were young, keen and well selected.

It might have been expected that the Chartered Company would have preserved the documents of the pioneer days, which were of priceless historical value. Instead, they had been either forgotten or carelessly or had regarded records and documents merely as the company's private property. In the administrative office in Salisbury there had been masses of letters and records dating as far back as 1890, but the fate of this source of material was left by resolution of the directors to the decision of a mere head clerk who decided what should be handed over, what burnt and what sent to London. The result was that invaluable data had been annihilated, and that less than four cubic feet of precious correspondence was handed over to the Colony.

In 1934 Sir Henry Birchbrough agreed to transfer a large collection of documents relating to the period of the Chartered Company's administration, but he did not fulfil his promise, which could be fulfilled, and the terms of the offer directors then changed. Only after prolonged negotiations was a compromise reached, but when the second world war began, and German bombs obliterated the records which Rhodesia should have obtained.

their population and wealth, the British nation would not have to accept this humiliation. We are reduced to these straits because the Empire sacrificed everything to save the world from totalitarianism, and it should never be forgotten that for a whole year the Empire stood virtually alone in that fight.

Preparation for another war is taken more seriously by the public and the Government in the United States than by the public and Government in the United Kingdom and

Strategic

Raw Materials.

American opinion is therefore much concerned to replenish (or "stockpile") the so-called "strategic" raw materials, those which would be essential in war and of which supplies can be accumulated in peace. The American list of such materials contains about sixty items, and by Article V of the agreement the Americans are given first call on such commodities for stockpiling and other purposes. After the reasonable requirements of the United Kingdom for domestic and commercial exports have been met. The mixture of precision and vagueness in the phraseology of this article offers evident scope for differences of opinion, and consequently for charges of harshness on the one side or bad faith on the other. While it is to be hoped that such misunderstandings will not arise, it is right that the risk should be indicated now, not shrouded in silence until the contract takes effect. Since our former allies have not asked for new constraints in regard to imperial preference (which has been sadly jeopardized by the Havana Charter) or the revaluation of sterling, thus showing a political restraint which belies recent prophecies from Washington, there are grounds for hope that an equal measure of understanding will continue to prevail.

There will be an obvious tendency for Colonial raw materials required for stockpiling purposes—copper, chrome, asbestos, mica, the industrial diamonds and sisal among East African and Rhodesian products—to rise in price because

Implications of Stockpiling.

America is so anxious to acquire these supplies. At first sight this might seem satisfactory from the standpoint of the producing Colonies and the sterling bloc, but it might in fact prove a serious prejudice to Imperial economy, one of the real needs of which is to fall in the general price levels. While deflation is the aim of

British policy, inflation is reaching ever greater heights in the United States. The predicament of the United Kingdom is partly due to the dilemma of having to pay relatively more for essential imports of raw materials than the world will pay for the manufactured goods into which they are processed. Stockpiling may aggravate this grave problem. There is also an undertaking to expand production of unspecified raw materials and give the United States a lion on part of the increased output. Where will the Colonial producer, with greatly augmented output standing when the temporary American demand has been met? That problem needs to be faced, for the whole economy of one or more territories might be thrown into disequilibrium by hasty expansion of production capacity beyond the needs of normal consumption. There are other provisions which Britons will not pretend to relish, even though they acknowledge the generosity of the American gesture. The only instance is that all our gold and dollar reserves would otherwise disappear within a year, and that the wherewithal to purchase essential raw materials and foodstuffs would then be exhausted. That, in a sentence, is the case for Marshall Aid.

Among the first Members of Parliament to table a dissenting motion were four on the Socialist benches, who asked for the removal of conditions liable to involve

Predicament and Prescription.

foreign control of Great Britain's internal finances and foreign penetration of her Colonies, conditions which are also likely to harm the British Commonwealth of Nations. That Labour amendment proves that anxiety exists in other than Imperialist quarters. But Imperialists know that the Overseas Empire still needs dollars, as does the Mother Country. The latest estimates suggest that the Dominions and Colonies have now an annual deficit in gold and dollars of about £100 millions, and the United Kingdom a similar deficit of about £400 millions; and in the first year Marshall Aid will provide only about £300 millions, not much more than two-thirds being in the form of free grants. Dollar loans for Colonial purposes are likely but, even with this respite, the whole sterling area will have to exert itself to the utmost to recover its solvency. That can be achieved only by much harder work by everybody, by the restoration of incentives which will stimulate enterprise and thrift and by far greater economy in administration.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IMPORTANCE attributed by the United States of America to the British Colonial Empire is strikingly evident from the terms of the Economic Co-operation Agreement, in which the United States gives formal notice that it will discontinue or modify its help—colloquially known as Marshall Aid—if the more important Colonies do not quickly accede to the agreement. So there is the ironical situation of our American friends, who have lost no opportunity of making a dead set at Imperial solidarity, taking the opposite course of insisting that throughout the agreement the term "United Kingdom" must mean the United Kingdom plus the Colonial Empire. Imperialists should be the last to quarrel with that definition if it is to apply in other negotiations. The plain fact is that the American Government has now discovered the economic importance of the British Colonial Empire—which has been recognized at its true value by His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom for only a very short period of years. That both Administrations should rate Colonial development so highly is all to the good.

American interest is partly strategic and partly economic, and the State Department's negotiators have naturally asked for guarantees in both connexions. Enough is known of the earlier stages of the conversations for it to be safe to say that the present clauses are a mild version of the original draft, and the credit for the elimination of requirements which would have affronted British opinion is freely given in Westminster. Whitehall and Washington to Sir Oliver Franks, our recently appointed Ambassador. There is a world of difference between the American Loan Agreement of 1946—which East Africa and Rhodesia strongly opposed—and this measure for the implemation of the European Recovery Programme to which the United States is prepared to make so generous a contribution—though, as leading Americans emphasize, it will represent less than five per cent. of the annual incomes of the sixteen European nations participating in the joint plan. That explodes the suggestion that American taxpayers are to put Western Europe on its feet. Indeed, if the United States would now accept the principle of sharing the cost of the war from its outbreak in 1939 among the allies proportionately to

UNION-CASTLE

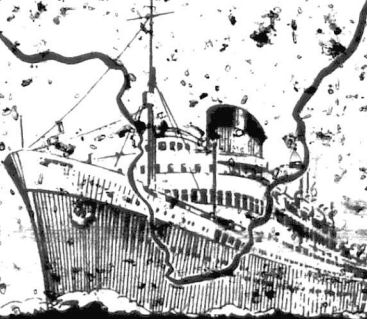
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Of Commercial Concern

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

Plans for a hotel site in Kampala have been invited by the Uganda Land Department. Uganda Breweries, Ltd., are building a new brew at Fort Belk, at an estimated cost of £30,000.

Messrs. J. M. Brown and Co., Ltd., who have considerable Rhodesian interests, have announced a dividend of 12½% (the same).

The firm of Landauer and Company, of Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, importers and exporters of hemp, jute and fibres, have celebrated their 70th anniversary.

The Umfali bacon factory operated by Messrs. Hodgson and Myburgh has been taken over by the Rhodesia National Pigbreeders' Co-operative Society.

Groundnut Prices

New minimum prices for groundnuts have been gazetted in Southern Rhodesia. Grade A nuts in the shell will be 17s. 6d. a bag, and 75s. for shelled nuts where there is a sale of more than six bags.

A 2,500-acre tobacco and ranching property, Deino Estate near Choma, Northern Rhodesia, has been sold by Chikupi Estates (Mrs. M. Lafone, former Lady Erica Fitzgerald) to the Central Land and Estate Agency of Salisbury, whose negotiator was General Guinand. The purchase price is understood to be approximately £25,000.

Tobacco sales during the 10th week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 3,144,956 lb. of flue-cured leaf, valued at £454,330, an average of 14.67d. per lb., making a total for the season of 25,366,849 lb. for £3,504,689, a average of 13.81d. per lb. Fire-cured sales for the 10th week were 68,665 lb. for £5,463, an average of 79.09d. per lb., bringing the total to 506,620 lb. for £38,800, averaging 7.68d. per lb.

Mining

Coal Development in P.E.A.

Companhia Carbonifera de Mocambique

SPECIAL TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

COMPANHIA CARBONIFERA DE MOÇAMBIQUE has now been registered with a capital of 40,000,000 escudos, of which \$12,000,000 are held by the Companhia de Mocambique, \$12,000,000 by the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambéze, \$12,000,000 by companies within the group of the Société Générale de Belgique (namely, the East African Shipping Agency, the Société de Recherche Minière de Sud-Katanga and the Société Générale Industrielle et Chimique du Katanga), and the balance of \$4,000,000 by the Government of Portugal.

The administrative office is in Lisbon, there is a technical committee in Brussels, and the registered office is at Moatize, the site of the coal mine in Portuguese East Africa.

Composition of the Board

The board of directors consists of 13 members, one appointed by the Portuguese Government, four appointed by and representing the Companhia de Moçambique, four representing the Société Minière, and one representing the Société Générale group. Portuguese law allows a company to be appointed a director of another company, and in accordance with that provision, the Companhia de Moçambique has become the president of the Companhia Carbonifera and the Banco Bafuy (another member of the Société Générale group) is the vice-president.

The latest information is that the Portuguese authorities expect the first train on the Veto Railway to reach the mine at the end of the year, and that regular transport should start in March, 1949.

Development of the mine is proceeding well. Exploitation is to follow the most up-to-date United States methods, which have been closely studied on the spot by M. Edouard, chief inspector of the group of collieries belonging to the Société Générale and a director of the Companhia Carbonifera de Moçambique. The coal is very similar in quality to that found in the Transvaal.

First news of the exploitation of this mine was given in a great and modern scale was given last year by East Africa and Rhodesia.

Tanganyika Diamond Sales

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., said at the recent 60th annual meeting in Kimberley: "The Diamond Corporation have concluded contracts current until December 31, 1951, with the Tanganyika diamond producers, the primary producer being Williamson Diamonds, whereby these producers are undertaking to sell exclusively to the corporation, and in which their total sales will not exceed 10% of the total sales of gem and industrial diamonds effected by our organization."

Dividends

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS have been declared during the past week: Cam and Motor, final dividend of 6%, making 12% for the year (unchanged); Good Starr, 6 2/3% (5%) making 12 1/3% (5%) for the year; Lops and Rhodesian Mining and Finance, 2 1/2% (no dividend for the year).

Company Progress Report

Selukwe—6,867 tons of ore was treated in May for a working profit of 7,390 dollars.

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. ROBERT HUDSON, LTD., manufacturers of light railway material, who have for many years done large business in East and Central Africa, offered to the public on Monday 350,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each at the price of 32s. per share. The previously issued capital consisted of £67,610 in 3% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £220,188 in ordinary shares of 5s. The business, which dated from 1865, has been built up by ploughing back profits, so that the tangible assets are far in excess of the issued capital. Indeed, the "combined net assets applicable to ordinary capital" are valued at £692,200 or three times the amount of the ordinary capital. Profit figures were given since 1938, when the combined profits of the parent and subsidiary companies, subject only to income tax, were £149,491. Last year they were £205,767, and since they have never been below £131,000, the average for the last three years being £212,210. The present dividend rate is 3 3/4%.



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Company Meeting

The Zambia Exploring Company

Extracts from the Chairman's Report

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday, 20th August, 1947, at 20, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.A., chairman of the company, presided.

The following are extracts from the directors' report and chairman's review of the year ended December 31, 1947:—

Operations for the year resulted in a profit of £175,592, of which has been added the balance of £60,132 brought forward from 1946 and £17,384 in refund of tax, making a total credit to profit and loss account of £253,108. Out of this sum an interim dividend of 3% has been paid, and after providing for the proposed final dividend of 3% and bonus of 1% also adding £150,000 to general reserve, there remains a balance to be carried forward of £60,296.

Substantial Appropriation to Reserve

At the time of declaration of the final dividend and bonus the directors called attention to the fact that a considerable part of the income for the year arose from a non-recurring source. As was the case last year, therefore, the profit figure cannot be regarded as normal and your directors again recommend a substantial appropriation to reserve. During the year the company sold 2,514 shares, out of a total holding of 3,014 shares, in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. It is from this source that the non-recurring profit arose. The purchaser was Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which already has a large holding of these shares.

Tanganyika Concessions Results

Tanganyika Concessions—The principal holdings of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, the Benguela Railway and Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and shares in Kenan Gold Areas, Ltd., and Uruwira Mines, Ltd.

During 1947 the Benguela Railway Company paid over to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the sum of £86,800 on account of redemption of debentures representing the excess of income over expenditure for the year to December 31, 1946, after charging £10,090 by way of provision for renewal of fixed assets.

The results of the Tanganyika company for the year ended July 31, 1947, after transferring £50,000 to reserve for contingencies and providing £256,000 for taxation showed a surplus on profit and loss account of £362,638. Dividends were paid on the preference stock at the rate of 10% less tax, and on the ordinary stock at the rate of 12% less tax in November last. The amount carried forward on profit and loss account was £1,000,000.

Work in Union Minière

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga paid during 1947 dividends of 50 Belgian francs per share in respect of the balance for 1945 and 300 francs for 1946. The copper outputs were 160,211 metric tons for 1945 and 143,872 tons for 1946. The coal output produced since starting smelting in 1911 amounted to 3,000,000 metric tons to the end of 1947. Zinc concentrates amounting to 14,400 metric tons were produced, and 348 tons of cadmium were recovered in the course of

roasting zinc ores at the sulphuric acid works in Katanga during 1945 and 1946. Deliveries of cobalt, uranium and radium products were continued at a satisfactory level. Over 4,600,000 tons of ores besides the necessary limestone and ironstone fluxes were extracted during the two years, but, in spite of this large extraction, the ore reserves have been increased.

Production at Geita Mine

Geita Gold Mining Company—The operating loss for the year ended June 30, 1947, was £26,976, against an operating profit of £6,126 for the previous year. After charging depreciation, debenture interest and the year's provision for debenture redemption premium, the loss for the year ended June 30, 1947, was £101,309, making the debit balance on profit and loss account carried forward £54,156.

The gold production was as follows:—

	Year ended June 30, 1947	Year ended June 30, 1946
Tons of ore treated	96,711	77,672
Fine gold recovered (oz.)	183,000	155,525
Operating cost per ton (sh)	32.8	32.8

The estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1947, show a total of 1,386,755 tons of an average grade of 4.04 dwg per ton, as against 1,083,147 tons of an average grade of 4.1 dwg per ton at June 30, 1946.

The restriction of the Geita company's operations, owing principally to the shortage of Native labour, has seriously coincided with that company's financial programme. The position of the Geita company must remain dubious until the 1,000-ton plant, which is nearing completion, can be operated at full capacity, and the results of its operation can be accurately estimated.

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Local Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Browne Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

Company Meeting

Clan Line Steamers Lord Rotherwick's Statement

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on June 25 in London, the Rt. Hon. Lord Rotherwick, the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circular to shareholders:

"The profits are considerably in excess of those for the previous year, but the dividend remains at 20% while the special capital distribution out of profits on the sale of investments is reported. The total net distributions to stockholders amount to approximately 24% on the capital employed in the business, and the net distribution to ordinary stockholders is equal to approximately 1% on their capital and undistributed profits.

Rising Prices and Cost of Replacement

It is wrong to attach such importance to the profits of any one year. With a new vessel is ordered it has given expectation of life, and during that life sufficient reserves must be accumulated to replace it, and earnings must include a measure of profit to cover the use of the capital employed. Consequently, it is prudent to provide substantial amounts for depreciation in good years, so that less-profitable years may carry a smaller burden. In addition, during a period of rising prices, the depreciation provided in earlier years on the original cost of vessels is insufficient to produce the cash required to effect replacement.

Generally, the shipping industry must take the long view. A business can never stand still, and its main concern in its decision is to balance prudence with a certain amount of adventure. I think this policy is exemplified in your company, for your directors decided on a bold policy of fleet replacement, but they are protecting your future interests by making large transfers to various reserves.

Profit Motive

I should like to attempt to correct a misconception which is being accepted by a certain section of the public as a matter of dispute—the misconception that it is a sin to make money. There is no sin in earning a profit or distributing the increased profit to people who have trusted you with their savings. It may be that at this time in order not to increase purchasing power demands should be limited. If, however, the request for dividend limitation is used as a political manoeuvre to depress the market value of shares of companies considered ripe for nationalization, it will be one of the most shocking financial scandals which has ever taken place in this country.

"I believe in free enterprise, and the incentive given by the possibility of earning profit. Any man prepared to work hard and having the necessary ability should have the opportunity of creating a business; he should take pride in his achievement, and encourage his success to hand to a better and better business. I speak to-day as chairman of a business employing a capital of £1,000,000, but it had small beginnings and has grown to its present size over a period of 70 years. Profits are not built on austerity and misery; they arise largely from the efficiency of the organization, there is certainly no merit in making a loss.

Future Prospects

With the event of Marshall Aid, it appears that for some time goods will be moved about the world, which of course, is the pre-requisite of shipping.

Against this, costs continue to rise in all directions—coal and oil bunkers, wages, repairs, port charges, etc. In addition to the direct costs of running the vessels the extra capital required and loss of freight earnings owing to delays in port are material factors. Competition is bound to increase, and already we are feeling the effect of changed circumstances in India. There is still no sign of a decrease in building costs, in fact, they continue to rise, and consequently resources must be conserved.

Future Prospects

With all these considerations before me I cannot go further to-day than state that, apart from unforeseen circumstances, the profit for 1948 will be satisfactory, although probably not so good as this year. The profits of subsequent years will depend largely on the trend of world affairs and prospects do not appear too bright.

"I have just returned from a visit to Australia, and I am more than ever convinced that our prosperity depends on an integration of the wealth of this country and the Commonwealth and Empire; in fact, without our Dominions we should soon become a third-class Power. A strong independent British Commonwealth and Empire is a much more powerful influence for good in the world than a weak one allied to one of the other Great Powers.

Delay in Conserving Dollar Reserves

"In my speech last year—and I claim no great prescience—I warned you that our dollar reserves were running low and that unless we had a considerable increase of production we should be forced to a condition of misery or to accept a further dollar loan to cover our deficiency. That was in June, and quite obviously it was not at that moment that I appreciated our position for the first time; yet it was not until the autumn, after the failure to maintain the convertibility of sterling, that any real attempt was made to bring to the attention of the people a full realization of the position. In fact, about the time that I spoke, if I remember correctly, we were supposed to be going round with a song in our hearts.

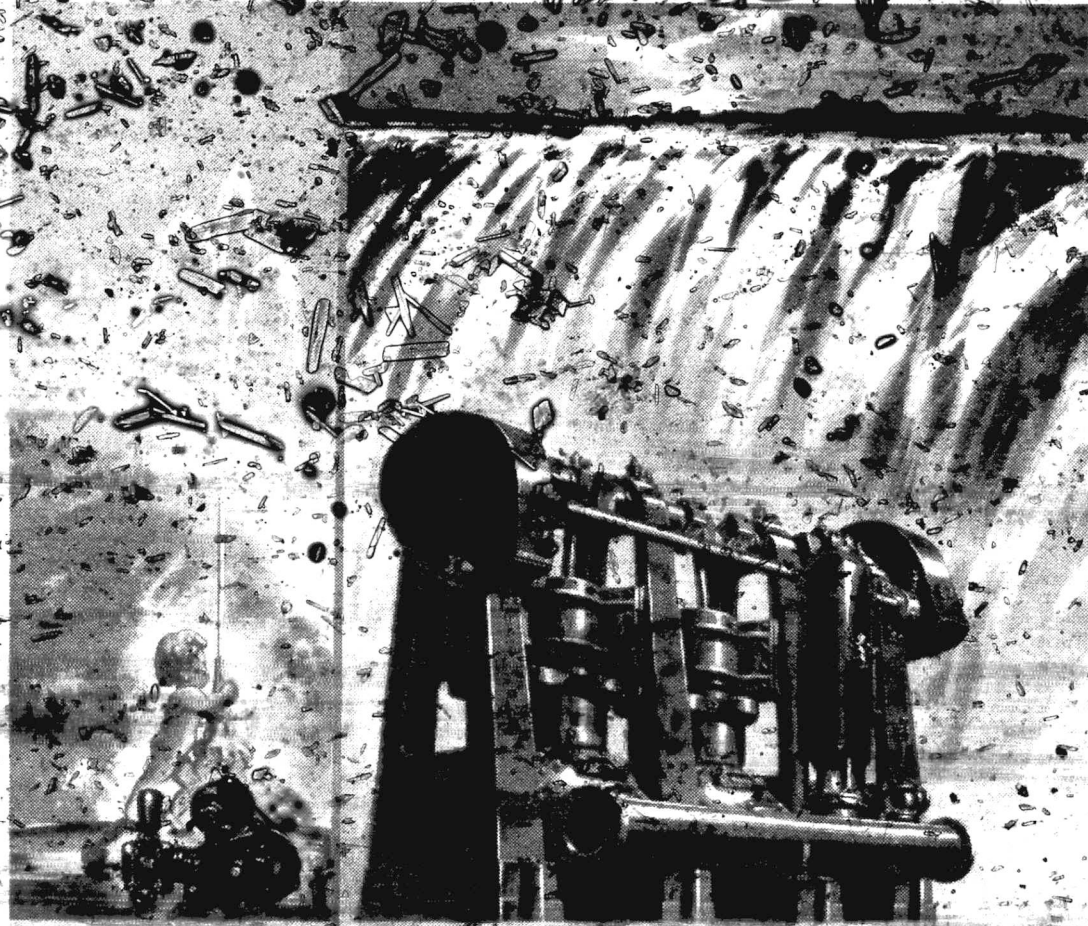
"You all know what has happened. We must be grateful to the U.S.A. for the economic assistance which has been promised to us, for without it conditions in this country would have become very difficult. I am not sure that even yet the people of this country realize to what straits we should have been reduced.

Continuation of American Aid

"While thanking the United States for this contribution I must again remind you of the statement which I made at the Chamber of Shipping annual meeting some two years ago, at that time we were dealing with the dollar loan. My views have not changed. The conditions attached to the loan, I believe, were impossible, particularly those relating to the convertibility of sterling and the elimination of Empire preference; in exchange there was to be some reduction in American tariffs, with the right reserved to restore them at any time.

"If Empire preference is to go it may mean the end of our great Commonwealth, and with all its beneficial effects on trade and the contribution which it has and can make to the prosperity of the world, especially to America herself. To-day the suggestion of reduction of the amount of aid is headline news; I should notice so far that resolution and a true spirit of enterprise we can develop the Commonwealth and Empire to such an extent as will put us in the position of not having to rely in future upon other nations for our bare existence."

The minutes and accounts were adopted.



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Barclays Bank Overseas Review

BARCLAYS BANK (1947-48) state in a review of trade and commercial conditions in East and Central Africa received a few days ago:

Southern Rhodesia. Crops in general for 1947 and farmers have been busy engaged in sowing, ploughing and, owing to excellent rains, keeping their condition, but in spite of the heavy rain, a shortage of draught stock has been the result of the drought last year.

Cashmere production of butter fat for the first quarter of the year reached a record for the highest since 1941, and about 34% above the corresponding period in 1947.

Imports from the U.K. have been increased considerably in the last three months, while supplies from the home currency countries have declined. Motor car distribution is no longer in the hands of the small English cars which are arriving in greater numbers, and there are waiting lists for the new export models now being produced. Generally speaking, local merchants appear to have ample stocks, but among the main exceptions are all types of building materials, tools and machinery.

Northern Rhodesia. A steady turnover is being maintained in European trade, but African trade is quiet and in some cases merchants are reported to be overstocked. Imports of cars from the dollar area have been still further restricted. All types of domestic hardware and appliances are in demand, particularly refrigerators, and a good market exists for men's clothing.

Nyasaland Food Crops Satisfactory

Nyasaland. European and Native trading conditions generally remain unchanged. Food crops everywhere are reported satisfactory. The maize harvest is in progress and the official estimate of the crop amounts to 10,500 short tons, as against 8,000 tons purchased by the Maize Control Board in 1947. Rice crops promise well and the official estimate is 2,500 short tons of paddy, representing a 25% increase over 1947. The groundnut crop is estimated at 2,300 tons. Cotton prospects are excellent, and production is likely substantially to exceed 1947 figures. Tobacco prices remain firm, but the effects of the present season are apparent in certain Native-grown types.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The cold damp weather in June, July and August last year, and the failure of the short

rains of near approach have had an adverse effect on coffee trees; many trees in Java and the coming season crop is expected to be as heavy as the 1947-48 crop of approximately 14,000 tons. The Uganda Government has launched an intensive publicity campaign for the planting of a new cotton acreage and improved husbandry by the growers.

In order to ensure the prices paid for East African crops are based exactly on the African values, the Board of Trade, with the consent of the industry in East Africa, has revised the price structure of East African exports. The demand for free goods continues good and prices have remained high. The result of the revision of prices is as follows: first quality increased by 10% to £1.20 per 100 lbs, second quality decreased by 10% to £1.10 per 100 lbs, fourth quality decreased by 10% to £1.00 per 100 lbs. American goods have again come into the market for goods and prices have taken an upward trend.

Poor Grain Harvest in Kenya

The Kenya wheat crop is well below expectations and will barely suffice to meet local consumption demands. Yields in some of the principal wheat-growing districts have been as much as two bags to the acre below average. Maize yields in Kenya have also been below average, especially in African areas. In view of the poor wheat harvest it is probable that the reserve stored carry-over to next season will be greatly reduced. Barley and oats continue in short supply.

Main shortages in East Africa are galvanised sheeting, iron fencing wire, artisan tools, and agricultural machinery. The position regarding hardware and some building materials, such as cement, has eased slightly. Nails, screws and aluminium sheeting were recently decontrolled, and are said to be in free supply. Good to fair stocks of haberdashery, hosiery and the more expensive types of shoes are in evidence. The market in cosmetics and toiletries goods generally is over-loaded, and only the better known brands are selling freely.

Barbar trade generally is quiet, with such commodities as light and more trade paper than usual in evidence. On the whole, however, bills are being met and commitments generally are being honoured promptly. Most of price goods are more than adequate, and owing to the usual off-season dull, are moving slowly.

owing to the reasonable price of just over £15 per quintal of 100 rolls of lint cotton. Port Sudan, at which the bulk of the country's cotton crop was sold to the Raw Cotton Commission in the United Kingdom, it proved possible during the month to procure a further quantity of imported goods. A notice, issued by the Controller of Supply invited application for import licences for the following commodities for import during 1948:—175,000 yards of bleached sheetings, 750,000 yards of black voiles, and 750,000 yards of white voiles. Other items for which applications for import were invited included wool yarn (the spinning cotton yarn, Rayons (cheap), bleached bed sheetings, bed sheets, dress materials, drill, made-up clothing, hats, woollen suitings, shoes and haberdashery.

The cotton progress report for March showed a total area under cultivation of 350,105 feddans, with an estimated total yield of 1,022,000 Kantars against last season's area of 324,200 feddans and a total yield of 1,010,000 Kantars.


Total imports into the Sudan in 1947 amounted to £16,771,633. Cotton piece goods £3,591,796, as against £2,881,000 for 1946. Imports for the same periods were £11,494,517 (raw cotton £8,437,502) and £10,049,324 respectively.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND Co., LTD., a company with four branches in Kenya and many in India, Malaya, Ceylon, the Argentine, and elsewhere, earned a profit of £120,096 for the year ended February 29 last, compared with £167,080 for the previous year. Reserve for contingencies received £70,000, while £20,000 is allocated to obsolescence and renewal and £4,000 to the provident fund. A 6% preference dividend requires £13,200 and a dividend of 7% on the A preference shares a further £9,625, leaving £27,725 to be carried forward, against £73,041 brought in, and from which £48,125 was paid to A preference shareholders for dividends for the five years to December 31, 1946.

The Reserve fund consists of £400,000 in cumulative preference shares; £250,000 in 7% A cumulative preference shares, and £589,980 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Reserves stand at £197,787; current liabilities at £1,165,071, and there is a deferred liability of £145,000. Fixed assets are valued at £698,166, shares in a subsidiary at £13,374, and current assets at £2,035,693, including £2,000 in Government securities, £44,025 in tax certificates, and £900 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. E. Brown (chairman), Mr. J. Thompson (managing director), Mr. A. McKeown, Mr. J. Mercer, Mr. W. R. O'Brien, and Mr. M. Wilkins. The annual general meeting will be held in London to-day.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A general election is to be held in Mauritius later this month.

Africans are to be taught to fly by the Aero Club of East Africa.

The Lusitania Council of Tanganyika will reassemble on July 27.

The latest cost-of-living index figure in Southern Rhodesia is 144, a rise of seven points in the past six months.

The 24th annual report of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, that for the calendar year 1947, has just been published.

Taxpayers in the United Kingdom have contributed £2,260 towards the cost of municipal housing for Africans in Nairobi.

In the next two years Rhodesia Railways hope to recruit 640 men from Britain, and to be able to provide them all with accommodation.

Colonial experts of the Western Union Powers are being invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to discuss on problems of these overseas territories.

The European population of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is shown by the preliminary figures from the recent census to be 23,000, compared with 27,050 in 1945.

A new Russian edition of Livingstone's 'Missionary Travels and Researches in Southern Africa' (1840-1856) has just been published in Moscow by the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature.

Rhodesian Land Bank Loans

An increase in farming loans during 1947 is shown in the balance sheet of the Land and Agriculture Bank of Southern Rhodesia. The total amount loaned in 1947, compared with £1,228,800 in 1946, is £1,400,000 and a sentence of one year's imprisonment has been imposed on a young Indian in Kampala for the theft of £341 and 789 packets of tea from his employers, Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd.

The Gafissa branch of the Somali Youth League has been proscribed by the Kenya Government as a seditious organization. Repeated warnings had been ignored and assurances broken.

A comprehensive 'setse' clearance scheme costing £2,500,000 and extending over three or four years is to be started in the Kericho district of Kenya in order to prevent encroachment of the pest from Trans Mara and provide land for African settlement.

The Southern Rhodesian Guardian on Tuesday by 17 votes to 6 that its membership should be increased from 30 to 40. The Bill to give effect to this decision will require a two-thirds majority, since a constitutional change will be involved.

motion of a delegate chosen from all political parties in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to be a process for the United Kingdom with a view to obtaining Dominion status for the Colony was moved last week by Mr. A. K. W. Roberts, M.P. (Tlokhani). It has since been approved.

Plots for the construction of an acre of which Africans can build their own houses of approved design, and permanent materials, to the value of £300 have been made available at Nairobi. The cost is said to be well within the means of prosperous Africans engaged in business.

When the construction work in Mackinnon Road, Kenya, is completed it is expected that the population will rise to about 900 Europeans, and 2,500 educated African and Africans together with some 400 civilian artisans and a small number of civilian Africans.

Civil Service costs in Southern Rhodesia during the coming financial year are estimated at £4,609,399, an increase of £609,646 over last year. The number of officials has increased from 6,504 to 2,335, of whom 51% are men, whilst the number of non-European staff has risen from 700 to 7,939.

Groundnut Broadcast

A recent mention of a much publicized B.B.C. broadcast from London on the groundnut growing in the tropics, the radio critic in the Observer writes, was an impression of a picture which even in cold print can so easily rouse the imagination, this adroit and momentous production missed most of its opportunities.

Owing to increased demands for passenger transport between Europe and East and Central Africa, Air France is introducing an additional service on July 1, making three instead of two every fortnight. The new service will leave on alternate Fridays, and have a special allotment of seats for travellers from the United Kingdom to Dar es Salaam. The branch of the line will be Mauritius to Madagascar.

Grants made last year by the trustees of the Uganda King George V Memorial Fund included £150 to the Uganda Boy Scouts Association, £50 to the C.O. Guides, £25 to the Uganda Society, £700 to the Church Missionary Society's 'Jubilee' Fund, £200 to Makerere College, and £340 for scholarship for African and Indian students. Mr. David Edwards, Chief Justice of Uganda, has been appointed chairman of the board of trustees.

Because of an expected 50% increase in railway passenger traffic at Balawayo, work is to start early on re-aligning the approach lines to the city from the Cape, Salisbury and Bulawayo. Instead of approaching Balawayo separately from the three tracks will join at a junction two miles south-west of the station. All level crossings in Balawayo will be eliminated and a new station built to serve the northern suburbs on the line to Salisbury.

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Restrictions on Immigration

FUTURE IMMIGRANTS to Southern Rhodesia will be required to show that they have definite employment awaiting them, and no visas will be demanded by the Government from their prospective employers. In announcing these proposed measures, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle said that immigration had exceeded the bounds which the Government could reasonably control. They were considering asking employers to guarantee repatriation of immigrant employees, if necessary; in the case of entrants from South Africa the proposed figure would be £100, and £200 for those coming from Britain. Employers would be responsible for employees for a period of three years. Persons of independent means would have to prove possession of £1,500, an increase of £500, and in the case of persons with regular incomes (e.g. pensioners) the amount would be at least £100 a year. Mr. Beadle said that the immigration rate had reached 16,000 a year, and might rise to 18,000. The stage had been reached when one could have too much of a good thing.

Long-Range Planning

A STRATEGY PLAN to stabilize the economy of the Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia is one of the recommendations made in a report on African production and marketing by Mr. A. Pendered, of the Native Department. The plan involves the definite separation of the Africans into farmers and non-farmers, disassociating with the existing system, under which every indigenous Native has one foot in the reserves. Mr. Pendered recommends Permits of Occupation, AR which would demand good husbandry from all Native occupied land. Whereas almost every Native family are now actual or potential occupants of the arable or grazing land in the reserves, his plan would diminish this number progressively by weeding out permit-holders who have no intention of making farming their life work or who do not conform to required standards. There would always be a twofold list of those giving up farming and of approved applicants from the European areas.

Tourist Discussion

FORMATION OF A COMBINED tourist organization to cover the three Central African territories and Portuguese East Africa was recommended at a recent meeting of the public relations committee of the Central African Council. It was agreed that the development of tourism in Central Africa depended on improved roads, hotels and rest camps. The route most likely to justify immediate development was considered to be the circular route from Beit Bridge to Fort Victoria, through the Eastern districts to Nyasaland and the Tanganyika Tete, turning by way of Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Livingstone and the Victoria Falls. It was further decided that, if possible, each Government should consider issuing tourist identity certificates to bona fide travellers, thus freeing them from immigration formalities.

Old-Age Pensions

A BILL to introduce new old-age pension rates has been introduced in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament. For Europeans with a private income the maximum pension would be reduced by 10% for every £ between £61 and £120 a year, and by 13s. 4d. for every £ between £120 and £300. The maximum total of private income and pension would be £350. For coloured people with a private income the maximum pension would be reduced by 10% for every £ between £41 and £80, with a maximum combined of £200.

Questions in Parliament

(Report continued from page 1195)

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The reference to the War Autonomy Institution is responsible for the present recruitment. I understand, however, that with the assistance of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies the college has been making every effort, not only by public advertisement and private inquiry, to recruit suitably qualified candidates. I am, of course, willing to take the step I can to assist in the selection of suitable candidates."

Nyasaland Representation

MR. DIGBY: "Does not the Colonial Secretary agree that it is highly unsatisfactory that this college, one of the important training colleges in the whole of East Africa, should be completely without a head?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "We are desperately concerned about it, obviously. There is a temporary appointment of which I am through."

MR. SKINNARD: "I wish proposals had been made for a change in the constitution of Nyasaland, and whether it was proposed to institute a system of direct election for either European or African representatives."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I hope to make an announcement on this matter in the near future, and I am sure that my hon. friend will want me to anticipate this."

MR. RANKIN: "I am glad to see that the immigration officers are now employed in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am glad to see that one mass education officer and one mass education officer are employed together with two African assistants in Northern Rhodesia. This education is being undertaken by the work of the Education and Information Department, and by officials, but no officials under the title of mass education officer."

MR. CORNELL: "I have seen a preliminary report had been received from the experts who were studying the possibility of reducing the level of Lake Nyasa and the flow of the Shire River."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "It is a possibility on this project was stated in the paper given to the committee by my hon. friend the Under-Secretary in February, 1948. I may add that the irrigation scheme is not in Nyasaland, but in the hydrological investigations are expected to extend over a wide area."

Nutrition Unit

MR. RANKIN: "I am glad to see that a nutrition unit is being set up in East Africa."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "There is at present no project in any East African territory comparable with the Nutrition Field Working Party operating in the Gambia. The scheme in the Gambia is regarded as a prototype and it is planned that the experience to be gained from it should be applied as soon as possible to other territories."

MR. CORNELL: "I am glad to see that the right hon. gentleman says what is a nutrition unit is a mobile unit of what?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "A nutrition unit consists of a group of specialized workers, including workers in agriculture, education, public health and so on, all of whom are working on the social problems involved in getting the native people to adopt nutrition plans."

MR. RANKIN: "May I take it from your reply that as soon as possible a nutrition unit will be started in one of your staff colleges?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Yes, but already a very considerable amount of nutrition work has been done. There has been a great deal of research work, with the setting up of experimental stations, and so on, in the East African territories."

Level of Lake Nyasa

MR. C. SMITH: "I am glad to see that the Secretary of State for India has announced that the Italian Government has agreed to bring into force a contract for the employment of 67 Italians required by the Army in Kenya. The contract was for a period of 18 months, and the rates of pay compared with African rates for similar work, and whose provision had been made for their return home when their work was ended."

MR. MASTERS: "The Authority has so far been given for the engagement of 67 Italians required by the Army in Kenya. The contract was for a period of 18 months, and the rates of pay compared with African rates for similar work, and whose provision had been made for their return home when their work was ended. The contract was for a period of 18 months, and the rates of pay compared with African rates for similar work, and whose provision had been made for their return home when their work was ended. The contract was for a period of 18 months, and the rates of pay compared with African rates for similar work, and whose provision had been made for their return home when their work was ended."

Education of the African

A MORE REALISTIC ATTITUDE to Native education in Kenya was recently urged by Mr. W. Scott Dickson, educational adviser to the non-Regent missions in the Colony. Custom, he said, had given the highest regards to clerical work, and even in the latest plans the agricultural instructor was in the lowest paid category, a decent farm foreman earned less than an industrial worker. We should shift rewards from the oxen stool to the plough, pruning shears and milk pail, and somewhat happier.

Mr. Dickson did not think that the contribution made by the African towards the cost of Native education was disproportionately small. Poll tax was producing about £500,000 a year, and indirect taxation paid by Africans accounted for £1,000,000. Local Native councils expected to raise another £500,000, a quarter of which would be allocated to education. Not half the primary schools in the Colony were aided either from central or local funds, and then for the most part the aid covered only teachers' salaries, provident fund contributions, and cost of living allowances. The fee of 5s. applied only to primary education; more advanced schooling was more expensive.

If the Plewman Committee's estimates were accepted, the African was earning an average wage of 250s., a year, of which it might be assumed that he paid 14s. in central taxes, 4s. in local cesses, 5s. in customs and excise, and 20s. in fees, a total of 43s., or 20% of his cash income.

Eastern African Paintings

MISS GRACE H. WEAVER, an exhibition of whose paintings is now on view at Heal's Mansard Gallery, Whiteham, Court Road, London, visited Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and the East African coast two years ago. Her display comprises 30 oil paintings and a number of water colours. The artist uses several styles. The portrait of "Matabele Joe" and the "Wife and Mother," perhaps the best paintings in the collection, are realistic, as is also the delightful water colour of the bottom min. Gatooma, there are a number of most attractive street and domestic scenes in oils, such as the "Fruit Barrow," "Dancing at Bondo," "kraal in Savana Forest," and the "Native Store," which is painted more broadly and with something of the technique of the poster, while "Baobabs in the Babi" is purely decorative, and stylized. Not the least successful of Miss Weaver's works are the two studies of Native huts, the one in the Vumba and the other in Portuguese territory, in which the extreme simplicity of treatment is most effective. The exhibition includes several well observed heads of Baganda in charcoal by Mr. H. Griener.

Where Rhodes Died

RENOVATION of the cottage in Mozambique, South Africa, in which Cecil Rhodes died in 1902, is being undertaken in order that it may be converted into a museum. A tablet bearing "Towards sunset, at the clock on the 26th day of March, 1902, Cecil Rhodes passed away on a simple bed which stood on this spot," is to be erected on a pedestal, and a death mask of the Founder will be hung over the fireplace. For many years the cottage has stood empty.

Facts about Rhodesia

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF SOUTH RHODESIA for 1947 is a most useful document which gives authoritative information on the population, production, trade, industries, prices, national income, and finance of the Colony from 1938 onwards. It has 256 pages packed with tabular matter. Copies may be obtained at 7s. 6d. from the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Chairman of Rhodesia Railways

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR CLARENCE BIRD, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., has been appointed chairman of the statutory board of Rhodesia Railways. Since returning from India last year, he has held the post of divisional food officer for the North Midland Division of England. Born in 1885, he was educated at Cheltenham College, commissioned in the Royal Engineers, and served with the Indian Expeditionary Force in France during the First World War. After holding various military appointments between the wars, he became Engineer-in-Chief in India in 1939, and Master General of Ordnance at G.H.Q. Delhi, three years later. In 1942 he took up the post in India of Regional Food Commissioner, and at the end of 1945 was appointed a special commissioner under the Department of Food of the Government of India to give effect to the recommendations of the Bengal Famine Inquiry Commission.

Intensive Conservation Areas

During 1947, some 24 areas were declared intensive conservation areas, making a total of 38 in Southern Rhodesia, states the annual report of the Natural Resources Board. Concern is expressed at the amount of timber consumed by tobacco farmers in curing, although the Board notes with satisfaction that alternative methods of curing are being investigated. The need for careful conservation of natural resources in Native reserves is stressed in the report, concluding that unless action is taken immediately it might not be possible to maintain even the existing population in the reserves.

The record total of 1,385 immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia in March, of whom some 66% were born in the United Kingdom.

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Virginia

Beef Shortage in S. Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission's Views

Even if there is no further increase in the demand for beef, it is doubtful if the "herd" of the Colony will be able to meet all requirements for some years to come. This fact is emphasized in the 1946 annual report of the Southern Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission, which further states that the outstanding feature of the past year has been the increase in slaughtering despite the shortage of beef. Increased sales represented nearly 1,500 extra head of cattle consumed monthly, which provided for only half the normal requirements during the last quarter of 1945.

A considerable number of farmers, particularly in Matabeleland, were relieved of their whole herds because of the drought, and had to be re-stocked to enable them to build up new herds. In many instances Native cattle in the reserves were reduced in numbers at a far higher rate than was contemplated by the re-stocking programme.

Lord Trefgarne Criticized

UNDER THE HEADING "Developing Obsessions," the diarist of the *Financial Times* wrote on Monday:

"A remarkable statement has come from Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and he hesitates, he says, to recommend his board to make large investments in Colonies with a political obsession against the good faith of the United Kingdom. As the *Economist* has rightly commented, this doctrine would cut out large parts of Africa, and possibly Malaya, from Colonial development. It would also be the best possible means of fostering Communist obsessions in those Colonies."

"I have protested before in this column against the fact that the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation continues to hold a directorship in a company which may be much affected by the operations of his corporation. Lord Trefgarne is still a member of the Board of Tobacco Securities Trust, a company with investments in many countries on the African continent in which the Colonial Development Corporation and particularly International Tobacco Securities Trust is an extremely managed company, but evidently Lord Trefgarne does not realize the anomaly of his position. In his own mind he regards foreign and distant funds of the Colonial Development Corporation, which is strictly a full-time affair,

Tanganyika Maize Prices

Guarantee prices for maize harvested by Natives or non-Natives in Tanganyika during 1946 will be based on one or other of the following scales per 200 lb. f.a.q. without bag: (a) 6s. 6d. plus 3s. 6d. for each 200 lb. of producers delivering 30 bags or over of their own production at any one time; or (b) 12s. 6d. plus an average grant of 32s. per acre for areas of 25 acres or over, grown by individuals. Decision as to which method of assessment shall be used will be made by the production committee or vendor agricultural officer. The guarantee price of wheat will be 31s. per 200 lb. f.a.q. without bag.

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Entertainments for Africans Dancing Most Popular

DANCES are causing the most popular form of entertainment for Africans. The Western style of dancing has come to stay, but it cannot be viewed with unreserved approval until an African can dance with his wife and allow her to dance in public with other men. This is not the case at present, whatever anyone says to the contrary, and the necessity of inviting strangers to provide partners for the men is to be deplored and is looked upon with disapproval by many serious-minded Africans. Endeavours are being made to get the tribal dances performed in the compounds of the welfare centres; they are a healthy expression of the African's love of rhythm, his drumming technique is superior to any that can be heard in an American jazz band, and their performance keeps alive the African tradition which is in danger of being swamped by the new and more sophisticated importations. — Tanganyika Report on Social Welfare.

Cotton and Hard Coffee Funds

PROPOSALS of the Cotton and Hard Coffee Control Fund in Uganda were the subject of a motion withdrawn in the recent session of the Legislative Council in order to give the public further time to study the proposals:

The schedule reads:

- (1) Price assistance fund any part of which may be available for allocation to other objects at the discretion of such marketing boards or other authorities as may be set up in favour of the cotton and hard coffee industries—£3,000,000.
 - (2) Cotton and Hard Coffee Development and Welfare Fund: (a) central fund—£100,000; (b) agricultural loans (machinery and plant)—£50,000; (c) co-operative societies—£100,000; (d) Land Bank and Building Society—£300,000; (e) African housing scheme—£50,000.
 - (3) Grants to Native Administrations from the Coffee Fund (this is in addition to the £400,000 already paid to Native Administrations)—£250,000.
 - (4) Grants to research fund for post-war development schemes and social services—£125,000.
 - (5) Reserve for projects outside development plan (not necessarily Government)—£500,000.
- The total amount involved is £10,550,000.

African Tea Production

INTERESTING DETAILS of tea production and distribution for East Africa and Nyasaland are given in the latest bulletin of statistics published by the International Tea Committee. In 1947 Kenya had 19,648 acres planted to tea. The figures for Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland for 1946 are shown as 3,630, 6,808 and 20,399 respectively. Last year's production for the first three territories was (in 1,000 lb.) 13,385, 3,860 and 1,707. Nyasaland produced 13,987,000 lb. in 1946. Tea exports for the four territories in 1947 (in 1,000 lb.) amounted to 9,586, 2,417, 1,001, and 12,940, of which 1,966, 115, 130, and 9,803 were from the United Kingdom.

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to the infection transmitted by the tsetse would become a comparatively harmless insect. Hence, however, the major part of the funds allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act have been devoted to entomological research and methods, and only insignificant amounts to medical and veterinary research. Reference to recent issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will confirm this contention.

Trypanosomiasis is not a disease peculiar to Africa; it is prevalent in different forms in many parts of the world where it is not transmitted by the tsetse fly. If a method of controlling the disease could be devised in Africa, it might prove applicable to and of great benefit to other countries. The study of trypanosomiasis is not the prerogative or monopoly of the entomologist; all branches of science should be enlisted and encouraged to assist in the solution of the many problems associated with the disease.

Yours faithfully,

L. E. W. DEVAN

(Formerly Director of Veterinary Research and Beit Research Worker in Trypanosomiasis in Southern Rhodesia.)

Salsbury,
Southern Rhodesia.

Suspicion of European Intentions

Mr. S. V. Cooke on the Position in Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—With an experience of 30 years in this country during which I spent 20 in the Administration and the last 10 as member of Legislative Council, I should like whole-heartedly to endorse the remarks made by Mr. Ngeley Farson in your issue of April 15.

So great is the lack of confidence of the African in our *bona fides* that he regards with suspicious effort and suggestions which, to a neutral person—Mr. Ngeley Farson, for instance—are manifestly for his good. May I give just one instance of this?

One of the founders of the recently formed United Kenya Club—a club for all races which after less than two years has a membership of 200—asked one of the most prominent Africans in Kenya why he did not attend more often. His written reply was that he was disappointed in the club because it contained too many officials (the italics are mine); and, in spite of the indubitable fact that our official members comprise the most progressive young Government servants in the country, men whose word and deed have shown themselves to be grand friends of the African and courageous fighters on his behalf. In fact, election to the club is by ballot, and for one, as a member of the balloting committee, would not cast my vote in favour of anyone who was reactionary, or likely to be a social misfit in such a gathering.

We all have our theories as to the reason of this lack of confidence in the European. Whatever the reason may be, it is certain that until confidence can be restored this country will lack the vital elements necessary to its full progress.

Nairobi.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

S. V. COOKE.

[Mr. Cooke is deputy leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya and one of the non-official members of the Executive Council.]

Talks between representatives of the Belgian and British Colonial Offices are taking place in London. When he opened the discussions, Mr. Rex Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, referred to the exciting possibility of developing the waterways of Africa by linking up the Great Lakes as soon as the tsetse public enemy No. 1 is defeated.

Rhodesia and Communism

Good Conditions the Real Answer

AGREING to everything possible should be done to rid Southern Rhodesia of subversive movements, the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, said recently that the Immigration Department was the country's bulwark.

"It is interesting," he added, "to recall that the nationalists and the Communists were once labo and the Communists regarded as comparatively respectable. Now, owing to the actions of Russia, the Communists are those we would want to outlaw."

There were very few Communists in Southern Rhodesia, and as yet there was no evidence that they had influenced the Native population. The greater safeguard against Communism would be to ensure that no section of the people led such a miserable life that they came under its influence, merely because they thought that any change would be for the better. Africa had a large mass of people living in ignorance and sloth who were good inflammable material for fifth column activity; the situation must be watched, but the Colon could not be converted into a police State. The only remedy was to bring up its peoples in a happy way of life.

Advice Bureau for Settlers

MR. F. M. NILAN, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia little more than a year ago to take up a post with an insurance company, now runs the Immigration Advice Bureau in Salsbury. The Bureau, which makes no charge for advice or other help, has found accommodation for scores of settlers, and has replied to hundreds of letters from intending emigrants from many countries.

Nilan has now suggested that the Internal Affairs Department should establish an official bureau of this nature. The matter is under consideration.

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Letters to the Editor

Man Will Beat the Tsetse Fly

Mr. L. E. W. Bevan's Proposal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, I have read with great interest the article under the heading "Man Will Beat the Tsetse Fly" appearing in your issue of October 16, which has just reached me. As one who, for more than 40 years has been engaged in the study of the tsetse fly and the diseases transmitted by it in Southern Rhodesia, may I be permitted, if not too late, to offer a few suggestions based upon local experience.

Although I share the confidence of Professor Buxton that man will eventually defeat the tsetse fly, I fear that, if the fight is left entirely to what may be called entomological methods, it will be a very long time before victory is achieved.

It has been estimated that there are some 3,500,000 square miles of Africa held ransom by the tsetse fly—or rather, as Professor Buxton reminds us, "some 21 species of tsetse flies, each differing from the other in some way, sometimes very considerably, so that successful forms of attack upon one species may not be satisfactory with another."

To eliminate all the tsetse flies and all the animals upon which they feed, or to spray so vast an area of often inaccessible country with D.D.T. or other insecticides, would appear to be an almost impossible task.

If after 22 years of strenuous effort and the destruction of some 351,569 head of game and other animals, to say nothing of the considerable number wounded and not recorded, the entomologists have only succeeded in reclaiming 10,000 square miles of Southern Rhodesia, how long will it take to clear 3,500,000 square miles by similar methods?

Moreover, there are some who have had experience of the habits of *Glossina morsitans* who are not entirely convinced that the 10,000 square miles said to have been reclaimed are permanently cleared of the fly. As we know, the tsetse has a tendency to return to its old haunts, as it did after the rinderpest-epizootic of 1896. And it is apt to follow man, animals, and even motor-cars and cycles for many miles. Once deposited in a suitable locality it can establish itself, reproduce and finally overflow into the surrounding country.

It was Rupert Jack, the former chief entomologist, who drew attention to the fact that after the rinderpest in Southern Rhodesia the tsetse persisted in eight small circumscribed localities, which he called "survival areas," and from these in a few years it overflowed and came to reoccupy some 20,000 square miles of its pre-rinderpest haunts. Further, although the game

have been destroyed, man and cattle are taking its place, and a vast number of baboons and small animals remain upon which the fly is known to feed. In any case, if the area is at present free from fly, constant vigilance will have to be maintained almost indefinitely and at considerable cost to prevent reinfestation from adjoining infested areas.

Meaningless innumerable human beings and animals are dying every year from various forms of trypanosomiasis, the diseases transmitted by the tsetse fly. In my submission it is the disease transmitted by the fly, rather than the fly itself, which should receive first consideration. I therefore agree with Mrs. Elspeth Huxley when she says "the alternative [to the indiscriminate slaughter of game] is to confer upon susceptible animals the immunity acquired by game, or an imitation of it."

Contrary, however, to her statement that "hitherto no successful method of immunization against protozoal diseases has, I believe, been found" I may mention that this has been the objective of my work since 1905, and I would draw Mrs. Huxley's attention to an article contributed by me to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, Vol. XXII, No. 2, entitled "A Method of Immunizing Cattle against Trypanosomiasis." This method was condemned on the grounds that it rendered treated animals "carriers" of infection—just as the game are in fly-infested areas. The chief objection was that the resistance of premature animals broke down when they were exposed to adverse conditions, such as hunger and thirst, mineral and vitamin deficiencies, and other parasitic infections so common in the areas.

As Beit Research Worker in Trypanosomiasis, 1934-8, I sought to overcome these objections, with I believe, some success. But my work was interrupted by the termination of my appointment and the onset of the war. Since then I have not been able to obtain the funds and facilities for its continuation.

Unfortunately, the Government of Southern Rhodesia, acting on the advice of the Trypanosomiasis Committee, is committed to the so-called "slaughter policy," and the chief entomologist, in an apology appearing in the *Field*, May 1, 1947, admits that "the view is held that the eradication of the tsetse is the primary consideration, not the creation of immune human and animal populations." It is to be hoped that other workers more favourably situated will continue this line of research, which in my opinion offers a more immediate prospect of success than the somewhat protracted entomological methods.

Already considerable progress has been made in the prevention and cure of trypanosomiasis. Sleeping sickness, the trypanosomiasis of man, can be cured by modern chemotherapy. Corson, Nyasaland, deliberately infected himself with the deadly *T. rhodesiense*, secure in the knowledge that he could be cured by appropriate treatment at the appropriate time. Duke in Uganda infected and cured volunteers who willingly offered themselves. Deye 005 is commonly used to protect those in danger of natural infection with sleeping sickness.

Similarly, in veterinary practice since I introduced the antimony treatment in 1909, bovine trypanosomiasis has not been a matter of grave concern to the veterinary departments, and reference was seldom made to it in the annual reports of the chief veterinary surgeon in this Colony. It is the drastic methods of the entomologists, which have caused alarm and unnecessary fear of the disease.

The point I wish to make is that it is the control of the diseases transmitted by the "fly," rather than of the "fly" itself, which should receive first consideration. If man and animals could be rendered resistant

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Kenya Legislative Council

Alternative to Coupon Rationing

BULK DISTRIBUTION of maize and wheat products, rice and sugar as an alternative to the coupon rationing of these commodities has been discussed by the new Legislative Council of Kenya.

MR. HOPE JONES, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, said that certain risks would be involved, but any considerable sums would be saved. Control of food-stuffs was still necessary, but bulk distribution would be simpler. The scheme would take 10 to 12 weeks to formulate. Its success would demand discipline enforced by public opinion, and if certain people (as had happened in the past) tried to engross large supplies for speculative reasons and from greed, they were de-rationed in respect of coupons, it would be serious.

MR. M. EDEVE, Member for Nyanza, expressed surprise that Government had not acted long ago. He quoted from the Efficiency and Economy Committee's report on the Commodity Distribution Board, which read: "The coupon has become a form of currency. Organized gangs apparently flourish on the result of their acquisition of coupons. The police have made several arrests but cannot compete with offenders, due to the magnitude to which the traffic in coupons has expanded. The sale of coupons begins immediately they have been issued. Officers of the board have witnessed sales taking place within the precincts of the rationing office. Recently an African was arrested by the police, and 820 coupons which he had bought were found in his possession."

Prices Would Not Rise

MR. MADAN, an Indian member, did not think the abolition of the coupon system would be followed by higher prices or an increase in the black market.

MR. NATHOO, asked for an assurance that "past performance method of assessment would be abolished."

MR. MATHU, an African member, supported the motion, which he hoped would cause the disappearance of the long queue of African women in front of the district commissioner's office in Nairobi, which had been an eyesore.

MR. M. BLUNDELL raised the question of storage, by the inadequacy of which a great deal of trouble had been caused.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Hope Jones said that by abolishing the rationing system it was expected to save 70% of the original estimate.

The motion was carried.
ON the motion of MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European elected members, it was agreed that for the life-time of the present Council meetings would be held on the second Tuesdays of February, May, August, and October.

THE SPEAKER announced that the Council had become a full member of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Council adjourned until July 13.

Lamp That Has Not Failed

AN AMUSING SEQUEL to the publication in the *Manchester Guardian* of a photograph of a lamp stand, and was revealed when that paper printed a letter from Mr. K. M. LOUIS, town clerk of Nakuru, Kenya. Accompanying the photograph was a statement that "the lamp stand from the old Waterloo Bridge is in a town 65 miles north of Nairobi, and that there being no street lighting, the lamp is only an ornament." Mr. Louis pointed out that Nakuru had street lighting, that the lamp from Waterloo Bridge was in the main thoroughfare and in constant use, and that the town was 103 miles from Nairobi. "Since the newspaper would undoubtedly regret its misstatement," added Mr. Louis, "you may well wish to make amends in some suitable form. Should you be at your wits' end to devise some adequate expression of remorse, I suggest that an appropriate remittance, forwarded to the Secretary of the Rift Valley Sports Club, Nakuru, would enable the various members of the municipal board, accompanied, I trust, by the town clerk, to drink the health of the *Manchester Guardian*, and thereafter regard any slight which may perchance have been cast upon this municipality as null and void." The editor of the *Guardian* added in a footnote that "your expression of remorse is on its way to Nakuru in the shape so helpfully indicated by Mr. Louis."

Brains Trust of Kenya

An Opportunity for Questions

A BRAINS TRUST OF KENYA to-day will be held at a general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 13.

Questions on Government policy, Native affairs, settlement, costs of living, European employment, or missionary work are invited and should be sent as soon as possible, preferably on postcards enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Brains Trust" in the top left-hand corner, to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Jewell, 694 Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex. Questions received after July 13 will not be eligible for consideration.

LORD ALTRICHAM, a former Governor of Kenya, Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., lately chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, Mrs. Claude Anderson, a member of the Nairobi Town Council, and Miss Mary Darlow, of the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, have accepted invitations to serve on the Brains Trust. Acceptances are awaited from two other people. Mr. P. A. Nelson will be the question master.

£250,000 for Muslim Education

A MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE is to be established in Mombasa. The Aga Khan and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund have each given £100,000, and the Kenya Government has subscribed £50,000. The institute, which will provide an Arab secondary school and higher education, especially technical and professional, will be self-governing with its own charter and board of governors. The Sultan of Zanzibar and the Aga Khan are patrons.

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