

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Chancellor on African Development

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I. D. B. In Tanganyika Millions of Dollars Drain

THIEF OF DIAMONDS in Tanganyika on a considerable scale has been repeatedly reported in recent months, but it has remained for Mr. Graham Stanford, the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* now touring East Africa, to declare that such illicit diamond trading is costing the country millions of dollars.

He reports: "Britain is losing millions of dollars in exports through diamond thefts in Tanganyika. Police inquiries are being made in London and Amsterdam with the object of intercepting gems smuggled out of East Africa."

"My investigations show that fortunes are being made by certain European and Indian operators. New industries are being launched in India on the proceeds of diamond smuggling. Some European refugees in East Africa have made sufficient out of the trade to purchase exorbitant prices for land which British means cannot possibly pay."

Dr. Williamson's Losses

The thefts are draining Britain's greatest dollar-earning industry in East Africa. It is estimated that the country diamond king, Dr. J. T. Williamson, is losing 30,000 lb. of rough gem at the mine he started near Shillanga.

The East Africa Mining Association contends that all that is needed to curb the thefts are about 10,000 fathoms of barbed wire to guard the mines, and some 500 apparatus to detect the thieves. The British Government have been asked to give priority for such supplies, but this has not been granted.

Police in Tanganyika admit that there is little they can do to stop what is going on. They have neither the men nor the equipment.

Representatives of mining firms in Tanganyika dealing with the diamond trade should be tightened. In Tanganyika the maximum penalty is 25 years, but in Kenya the police have no power to apply for search warrants.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., a company with considerable interests in Southern Rhodesian mines, announce a profit for the year ended June 30 of £25,063 compared with £31,594 for the previous year. Taxation absorbs £12,000, leaving £13,752 for appropriation.

The issued capital consists of £402,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. each, share premium account stands at £17,552 and advances and provisions at £90,037. Property, mineral claims and buildings appear at £34,204, mine development at £2,000, shares in subsidiaries at £226,740, shares in other companies at £120,619, options and prospective contracts at £17,356, stores at £17,408, debtors at £66,309, bullion and concentrates in transit at £12,624, and cash at £64,815.

The profits of the Muriet mines were maintained during the year, and the values on drives on the 10th level compare favourably with those of the ninth. In the north reef drive, level 72 ft., averaged 31.8 dwt. per cwt. to 25.4 dwt., over 24 inches, and the main reef drive, level 90 ft., averaged 28.7 dwt., reduced to 22.2 dwt. over 16 inches. Profitable dredging operations have been continued at Revue in Portuguese territory, but no new payable areas were discovered during the year.

The new refection plant on the Aetetus mine is in commission. The main shaft is connected to the ninth level and development work is proceeding on and below this level. Values in the east drive main level averaged 31 dwt. over 51 inches to a sampled distance of 385 ft. and the winzes 7.6 dwt. over 54 inches.

Development on the west parallel reef at Tebekwe mine reveals payable values on the 15th level. The main reef drive, level 290 ft., gave 4.48 dwt. over 55 inches and the parallel off the main drive 7.89 dwt. over 42 inches for 83 ft.

The directors are Mr. Hugh Lewis (chairman), alternate, Mr. J. M. Milne, Mr. E. W. Coates, alternate, Mr. W. P. Villiers, Mr. Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), Mr. Bailey (alternate), Messrs. J. H. Dreyer, E. A. Fairs, S. G. Menell, and Sir Charles P. H. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. H. Elbank (alternate), Mr. J. L. Gault, and Mr. H. C. Lailla (alternate), Mr. H. B. Brownell, and the Rhodesian committee of Mr. Hugh Lewis, Sir Digby Burnett, and Mr. J. M. Milne. The Rhodesian Secretaries are the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd.

The 42nd ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on March 31.

Consolidated Mines Selection

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., announce a profit of £141,440 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £122,844 in the previous year. Taxation requires £87,990, and dividend of 21% less tax, £70,125, leaving £40,874 to be carried forward, against £34,799 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £600,000 in ordinary stock, 10s. each, and a further £100,000 issued during the year and ranking for dividend only from January 1, 1948. Share premium account stands at £325,000, reserves at £210,874, and current liabilities at £30,641. Quoted investments are valued at £1,178,173 (net value on December 31, £2,981,028) and unquoted securities at or under cost at £40,499. Current assets, including £42,911 in cash, appear at £17,843.

The directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (chairman), Lord Balfour of Inverke, and Messrs. J. O. Hambro, E. D. MacDermott, Louis Oppenheimer, R. H. Oppenheimer (alternate), W. E. Groves, P. A. Rogers, C. F. Taylor, and A. C. Wilson. The 52nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on March 23, at 12.30 noon.

Company Progress Reports

Bushick.—17,000 tons of ore were milled in February for 1,810 oz. gold and a working profit of £207.

Selukwe Gold.—525 tons of ore were crushed in February, when the estimated operating loss before depreciation was £2,047.

Rogsterman.—In the second half of last year 14,838 tons of ore were treated, compared with 15,755 tons in the first six months. Gold recovered amounted to 6,862 lb. 10 oz. and the working surplus was £2734, compared with a deficit of £19,129.

Globe and Phenix.—3,027 oz. of gold were recovered in February from the treatment of 500 tons of ore. The working profit amounted to £12,615. Phenix mine, 14th level, driven 25 ft. and running 6 dwt. 22nd level, 39 ft. dwt. 22nd level, 56 ft. dwt.

Finn Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd.

FINN CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., announce a dividend of 8d. per share on the year ended December 31, last. Profit for the year was £55,743 (£63,298).

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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
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The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Mombasa.

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Company Meetings

Sisal Estates, Limited

Col. C. E. Pansony on the Outlook

Company's Most Successful Year

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON Wednesday, March 10, at 10, The Icwas, London, E.C.

Col. C. E. Pansony, M.C., M.P., the chairman of the company presided. A representative of the secretary stated that the meeting had been held in the presence of the directors and the staff of the company.

The chairman stated that the year 1947 has been financially the most successful in the history of the company. Production was only 792 tons against 1,200 tons in 1946. Consequently, the reason for the increase in the price of sisal was the increase in the price of sisal.

The chairman stated that the company had made a provision of £31,792 in the previous year. The chairman stated that the company had made a provision of £31,792 in the previous year.

After adding to the profits of the previous year and deducting £1,000 for development and cultivation, the company had a balance of £31,792.

Company's Properties

The properties of the company consist of 1,347 hectares (46,500 acres) of sisal plantations in the States of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. The company has a large number of buildings, roads, and railways.

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With the long experience gained it is now possible to proceed upon a definite long-term scheme of replanting on one of the estates to take the place of trees as they are cut out. It is, however, still difficult to improve the supplies of mechanical equipment, especially from the currency countries.

Sisal as Dollar-Earner

Sisal is one of the richest dollar-earning commodities within the sterling area, and the cost in dollars of its essential imports from the currency countries would be rapidly repaid over ten-fold in dollar exports. Everything possible is being done from sterling countries, but the heavy agricultural equipment needed

for Africa and Rhodesia will still be in short supply in the United States.

Delays in deliveries of such equipment will be very serious and will be a serious handicap to the purchase of such equipment as tractors, trucks, and other machinery, such as bulldozers and aeroplanes, which are essential to the sisal industry. The cost of the sisal and other essential means have almost doubled in the last year.

Bird and Co. (Agriculture) Ltd. has been the leading sisal exporter in the country since 1948.

During the year arrangements have been made to supply the company with 100 tons of sisal. The chairman stated that the company had made a provision of £31,792 in the previous year.

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Benefit of Upper Shire Barrage

LAKE NYASA should be a magnificent highway for transport. It is stormy and treacherous, but that would matter less if it could be constructed. But with a rise of nearly 20 feet over a period of 30 years, it is impossible to make harbour works, since in a few years they are liable to be either high and dry or low and on flooded out, said Professor F. Debenham in a recent address to the Royal Geographical Society. He continued:—

"The African shore-dwellers suffer too. For a few years they may be able to grow rice in the low-lying areas, but then their paddy patches are either deep underneath the water or high above it.

"The same kind of difficulty arises in the floor plain of the Lower Shire, 120 miles south of the lake, where cotton used to be grown in great areas until after 1933 they began to be annually flooded out.

"The remedy for this unhappy state of affairs is fairly obvious. It would consist of a regulating barrage on the Upper Shire near the outlet, which if suitably designed may eventually serve three purposes. It would stabilize the level of the lake within a range of three or four feet and permit harbour works and permanent agriculture along the shore; it would keep the Lower Shire at a mean flow, allowing river transport of such bulk goods as cotton and maize; and it would keep the river at such a rate of discharge that it could be used for hydro-electric power below the Chibson Rapids, and then distributed for irrigation.

"One of the crying needs of Central Africa is reconnaissance surveys of all sorts. Resident officials are usually much too busy with routine work to carry them out. Many of the surveys could be done by junior geographers in vacation periods under direction by a senior person. The Royal Geographical Society in consultation with the Colonial Office, is doing what it can to initiate long vacation expeditions to various parts of Africa for this purpose, and if financial circumstances permit they may become a feature of no little importance, both in the development of British Africa and the furtherance of geography as a field study."

Efficient Agriculture

LORD BLEDISLOE said when addressing the Bulawayo Agricultural Society that since his visit to Rhodesia nine years ago there had been remarkable improvements in the standard of husbandry and in anti-crocodile policy, with its highly effective contouring, which was saving some of the most fertile land in the world. "The example of the best farmers of the Colonies could be followed generally. Southern Rhodesia could occupy a leading position in world agricultural productivity."

Central Line Sisal Estate

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD. reports a profit of £60,000 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £14,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £32,000, and preliminary expenses of £5,500 have been written off. £5,000 is allocated to the provision of housing and £8,000 is reserved. Proposed 7½% dividend requires £8,043, leaving £1,804 to be carried forward against £55 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 219,000 shares of £1 each, reserves total £9,034, provision for future taxation funds £10,137, and current liabilities of £56,907. Fixed assets are valued at £179,755 and current assets, including £36,460 in cash, are shown at £143,127. Production of fibre amounted to 3,861 tons, compared with 4,150 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Mr. E. W. Bovill (chairman), Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet, Mr. R. W. Bryon (alternate), Mr. Bovill, Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, and Mr. A. F. S. Sykes. The managing agents in East Africa are Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd. The 11th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 24.

Bandanga

BANDANGA, LTD., a company owning 52½ acres of mature and 44 acres of immature tea plantations in Nyasaland, earned a profit of £4,110 in the year ended September 30 last, despite unfavourable weather, compared with £1,600 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,650 and a dividend of 8% requires £1,408, leaving £1,020 to be carried forward, against £960 brought in. The issued capital consists of £2,000 in shares of £1 each. Fixed assets are valued at £21,622 and current assets at £19,560, including £2,000 in tax certificates and £12,944 in cash. The tea crop amounted to 324,062 lb. (330,973), and the net average sale price was 16.55d. per lb. The directors are Mr. Spencer (chairman), Mr. J. A. Foran and Mr. R. B. H. Miller. The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 24.

New Biscuit Company

CARLE BISCUITS (RHODESIA), LTD., will shortly be established in Bulawayo. Participants in the new company are the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in which the B.S.A. Company and Spillers, Ltd., are associated), the United Macaroni Factory (Rhodesia), Ltd. (with which are associated Messrs. Fata & Moni and Messrs. Halsted and Co.) and Messrs. Carr and Co., Ltd., the biscuit manufacturers of Carisle. Plant has been ordered in England.

Mr. J. B. Bowers, a leading advertising agent in the United States, has expressed the view that considerable sums of money from the Argentine will be invested in various forms of development in Africa. He mentioned that Argentine interests had to his knowledge decided to embark on the development of ranching and cattle breeding in Africa.

At the time of going to press we learn that some 20,000 railway workers in the Sudan have gone on strike.

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Parliament

The Future of the Sudan

Foreign Secretary's Statement

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night PROFESSOR SAVORY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Egyptian Government had accepted the proposal of the Egyptian Government that an Anglo-Egyptian committee should examine and suggest amendments to the reforms suggested by the Sudan Government.

MR. BEVIN: I regret to say that the Egyptian Government's reply, which the Egyptian Ambassador communicated to me on March 10th, the effect of which they could not accept the draft ordinance to provide for the constitution of an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly in the Sudan as a basis for Anglo-Egyptian discussion, for the reason that it did not embody all the proposals put forward by the Egyptian Government on November last. I should prefer not to make a further statement on the subject at present as the draft ordinance is still under detailed consideration by the Government.

PROFESSOR SAVORY: "Meanwhile would it not be possible to get some form of Egyptian Government not to the Egyptian Government by the Sudanese Government and the British Government's to bring to the Sudan self-government and autonomy, and that you are absolutely impossible?"

MR. BEVIN: "I have made that statement so many times. There is no doubt about it."

Continuation of Port of Beira Easting

MR. DONNER asked whether several mines in the Rhodesian Copper Belt large quantities of copper were being transported to the coast and whether 40,000 tons of copper shipment in Beira.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "Considerable quantities of Northern Rhodesian copper are being shipped to Beira. A number of wagons have been delivered to Beira from all ways from this country, and this has improved matters. There are still shipping delays at Beira, but it is expected that these will have been eased by the end of April, and that the position will progressively improve thereafter." Representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Transport have been sent out to inspect the port, and this should be available shortly. Meanwhile, some Northern Rhodesian copper is to be exported through Beira.

MR. DONNER: "Can the Under-Secretary say what the Government proposed the purchase of suitable railway trucks from the United States, since they would pay for themselves in a year and would afterwards earn valuable dollars for us?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "Last year 400 wagons were provided from the United States and were being used for a similar number this year. They are not at all of any trucks being refused from the United States."

MR. DONNER: "Is the Under-Secretary aware of the great delays which have already taken place on the railway in moving this copper to the shortage of trucks?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "The main delay is in the Port of Beira, which is in Portuguese territory."

Approaching Crisis

MR. GRAHAM STANFORD, who has just returned to London after spending six weeks in East Africa as a special correspondent of the Daily Mail, wrote in a summary of his impressions that there is a "rich untapped wealth in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika" and that this country back at the top of the world's trading list, but he added that officials and non-officials regard present progress as a "dream plan" which may take between 10 and 20 years to complete, and which, if successful, would involve the economic and strategic union of East, Central and South Africa. "Our problems seem to him to have a common origin. All our officers had, at one time, met a crisis, is fast approaching, with the danger of our being divided."

Local Government in Uganda
Creation of Provincial Councils

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to extend and develop local government throughout the Protectorate of Uganda by the creation of Provincial Councils. These Councils will be responsible for the administration of their own areas. Africans will thus be enabled to take a greater part in administering their own society and in providing their own local services.

In the Province of Uganda, His Highness the King and his Government have already been entrusted under the Agreement with the responsibility for discharging a large part of the functions of local government, and it is intended to extend progressively that responsibility, still within the sphere of general government of the Buganda Province, so as to comprise further functions and services. In the discharge of this responsibility the Buganda Government will not increase the staff themselves of the Province of the existing system of Councils (Lukiko), the composition of which is becoming more representative and democratic.

A system of representative Councils is being similarly developed in the Western Province, while in the Eastern and Northern Provinces representative Councils have for some years been established at all levels from the parish to the district. In these Councils the representation of non-officials is secured by a system of elections. In the last three years provincial Councils have been or are about to be set up.

More Money for Native Authorities

In the Eastern and Northern Provinces local government will be administered through a Council system, and increasingly so, it is hoped, in the Western and Western Provinces. Although in the early stages there must be a limit to the services which African local authorities can efficiently undertake, it is intended to devolve on them as their capacity develops an ever increasing share of responsibility for matters of local government.

A certain range of public services which affect the Protectorate as a whole must always be centrally administered and thus remain the responsibility of the Protectorate Government, but there is a very wide field in which local responsibility can be entrusted to African local authorities so long as they have proved their capacity.

In order to promote this policy of developing local government, it has been decided to adjust the present division of direct Native taxation between the Protectorate Government and the Native Government and Administration so that a smaller proportion of such taxation than heretofore will go to the Protectorate Government and a greater proportion to the African local authorities, thus increasing their financial ability to assume a greater share of responsibilities. But the extent to which those responsibilities can be assumed and better local services obtained will be governed also by the willingness of the African local authorities to raise additional revenue from local sources.

Greater Responsibilities for Africans

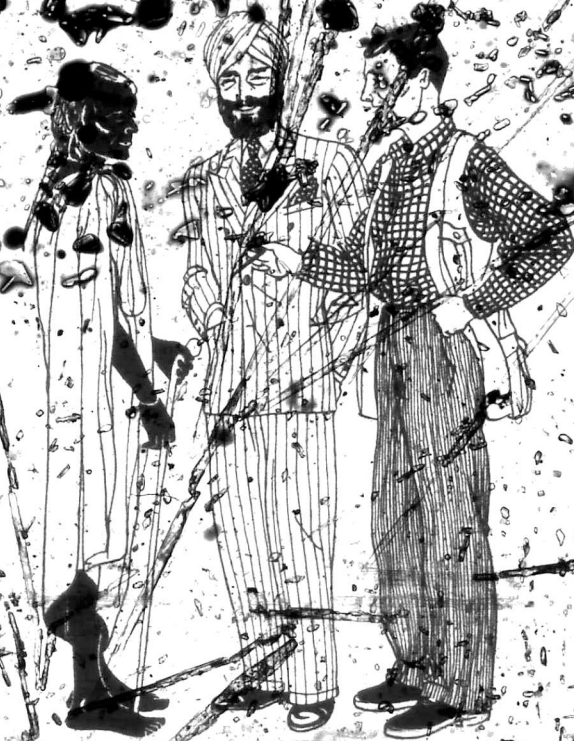
This policy of giving African local authorities increasing responsibilities in local government matters is bound up with the intention that they shall also gradually assume a greater share in the responsibilities of the government of the Protectorate as a whole. It has therefore been decided that the system of African Councils shall be directly linked with the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

It is proposed ultimately when Provincial Councils have been established throughout the Protectorate and have gained experience of their new duties, to provide this link by replacing the present system of African appointments to the Legislative Council by a system whereby—

(a) The Eastern and Northern Provincial Councils shall each select from among their members one African representative.

(b) In the case of the Buganda Province, until the Lukiko will continue for a time to nominate one of its Ministers, and the Buganda Lukiko will select from among its members a second member.

(c) In the Western Province the Provincial Council shall elect from among its members one representative, and a second representative shall be nominated in turn by the Mukama of Ankole, the Mukama of Bunyoro and the Mukama of Toro. The present system of appointment to the Provincial Councils will continue until such time as the total of office in the present nominated members of the Eastern and Northern Provinces and the Provincial Councils of those provinces shall select, subject to the Governor's approval and the sanction of the Legislative Council.



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Problems of Native Education Urgency of Wise Progress

THE URGENCY of making native education was emphasized recently at a Federal Colonial Bureau meeting in London by the Rev. R. W. STOPFORD, chairman of the Colonial Office committee on mass education and formerly principal of Achmuta College, Gold Coast. He was speaking on the subject: "Why have we not yet conquered illiteracy in the Colonies?"

The original objective of education in Africa had been extremely limited, much of it designed solely to aid Africans to read the Bible. There had been a disastrous attempt to imitate the English model, without learning from mistakes, we had simply proceeded on the basis of applying past English educational acts to the Colonies. In due course—probably about 1965—we should no doubt have a Colonial version of the Butler Act.

African education had not been thought out in terms of the lives of the pupils; and it was said that we merely produced urbanized Africans. Was a better to give much education to a few or a little education to many? Hitherto the answer had usually been to give good education to a few.

A great problem was that of expenses. The Tanganyika development plan, for instance, estimated that to send 26% of the Native children to school would cost a further £1,000,000. Fear of recurrent costs had often damped down educational plans. Even the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund had not solved the problem of finance, and progress would be slow if we were going to depend upon existing education to carry out great development plans. The Kenya plan went so far as to say that without increased education the scheme would not work. There might be a lag of 20 years before results were seen in terms of higher income.

Chronic Shortage of African Teachers

There was a chronic shortage of African teachers, who were grossly underpaid and heavily overworked, but wider education meant extra teachers and greater expense. Furthermore, the announcement of plans for better education was invariably the signal in Colonial territories for a spate of competing demands for more funds from every Government quarter—health, agriculture, public works, and so on. Development all too frequently degenerated into a struggle between departments. Financial policies were to transfer primary education to the Native authorities and help pay for it by direct taxation. In some communities there was much enthusiasm for this policy, but the problem of finding teachers remained.

How could we find in addition the staff for the new training colleges which would be needed? It had been estimated that if the goal was to be literacy throughout the Colonies, a staff equivalent to twice the number of those in all the training colleges of Great Britain would be required. In any case, those colleges accepted a very cool reaction to suggestions that some of their best people should go overseas; they felt that Britain's own hands were quite serious enough.

All the wastage problem of every 4000 children who entered Standard I, only 100 continued into Standard II, and during that time many who children worked in the fields, was often enough to form a class at all.

In recent years emphasis had been upon mass education, and in Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Tanganyika much had been accomplished. Mrs. Hay's well-known work in Northern

Rhodesia had shown that literacy could be conquered. Nevertheless, we should be confusing the issue. The thought of African education solely in terms of allowing people to read and write, if we were concerned only to give literacy, was rather a narrow one. We should be encouraging a real desire on the part of Africans themselves for education. No mass education scheme could succeed unless the people wanted it. In some communities, such as the Chaga in Tanganyika, the desire to learn was so strong that a neighbouring tribe, the Gosa, displayed little interest. The idea had sometimes aroused the resentment in the minds of chiefs, who feared the loss of their best men, who should be playing a leading part in tribal life.

Education Must Be All-round

Above all, education must not only be popular, but all-round. The illiterate were often suspicious of the literate; they did not want condescension, and they would not co-operate if they thought it was just something given by the Government. If our ultimate aim was to encourage the native to participate in his own government, primary factors must be the teaching of responsibility.

Moreover, education must not be superficial, producing the type of young man who scorned his father or chiefs and their methods of agriculture, without proving the superiority of modern methods. Finally, the voluntary principle must be maintained, and urgency was the dominant note.

Letter to the Editor

Monument to Kingsley Fairbridge

Lord Devonport's Appeal

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. It is proposed to erect in Umfali, Southern Rhodesia, a monument to Kingsley Fairbridge, founder of the Fairbridge farm schools. This is being done at the suggestion of Mrs. Fairbridge and family, relatives and descendants of Kingsley Fairbridge, his friends, and the people of Umfali.

I have been asked to arrange for the erection of this monument, and have formed a small English committee for this purpose. Another committee is being formed in Southern Rhodesia.

It is thought that old friends of Kingsley Fairbridge may wish to be associated with this scheme, which is sponsored by his contemporaries at Oxford, and it is hoped that Old Fairbridgians will wish to make their own special contributions in honour of their founder and that other friends will join us.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of "Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial" and crossed "Barclays Bank, Rye, Sussex" and sent to me at the address below. Please mark envelopes "Fairbridge" in left-hand top corner. Peasmarsh Place, Rye, Sussex.

Yours faithfully,
DEVONPORT.

Viscount Devonport, the chairman of the English Education Trust, Lord H. Waterhouse, the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Harry J. Logan, the honorary secretary, were all contemporaries and close friends of Kingsley Fairbridge at Oxford. —Ed. G. A. & R.

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British Interests in Rhodesia

Mr. W. Arnold Broadbent

THE ENHANCED EMPIRE CONSCIOUSNESS of the British people to-day, is striking. Creation of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation are examples on the level of high Government policy. It is easy to say that, this reflects the needs of these difficult days, but there is a greater reason than narrow self-interest behind it. Mr. Ernest Bevin recently articulated the theme of a speech he made on the subject of Empire development and international relations, years ago. The theme was completely up-to-date. The speech could have been made yesterday.

Let me read a few sentences from a book which has been given an enthusiastic reception from the critics and public in this country. It is "The Steep Places," by Sir Norman Angell, who wrote "The Great Illusion" over 30 years ago, and has since been accepted as one of the most objective thinkers of our time. In this latest survey of current world politics Sir Norman says about the British Empire:

Power of the Commonwealth

No great barriers to those of the mind stand in the way of the Commonwealth becoming, in the lifetime of those already born, a power as great as Russia, as great as the United States. The overseas British Commonwealth, exclusive that is, of the home Dominion of Great Britain and including only Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, the probable future Dominions of the Rhodesias, and the West Indies—has to-day a larger population than the United States had at the close of the Civil War.

In their points to the enormous development of the United States in the last 80 years, and stresses that modern progress in communications and productive methods open up even greater possibilities for Empire development.

On the face of it therefore, Sir Norman concludes, "the physical means of survival exist. If they are not utilized, and they may not be, it will not be due to physical obstacles, but to moral and intellectual ones."

The significance of these inspiring quotations is that their lesson is widely endorsed in Britain to-day. Enthusiasm for the Empire is the prerogative of no single class of the community, of no particular political party, of no specialized financial or business interest, and of no one section of the Press, severely limited though its space may be.

Squadron-Leader Kinghorn

In the House of Commons, for example, Squadron-Leader Ernest Kinghorn, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, asked a question about Southern Rhodesia's port problems and his question led to half a dozen supplementary questions, in which members on all sides joined in. All were well informed, sympathetic and anxious to help as the Government spokesman himself.

In Squadron-Leader Kinghorn we have an interesting example of the missionary efforts of Rhodesian airmen during the war. He spent a good deal of the war as an R.A.F. intelligence officer at Number 29 Operational Training Unit, hundreds of Rhodesian airmen passed through the unit on their way to No. 49 Squadron, and the all Mr. Ernest Kinghorn. Many will remember passing cheerful hours in the Messen-but-library on the edge of Bitteswell Airfield, waiting for the weather to clear for flying. He made a point of organizing discussions, drawing out the overseas airmen on their home countries. What he heard, in this way of Southern Rhodesia fired his imagination and made him to-day an ardent propagandist of our Colony in the House of Commons.

Interest in emigration does not arise primarily as an anxiety to escape the hazards of the British climate and the uncertainty of coupons and rations. It is basically, I believe,

Being an abbreviated report of a broadcast made last Friday 23, Calling Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C.

that most people see that there is a worth-while job to do in the Empire, and a great many feel that Southern Rhodesia is a very special scope.

But a year ago I was taken back to hear Lord Elton say that it was possible for a boy or girl to go through the best schools of the country, on to an ancient university and take an honours degree without learning any Empire history. This may still be true, but it is strikingly obvious that children and teachers are anxious to get to know the Empire better. They cannot all hope to travel there, but a personal association would do something to help. Rhodesian schools might develop a system of links with schools in this country—a localization as a part of the "pen friend" idea. A school in Oxford, for instance, could arrange to exchange letters with a school in Harare, and one in Bulawayo with a school in Birmingham. Every week brings dozens of letters to Rhodesia House, London, from schools all over the country, long for literature or Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesians in Close Touch with Britain

Often think that proportionately the European population of Southern Rhodesia is in closer touch with Britain than the people of any other part of the Empire. The reasons are clear: the Colony's short history, the fact that perhaps one-third of the European people were born in the United Kingdom, that many of the remainder are second daughters of people born over here, and the tradition of spending holidays here when possible. This is borne out on one in moving round the country, meeting a variety of people.

Not long ago I was a guest at dinner in a Cambridge college. My right hand neighbour had two brothers in Rhodesia, and the distinguished scientific opposites had once set what I think was the last time record of beating three lions within a week of his arrival on a holiday in the Colony 25 years ago. To be in Rhodesia is to be assured of a hearty welcome almost anywhere in the country.

There is no doubt that the general rising enthusiasm for the Commonwealth and Empire has broadened and deepened in the last two years and Southern Rhodesia is getting a full share of this interest. New links have been associated of the city of Bulawayo with the naval vessel of that name, the forthcoming visit of 44 Squadron to the Colony, the interchange of visits by young people under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Gift Fund, the development of the Fairbridge Memorial College, the settling in of the thousands of new Rhodesians who have migrated from this country—these and all similar factors are enormously important.

Colonial Office News Branch Brigadier Johnson's Appointment

BRIGADIER R. J. JOHNSON has been appointed head of the news branch of the Information Department of the Colonial Office, which will embrace the news and reference sections. The reference section is to be re-organized and considerably developed. Mr. S. A. Evans becomes head of a new publications branch.

Brigadier Johnson started in Fleet Street as a journalist at the age of 19, and after serving on the *Evening News*, *Daily Mail*, and *Daily Express*, joined the Army as a private in 1914 instead of accepting an offer to go to Russia as a war correspondent. He was commissioned a lance in 1915 and later entered the regular Army. A prolific writer he used his leisure to write a large number of articles on all sorts of subjects for London dailies, weeklies and monthlies, including *Blatnik's* and *Bull's*, often under the pen-name of A. B. de Laird. He has also given several hundred broadcast talks, written five books and been called to the Bar.

When he retired from the Army in 1945 he rejoined the *Daily Express*, doing musical criticism for a time, and has lately been lecturing for the National Trust. While Inspector of Army Ordnance Services during the recent war he visited the East African territories.

Problems of Urbanization

APPOINTMENT of a research fellow to undertake social and economic research among Africans in Southern Rhodesia has been announced by the Beit Trusts. Research will deal primarily with problems of urbanization, and will last for three years, under the guidance and control of the Natal University College and with the assistance of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia.

Tribute to African Legislators Strong, Faithful and Devoted

SIR PHILLIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has again spoken in very direct terms to gatherings of Africans.

At a *baraza* held in Coronation Gardens, Kisumu, he said in reply to an address from the secretary of the Local Native Council for Central Kavirondo:—

"As regards representation by Africans in the Legislative Council, we are not at this time concerned with the question of the proportion of representatives to the population. That matter will not arise for a very long time. You will have later this year four times as many representatives of your own race as you had when I came here, and I hope you will admit that this is something very considerable.

"The memorandum from the associations it is said the experience has proved to the writers the weakness and uselessness of nominated representatives among the elected representatives of other communities. I cannot pass such an observation about the African representatives in the Council, with whom I have sat and whose work I have seen, now for three years. Far from being weak and useless, they have been strong, faithful and devoted to your service, and they have exercised considerable influence with other members, as those who wrote these words would know had they any experience within the Council. When men serve you faithfully it is a poor thing to say words like that about them.

Africans in Trade

"I cannot for a moment accept that your economy has been badly exploited by other races in order to keep you down politically and socially. In fact, you have risen and are rising politically and socially because of the development of this undeveloped country in which you are now beginning yourselves to take a part. Only yesterday I saw a fine new store near Maseno which is built by the Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation, and it is one of many examples all over the country of the progress in trade and business being made by Africans.

"You have great opportunities. You have also great difficulties, difficulties of lack of experience and education and technical training. But all these we are trying to remove, to help you to improve as time goes on. It may be possible to seek a larger share of imported goods. I will try and see if I can do so. In any case, we all hope that imported goods will increase in quantity as the years pass and the destruction of the war is repaired, and I can assure you that among the people who are pleased when controls can be relaxed, the most pleased will be myself the Governor.

"I am very glad to learn that the African assistant administrative officers are trying for the first time in positions of trust and authority have been giving excellent service. By what they have done they have encouraged me to carry this matter further."

Kipsigis Brand Cattle

In an address to the Kipsigis at Kaptaket the Governor said:—

"I am very glad that the people here accepted the advice given to them and have agreed to the counting of their cattle like men of good sense. The cattle now have a Kipsigis brand and it can be known that they are yours; and it can be known how many there are, so that the Government officers can now advise you how to make the best use of your grazing and how to get the most profit from your cattle.

"Once these people who said they would not obey in this matter, as I told the men who came to see me in Nairobi that if they would not obey the Government they would be compelled. But the people were sensible and listened to my voice.

"I have heard that there have been people going around collecting money from the peasants, saying: 'Give us money and we will prevent the Government from doing this thing. Now the Government does not give orders unless it believes that they are good for the people, and when it gives orders it says that they are obeyed.' To go paying money like this is no good. In any case, did the people who collected it give any

receipt, and have they been showing you their book of accounts to show that they are giving a certain amount of what they have done with the money? Do not give your money in this way, use it yourselves through your local Native Council so that you may know it is spent for you and not taken by the collectors.

"You have heard that there has been trouble in Gwelo. Now this is what happened. A man, a mad man, who was in the hospital for the mad at Mafurik, was allowed to go home by the doctors because they thought he was cured. But he was not, and he frightened many people evil things and incited them to kill others. They called themselves *Dip*, *Dip*, *Dip*, *Mishambwa*, and about six days ago they went on a mission and threatened the missionary. Next day the local Native Council, passed a resolution saying that these were dangerous men and begging the Government to suppress them. At the same time the Government had sent a strong force of police, because these people were going about fighting and threatening people. The day after, about 1,000 of them attacked a police officer and his men, and showed that they want to kill them and so the police had to fire and 11 people were killed and many wounded, some of these may still be alive.

People Deceived

"The Government is still seeking for the man who caused all this, but he is hiding behind out of danger and it will take time to find him. The Government has forbidden this thing and with the help of the local Native Council and other wise men and men of substance will find it out. These people have been deceived and told the matter is of God but of course it is of the devil. Men of this kind may come to your district and try to spoil your young people. If they do drive them out at once and see that no such sort is planted among you.

"Now I have spoken the words I have in my heart to speak to you. I am charged by the King and his Government to have authority over you. I say to you again: Obey the Government and the law and prevent bad men from stealing or assaulting people; seize them and take them to the police, and give evidence against them, and bad things will be prevented. Care for your land, your king, and your cattle, as the Government officers advise you and work. Especially see that the young men work for prosperity come from hard work and not from many words.

Excalsior

INSPITE THE FACT that 13,596 European immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia last year to take up permanent residence, only 213 Europeans in the whole Colony had registered as unemployed at the beginning of this year, when 735 employers were waiting to fill vacancies.

Royal Diamond

PRINCESS ELIZABETH went last week to a diamond-cutting factory in Clerkenwell, London, to watch the polishing of the rare 54-carat pink rough diamond which was a wedding gift from Dr. J. T. Williamson of Tanganyika. Queen Mary accompanied the Princess, and the four men engaged in the cutting and polishing were presented. The stone, which is being cut into a round brilliant in order to show off the perfection of colour, will be put for exhibition in the jewellery section of the British Industries Fair at Olympia in May. Hatton Garden experts believe that it may become one of the world's most famous stones.

Film of Groundnut Scheme

WITHIN A FEW DAYS the J. Arthur Rank Organization will send a unit by air to Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia to cover the groundnut scheme for this Modern Agriculture Broadcast to the Americas. Much of the series is a film lasting 20 minutes. The scope of the scheme are to be illustrated. From Dar es Salaam, where the landing of heavy machinery will be photographed, the party will go to Kongwa and thereafter to Lindi and Mkwinda (the new groundnut port), and it is probable that they will then fly to Northern Rhodesia, where work on a considerable scale is due to begin next month. The party, which expects to spend two months in Africa, will consist of Mr. Andrew Price, who will supply material for the commentary, and Mr. Eric Cross and Mr. R. J. Algar as cameramen.

East African Service Appointments

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service include the following:

Mr. W. C. ALP, A.C.E., of London, an assistant architect in Kenya, was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, studied at London University and held architectural appointments under the London County Council, the architect's department of the Kenya Office, and as borough engineer's department in the Borough of Kensington. He served in the Army from 1940 to 1945, was demobilized with the rank of captain, and spent part of his military service in the Middle East.

Mr. J. H. BEERS, of Belfast, an assistant architect in Kenya, was born in Harrow, is an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and has held appointments with the Department of Works and Public Buildings of the Government of Northern Ireland.

Mr. N. R. M. CHADWICK, of Broadstairs, a history and English master at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, was educated at Repton School, Derby, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, taking an honours degree in history; he has taught at Spyway Preparatory School, Dorset, and served in the Army in North Africa, Italy and the Middle East, being demobilized with the rank of captain.

Miss G. A. HANNETT, of Putney, a principal of the training centre for African women, Kenya, was born in Ashford, Kent, educated at Ashford County School for Girls and Birmingham University, graduating B.Sc. and qualifying for her diploma in education; has been second mistress at Putney High School.

Miss M. HEDLEY, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, an assistant engineer in the hydrological survey of Uganda, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and educated at Ryan's Court School, Seaton, Devon, Malvern Girls' School and Newnham College, Cambridge; at Cambridge she studied mechanical sciences.

Mr. S. H. NICHOLSON, of Dovercourt, Essex, a flying control officer in the Directorate of Civil Aviation in East Africa, was born in Swinton, Yorkshire, served in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1941, and from 1941 to 1945 was an officer in the R.A.F.; he has been in the service of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

Mr. G. R. S. PASKINS, of Southampton, an assistant engineer, Tanganyika Railways, was educated at Tatton's School, Southampton, and St. Aidan's College, London, graduating B.Sc. (Eng.) with honours; elected an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1946. He was for a time employed with Fairmuth Docks and Engineering Company, Ltd., and held appointments with E. Farr, Ltd. A. Charles and Sons, Ltd. and the Design and Construction Co., Ltd. He was an officer in the R.A.F. attached to tunnelling companies, reaching the rank of major, and was mentioned in dispatches.

Miss D. G. SLATES, of Hampstead, a nursing sister in Kenya who is a State registered nurse and certified midwife, trained at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Radcliffe Infirmary Home, Fulham Maternity Home, and London Maternity Home district; she has held nursing appointments at the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Royal National Hospital, Ventnor, and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London.

Miss D. W. WILKER, of Sale, Cheshire, a mechanical and electrical engineer in the Public Works Department, Uganda, was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, and educated at Highgate School and King's College, London University, graduating in engineering; an associate of the Institution of Marine Engineers and a graduate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, he served as a naval engineer officer, and has recently been in the service of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd.

Miss S. M. WARD, of Putney, Middlesex, a nursing sister in Kenya, was born in Brighton, and is a State registered nurse and certified midwife holding the certificate for the nursing of tropical diseases; she trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and West Middlesex County Hospital, and has held appointments at Mamos House Hospital, Hampstead, Tropical Diseases Hospital, London, and Harrow Hospital, Roxeth Hill.

Mr. C. S. WATSON, B.V.S., of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, a veterinary officer in Nyasaland, was born in Monkseaton, Northumberland, and educated at Northam School and the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh; he has been in veterinary practice in Somerset and Essex, and served as an officer in the R.A.F., reaching the acting rank of squadron leader.

Miss S. W. WIMBERLEY, of London, an administrative assistant in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Hoylake, Cheshire, and educated at Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, and Royal Holloway College, London; she has held appointments with the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Economic Warfare, the Ministry of Supply and the United Nations Organization.

Obituary

MR. LUCAS WART, a Rhodesian pioneer, died recently in Que Que, aged 77. He had served in the R.A.P. and farmed near Que Que.

LADY STOCKDALE, wife of Sir Frank Stockdale, deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, died in London last Thursday at the age of 65 years.

MRS. MARGARET McIVER died recently in Kasama, Northern Rhodesia. She first went to the territory in 1910 to join her husband, the late Sam McIver, who was in business, at Byana Mkuwa.

MRS. M. FERREIRA, one of Nyasaland's pioneer missionaries, has died in South Africa. She first went to Nyasaland in 1895 as Miss M. Zundagh and later married the Rev. J. Ferreira, with whom for many years she operated the Mjamba mission in the Dedza district.

MR. CHARLES JOHN ANSON, an assistant superintendent in the Nyasaland Police, has died in Zomba at the age of 73. He served in the Royal Engineers for six years before joining the Suez Canal Police in 1919; he was transferred to the Nyasaland Police as an assistant-inspector in 1938.

Mrs. JESSIE MUDIE, wife of Mr. R. J. Mudie, of Londiani, Kenya, and their 14-year old daughter, Pamela, were killed recently in an air accident off the northern coast of Africa. Before her marriage Mr. Mudie, who went to Kenya with her parents and settled in the Subukia district soon after the first world war, was matron of Nakuru School.

250th Anniversary

The 250th anniversary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is being celebrated this year. The Archbishop of Canterbury referred at a Mansion House meeting in London to the training colleges established in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, and Malindi, Nyasaland, and said that the society was ready to do the same in other territories. Bishop Kitching (formerly of the Upper Nile), and the Bishops of Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan and Mauritius have promised to address other meetings.

Empire Parliamentary Delegation

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION, composed of four Labour and two Conservative M.P.s, due to arrive in Nairobi from this country tomorrow, they will spend 11 days in Kenya, splitting into two parties to visit Mombasa, the Nyanza Province, Kitale, Eldoret, G. K. Kuru, Meru, and Embu. On March 17 they will leave for Arusha, Tanganyika, by air. It is expected that Lord G. M. Warren, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been in Southern Rhodesia with a view to purchasing a farm in that colony, will join the delegation for part of their tour.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: FORESTRY EXPERT required for the Directorate General of Agriculture to act as deputy to the head of the Forestry Department. Contract for three years in the first instance subject to re-ward. Salary 100 Iraqi dinars a month (100/-) plus allowances 24 Iraqi dinars a month (1 Iraq dinar = 10/-) plus Provident fund. Free passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates should possess a University degree in Forestry, or its equivalent in natural science plus a diploma or its equivalent in forestry. Apply application by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M. N. 1483 (16) on both letter and envelope.

Owing to pressure on space, a report of the recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is held over until next week.

PERSONALIA

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON is on holiday in East Africa. He intends to visit the Rhodesias.

SENATOR CONROY, South African Minister of Lands, recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to the wife of LIEUT. COLONEL W. V. D. DICKINSON.

VISCOUNT SWINTON has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

MR. A. MCGREGOR, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, is on leave pending retirement.

MRS R. L. BIRD, of Khatoum, and Miss MAY RICE, of Langestone, Essex, has announced their engagement.

MR. D. A. G. REVE, of the Colonial Service in Nyasaland, will return in the STIRLING CASTLE after leave in this country.

MR. J. S. PETTIGREW has been appointed chief engineer to the Sudan Railways on the retirement of Mr. F. T. HARWOOD.

ABBE HENRI BREUIL, the French scientist, intends to visit Southern Rhodesia next month to study the Colony's rock paintings.

THE REV. S. J. BERRY has relinquished his appointment as principal of Buwalasi Training College. The Rev. J. B. STONEY is acting principal.

SIR FREDERICK LITTLE ROSS, Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the Khartoum branch.

SIR WILLIAM GOUGHENOV, lately chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) and still chairman of the parent bank, has been appointed sheriff of Oxfordshire.

MR. J. E. S. LAMB, of the es Salaam, has been appointed Assistant District Officer and Master of the District Grand Lodge of English Freemasonry in East Africa.

MR. OLIVER LINTAS MONTGOMERY, Miss ELENOR WATKINS, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. O. Watkins of Nairobi, were married recently in Nairobi.

A stained glass window has been unveiled in London in honour of the late Sir George JOHNSON, a former Vice-President of the Overseas League, has been elected chairman of the Society of Workshemen in London and the Yorkshire Society.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE left London by air last week for East Africa, to stay with the DUKE and LADY BARBARA BUCHANAN and Mrs. RICHARDS in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika.

AIR COMMODORE A. H. ROBINSON, Director of Educational Services at the Air Ministry in London, will be in East Africa for a month's tour of the Southern and Middle East Commands and the Rhodesian Air Training Wing.

FIELD MARCHAL ERIC WYLLIE, while on duty in Southern Rhodesia, expressed his approval of the Colony's defence plans, and described the Territory as one of the grandest of the Rhodesians who had served under British rule in the past.

MR. W. H. WELLS has been elected European member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Kiambu constituency, polling 203 votes against 190 cast for MAJOR C. E. V. BURTON. Only a little more than half the electorate went to the poll.

MR. M. JOHNSON, of Messrs. Henckell, du Boissson and Co., Ltd., is expected to return to this country at the end of the month after his visit to Kenya, where he is discussing the proposed expansion of Kenya Kyanite, Ltd., board of which he is likely to join.

THE REV. E. M. H. CAPPER has been appointed Archdeacon of Lindi with charge of the whole area to be developed under the groundnut scheme in southern Tanganyika. During the war he became well known throughout East Africa by his broadcasts from Nairobi Cathedral.

Twenty-one Cornish people living in Southern Rhodesia recently met in Salisbury with a view to forming an association. Committee members elected are: MR. T. CHEGWIDDEN, LIEUT. COLONEL A. S. HICKMAN, MRS. N. ST. QUINN, MRS. J. W. WATSON, MR. H. D. APPLIN and MR. P. B. SIMPSON.

LADY ELEANOR COLE is president of the Short-horn Society of East Africa for the ensuing year. Mr. EVERARD KING is vice-president, and MAJOR E. W. PARDON, honorary secretary. The other members of the council are CAPTAIN H. ECKSTEIN and Messrs. K. MORSON, R. B. NELSON, MERVYN RAY and J. STRONG. DR. V. J. MCCORMACK, of Portrush, Co. Antrim, appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika, was educated at St. Joseph's Convent, Dundee, and St. Andrew's University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. He served during the war in the R.A.M.C. and was seconded to the Tanganyika Government as a medical officer from 1944 to 1947.

The King has approved the appointment of MR. DANIEL WILLIAM LASCELLES, a Counselor in the Foreign Office, to be British Minister in Addis Ababa, in succession to Mr. HAROLD FAROUHAR. Mr. Lascelles entered the Diplomatic Service in 1926, has been Chargé d' Affaires in Beirut, Teheran and Athens, and had previously served in Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and Oslo.

MR. FRED HARRIS, who won the North Croydon by-election last year in the Conservative interest, is managing director of Marston Food Products, Ltd., the chairman of which enterprise, Mr. S. H. MARSHALL, is Conservative M.P. for Sutton and Cleam and chairman of the Surrey County Council. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Harris have both visited East Africa in recent months, and they have considered a subsidiary company in Kenya.

MR. PAUL MUYA, an African of the Luo tribe, who visited this country at the time of the Victory Parade, has been appointed the African member for Kenya in the East African Central Assembly. He entered at a Seventh Day Adventist mission, he later became chief of the Karachagun location and a member of the South Kavirondo Local Native Council, of which he has served as deputy vice-president and also as whole-time secretary. He is a member of the Advisory Council on African Education in Kenya.

ADMIRAL SIR E. NEVILLE SYFRET, G.C.B., K.B.E., has been placed on the retired list at his own request. During the recent war he commanded the British naval force which went to Madagascar for the operation which ended in the surrender of Diego Suarez. Subsequently he commanded various British naval operations in the Mediterranean waters, particularly during the attacks on Malta, and flew his flag in H.M.S. battleships ROBEY and NELSON. He commanded the Home Fleet from the end of 1945 until January last.

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 FURNISHED flat to let, Edinburgh, May 20 to Nov. 7. Four and a half bedrooms a week. Two bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom and kitchenette, telephone and immersion heater. Apply to Mrs. E. Morris, 39 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh.

APPOINTMENT WANTED
 Ex-OFFICER, 29, British and Indian Armies, graduate, seeks career with prospects in East Africa or Rhodesia. Two years' accountancy experience. Enthusiastic. Prepared to train as long as necessary. Offer suggestions to Box 844, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "I hold to my father's creed—Jesus, not Caesar. The late Lord Mansfield."

"We are checked by Chile, abused by Argentina, and goaded by Guatemala."—Mr. Churchill

"The man should not be used to change human values, but to help men and women make this world a better place."—Miss Mrs. Arthur Rank

"A better world will come only by the assertion of the eternal virtues and the Christian watch-words—faith, hope, and charity."—Mr. L. S. Amery

"Steel output in February reached a peak rate of 15,949,000 tons per annum, this being the first month in the history of the country in which steel production has exceeded a rate of 15,000,000 tons a year."—British Iron and Steel Federation

"United Nations cooperative programmes have been shown to be by political differences. The very powers which are responsible for founding the United Nations are now bitterly divided."—Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations

"The Territorial Army is now in danger of collapse from inertia."—Lord Manscroft

"Passivity and irresolution must be avoided, like the plague."—The Bishop of Chichester

"Prices of imports rose 18% last year, compared with a rise of 15% in export prices."—Board of Trade

"Those who think that they can toss, chivy or kick us around, are making the mistake of their lives."—Lord Pakenham

"The problem in Germany is not the rise of German militarism but the sinister advance of Communism."—Lord Douglas of Kilsnoe

"The only co-operation possible between non-Communists and Communists is co-operation which exists between the rabbis and the cows."—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"Remembering that we do not know the devastating consequences of Japanese competition in textiles in pre-war years, we must devoutly hope that some control will be put in the peace treaty upon the volume and price of Japanese production."—Sir Thomas D. Barber, Chairman of the District Bank Ltd.

"Britain's industrial production rose by about 9% last year. There must be a further rise of more than 10% this year."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer

"Socialists might consider it surprising that the Standard Bank of South Africa is one of the most prosperous banks in the world, for all its directors are Old Testamentians."—Financial Times

"In normal times the china-clay industry of Cornwall and Devon ranked second in importance only to coal in the tonnage and value of the raw material exported from this country. At present, because of the coal shortage, it ranks first."—Mr. H. Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade

"Devaluation of the pound would only increase internal prices of imported goods, thereby aggravating inflation, and induce British exporters to sell at lower prices in foreign currencies. It would tend to turn the terms of trade (the relation between the prices paid for imports and the price obtained for exports) against this country, and so widen the adverse balance of payments. The future of sterling rests on the ability of people in this country to produce more and to refrain from consuming the extra production themselves."—The Times

Vauxhall - Bedford Service



THERE is something very satisfying in the knowledge that wherever you go you will find facilities for efficient and speedy maintenance of your car or truck. In East Africa Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks are backed by a special organisation reaching from Kampala to Durban and staffed by specialists to give painstaking attention to the minutest detail. From routine checks to major overhauls you will receive the same attentive service, and experts are always ready to advise you on your transport problems.

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Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mbeya, Arusha.

BACKGROUND

Planning.—At the foot of our troubles lies the fallacy that the best way of ordering economic affairs is to place the responsibility for all crucial decisions on the State. Central economic planning originated, as many evil ideas originated, in Germany in the 1914-18 war. There can be nothing but bitterness and ruin waiting for those who create, of suffer to be created, a centrally controlled economy. It is not a system which can be experimented with and then dropped if it fails, with no greater loss than return to the status quo. There is no easy way back, for the more threatened is by failure the more savage will be the efforts to make it succeed at any cost. The crowding together of vital decisions at the top would mean that the organization ultimately would cease to do anything at all. The application to commercial purposes of the progress of pure science is essential to a process of risk-taking. Left to themselves, and having no particular reasons for taking risks, teams of technicians will almost invariably bog themselves down without direction or purpose. The record of State experiments in research organizations in Great Britain is a good illustration of this point. They have produced virtually nothing, almost all technical development in wartime came from the private firm. While the planners forced for these economies the horrors of the trade cycle—deflation, mass unemployment, and a falling standard of living—they feverishly seek to find alibis and scapegoats for the very evident recurrent crises, misdirected production, reduced rationing, and dwindling liberties from which Great Britain suffers in its planned state.—Professor John Jewkes, in his book *Ordeal by Planning*.

Threat of Communism.—I do not greatly fear Communism in this marvellous fortress of freedom and democracy. But I do fear that on the Continent, by one the democratic countries may have their economic systems, so savagely targeted, their industrial and trade union organizations so inflated, their politics so demoralized by Communist intrigues that parliamentary systems of government will break down. Two years ago I was violently pro-Russian, but I have been forced to the conclusion that the aim of Communism is sinister and deadly. In dealing with my Russian colleagues I condemned Nazi aggression as a terror. I feel shame and humiliation now to see under a different name the same aims pursued by the same technique of power.—Sir Hartley Shawcross, M.P. *Fortune*, Geneva.

Leadership Lacking.—In the economic survey the Socialist Government have finally cast aside the election promises made with such careless responsibility. This Black Paper will enable the people to come to a fair understanding of the grim facts. Its weakness is that it will lead some people to despair of the future. The Government excel in the production of gloom. Once more, and at a critical point in our history, they fail to supplement it with leadership. The nation must be given understanding of tasks that confront the Restrictive practices must be dealt with in every form, the continuous demands for ever higher wages and ever shorter hours have been a great brake on Britain's recovery. People must be encouraged to work hard by the profit motive. Above all, Britain must turn to the Empire, this nation is part of a great family. With good management and experienced leadership the Empire can be developed into the most leading area in the world.—*Evening Star*, Cardiff.

Jim Masaryk.—When the last battle had been fought and the republic had gone down to its doom, Cato, last of the Romans who had espoused the doomed cause, reared the Phaedo and took his own life. It was the only profession of faith which a brave man could make, and it gave him immortality. It is with somewhat similar feelings that we witness the end of the last of the Masaryks. For Jan Masaryk there was no other way of confessing his faith, all had gone but the course that was his characteristic of him, and he died a martyr. Like the most politicians did Jan Masaryk cherish illusions on men or nations. He foresaw the course that events would take, and only a strong sense of duty to his name and his country made him accept the task of being Foreign Minister to a country whose independence was hardly regained before it was once again in jeopardy. He did not share the optimism of those colleagues who thought of Czechoslovakia as a bridge between east and west. He saw that the new order must carry it behind the Iron curtain, and he took office solely in the hope that what he felt to be his duty could preserve the country's independence in such manner as to enable there to be the curtain could be kept penetrable. He went on hoping against hope until not even he could hope longer. With the loss of hope there was no more to be prolonged life.—*Time and Tide*.

Wide Purposive Direction.—The first lesson of the Government's Economic Survey for 1944 is that the increase in production which the country requires is far greater than the 10% hitherto stated. It is nearer 30% to 40%. Compared with the bleak picture of our statistics the positive part of the Survey, in spite of its wealth of statistical detail, is disappointing. There is no strong purposive direction about it. The caravan rolls on essentially as it is rolling now. By June it will have reached here; by December there. Not this the copy-book exercise of our Government of planners, equipped with powers greater than those of any other peace-time government. Here is a synopsis of the state of the nation and a forecast of the effects of present trends and policies—just that. Nowhere is the Government's apparent helplessness better demonstrated than in the man-power budget. Two and a half years after the war the undermanned industries are still undermanned, the essential industries are not reduced. The Government has no intention of giving us any of its major policies.—*Financial Times*.

Surrender to Hollywood.—Until last year the United States film magnates were taking £13,000,000 a year out of Britain in respect of films. So the 75% tax was imposed. By that arrangement they could take out only £4,500,000, and the Treasury was to get the other £8,500,000 of the takings. So overcame Mr. John Johnston. Now the Americans will take out £25,000,000 cash and have £10,500,000 to spend here. In addition the U.S. film companies will keep the £3,000,000 which Mr. Johnston estimates will be earned by British films over there. The result of the Wilson-Johnson deal is that the U.S. loses nothing. The British Government loses £13,000,000.—*Sunday Express*.

Crossbar.—The *Sunday Express*.
If we all realized that the economic consequences of our high living was a voluntary decision of us living for ourselves so that our neighbours (whom we love so much) could have more, all could be well. Miners and the workers and the rest of us could offer the privilege of being first in the queue for sacrifice; what a wonderful voluntary deflation it would be! And when the lean time were over the cake might assume wonderful proportions.—Commander S. King-Hall.

Providing Electrical Power for East Africa

Improved Prospects for Owen Falls Generating Station

UGANDA'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME—The Owen Falls is to be much larger than any earlier stations have suggested.

R. WESTLAKE, Electricity Adviser to the Government of Uganda and chairman of the recently constituted Electricity Board, said in London a few days ago that whereas he had proposed a station with an initial installed plant of 75,000 kilowatts, it was now intended to start with 120,000 kilowatts, for it was already evident that he had been too conservative in his estimates for the demand for power.

The vast reservoir of Lake Victoria at the head of the Nile at the Owen Falls represented the civil engineer's dream, for whereas in most hydro-electric schemes the fluctuation in the amount of water available at different seasons of the year was so great that the type of station had to be determined by the minimum flow, fluctuation at times was almost small.

Two firms of consultants, Messrs. Alexander Gibb & Partners and Messrs. Kennedy & Donkin, had just prepared a joint report, which had still to be considered by the Uganda Government and the Electricity Board and would probably not be available for publication until June. He could say, however, that it expressed the view that power could be generated near Jinja cheaply as anywhere else in the world; indeed, no hydro-electric scheme known to those experts had so many advantages as the Owen Falls project, which should be in commission in 1952.

Cement Industry Projected

It now seemed probable that there would be considerable demand for electricity for the manufacture of cement and for a new textile industry, and possible large-scale uses were in the production of fertilizers and the refining of copper.

In the last-named case there might have to be a hydro-electric station on the edge of Ruwenzori Range to produce blister copper from the great Kilembe deposits, with refining near the Owen Falls station. The examination of the Kilembe deposits was being undertaken by the Swedish group. Just before leaving Uganda, Mr. Westlake had been told that there were iron ore deposits near Tororo similar to the best Swedish iron ore deposits of the same character.

Cotton spinning would, of course, be the provision of electrical power, and householders would be more than glad to have abundant and cheap domestic supplies. Households in Kampala now had to spend about a week's wages for fuel. A principal use of the new power would be for domestic and factory heating. Costs of power to industry would vary according to circumstances, but an industry operating for 12 hours a day would probably not pay more than four cents (4d.) per unit, while enterprises working all round the clock, such as fertilizer factories, for instance, might pay not more than one and a half cents.

On view of the Parliamentary discussions, the Government responsibility for the day-to-day operation of industries controlled by public corporations, it was interesting to note that of the six members of the Electricity Board of Uganda, three were non-official members of the Legislative Council and two others (the Financial Secretary and the Director of Public Works) were official members of Council, the speaker being the only member of the board not in the legislature.

Mr. Westlake expressed pleasure that negotiations between the authorities and the East African Power and Lighting Company for the acquisition of that company's interests in Uganda were proceeding satisfactorily, and thought that it would shortly be possible to announce a mutually satisfactory agreement.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported a fortnight ago that the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika had decided not to nationalize electricity because their resources are too severely taxed by other projects.

M. A. J. DONSMITH, vice-chairman and general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., now authorizes us to give the following outline of the plan of that enterprise and its subsidiaries for large-scale expansion in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Two new 1,320-h.p. sets have been installed in Mombasa and two more are on order. To cover future needs, a 130-mile high-tension transmission line is being built to bring surplus power from the Pangani Falls in Tanganyika, and it has now been completed to within 10 miles of Mombasa Island.

Parklands Power Station Reconstructed

In Nairobi two new sets, each of 1,320 h.p., have been installed, the other is being assembled, a fourth, still being delayed in delivery, is under construction, and to final test by the manufacturers in England, and they will be followed by two 4,500-h.p. Parklands and a 5,000-h.p. set, which will be housed at Ruiru on the same site as the 1,320-h.p. standby plant. Parklands power station has been completely reconstructed.

Natural development has been held up by non-delivery of essential materials, but all the preliminaries have been completed for a start towards Burguret and Subera, and two diesel sets are in process of transfer from Mombasa to carry the increase in load until new plant becomes available.

The generating capacity at Parklands has been augmented by a 250-kw. steam set and a 120-kw. diesel set, which are being supplemented by two new 200-h.p. oil engines, capable of driving a 100-kw. alternator.

Generating licences were granted by Government in respect of Kisumu and Kitale only last July, but the power stations are already practically completed. Each has two generating sets installed with another in transit, and an initial supply should be inaugurated within a few weeks.

Concurrently with the increase in the company's generating plant, amounting already to 5,600 h.p. throughout Kenya, with nearly 12,000 h.p. more on order or under construction, every ounce of available material has been put into the rebuilding and an active construction of new transmission and service lines.

Increased Capacity in Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., have increased the capacity of their main hydro-electric generating plant from 5,000 to 12,500 kW. They have built a duplicate pipeline, and considerably extended their main supply lines.

The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., have installed two new 1,320-h.p. diesel sets and reconstructed and modernized the power station at Dar es Salaam. At present they are now assembling a new 750-kw. water turbine. Atashi has installed two new sets of 150 kW. each and one of 100 kW., and reconstructed the power station. Dodoma has a new power station with three new 100-kw. generating sets, and Tabora has one new 100-kw. set under construction and one 100-kw. set. Mwanza has two new oil engine sets and one 100-kw. set, and which had to do duty throughout the war.

Widespread investigations by experienced hydro-electric engineers have been carried out into possible new power sites in Kenya and Tanganyika. The first results are the preparation of plans for a hydro-electric scheme near Fort Hall, while details are being worked out of two others which could later be linked into a Kisumu-Eldoret-Kitale grid.

In face of delays in the granting of licences and the full knowledge that national pressure was being brought on the East African Governments from within as well as from without to nationalize the industry, the hard facts of having power installed and miles of line laid out for themselves, both determination to do our best to see the stories through, said Mr. Sinsall. We are planning ahead far beyond immediate expectations of material supplies, and one innovation which may be of interest is our creation of a pool of electric generating plant, by which rapidly developing areas can be served during their growth in their lead until such time as a final long-term decision can be made as to the installation of hydro or thermal plant.

In all the circumstances, it feels that we need not compare us with the power progress of any other enterprise in East Africa, whether public or private.

the result is a vicious circle, and he is unwilling to take sufficient interest in this work to enable himself to assume responsibilities which are always outside his normal range.

In considering what work an African can do, we were impressed by a statement made by one witness who said: "I ask the commission to look back instead of forward and consider the work that an African is now doing. In mines he does a very raw labourer and gradually took over more and more skilled duties."

Other work which the African has done is in connection with bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, the operation of power-driven saws, screwing machines, etc. At Elizabethville in the Rhodesias, Africans doing a very large range of semi-skilled and skilled work in the railway workshop, and with very little supervision.

Little Ambition

Very few witnesses said that the African was incapable of learning, but a number of European witnesses said that he had no ambition to go on any job other than the one he was used to. Neither did he wish to earn more money by working harder. In many instances Africans were on task work and even though they had the opportunity when their task was finished earned only a day to carry out wholly or partly another task, and thus to earn more money, this invariably refused. They evidently regard existence as being more important than money.

It was reported that the Chamber of Mines had always endeavoured to look after the African and employ him to the best advantage in the industry. Any further progress of the African must be in the direction of replacing European mining industry wanted to do justice to everyone in its employ, but they pointed out most definitely that it had an obligation to their European employes which, while present agreements existed, they had every intention of carrying out. The evidence proved that some Africans had different times done work which they do not do at present, and it is fairly obvious that there were not many Africans who could immediately be put on to other types of work without any additional training.

Many European witnesses represented the one of the main drawbacks to the African's advancement was that he showed a complete lack of responsibility. On the other hand, some European witnesses gave evidence that the African did demonstrate a considerable degree of responsibility. It would appear that this to a large extent depended on his respect for the European to whom he was working, and on the type of work which he was mainly employed.

Other European and African witnesses maintained that the African had not been given the opportunity of exercising any extensive responsibility and that, given the opportunity, it could be demonstrated that he did possess a high degree of responsibility. On the other hand, European witnesses stated that in some instances it had been necessary to revert to a European because of the fact that the African had not shown that responsibility which was essential for the proper carrying out of the work.

Clerical Work - Manual Labour

Very many witnesses expressed the view that the African who might have been useful in industry, other than as a manual labourer, was considered that to undertake manual labour was to make poor use of his educational attainment. Others contended that the white collar jobs did not involve hard work and the African had sought this type of job, and he would have an easier time.

The African was not contented with a position of a manual labourer that the clerical job was better paid and carried a higher status, and that was the reason why the African who had attained a reasonable standard of education chose a clerical job rather than that of a manual worker.

We were informed, for example, that at no place, in the territory, was there a school for teaching Africans as composers or machinists in the printing industry, whereas such training could be obtained in the Belgian Congo or in Nyasaland.

The necessity for the African having a high ethical standard was expressed by many witnesses. Whilst under the African tribal customs and laws there was a good form of ethical standard, this appears to break down when there is no continuous presence from a Native Page. It was there that he confided that in the training necessary, particularly for certain positions, it would be essential to instil into the mind of the African a high sense of duty and ethical standards. This was strongly represented to us by African witnesses that discipline was not sufficiently stressed in the schools. This applies particularly to the towns and other areas where the control which is vested in the father and headman of the village is no longer exercised, and with slack and weak parents the young Africans lack control. There was therefore expressed that both at primary schools and technical schools considerable emphasis should be laid on discipline.

Very many European witnesses indicated that the African was best at repetitive work, he was sufficient in a remarkable

memory and was a very good imitator. These facilities, desirable though they are, are to some extent a barrier to the African's progress, as he was inclined as a result to be unable to cope readily with changing circumstances, particularly if these occurred suddenly or frequently.

Many African and European witnesses agreed that for the position of a skilled craftsman the African would not perform those jobs unless he had undergone a very thorough education, coupled with a proper apprenticeship, and a good grounding in technical and scientific knowledge essential for a proper understanding of his craft.

At the saw milling industry which we visited it was clear that the African had already advanced to a considerable extent. He was operating all the power saws except the large circular saws, but the setting of all saws was done by Europeans. Africans claimed they would be capable of operating these larger saws, but European witnesses considered that these large circular saws were much too valuable to be operated by Africans, and that it would be a long time before they would have the necessary education, knowledge and sense of responsibility.

In regard to other industries, it appeared that the African had advanced as far as possible and that no further advance could be made until he had been able to complete a proper apprenticeship or had gained technical knowledge equal to that possessed by the fully trained European.

Poor Quality of African Work

The evidence further leads us to the conclusion that, both in quality and quantity, the work performed by the African is far below that of the European, which indeed in certain aspects is completely outside his present capacity.

We again emphasize that it was difficult for the African who is now in industry to make substantial advance, largely due to his lack of education, and more particularly to the fact that he has no real industrial background. It is the sons of the present industry who will take the step forward, probably their sons will be able to reach a standard approaching, if not equalling, that of the skilled European artisan and/or manager.

It will also be essential, particularly in town and urban areas where parental and tribal controls are less effective, to give particular attention to the question of discipline. It will also be necessary to instil into the mind of the African child a high ethical standard. These qualities are essential to the African in order to advance to that standard of trust and responsibility which is necessary for the efficient running of industry, and which is required for the well-being of the community as a whole, but particularly that of the African.

In view of the contention by many witnesses that the educated African seeks employment in clerical and similar types of employment, it is in our view essential that arrangements be made in all schools for training in manual work even in the case of those Africans who are likely to profit most from an academic education. All children must be taught the dignity of labour, and the fundamental part it plays in the well-being and progress of any society.

It should be clearly understood that the purpose of the manual training is to teach the child a particular craft, but to widen his knowledge and teach him how to use his hands and understand the important part manual work plays in the life of a community. Industry should be considered as this part of the curriculum so that the type of manual work performed in schools should have some relationship to the needs of the industry.

The farming industry should also be consulted. Farmers are becoming more and more mechanized, and not only must they be a knowledge of how to make the best use of the soil, but also of the machines which require it for an efficient farming community.

Electrical Areas

RE-DIVISION OF THE TOTAL areas in Northern Rhodesia outlined in a Bill to be presented at the Legislative Council this month. It is proposed to increase the number of electoral seats from eight to 10, and among the new areas: (1) Livingstone (including the Sesheke district), (2) Lusaka, (3) Broken Hill (including Gwelo), (4) Manshya, (5) Mufubira-Camdeboo, (6) Easton (Fort Jameson), (7) Sandzi, (8) Kasama, (9) Easton, (10) Etwinning, (11) Mankwa, (12) Mpororo, (13) Fort Ross, (14) Kawambwa district, (15) Mankwa (Mankwa), (16) Mumbwa, (17) Kasama, (18) Mwinilunga Balowale districts, and certain portions of the Broken Hill and Lusaka districts, and (19) South-Western Mazabuka, Namwala, Kalomo sub-area of Livingstone district, Gwembe, and Barotse areas (excluding the Sesheke district).

One of the major development schemes in Southern Rhodesia centres round the Sabi Basin. The area covered is great—about one-third of the habitable area of the Colony—and both agricultural and mineral interests are involved. The area will shortly be the subject of a report by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. In your commission will not anticipate.

Already in the Sabi Valley fibre, wattle and tea, as well as citrus and other fruits, are in profitable cultivation. Irrigation in the area should, it is expected, put under cultivation a further 500,000 acres. The Commission agrees that, in order to the time, representative areas should immediately be put under experimental cultivation.

One of the major contributions to the development of Southern Rhodesia is the establishment of the Riscop iron and steel plant at Que Que. Originally estimated to cost £1,100,000, improvements in planning and rising prices have increased the figure to £1,500,000.

Vital Iron and Steel Plant

The commission is in no doubt whatever about the rightness of the policy of establishing this plant. It will have a very important effect on the industrial progress of Southern Rhodesia. To ensure full economic success it is already clear that its present capacity of approximately 270 tons of pig iron a day must be almost quadrupled. The target should be some 470 tons a day, of which 400 tons should be steel and 70 tons pig iron. This tonnage is a reasonably accurate assessment of the absorptive capacity of the Central African area that Que Que can usefully serve.

Moreover, it is insufficient for the purposes undertaken at Que Que to stop short at the basic stages. Pulp and paper steel should be produced, so that private enterprise firms will have available supplies of steel suitable for water-pipe making and the production of similar secondary products.

Simple types of agricultural implements are being made in Bulawayo at the rate of about 17,000 ploughs a year. Iron and steel castings of up to four-ton capacity are being poured, and the degree of precision engineering reached will be judged from the fact that blanket-weaving looms are being wholly constructed in Rhodesia.

Unless a substantial increase in the supply of water piping to the Colony can be assured, most development schemes will be frustrated. Allocation is controlled from the Union, and it is hoped that 2,200 tons a year against an estimated demand for about 4,000 tons.

A Production of Piping

There is a clear case for the production of piping in the Colony. Some private enterprise firms are interested, but there is a gap in one chain of processes. Que Que will be able to supply steel billets of suitable quality, but the process of making steel pipes from billets involves a plant which at normal running would over-produce, and would probably spend nine months of the year in waste, waiting for work.

Rankings for highest priority and constant attention from Government executives for increased availability of cement is a key commodity in the Colony's economy. Current requirements have been assessed at 160,000 tons a year. Production amounts to 30,000 tons, but annual orders on outside sources are now placed at the rate of 90,000 tons a year, but this rate of delivery is far from being achieved.

Forward production of the Colony, as at present planned, will reach 270,000 tons a year. This increase, besides enabling all backlog to be overcome, will assist in the fulfilment of new water conservation schemes and public bodies. Other large cement plants are also being considered to feed Central Africa. It is expected that the increased cement availability will become operative about the beginning of 1962.

African Artisans: Progress Must be Gradual Two Generations Needed to Reach European Standards

AFRICANS contended that the posts of supervisors of Africans could be filled by Africans without any prior training, since those most eligible held both certificates, blasting licences, etc. Europeans, with certain exceptions, and those important ones, took the view that the African was now employed to the utmost of his capabilities.

In visiting various works we had evidence that those capabilities were indeed very limited in some instances, but in others we found Africans employed on semi-skilled types of work.

Few, if any, of the Africans claiming the right of supervision of Africans considered that it was necessary to know why certain work should be done in a certain way. Neither did they recognize that many European supervisors had other work to do as well as that periodically examining the work of the Africans.

Duties of Europeans Misunderstood

African clerks, for instance, complained that they had to make out returns and take them to a European to obtain his signature. An African employed in a ration store complained that he had to had out how many bags of food of various kinds were in the store, list them, and then go to the European in charge in order to obtain his signature. In these and other cases the African considered that he should sign such documents, not realizing that this signing was only part of the work of the European, who would be held responsible for the accuracy of the document and must therefore carry out occasional if not continual checks. The European would find more than this one duty to perform, but because he would not be seen carrying out his duties, the African would be unaware of these other duties.

Another instance of this want of understanding on the part of the African was in connexion with the mixing of glues at a particular works. This is work of a highly technical character because of the ingredients required for certain types of glues, and is consequently carried out only by the foreman, or in his absence by the manager. An African witness from this particular works claimed that an African could mix the glue instead of the European.

The witness, asked what other duties were done by the European who mixed the glue, said that all he did after mixing was to *bring further extracts from the report of the Deaneleigh Commission which recently have dealt with African employment in Northern Rhodesian industries.*

the glue was to walk about the works. He had obviously overlooked the fact that the manager's duties that take him about the works and that of walking about the works will not be of the slightest character of witness, even though they are.

Those Europeans who claimed that the African was now employed to the utmost of his capacity gave as reasons (a) that the African would work only when he knew he was being watched, (b) that he had the mind of a child, (c) that he had an utter lack of responsibility, and (d) that he had not the European's pride in his labour.

African's Lack of Responsibility

At these points of view may be correct with the large majority of Africans, but with regard to others there may be reasons for one or more of them. When we are told that the starting wage for an African in the works or another is 15s. or 16s. per week for 30 shifts, housing and rations, it does not seem hard to realize that an African, even though fresh from the village, would soon get to know what other Africans in other employment were receiving, and if he did not quit his job at the first opportunity would work only when the foreman or manager was watching him.

As one witness said: "If a man is not being watched he will not do a good job. No man can do a job if he is starved because he is always thinking of what he is going to do to feed his family."

It may be quite true that many Africans have childlike minds, there is a great lack of education, schooling is, as yet, compulsory only in certain parts of the territory. The average African is so controlled by his customs and superstitions that it is not to be wondered at that such an African, coming into a new place for the first time with Europeans observing their work, their manner of living and manner of conducting themselves, will be bewildered. Lift the European from one state of existence, say, in the Balkans, and transfer him to another state of existence, say, in Japan or London, and put him amongst people vastly different in language, education, income and state of living, and that European peasant would not know how to adjust himself to the new conditions.

There may be one other reason for the lack of responsibility of the African. The chief reason is most likely that he is, as by one witness, who said: "I think that the fact that he is not often, sometimes with justice, regarded as being responsible is due to the fact that in all circumstances he does not have responsibility placed on him. There is always someone watching, and he does not go wrong. Consequently he does not develop a sense of responsibility."

Another witness told us that the African is always to be developed in prospect of advancement to any responsible post,

Cheap Power Better Than Cheap Labour

Machines that Economize Greatly in Man-Power

A REGRETTABLE SHORTCOMING of modern British engineering is that sufficient attention has been paid to the production of the heavier designs of agricultural machines and earth-moving equipment. In South Africa and other Colonial territories the production of ample food will depend on the utilization of this type of engineering product. The acquisition of such plant for water and soil conservation and agricultural development in Southern Rhodesia should have high priority of claim for dollar availability.

Good service would be done by informing the appropriate authority in London (the Minister of Supply) of the necessity for developing the manufacture of this plant in sterling areas.

Not only will considerable quantities of it be needed for the big hydroelectric schemes and major river dams as they are undertaken, but—and this is even more important—it is on the capacity of the individual farmer and landowner to improve the productivity of his existing lands by localized water and soil conservation that swift and economical increase in production and profitable crop-raising over greater acreage can be assured.

For more immediately realizable benefit can accrue from raising the productive effectiveness of existing farms than by the wholesale exploitation of virgin areas.

Mechanization in Bush Clearance

Naturally, greater areas must gradually be brought under cultivation. Here, any mechanization must be expected to play its part in bush clearance and stumping. When single machines are available that are capable of doing the work of a gang of 250 Natives, they must obviously be utilized. Temporary dollar stringency must not be allowed to interfere.

Southern Rhodesia's future is dependent more on cheap power than on cheap labour.

Our commission has paid great attention to the question of Native welfare in the Colony. Clearly, any future exploitation of the Native as a source of readily available and bargain-price labour is untenable. The past history of the Colony had resulted—thanks to its progressive policy—in there being a flow of migrant labour from the north which to date has exceeded the leakage through the southern border into the Union. There is a formidable sink, however, that this situation is creating and creating Southern Rhodesia must be self-sufficient in the matter of Native labour utilization.

Without an assured availability of Native labour, the prospect for wide-scale European immigration cannot be bright. Without a steady intake of Natives from other territories, it becomes obvious that the productive capacity in terms of output per man-hour of the existing native population must be increased. The status and well-being of the individual Native worker must be raised. Cheap labour is no economic anachronism.

Unless his earning capacity and his subsequent wage rate are at a level that enables him to purchase necessities, a growing purchasing power for consumer goods, there must inevitably be a stagnation in the economic growth of the Colony that will stultify commercial development.

Output per man-hour, which means earning capacity, cannot be raised unless the Native health services and standards of sanitation are improved. The resistance of the Native to disease and his output of energy must be raised by adequate food intake.

One of the urgent requirements of the Colony is therefore increased beef production. This is necessary not only because of the further extracts from the first interim report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

of the contribution made thereby to global supply but to his work output per unit by raising the standard of nutrition of the Native. An increase of 450,000 head of cattle in both European and Native herds (900,000 total) during the next five years is essential.

Two of the chief needs in the attainment of the necessary increase are active programmes of water conservation and the availability of 40,000 tons of barbed wire fencing. Every effort should be made through the Ministry of Supply in London to obtain greater priority for the supply of steel for the manufacture of this wire.

Prohibition of slaughter of immature cattle and breeding stock must be practised at each date. Immediate importation of bull bulls for use in the Colony's pedigree herds is a matter of urgency. High freight charges, amounting to approximately £200 per animal, need investigation. Insufficient research is being carried out on cattle diseases.

Most Efficient Undertaking

Probably one of the most efficient undertakings in the Colony is the Cold Storage Commission—a viable example of a well-run State enterprise. What used to be an annual deficit of £20,000 has been turned into a bonus payment annually to the cattle raisers of more than £100,000 per annum. Not only is every part of the slaughtered animal effectively utilized in some 80 different saleable products, but the whole process of ranching and beef raising has been stabilized in a manner that is of great assistance to the economy of the Colony.

A leather-goods industry in the Colony should be fostered. It is a fundamental part of the economic system; it allows for processing of hides on site, and makes a contribution to Native welfare by improving footwear supplies.

Another factor that needs to be taken fully into account in the future planning of Southern Rhodesian economy is the manifold adaptability of Native labour. Sufficient evidence is already forthcoming in the secondary industries that have been established in the main cities to show that, given proper equipment and adequate training, the Native possesses a high standard of manipulative dexterity. Moreover, he is not so greatly affected by the monotonous factor as his European counterpart.

There is, indeed, a parallel of some value between the industrialization of Africa and the utilization of strained labour in the machine factories of Britain during 1940-44. Much was then learned about the breaking down of complicated processes into simple operations that could be performed with the assistance of suitable mechanical aids and fixtures by comparatively unskilled labour.

Individual Incentives

This is a feature of African economy that deserves careful study, because it means that there could be capable of development a class of African artisan whose earning capacity makes him an increasingly valuable unit in the producer-consumer cycle. Instead of causing over-all production costs in the Colony to rise, by setting general minimum wage rates to unskilled labour, it is far preferable to give added incentive for the individual by offering awards for the results of individually increased effort and skill.

The impact of this factor of mechanization is also to be observed in the ability of Native operators to use labour-saving machines. These range from the obvious forms (such as the automobile) to more specialized employment as operators of mechanical shovel or power-loader in a coal mine. There are already Native manipulators of comparatively complex pipe-spinning machines, the hammer, and asbestos cement moulding presses. Natives are working sheet metal power stamps, female Natives are mending looms, and young Native boys at Gatooma have reached the digital dexterity of the machine-shill workers in turning bar in yarn on spinning mules.

In brief, any attempt to circumscribe the sphere of operation of the Native would be an economic error.

The powers of collective bargaining of labour are sufficiently well understood in industrial circles today for it to be clear that just as any attempt at exploitation of labour by an employer is doomed to failure, so is it equally deplorable for any tendency of one section of employees to prevent other sections from taking their rightful place in the economic sphere, once their productive ability has been established.

In short, the solution to the problem of Native labour in Southern Rhodesia is twofold: to replace, wherever possible, sweating rudeness by the machine, and secondly to allow the Native labourer to undertake and be adequately rewarded for such tasks as those which his ability encourages him to

is very much strengthened when we consider the immense development which is waiting to be undertaken in the territories and can be undertaken only by governments of high government and backing.

Some economists are used to argue that Africa could not contain any great natural wealth or it would have been discovered long ago under the stimulus of profit-seeking competition. The argument does not take account of the immense physical difficulties which exist in opening up the interior of Africa, and it has been shown by the fact that the scratching of the soil in East Africa has revealed heretofore unsuspected diamonds and lead. We do not know what natural wealth Africa conceals and it is geologically surveyed, but the results of such surveys so far encourage the belief that many sources of mineral wealth may be latent. The great mineral riches of Southern Rhodesia are now known to all the world, but if Southern Rhodesia did not have a relatively dense and energetic European population keen on discovering and exploiting the natural resources of the land, these riches would not have been brought to light.

African Economy Based on Hoe

African agriculture, the staple activity of the continent, can be based on the hoe at least tenfold. As African agriculture is based on the hoe, and, as Sir Philip Mitchell has rightly said, "an ignorant man and his wife with a hoe are a totally inadequate foundation for an enlightened state of society," the continent could raise African agricultural standards to the modern level of Western Europe, the wealth of the continent would be greatly increased.

Three good indices of the present undeveloped state of Africa are given by the density of the population, budgetary revenue and capital investment.

The four British territories in West Africa have an estimated population of 28,000,000 in an area of about 300,000 square miles. The five British territories in East Africa have a population of roughly 14,000,000 in an area of about 450,000 square miles. The two British territories under the Colonial Office in Central Africa have a population of roughly 3,000,000 in an area of about 325,000 square miles. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is thus responsible for some 45,000,000 souls in an area of about 1,575,000 square miles.

The population is approximately the same as that of the United Kingdom, but is contained in an area which is nearly 17 times as great as that of the United Kingdom. The density of population in British Colonial Africa is 29 to the square mile, against 506 in the United Kingdom.

No one in his senses will suggest that Africa can or should maintain a population as dense as that of Western Europe, but even if the density of British Colonial Africa as a whole were merely brought up to the level of Nigeria (51 to the square mile), the population would rise to 78,000,000, and this ought to be no means difficult of accomplishment. If the density were brought to the level of Sierra Leone, the population would rise to 105,000,000.

Climatic Conditions and Disease

The density of population in the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda Urundi is 25 to the square mile, nearly two and a half times as great as that in any other territory in any part of the British Empire, and nearly 10 times as great as that of the adjoining Tanganyika Territory. The only explanation appears to be that, owing to favourable climatic conditions, discouraging carriers of disease, a person living in Ruanda Urundi has a higher chance of survival than a person living in neighbouring territories. The high density gives us some indication of what population to expect in British Colonial Africa when the medical and sanitary measures now being put in hand achieve their full results.

Some qualified judges believe that the population of East Africa is increasing at a rate of 2% per annum, at which rate it would double in 35 years. A rate of increase cannot be less than 1% per annum, at which rate the population will double in 70 years. Dr. Paterson, late Director of Medical Services in Kenya, has a careful study of the conclusions which I share, "that we are facing a strong and increasing Africa now, in the eastern Empire, 20 years ago, and India only a late as 1925, is on the way to a gigantic increase of population that immediate inquiry at the highest level and of the widest scope has become an imperious and an immediate duty." This trend of population is bound to increase considerably the work of the Colonial Office and will require the appointment of a separate Secretary of State.

The annual revenue are the second index of the undeveloped state of Africa. The combined resources of the territories in 1946 was about £45,000,000, or 12% per head of the population. With a roughly identical population, the United Kingdom made provision in 1947 for a total ordinary revenue of £345,000,000, or £70 per head.

If the African population doubles without an increase in total wealth, it is a matter of arithmetic that the standard of living will be halved, and that Colonial governments will not

get any more revenue by merely collect 10s. a head instead of 5s. The only way in which the standard of living can be maintained and increased by much more intense development, resulting in an increase in real wealth.

Capital investment in Africa is not large in relation to the need of the opportunity, or to investments in other countries. At this time, when Argentina and the Soviet Union have drawn hard bargains with us, and when our eyes are turning to Africa for the solution of our difficulties, we could wish that our fathers had put more of their money into Africa.

Professor Frankel has estimated that up to 1936 about £122,000,000 of foreign capital had been invested in Africa, about as much as the capital invested in the British Empire by itself. The total invested in British African territories to the same date was put at about £100,000,000. Out of that £523,000,000 had gone to the Union of South Africa, £20,000,000 to South West Africa, £102,000,000 to the Rhodesias (mainly Southern Rhodesia) and £43,000,000 to the Sudan, leaving only £41,000,000 for the whole of British Colonial Africa from Northern Rhodesia, or 1/100th of the population. Professor Frankel's figures for individual territories are—Nigeria, £25,000,000; Tanganyika, £20,000,000; Kenya and Uganda, £10,000,000; and Gold Coast, £35,000,000.

Surface Barely Scratched

These figures refer only to foreign capital, and are only up to 1936. They neglect investment by Colonial Governments and other local investment, and also any investment subsequent to 1936. Nevertheless, it is clear from these figures that the surface of Africa has been barely scratched. Competent judges say that the optimum investment in British Colonial Africa would be between five and 10 times the present figure, and we can safely say that the present total would be multiplied by seven.

If investment lines plan on this scale, there will be far more work for Colonial Governments and the Colonial Office. The surface of Africa will be turned over in the most literal sense of the word, and unless this is done with proper regard for the principles of soil conservation, this investment far from bringing new wealth will transform all Africa into a Sahara. This is essentially a matter for the Colonial Governments, and eventually for the Secretary of State, to decide, and is only one of the many matters which are bound to engage the increasing attention of the Secretary of State when the development of Africa begins in earnest.

The impinging of such development on customary land tenure and the treatment of Africans are obviously matters to which Government must pay scrupulous attention. The need for a big increase in secondary and technical education to provide the skilled African workers is another. The need to avoid a breakdown of tribal standards under the impact of industrialization on tribal life is a matter which must give Government increasing attention, and there are many more. The development of Africa will not take place smoothly unless there is a Secretary of State with his officials able to give continuous attention to these problems.

[This report will be concluded next week. Editorial comment appears under **Moments of Moment.**]

Knights of the Garter

TWO GREAT SERVICES of East Africa, Lord Harlech and Lord Cranworth, are to receive the high honour of being appointed Knights of the Garter. Lord Harlech was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1922 to 1929 (with a short break in 1924), Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1936 to 1938, and chairman of the so-called Dimsby-Gore Commission to East Africa. Lord Cranworth was a senior official in Kenya for many years, and has since been active in East Africa's behalf in the House of Lords, the Joint East Africa Board, the Associated Producers of East Africa and other bodies. Both have done a great amount of work in other capacities also.

Colonial Ministry Reacts

THE INTERIM REPORT of the Colonial Primary Products Committee was published yesterday. The chairman of the Committee, which was set up in May, 1947, is Mr. C. G. Eastwood, an assistant under-secretary in the Colonial Office. The possibilities of obtaining exports of primary products and the part from the Colonial territories, and the possibilities of increasing foreign production, are among the subjects investigated by the committee. Its report will be reviewed in our issue of next week.

country men had by the quite obvious... for the entire year, would the control of the United Africa Company, the managing agency could not produce the reports which had to be made before the public, as possible, if not probable, in the first twelve months. Mr. St. Aubrey pretended that all the over-optimism was in the original report of the Wakefield Mission and in the advice of senior members of the directorate and management of the United Africa Company for which, however, he expressed great admiration. But still he deny that the United Africa Company would have

welcomed the publication of press reports. Like a good trader we know that there are enormous advantages in this grey scheme, but, unlike him, we have believed throughout in the importance of keeping the public regularly and fully informed of progress and with Major General Harrison is on the point of offering to Tanganyika to assume control as general manager for the Overseas Food Corporation, and we hope and believe that a more enlightened policy will prevail now that the Ministry of Food is to have less direct control of affairs.

Secretary of State for African Colonies

Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., Urges the Case for Prompt Reform

THE PROPOSAL that there should be a separate Secretary of State for the African colonies is not only one that was argued before 1931 by Mr. J. S. Johnson in the House of Commons, but also one which has been privately urged by Governors, other officials and indeed, I believe, by some who have had practical acquaintance with the problem of British Colonial Administration.

The big developments in our Africa have converted this suggestion into an urgent practical necessity. Unless some such step is taken these schemes of African development may be frustrated by the inability of the administrative machine to cope with the vast new problems facing it.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible for a minimum reckoning for 37 separate territories and for a maximum for 45. We make the minimum he can average nine days of attention to each Colony in a year. But, as Sir William Meservy pointed out in Parliament in 1930, "to do sixty Colonies cannot give nine days of continuous attention."

At one time, said Sir William, "he can give only a few hours (being dependent) on the hours of another, and so on, turn and turn about, passing and re-passing in his imagination the territories globe-girdling from the Arctic to the Antarctic, starting from the coasts of North America to the burning regions of the tropics."

Thus the most serious of the things which succeed each other and are jumbled together in the brain of the unfortunate Secretary of State as in the wild dream of a fevered imagination, and are the unhappy man's only means of settling one grave Colonial question another of equal importance presses on his worried and worn-out attention."

Fantastic International Claims

It is true in 1930 how much truer it is to say. Even the tongue of Sir William Molesworth would fail to do justice to the events of recent weeks, in which the present incumbent of the office having flown to New York to settle events of the utmost consequence affecting his British mandated territory, learns while his back is turned that fantastic international claims have been made on British territory "at the Antarctic Pole" and a huge rift may have broken out in another in the northern region of the tropics.

It must be galling to Major Thomas, of whom it can be justly said that when he sees Africa writtten on his heart—to have his attention so frequently distracted from the social, economic, educational and social development of that great continent by the Pan-Africanist propaganda, in which the Secretary of State with the requisite detained knowledge, the sympathy and insight is a permanent mark.

an address to the National Branch of the East Africa Women's League

African development which he has done so much to promote both in and out of office; and the African territories for which he is responsible are surely sufficient in size, population and potentialities to engage the constant attention of a Secretary of State.

The one obvious suggestion so far (and Sir William Meservy is reckoning a Secretary of State for the African Colonies could give a month to a year and have a month's holiday in the course of the year.

Homogeneous Territories

These 11 territories present a fairly homogeneous charge for a Secretary of State. There are, of course, profound differences between them, but they are far more homogeneous than the collection of territories for which the Secretary of State is at present responsible, territories which cover the whole range of human life, climatic conditions, and political, economic, social and educational development. The British Colonial territories in Africa belong to the same land mass, have the same range of climatic conditions, are preyed upon by the same insects, and are peopled predominantly by Africans, with small immigrant communities of Europeans and Asiatics. Their African populations are substantially at the same level of development, and their many languages belong to the same world grouping.

The next thing to notice is that a uniform decision with these territories is likely to last for as long a period as it is possible to plan. The policy which the Colonies Office is pursuing in Africa is the same as that which it has followed so successfully in Ceylon—to assist the peoples of the African Colonies along the road of constitutional progress until they are able to govern themselves within the Commonwealth. But anyone with a knowledge of African life will hesitate to place a date on that transition, as it depends so much on events which cannot be predicted, and not least on the efforts of the people themselves.

In the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1945 I had to resist proposed modifications of the trusteeship agreements which would have committed us to granting self-government within five years, and I think delegates knew in their hearts that such a step was quite premature.

As the Colonies progress, constitutionally and Constitutionally, demands for full self-government will become more vocal, and when we meet delegates Africans we can readily persuade ourselves that the day is not far distant, but there is some disturbing phenomenon—the sacrifices, murders on the Gold Coast, and us how little the primitive character of African tribal life has changed. The people of the British Colonial Africa will need the training hard at the United Kingdom long after the peoples of East Africa and the West Indies have reached the first stages of their constitutional advance.

From the fact that many of the colonial territories in Africa are compact groups of relatively homogeneous countries, which will need the guiding hand of the United Kingdom for some generations, we have a strong argument in itself for putting them in charge of separate Secretaries of State. The case

Colonies. That can be achieved only by more and better work, not least by Africa, and one of the challenges to Colonial Governments today is that of passing from precept to practice in this vital field. There has been much exhortation by senior officials, but startlingly little practical action. Yet without it all the talk of development and welfare must prove hollow, for permanent advancement can rest only on the expanding production of peoples aroused to the fact that they must earn progress for themselves. All-wise are Mr. Thomas's regrets that our fathers did not invest much more money in the territories of the Union Jack instead of pouring their funds generously into the United States, the Argentine and other parts of South America, Germany, Russia and other countries which have so largely defaulted their obligations, and so often repaid confidence with contumely. But if private enterprise, which is so much maligned, did less than it could, and should have done, it was well ahead of Parliament. Press and the public in this country in regard to the potentialities of the East and Central African Dependencies, and its produced men of great vision, faith and achievement. Parliaments and scarcely have been more regardful of their own over many decades. Indeed, it was only in 1944 by a memorandum of coincidence, precisely at the time of the evacuation from Dunkirk—that the House of Commons first faced its real responsibility for priming the pump of Colonial development so far as that could be achieved by public action.

Present development plans, as Mr. Thomas emphasized, risk destroying moral standards unless great care is exercised. While this involves joint work of State and Church, it is another straight challenge to Government leadership—which has all too often failed to support adequately the great work of Christian missionaries, who were the pioneer doctors and educators of most parts of Africa. Some Governments have been cavalier in their treatment of missions for a number of years, but many of the men in public life who accepted that attitude are now being driven by the multifarious manifestations of African independence to realize that the Church has an indispensable contribution to make. Did not the Governor of Kenya say some months ago that the New Testament was the sole guide to wise action in post-war Africa? The Lambeth Conference,

for which bishops are coming to England from all over the world, can scarcely avoid paying great attention to the needs and opportunities of Africa and its conclusions might well be laid by one or more African bishops before the conference. Non-official leaders from the whole of British Colonial Africa will meet in London in September and October.

THE OPPOSITION has a good case against Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food, for his persistent refusal over many months to be called with Parliament and the public in regard to the East African Groundnut Scheme. But as the report in this issue shows, its spokesmen failed to emphasize the chief cause of legitimate complaint and dissipated their opportunity by overstressing minor matters and sometimes by plain mis-statement of fact. The Conservative case was led by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who was certainly not impressive, and John Barlow's assertion that if more efforts in tropical agriculture had been considered the Government would have received advice in conformity with that rendered by the Wakefield Mission, was evidently made in ignorance of the widely known fact that its recommendations were circulated for comment to many of the leading authorities in the country, and that every one of them gave general support to the project. A full twelve months ago it was obvious that the first year's programme for clearing and planting could not be achieved because essential machinery had not been shipped from this country when it should have been. As soon as we learned of the misfortune, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA began to press for the issue of frank and regular progress reports, but the Minister of Food neglected to take the public into his confidence in that way, presumably because he took the short-sighted view that there were political disadvantages in a policy of candour.

For months after transport delays had made it evident that only a very small amount would be planted in season Mr. Strachey sounded no warning, and he and the Prime Minister, who were members of his Cabinet, did not begin to hedge until a few months ago. This is the real crux of the matter. Mr. Strachey, a member of the Cabinet, has been almost fanatically in favour of open democracy, has stubbornly refused as a Minister to be fair and frank with the

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Secretary for the African Colonies

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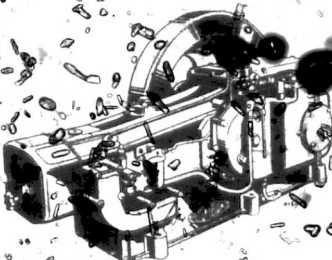


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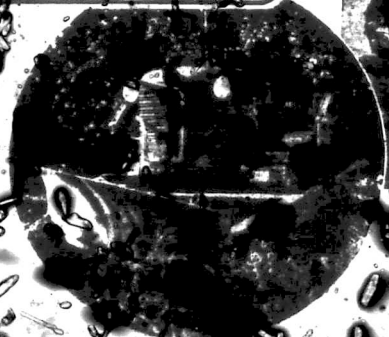
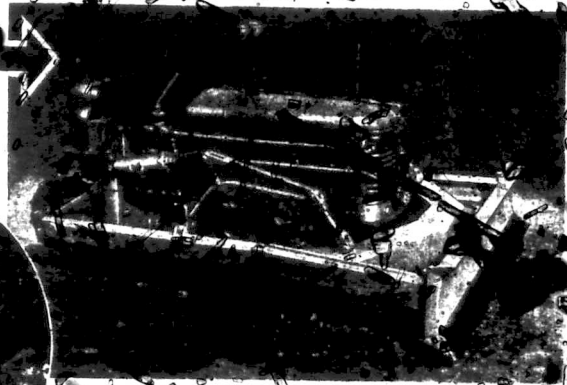
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Mining

Higher Chrome and Copper Exports

CHROME ORE EXPORTS from Southern Rhodesia are expected to increase by 50% in the immediate future. The railways are planning to deal with 30,000 to 32,000 tons monthly, compared with the present level of 20,000 tons. Copper exports from Northern Rhodesia are meanwhile being maintained at 21,000 tons monthly.

After attaining this target the railways will aim at handling 50,000 tons of chrome ore and 25,000 tons of copper monthly. It will therefore be necessary to increase movement of coal from the Copper Belt from the present level of 40,000 tons to 50,000 tons monthly.

These plans compare with the average monthly transport during 1947 of only 17,000 tons of chrome ore and 10,000 tons of copper. It is estimated that the increases will raise the annual value of exports from the two Rhodesias by some £80,000,000.

Mining Personalities

MRS. F. A. FREEMAN has been named as Chairman of Rhodesia Ametlope Copper Mines, Ltd. Mr. C. S. TAYLOR and Mr. A. C. STATION have been appointed additional directors of Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd.

SIR Cecil Rowwell has resigned from the board of Rhodesia Ametlope Copper Mines, Ltd. and Mr. R. M. PETERSON, formerly general manager of Murchia Copper Mines, Ltd. has been elected to fill the vacancy.

ADMISSIONS, transfers and elections in the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy include the following: application for membership, Mr. M. G. BERRMAN, Southern Rhodesia; transfer to associate ship, Mr. R. G. SKELTON, Northern Rhodesia; elected to associate ship, Messrs. S. B. HARRIS, N. E. BARLOW, A. J. STRATFORD, and R. G. GOODING, Northern Rhodesia.

Congress Reports for February

Shirley Starr Revenue was £10. Eileen Alannah.—Drilling of the first borehole started on February 25.

Thistle.—Recovery of 4,700 tons of ore continued in the recovery of 600 oz. of gold.

Cam Motor.—17,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £11,026.

Kenton.—492 oz. of gold were recovered at Kenton mine from 12,022 tons of ore crushed.

Wanderer.—A working profit of £1,002 was earned from the milling of 8,900 tons of ore.

Wattle Colliery.—Sales of coal in February amounted to 113,176 tons and of coke to 7,231 tons.

Wanderer.—272 oz. of gold were recovered from 31,500 tons of ore crushed in the works of Wanderer.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—240 tons of 22,000 tons of lead, and 242 tons of fused vanadium were produced in February. Production was affected to the strike of African workers from February 10 to 14.

Mining Share Prices

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

Bechuanaland Exploring, 3s. 10d.; Cam Motor, 4s. 6d.; Charland, 9s. 9d.; Eileen Alannah, 7s. 7d.; Falcon, 4s. 10d.; Globe, 19s. 9d.; Golden Fields, Rhodesia, 11s. 11d.; Kenton, 17s. 6d.; Kenya Consol., 6s. 3d.; Mashonaland, 10s. 10d.; Matopos, 8s. 4d.; Nkana, 65s.; N. Charterland, 10s. 10d.; N. Rhodesia, 8s. 3d.; Northern Rhodesia Consol., 9s. 4d.; Phoenix, 22s.; Phoenix First, 2s. 3d.; Rezende, 2s. 11d.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 10s. 6d.; Rhod. Copper Refractories, 4s. 6d.; Rhod. Katanga, 7s. 7d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 34s. 6d.; Rhod. Corp., 8s. 7d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 2s. 9d.; RhoKang, 12s. 11d.; Roan Antelope, 2s. 9d.; Rosterman, 3s. 4d.; Selection Trust, 2s. 11d.; Sherwood Starr, 2s. 9d.; Tanania, 6d.; Tanganyika Consol., 14s. 6d.; Tati, 1s. 27s.; Tati, 1s. 5d.; Union & Rhodesia, 2s. 6d.; Uruwira, 10s. 6d.; Wanderer, 2s. 11d.; Wattle Colliery, 22s. 9d.; Zambesi Exploring, 21s. 3d.

Decline of Gold Production

THE "VERY SERIOUS" POSITION of the gold mining industry in Southern Rhodesia has been emphasized by the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines when it is being that the total output in 1947 was only 352,265 fine ounces, or nearly £100,000 less than the 1946 figure. In 1946 the output was 826,485 fine ounces and it had been progressively declining ever since. It is feared that if the trend continued the Colony's production would by 1950 be only half that of 1946. In the December output, 42,538 fine ounces, was the lowest for any month of the year, and compared with 45,296 ounces in December, 1946.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia during 1947 was valued at £24,555,173, compared with £22,000,000 in 1946. Separate items of production were as follows: asbestos (blister), £256,925; copper (electrolytic), £6,844,336; coal (concentrated), £754; lead, £93,000; zinc, £1,268,400; cobalt alloy, £1,000; limestone, £33,130; vanadium, £64,405; gold, £1,990; tin concentrates, £11; iron ore, £752.

Anglo American Corp. of S.A., Ltd.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announce a dividend of 30% and bonus of 20%, making 50% on the ordinary shares for 1947 (same). Estimated profit for the year is £1,742,000, against £2,270,000.

Black Market in Gold

THE BLACK MARKET price for gold in Tanganyika is now £20 a fine ounce, declared Mr. C. W. Campbell-Brown in the Legislative Council recently.

Miners' Ailments

CHIEF ILLNESSES among Native miners in Southern Rhodesia last year were influenza and malaria.

News of Our Advertisers

ELECTRICAL and MUSICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., who control the Gramophone, Marconi-Phone, Columbia, Parlophone and other companies, report that their exports during the past year amounted to £200,000, or more than 20% in value of the total U.K. exports of consumer goods in the fields of activity of the group, whose total production was about £5,000,000.



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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilosa, Moshi, Mwanza

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Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Limited Of Commercial Concern Sir Arthur Evans' Review

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LIMITED, was held on March 10, at Royal Plate House, Gimsbury Circus, London, E.C.

COLONEL SIR ARTHUR EVANS, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the chairman's review of the company's position which has been circulated with the report and a counter-statement and was taken as read.

"The directors report the statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950, shows the profit for the year at £19,562, a decrease of £3,251. Profit on realization of investments and underwriting commission amounted to £10,371, which is lower by £1,087, as compared with last year.

"Increased income

Members will be pleased to note that in spite of the disappointing kafir dividends declared during the course of the year, our dividend income is slightly more than last year. The increase is due to the company's participation in the fields.

Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 16% less income tax, absorbing £15,698, plus £9,884 to reserve of a further £2,500, and carried forward £9,884.

The market value of the quoted investments at the date of the balance-sheet was £257,891, as against a book value of £216,085, the depreciation on stocks being well covered by the reserves.

"With a view to giving all concerned as detailed a picture as possible, a complete portfolio of the company's investments at the end of our financial year is included in the directors' report.

Operations on the mine of Kangoorlie Enterprise Mines, Ltd., have been seriously hampered by delays in delivery of plant, particularly electrical equipment, on order to increase the capacity of the winding engine. Owing to the general conditions arising in gold mining, mechanization to the most limit possible has been decided upon. The board of the Kangoorlie Company and mechanical and electrical locomotives and similar plant are now beginning to arrive.

Developments in depth continue to be satisfactory, and a large programme of development on the 2,050 ft. level has been begun. The financial results have been seriously affected by these delays in addition to other handicaps affecting gold mining, but the gravest part of the plant has assisted matters in recent months.

A recent saturation award on wages, however, has raised the question of a subsidy, as the award of applied, would render it impossible for marginal mines to operate at a profit with the price of gold fixed at only a slight increase above pre-war value.

Central Mines

The following progress report from Central Mines Ltd. was published in the Press on September 16, 1947. A shaft on E.M. mine has been sunk to 1,000 ft. and a cross-cut driven to reef level. A reef level was intersected which was disturbed by strike intrusion with resultant low values, which condition has continued in the east drive for 45 ft. The west drive passed out of the disturbed area and reef is quartz with an average width of over 70 ins. Preliminary assay gave a value of 323 inches for the 60 ft. of the west drive sampled, and sinking is being continued. It is proposed to continue the shaft sinking and driving on the reef and to recondition the five-stamp battery to work development ore.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend as recommended was approved.

The *White* has published a special export number. A weekly air service between Mauritius and Kenya is now operated by Airways Ltd.

The Consolidated Sial Features of East Africa, Ltd., produced 395 tons of sial and clay in February, making 3,982 tons for the first 12 months of the financial year. East African Sial Plantations, Ltd., produced 520 tons of sial and clay in February, bringing a total for 1,395 tons for the first eight months of the financial year.

Messrs. E. W. Farr & Co., Ltd., have announced the annual dividend of the company on the issue of 400,000 ordinary shares at 40s. each in the proportion of one share for every three shares held.

Langre and Garton, Ltd., a company with sugar growing interests in Kenya, announce a final dividend of 7%, making 19% for the year ended September 30. Trading profit for the year was £508,961 (£504,043).

Central Sial Estates, Ltd., have recommended a dividend of 7% less tax for the year ended June 30, 1950. Net profit amounted to £22,082, compared with £178,100 in the previous year. The proposed dividend will absorb £18,044, leaving £4,038 to be carried forward. The annual meeting will be held in London on March 24.

The United Africa Co., Ltd., which has greatly increased its interests in East Africa in recent years, has issued a review of the part played by the company in the development of trade and industry in Nigeria and the Gold Coast in the hope that other enterprises will follow suit, and so make it possible to establish with some certainty the economic pattern of the countries concerned and a main cause of development. The company intends to publish this bulletin.

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Company Meetings

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

Mr. B. Ross Stark's Review

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., was held on Monday at the company offices, Charbotte Square, Edinburgh.

MR. B. ROSS STARK, chairman and managing director of the company, had invited to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1947, a statement for which the following are extracts:

The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,750,223 lb., compared with 1,126,724 lb. in 1946. The crop from the company's tea estates is made up as follows: Lancaster, 719,260 lb.; Glenorchy, 284,883 lb.; Kilbulbin, 379,580 lb.; and Zoa, 366,500 lb. On the whole climatic conditions were favourable, but the year's crop was hampered by a serious shortage of labour on the company's Mlanje estates, extending from November, 1946, to February, 1947. Usually our best tea flushing period is from November to February.

"There are various opinions as to the cause of this shortage, but the consensus of opinion in Nyasaland seems to be that it was due to the attempt to increase the high prices obtained by the Natives for their tobacco and other crops, which seemed to be abundant, but owing to the absence of cotton cloth and other bar trade goods in the Native stores, they had little to offer and hence there was no incentive to turn out for work. This is a condition not confined to Nyasaland and will gradually right itself. This year so far conditions have been much better."

Increased Contract Price for Tea

As was to be expected, there was a sharp increase in the tea costs of production. Fortunately the Ministry of Food agreed to increase the contract price to the grower as from May, 1947, and this substantially helped our tea cash returns.

Rainfall for the year was satisfactory: Lauderdale, 100.89 inches; Glenorchy, 63.07 inches; Kilbulbin, 91.06 inches; Zoa, 67.27 inches. Zoa, which is situated in the Lower Cholo district, had not the same labour difficulties as the Mlanje district, and was the only estate to show an increase of crop.

"The total Native tenant tobacco delivered to the company's Blantyre factory amounted to 282,100 lb., in comparison with 333,395 lb. last year, a decrease of 51,295 lb. Bright tobacco grown on the company's estates amounted to 26,417 lb., and sold at a good figure. Excessive rains and intermittent cold spells, also lack of fertilizers, restricted crop."

"The planted acreage under tung trees at September 30 last was: Zomba, 341.75 acres; Kokangio, 221 acres; and Zoa, 240 acres. Last year a very serious storm at Zomba resulted in a loss of approximately 45 acres. This has been deducted from the above-planted area. Reclamation work, where possible, is proceeding and it is hoped that approximately 22 acres will be replanted this season."

"The amount of tung seed harvested totalled 90,680 lb., in comparison with 47,967 lb. in the previous year, being an increase of about 89%. The trees are looking healthy, and tung plantations would stand a good chance to be a sound proposition in Nyasaland, although there is bound to be a big fall in prices from the war-time figures. Tung oil has now become controlled."

"Progress with the erection of the Glenorchy factory was much slower than expected owing to shortage of labour and a large demand for bricklayers and all skilled and semi-skilled labour. There was further delay owing to non-arrival of building material and machinery items. Delays are frequent and irritating. It is hoped, however, to have the factory working by the end of the current year."

On the other estates there were a few additions to the factory, especially a new duplex tea drying machine for Lauderdale.

A new building was erected at the Glenorchy estate. A new hospital at Kilbulbin estate is in the process of erection at the end of the year and should be finished by that time. New offices at Zomba were also built. All these are well constructed buildings and will be a great assistance."

"The health of the Euliyana staff was not so good as usual. There was little illness among the Native workers, whose general health remained quite whole and satisfactory."

"The net profits for the year amount to £51,623, compared with £50,659 in the previous year. With the balance brought forward from 1946 of £12,167 the total profit for the year is £63,790. It is proposed to transfer £5,000 to general reserve account, £10,000 to the special reserve account for machinery and buildings renewals and replacements, and £25,500 to taxation reserve account to meet current taxation."

Dividend 15%

Your directors propose to pay to the preference shareholders a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 15% under deduction of income tax in both cases at the United Kingdom rate of 9% in the E."

"£21,009 has been disbursed during the year on new buildings and machinery, and this amount has been charged against the reserve account for machinery and buildings renewals and replacements, reducing the total sum of the credit of that account to £35,877. It may be said that this substantial sum will have to be used in the future as during the year a substantial amount of necessary repairs had of necessity to be temporarily abandoned. It is imperative that these repairs and replacements be now undertaken."

Stocks of produce in Africa and in transit are slightly down on the year. These stocks have since been realized. Stores consist of the usual plantation items, such as tea chests, fertilizers, marketing utensils, Native tools, etc. All these have been moderately valued. It is noticed that the item of buildings and machinery which has been gradually written down over the years has been written out altogether in the present balance sheet and this may be considered very reasonable. I think it can be agreed that the balance sheet now before you continues to show a strong financial position."

Present Conditions Favourable

The latest reports received from Africa state that the estates are all in good condition and the tea gardens looking very healthy, and labour conditions gradually improving."

The company's general manager in Africa, Sir William Tait Bowie, reports that the rapidly changing conditions in Nyasaland, as elsewhere, now require more personal contact with the home office and asks that one of the directors be sent out to Blantyre soon in order to discuss present and future conditions of working. It will probably be necessary, therefore, for Mr. Allan Stark to proceed to Nyasaland sometime during the present month, if possible."

"The year 1947 has been a very trying one for the general manager and the staff in Africa. There has been a great deal of worry for all concerned in connexion with labour difficulties, congestion, and transport delays, in fact, a general sense of frustration in working conditions. The general manager and staff deserve credit for the manner in which they have faced these unsolvable difficulties, and they will be glad to see from the balance sheet that their efforts have in the end culminated in a year which is satisfactory to the company."

Company Meetings

**Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.
Mr. R. Ross Stark's Review**

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., was held on Monday at the company offices, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

MR. R. ROSS STARK, chairman and managing director of the company, addressed the shareholders on the report and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1947, a statement of which the following are extracts:—

"The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,750,223 lb., compared with 2,126,724 lb. in 1946. The crop from the company's tea estates is made up as follows: Gumbula, 719,260 lb.; Glenorchy, 284,883 lb.; Gumbula, 379,580 lb. and Zoa, 46,500 lb. On the whole climatic conditions were favourable, but the year's output was hampered by a serious shortage of labour on the company's Mlanje estates, extending from November, 1946, to February, 1947, particularly our best tea flushing period.

"There are various opinions as to the cause of this shortage, but the consensus of opinion in Nyasaland seems to be that it was the assemblage of factors, accentuated by the high prices obtained by the Natives for their tobacco and other crops. Only tea seemed to be abundant, but owing to the absence of cotton cloth and other similar trade goods in the Native stores, they had little to sell and if commerce there was to be incentive to the Natives to work. This is a condition not confined to Nyasaland and will gradually right itself. This year so far conditions have been much better.

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As was to be expected, there was a strong increase in the tea contract price of production. Fortunately the Minister of Food agreed to increase the contract price for the grower as from May, 1947, and this substantially helped our tea cash returns.

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"The health of the European staff was not so good as usual. There was little illness among the Native workers, whose general health remained quite whole and satisfactory.

"The net profits for the year amounts to £51,623, compared with £50,659 in the previous year. With the balance brought forward from 1946 of £12,167 there is a total of £63,790 at the credit of profit and loss account. It is proposed to transfer £5,000 to general reserve account, £10,000 to the special reserve account for machinery and buildings renewal and replacements, and £25,500 to taxation reserve account to meet current taxation.

Dividend 15%

Your directors propose to pay to the ordinary preference shareholders a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10% under deduction of income tax in both cases at the United Kingdom rate of 9% in the £.

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"Stock of produce in Africa and in transit are slightly down on the year. These stocks have since been realized. Stock stores consist of the usual plantation items, such as tea chests, fertilizers, working implements, insecticides, etc. All these are moderately valued. It is noticed that the new buildings and machinery, which has been gradually written down over the years, has been written out altogether in the present balance-sheet and this may be considered very satisfactory. I think it may be agreed that the balance-sheet now before you continues to show a strong financial position.

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African Artisans in Industry

(Report continued from page 729)

upon by the mine management in consultation with the inspector of mines and the European staff.

(2) *Cable tenders and hanksmen.* Suitable Africans after training and test should be put on this work provided that the winding engine rope speed is not more than 500 feet per minute and when the haul carries not more than five persons.

(3) *Pipe fitting (also on surface).*—Africans who have been working with pipe fitters for a number of years should be given a short period of training and then put on surface work and after a period of satisfactory service transferred to perform this work underground. The sizes of pipes on which they are employed to be about four inches. On larger pipes the African only bolts up the pipes after they had been laid out by a European.

Painting and Timbering

(4) *Painting and timbering.*—After a period of training in painting and timbering, suitable Africans should be put on these essential posts. As regards chattering of concrete works, this to be considered at a later date.

"In these four posts, all the Africans must have had a long period in the mines, have had intensive training, and hold the A class boy certificate.

(5) *Supervising sawmill gangs.*—After a period of training in hydraulic and satisfactory trial these posts should be given to Africans.

(6) *Drilling and rock breaking.*—This post should be given to an African who has undergone a proper course of training.

(7) *Track laying.*—Africans are at present laying light tracks with few curves and should now be given the responsibility of more important track laying although Africans are not yet capable of working under a beam.

(8) *Locomotive, steam.*—Africans should be given this post only after a lengthy period of training, (a) in running sheds, cleaning and oiling engines; (b) as a fireman on the locomotive; and after a further period of training and instruction he might then be promoted to the post of steam locomotive driver.

(9) *Reveler.*—This should be performed by Africans only after a long period of training similar to that of an apprentice.

Because of the limited amount of this work, we consider that it would be advisable to have Africans properly apprenticed to this work required, as a boilermaker or steel erector.

(10) *Rock drill repairs.*—This work should be performed only by skilled artisans.

(11) *Sample preparation in concentrator.*—This should be given to an African after appropriate training and the passing of a satisfactory test.

(12) *Ventilation posts.*—Africans might be trained to do this work, but consideration should be given to whether it would not be more advantageous to have Africans doing a proper apprenticeship in metal workers when they could carry out other skilled metal work.

(13) *Lack of time.*—This work should be in charge of a properly trained African although an African handymen might assist in minor repairs under the guidance of a trained artisan.

(14) *Electrical work (wiring).*—This work should be done by a fully trained man; after a further basic education has been reached an African could be trained to do this too. The overall supervision being undertaken by a properly trained artisan.

(15) *Concentrator ball mill.*—After the necessary training suitable Africans should undertake part of the duties and reduce the Europeans to one per shift, that European being in charge.

(16) *Handyman's work found Townships.*—Africans who have shown that they are capable of supervising others should be given the necessary training and undertake some of this work.

Recommendations on Wages

Referring to the wage structure of Africans in industry the report states:—

"We request that the most earnest consideration be given jointly by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, the Chamber of Mines, and the Government to such alteration of the agreements which exist between the union and the mining companies will permit the African to advance to more responsible work as outlined in our recommendations.

"It is essential that the Government, after consultation with industry, employers' representatives and representatives of European and African employees, should lay down a minimum standard of wages, allowances and housing for the lowest type of African labour.

"We recommend the setting-up of a wages council on which would be represented the Government and industry, the latter consisting of representatives of employers and both European and African employees.

"The most earnest consideration should be given by the Government, the Chamber of Mines and the Government to such alterations in the agreement as to permit the African to advance to more responsible work, as suggested in our recommendations.

"Measures should be taken to improve the standard of housing as quickly as the supply of labour and materials make possible. Compounds in future should be limited to a smaller number of houses, and provision made for plots and in all cases close to the compound for the purpose of cultivation.

"Houses should contain more rooms, with light laid on to enable family life to be maintained and the children to be under better parental control.

"Larger industries which run their own compounds arrangements should be made for those promoted to more responsible posts to be housed in an annex to the compound and in a better type of house.

"As the African advances to a more responsible post he should be given an incentive wage covering all requirements, and he should then be held responsible for the payment of the cost of his own food, house, etc.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Four More Scholarships

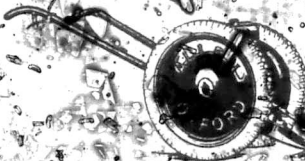
FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS tenable normally for one academic year at institutions in the United Kingdom for the purpose of promoting understanding between this country and the Dependencies are to be awarded by the British Council to candidates in East and Central Africa. The scholarships will be for students of cultural subjects, such as music and the fine arts, who wish who would benefit from an appreciation of the British cultural background, and individuals doing work of importance to the community.

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Sisal Estates, Limited

Sisal Estates, Ltd. together with its subsidiary company Bira and Co. (Africa), Ltd. report a combined profit for the year ended June 30 last of £51,892 compared with £57,759 in the previous year. Provision for taxation absorbs £68,351. Development and cultivation receipts received £43,103. Dividend on the preference shares required £6,600 and dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares, £27,500 leaving £1,589 to be carried forward, against £1,753 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £200,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £200,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Reserves total £210,000, provision for taxation appears at £64,000 and current liabilities at £114,343. Fixed assets are valued at £280,000 and great assets at £259,838, including tax reserve certificates of £117,400 and £120,036 in cash.

During the year 7,292 tons of sisal and tow were produced of which 51.8% was No. 1 and a grade against 8,260 tons, or 5.2% in the previous year. Planting amounted to 611 hectares and 472 hectares were prepared for planting. The sisal area under sisal at the end of the year including the leased estate of Hale, was 9,881 hectares, of which 852 hectares were immature. Conditions, to date, indicate the production for 1947-48 will exceed that of the year under review.

On account of the higher prices paid for sisal, the amount received for dividends from the subsidiary company was more than doubled, rising from £39,134 to £90,740.

The directors are Colonel C. B. Ponsonby, M.P. (chairman), Major R. D. K. Curling, Messrs E. F. Hancock, H. G. Judd, S. T. E. Crouch and A. A. Lough, Messrs John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., are the secretaries.

The 11th annual general ordinary general meeting was held in London yesterday.

Uganda Company's Report

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., announce a trading profit for the year ended August 31 last of £94,094 compared with £62,774 in 1946 and a net profit after meeting all expenses and taxation of £91,327 compared with £15,742 in the previous year. To this must be added £20,000 previously provided for taxation but not now required. Dividends of 25% on the ordinary shares and 12 1/2% on the new shares absorb £135, leaving £77,892 to be carried forward, against £22,463 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £112,500 in shares of 10/- and £112,500 in debentures of £100. Deferred liabilities are shown at £22,500. Current liabilities are £100,000, fixed assets and investments at £227,731, and current assets at £204,486, including £3,754 in cash.

During the year 10,400 (11,057) bales of cotton were ginned. Output of the Cotton and Produce Departments (which now includes rubber and papain) were £5,433 less than last year. The tea crop was a record of 24,640 lb. from 720 acres in the former and further tea lands in the new acre acquired. The motor and agencies departments showed increased turnover and the former now includes agricultural machinery.

In cooperation with Air Corp. Ltd., the Uganda Company has sold its aircraft business to a company in which financial interest will be retained. The estates of Uganda Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd., were bought.

The directors are Sir Theodore Chambers (chairman), Major General J. Buckley, Wing-Commander D. A. Buxton, Mr. W. W. Higgin and Mr. C. A. Holland Martin.

The 45th ordinary general meeting will be held in London next Thursday.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

More than 4,500 European pupils are now attending schools in Bulawayo, the highest number ever recorded in that area.

British Army personnel drafted to East Africa will until further notice be selected only from age and service group 101 and later.

A new weekly motor-coach service connecting Kampala with Lake Kivu has been established by Overseas Touring Co. (P.A.), Ltd. The coaches carry 14 passengers.

A semi-military corps of Native elephant hunters, under the control of the forestry service, is to be trained in the Belgian Congo. They will specialize in the capture and domestication of African elephants.

The Soviet Government has officially informed the Italian Government that it will support the claim of Italy that the former colonies of Eritrea, Somalia and Libya should be placed under Italian trusteeship for a reasonable period.

The Army's new supply base at Mackinnon Road, some 65 miles from Mombasa, has hitherto had to be supplied with water by railway tankers. A supply piped 65 miles from the Tsavo River is expected to be available in a few days.

Groundnuts at present rates are not a paying proposition, declares the Hartley Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia recently. They suggest a price as a fair price and have told the National Farmers Union that production costs are 49s. 5 1/2d. a ton.

An appeal against the death sentence on a witch-doctor has been dismissed by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. After the death of his young son the witch-doctor compelled all the villagers to file past him and eat a spoonful of porridge. Soon after an old woman died from arsenical poisoning.

Some British aircraft builders have submitted designs for a long-range machine for the Empire routes. The Ministry of Supply called for an aircraft with a range of 10,000 miles, capable of carrying 20 passengers and 1,500 lb. of freight at a speed of 300 m.p.h. The contract has been placed with the Bristol Aeroplane Company for an Empire air liner of medium range.

Developments and improvements announced by Dr. S. S. Wynn Clarke, Governor of the Seychelles, in his first address to the Legislative Council include educational and medical plans, heavy P.W.D. expenditure amounting to 10 times the pre-war total, modernization of water supplies, extension of warehouse accommodation, rebuilding of Victoria Park, plans to reform the punishment at the criminal rather than the crime, rebuilding of police headquarters and barracks, and the enlargement of the Court House.

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Africa an Integral Part of Europe Obstacles to Rapid Colonial Development

R. KIDAN HAWLEY, Labour Member for Birmingham, until recently Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a recent broadcast talk in the "Opinion" column Westminster series:

The emergency clauses in the Geneva Trade Agreement allow us to discriminate at our own discretion until 1952, but after that the view held here is that the position of the Dominions and Colonies is assured.

We regard bulk purchase guaranteed prices and contracts spreading over a five year period as essential parts of modern commercial practice. Each of the methods of dealing may be appropriate in different circumstances, but all of them can assure you an East Africa firm markets and ourselves regular supplies from non-dollar sources. If that view is ever challenged we can not only fall back on the need to protect our balance of payments, which is bound to last for several more years, but we can appeal to the special chapter written into the draft trade charter and to Article 18 of the General Agreement on Tariffs, which allows special concessions for the development of young countries.

Survival Depends on Trade

You may well ask if we are determined to insist on our rights under all the escape clauses in these agreements, why we agreed to the principles of multilateral trade as embodied in the main provisions of the draft charter at all. The answer is that this country can survive as a great manufacturing country only if world trade expands, and eventually, in five or perhaps 10 years, it will be in our interest to see a much freer exchange of goods established between all countries. But that exchange will take place only if the imbalance between the American continent and the rest of the world is corrected, and that imbalance will be corrected only if you and we manage greatly to expand the production of Europe and Africa.

The discrimination we are exercising now, therefore, not an attempt to get round the terms of the Geneva agreements, but to create conditions in which the fulfilling of these agreements will become possible. A much more efficient Europe and a much more prosperous Africa will alone be able to offer enough goods to the world to enable all countries to buy what they need from the American continent.

Neither Britain nor the other manufacturing countries of Western Europe, including Germany, can buy the goods they need unless they can make a much more efficient use of their manufacturing resources. This they can do only by pooling and planning, by cutting out waste and standardizing products such as motor cars, tractors, aircraft, razor blades or brands of petrol. If they do these things they will be able to mass produce in the same way as the United States and export manufactured goods cheaply and in greater quantities.

But even then their problem will not be solved unless they can get some of their raw materials from countries outside America. This is where East Africa - and indeed, the whole of Africa - comes in.

Until this year the idea of African development has been linked with Colonial development. It was in the main a

domestic affair, you and ourselves helping each other. But the views of our opinion has already made it clear that, even with the New Colonial Development Corporation, progress is bound to be slow simply because of the lack of enough machinery and capital goods to go round. I am one of those who for the last two years has been pressing the Government, of whose schemes I wholly approve, to attract more American capital into Colonial development, so that this shortage should be overcome. I still think that a good deal can be done in this respect, and on terms which you in Africa will approve. But since the discussions on the Marshall Plan it has become plain that even America's power of investment is limited, and that if the needs of Europe are to be met, there will not be the surplus for increasing production in Africa for which many of us had hoped. This means that your hopes of a more rapid and intensive development depend in the next 10 years most of all on the speed with which Western Europe learns to combine.

Agricultural Machinery for Africa

Of this there are beginning to be more encouraging signs. We are seeing France copy for her steel industry and the French are beginning to pool their aircraft industry with ours, so that we may both operate with fewer types and lower costs of maintenance. If the French take our deal there will be a better chance of allowing Western Germany to keep more of her coal for herself, in which case steel production will be increased more quickly than in any other way, and if steel production in Germany is increased there is a good chance of you in Africa getting some of the agricultural machinery which you need sooner than would otherwise be the case.

The moral I am trying to draw is that the time has come when you in Africa must see yourselves not as Colonial territories, not even as young countries seeking help from older European countries, but as an integral part of the great land mass in which the Mediterranean is only a lake, and in which development in any one part affects us all.

Mr. Marquand is making strenuous efforts to ensure that you get a greater share of the capital goods that you need. I sympathize with him and you, but I would warn you that I do not think that he or any British Government could guarantee you of what you want in the future. We and you are part of a wider movement, and if we are going to have a success of it and survive, we have got to change many of our habits of mind.

What can you do to further this movement? Nothing spectacular. But if you press on with the education and democratic development of the African people and improve their efficiency in every possible way, you will be doing the best thing that you can. In a few years there may be many schemes of development in Africa, and the speed with which the African standard of life is raised will depend on the African himself and on the spirit of co-operation between him and the European. The struggle in which we are all engaged is the struggle to preserve and expand the democratic way of life. It is not too much to say that success depends as much on you as on us in Europe.

Temporary Homes

AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS and their families are now provided with temporary accommodation in Bulawayo. About 200 single men are housed in a camp of 20 huts, and 20 huts are available whilst additional quarters for some 70 single persons have also been prepared. So far nearly 100 recently arrived European artisans have settled in the Bulawayo area, and only one has decided to return to Great Britain.

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MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what steps had been taken to set up land banks and building societies for the benefit of Europeans and non-Europeans in the African Colonies.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Some months ago I called the attention of all Colonial Governors to the importance of getting adequate machinery for the grant of agricultural credit. I will have printed in the Official Report a statement of the present position."

The following is the statement:

In Kenya a general Land and Agricultural Bank was established in 1931. Tanganyika has recently passed legislation to set up a similar bank. The Government of Uganda are considering doing so, but Sir Zauzibar and Nyasaland is not considered that the demand exists as yet. I have the inquiries from the Governor as to the position in Northern Rhodesia.

Pearson-Mitchell Report

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked when the recommendations of the Pearson-Mitchell report of Nyasaland would be implemented, and when the Debenham-Griffin report on flood control and the possibilities of irrigation and hydro-electric development on the Shire River and Lake Nyasa would be published.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The Pearson-Mitchell Report showed that the most satisfactory method of controlling insect pests of cotton in the Lower River districts of Nyasaland would be to delay the planting of the crop, but that this could be done only if some system of river control could be adopted and seasonal irrigation made available. It was decided that a survey should be carried out by an expert to determine the possibilities of such control.

In 1946 surveys were made by Mr. A. E. Griffin and Professor Debenham, who reported that between 70,000 and 150,000 acres of potentially productive land were flooded and recommended investigations by a hydrological survey unit over three years to obtain data essential to the planning of measures for stabilising the level of Lake Nyasa and controlling floods in the Shire River. This proposal has been incorporated as an integral part of the Nyasaland year development programme, and a grant of £15,400 has been made under the Development and Welfare Act to cover the cost of the survey. The irrigation engineer in charge of the survey is now on his way to Nyasaland.

Owing to pressure of work in the printing department in Nyasaland it is not possible to publish the reports by Mr. Griffin and Professor Debenham locally. Consideration is being given to publishing these reports in the United Kingdom.

MR. E. GRANT-LETT asked the Secretary of State to call the attention of the Northern Rhodesian Government to the deleterious effects of excess of chemical fertilizers as observed in this country, in view of the visit of members of the chemical industry to that Colony.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I will pass this suggestion to the Northern Rhodesian Government in order to ensure that the effects to which he refers, and which I am sure are known to that Government's agricultural advisers, are not overlooked."

African Civil Service

MR. J. SILVERMAN asked when the unanimous report of the Kenya Asian Civil Service Advisory Board concerning employment of Asiatic members of the C.N.S. Service in that Colony was to be implemented.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The report was published after the East African Salaries Commission had started work, and in view of the fundamental nature of the Advisory Board's recommendations the Government referred the matter to the commission. In the light of their reply the Government decided that it would be in the best interests of all concerned to await the more comprehensive recommendations of the Salaries Commission. Interim relief has been given to members of the Asian Civil Service.

MR. WILKES asked whether the Nairobi African Advisory Council had recently commented on the inadequacy of the African police.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes. Provision has been made for an increased establishment of African police. Further training and more accommodation and other facilities are being provided."

MR. RANKIN asked if the Secretary of State was aware that drunkenness was increasing in Uganda, and if he would make a statement, particularly in regard to cases among school children.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Governor has been asked for information on this subject, and I will rise to my hon. friend as soon as a reply is received."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked if rice imports from Australia to East Africa would be increased to about 7,500 tons a month.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No. East Africa supplies its own requirements, and has neither asked for nor received an allocation of rice from Australia or any other country under the international rice allocation system at present in force."

Need for African Integration

"MY VISION OF AFRICA is of an industrially united continent," said Sir Miles Thomas in a speech in Salisbury last week. "There is no iron curtain along the Limpopo; the Nile forms no real barrier between east and west."

From the view-point of world trade the mineral resources of Africa would, with proper development, free Britain entirely from dependence on the dollar. But that desirable state of affairs would ensue only if the transport system of Africa were regarded as a whole and not piecemeal; if facilities of Native utilization in different areas were integrated; and if free and regular interchange of information on research and development were encouraged throughout the whole continent.

There were wider foundations for industrial prosperity within the British Empire than ever the North American continent possessed, and the commercial integration of the Commonwealth would bring benefits just as the unity of states in America had done. In trade development the British business man must adapt his products so that they appealed both in appearance and by hard tests of usage and price to the whole of the Empire.

Countries with Colonial interests in Africa, such as Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, had common objectives and would obviously benefit from integrated overseas economies. Moreover, a union of Western Europe could be secure only if rested on the broad plinth of a united Africa.

Colonial Communism

"I HAVE SEEN TOO MUCH of the effects of the infiltration of the pernicious doctrines of Communism into the Colonies and the way in which Natives were quietly taken abroad and educated in all the methods of sabotaging orderly government."—Lord Milverton.

WHILE MEN DARE... methods and harness new giant forces: while we work for better results in every sphere—air, land and sea—there is still the unchanging kindness of an old friend... our finger tips... helping to solve that immediate problem.



Player's Please



Parliament

Preservation of Wild Life

Land Banks in African Colonies

NATIONAL PARKS and game reserves were the subjects of questions in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. C. SMITH asked what reasons it had been decided to establish a national park covering 7,000 square miles in Kenya; whether the Minister was satisfied that none of the land involved could be used for farming; what measures were being taken to confine game within the park; and whether, in view of the large areas already scheduled as game reserves in East Africa, he would inquire into the decision.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "This park was established for the protection and preservation of wild life in Kenya in accordance with the International Convention for the Protection of Fauna and Flora in Africa of 1933, of which H.M. Government was a signatory. The Governor has reported that none of the land included in the park can be used for farming on account of its poor soil and low rainfall; that all the land contiguous to the park is at present unsettled and undeveloped, and consequently no game emerging from the park area will damage human interests; and that if adjoining areas become settled the necessary control measures will be put into force. A resolution, declaring this area a national park was adopted by the Legislative Council without a single adverse comment, and I understand that this decision has the support of all races in Kenya."

Lake Edward Game Reserve

Mr. SKINNER asked how large the extension to the Lake Edward Game Reserve in Uganda would be; whether the Minister was satisfied with the precautions taken to prevent animals from straying outside the reserve; and whether he would give an assurance that the interests of agriculture would not be sacrificed to those of tourists.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "The extension to this reserve is approximately 295 square miles. The Uganda Government is satisfied that adequate precautions are taken to prevent animals straying outside the reserve. Since the extension is in a deepening sickness area, no question arises of any sacrifice of agricultural interests."

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LONDON, E.C. 4

Mr. DODD-PARKER asked what action had been taken to implement the recommendation in the Nyasaland Post-War Development Plan that Central Africa should produce more tobacco.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "Grants have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to meet the cost of an experimental scheme for growing flue-cured tobacco at Kasungu in Nyasaland and to finance the Nyasaland general agricultural experiment station, which will be particularly concerned with improved methods of growing and curing tobacco. An expert is at present on a visit to Central and East Africa to investigate the possibilities of increasing the production of certain types of tobacco. Discussions with the United Kingdom manufacturers about the possibility of their taking more Empire tobacco are proceeding."

Labour Exchanges

Mr. DODD-PARKER asked what Government-administered labour exchanges for non-Europeans had been set up in the larger urban centres of the African Colonies; where they were situated; and what use was being made of them.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "In the course of his reply:—Kenya.—There is an African Central Employment Bureau which controls 11 labour exchanges, six of which are situated in urban areas and five in the Native Reserves. During 1947 approximately 5,000 Africans, both ex-Servicemen and civilians, were placed in employment of various kinds in these exchanges. For Asians there exist employment bureaux in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru. Apart from that in Nairobi, however, these bureaux are at present little used, owing mainly to the shortage of Asian artisans and the consequent ease with which they may obtain employment by other means."

Tanganyika Territory.—There is a Central Labour Bureau in Dar es Salaam which coordinates the activities of its regional exchanges and deals with applications from districts where no exchange exists. During last year, 6,300 Africans and Asians registered at these exchanges, of which 2,200 were placed in employment. It is understood that in general increasing use is being made of the exchanges, and that there is a decreasing usage by Asians."

Uganda.—There are no labour exchanges at present, although it is intended that the existing Civil Re-absorption Office should develop into an exchange during March, 1948.

Nyasaland.—There are eight local registry offices. Little use is made of these, most non-Europeans preferring to take advantage of the local shortage of labour and make their own contact with prospective employers.

Zanzibar.—The only exchange is situated in Zanzibar town, through which 303 persons found employment in 1947. Owing to the existence of a considerable standing army, the force maximum use of the exchange is not made by employers.

Northern Rhodesia.—Labour exchanges are situated in Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Chingola, Mufella, Mwe and Manshya. The average number of Africans placed in employment monthly at each of these is 39."

Election of African M.L.C.s

Mr. RANKIN asked what changes were being made in the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council, and when it has intended to introduce election for African members.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "With the creation of the East African Central Assembly, it will no longer be necessary for four official members of the Kenya Legislature to sit in the Kenya Council. At the same time the official Arab member will give way to a nominated non-official Arab member, and the number of African representatives will be increased to four. The Council will then be composed of 15 official and 22 non-official members, made up of 11 elected Europeans, 10 elected Indians, two nominated Arabs, and four nominated Africans."

"As an interim measure the African members are to be selected by the Governor from a panel of names submitted by the African local government bodies, but I hope that in the reasonably near future it may be possible to establish a system of local election by those bodies."

Mr. BALDWIN asked whether the Secretary of State's attention had been called to a case at Mombasa in which Kenya, in which two Indians were found guilty of beating an African employee to death; why such beating of African labourers in the employment of these Indians which had persisted for some time was not detected by the local authorities; and whether the labour camps of road contractors could be regularly inspected.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am communicating with the Government on the subject."

Mr. SKINNER asked when it was proposed to take over undeveloped land in the Highlands for African settlement.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave on January 29."

Mr. BALDWIN called attention to the prevalence of theft and robbery in and near Nairobi, particularly by organized and armed gangs of Africans.

Letters to the Editor

Gordon Memorial Cathedral

Sir Hubert Huddleston Endorses Appeal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, I should like to add my support to the appeal made by the Governor-General of the Sudan for funds for a cathedral hall and social centre in Khartoum. It is not always realized how great a debt we owe to the small British garrison which was of active service in the Sudan in the dark days of 1940-41. Had they, together with their Sudanese comrades-in-arms, yielded to the numerically superior forces of the enemy ranged along the eastern frontiers of the Sudan, our whole position in the Middle East would have been jeopardized and the course of the war might have been grievously altered.

Khartoum was the base from which our slender forces operated, and I can imagine no more fitting memorial to the gallant and important part played by them than a cathedral hall and social centre in Khartoum which will carry on the tradition so firmly established of giving rest and spiritual refreshment to those members of our armed forces who are stationed there.

I warmly commend this most worthy appeal to all who are interested in the Sudan, and especially to all my old friends.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. HUDDLESTON.

Kenya During the Slump

Farmers Did Not Live on Maize

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, In an otherwise interesting statement from which you have quoted it is surprising to find Mr. Vasey repeating the fallacy about farmers in the Colony having had to live on maize during the years of the world-slump. Anyone who has ever been on a farm in Kenya must know that if any farmer did that it was entirely his own fault. There is no part of the Highlands in which the farmer cannot keep fowls and have a vegetable garden, with perhaps a little fruit, and very few in which he cannot run a few cows. If a farmer is too slack or stupid to secure at least the foundation of his food from his own land he has no very strong claim on our pity. Farmers in Kenya had a very hard time in the early twenties, but food was the least of their troubles.

This living-on-maize-meal story has been told before, but I do not recall having previously heard the diverting reference to farmers who could not even afford to buy a daily paper. In those days I doubt if one up-country farmer in 20 ever thought of buying

a daily paper; if he did, he could not rely on getting it in less than 36 hours after publication. I can think of only two farmers who subscribed for daily papers in the district in which I farmed for 20 years.

If the farmer's worries had been nothing but food and daily papers he would have been fortunate indeed.

London, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
EX-KINYAN.

B.B.C. and the Colonies

Survey of Special Programmes

THE GROWING INTEREST in Colonial affairs shown by radio audiences is emphasized in the B.B.C. Year Book for 1948, which mentions that the "Colonial Questions" programme summarizes every week the questions and answers on Colonial matters in the House of Commons, and that the summary is re-broadcast by most Colonial radio stations. A Survey of the year's Colonial features states:

Reports of Colonial debates have given not only in the news bulletins, but in the programmes for the Colonies, in which they have been dealt with more fully. Plans for Colonial development, such as the groundnut scheme in East Africa and the Colonial Development Corporation, have been not only reported but discussed in programmes, and where a particular Colony or group of Colonies is concerned with a measure, it has always been dealt with in the special programme for that area.

Political Broadcasts

The Calling East Africa, for example, the White Paper on Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa was discussed by Mr. F. S. Coleson, and was the same programme a monthly series. Opposition from Westminster has seven M.P.s interested in the Colonies, an opportunity of reviewing Parliamentary debates on East African affairs. In this series, also, Lord Bennett frankly criticized and Colonel Oliver Stanley supported the Colonial Office machinery of Colonial administration.

The interest of the British Press in Colonial matters has also been reported. There have been summaries of articles and reports which have referred to the Colonies, and members of the staffs of some Colonial journals published in the United Kingdom have made a valuable contribution to the programmes.

Mr. Frank Gillard, the well-known commentator, in a contribution on the Royal tour of South Africa and Rhodesia last year, describes how it was possible for the B.B.C. team to broadcast direct from the Royal train to London.

This contact was actually made at the most northerly point of the tour—at Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia. There, from our railway siding on the north bank of the Zambezi, I gave my dispatch across a telephone line which ran for 1,000 miles through Southern Rhodesia and down the length of the Union, a great deal more than 1,000 miles, and so to the beam transmitter at Cape Town and through by radio link to London. Not a bad communications achievement for an undiscovered continent!

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Problems of African Progress

Need for Economic Development

SIR DRUMMOND SHIELS (chairman), Mr. Aidan Crawley, M.P., Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P., and Mr. Davidson Nicol, West African biochemist studying at a London hospital, debated problems of African progress at a recent meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

MR. CRAWLEY contended that the resources of Africa must be developed in the shortest possible time, and this must be linked with the unity of Western Europe, if Africans did not produce sufficiently of their own volition, they would feel the pressure of ruthless forces. Only if the Western European nations united, began mass production for an enlarged home market, and concentrated on the development of Africa, could Britain and the other nations survive. It might be a matter of weeks before decisive steps to pool resources became absolutely vital. The question of Africa for the Africans must depend upon the success of efforts to unite Western Europe.

Train Africans Quickly

MR. DAVIDSON NICOL argued that the best way to develop African resources was to train quickly a large number of African technicians and administrators, and then to give them a much greater measure of control, at first under European supervision. An East African outlook was essential among the various peoples in East Africa—of the Indians, for instance, looked to India rather than to East Africa and the Europeans to Great Britain, difficulties would be intensified. In developing Africa, the European administrators and planners should recognize that their schemes were not always inflexible, and they should at all times take into account the feelings of Africans.

MR. BALDWIN agreed with Mr. Crawley's view that Africa could be made a notable source of food for Britain, unless Africa would have great difficulty in feeding its rapidly increasing population, which thanks to European administration had doubled in the last 25 years and would double again in the next quarter-century. Moreover, Africans were still underfed. Not for some time should we derive any great benefit from the groundnut scheme, and any excess of exportable fat or other food ought then to be replaced from other parts of the world by foods in which Africa was deficient. Large areas were not well watered, and any surplus of crops in one season ought to be put by as a safeguard against possible droughts. The Rhodesias and East Africa had had to import maize from the Argentine at very high prices which was significant of the general food position. We should never get better work from the African until he was better fed.

Villages in the Groundnut Scheme

The system of indentured labour was hateful, and a satisfactory feature of the groundnut venture was that villages were being built complete with their own schools, hospitals and other amenities.

There was no fairy godmother to pour out unlimited funds for pensions and social services without corresponding effort. Nothing but the hard work of Africans themselves could make these things possible, for Britain could no longer be regarded as a source of endless funds. Sir Philip Mitchell, one of our best Governors, had rightly said that the African could neither be nor be given a ticket to civilization; he must work his passage.

MR. DAVIDSON NICOL suggested that there must be room for failure of Africans in administering their country, for only so could they learn from their mistakes. If they were not set on their feet after failure, but were simply removed from responsible positions

without being given a further chance, it would be a psychological disaster.

MR. BALDWIN replied that a great danger in Africa to-day was that of trying to evolve too quickly. Some schools and colleges were turning out men who were a positive menace to Africa. The adolescent stage of the African must not be hurried or pushed too hard.

MR. CRAWLEY commented that in the development of any country extremism was inevitable, and was in some ways a good thing. Britain had had her extremists, restless elements and social upheavals in moving towards democracy.

MR. DAVIDSON NICOL agreed that a minority of bad elements was being encouraged in higher education, but pointed out that in every country public opinion was formed by a small group of intellectuals. It was from such "intellectuals" that African administrators and leaders would have to be chosen.

Whilst agreeing that improved education was essential, MR. BALDWIN deprecated the tendency of well-educated Africans to stay in the urban areas, and their refusal to go out into the bush or play their part in encouraging real education—which derived fundamentally from man's everyday experiences in life and work. Book-education alone would not help Africa.

Summing up the discussion, SIR DRUMMOND SHIELS suggested that African education, health and welfare services must be pushed ahead as quickly as possible, and that the great continent must be linked more closely with Western Europe. There was great need and great scope for economic development in Africa, whose peoples must understand that it was their responsibility to save themselves, for no people could be saved from outside.

Nationalization in S. Rhodesia

Sir Godfrey Huggins on State Control

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is not concerned with nationalization as such, but must give the country a service when private enterprise will not provide it, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, when addressing the annual congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce.

There was no intention of interfering with individuals or companies. The Government had enough to do in providing essential services for such basic facilities for the smooth running of the State had expanded considerably in modern conditions, where there was a demand for a further basic industrial service, the first option would go to private enterprise, but if it were not accepted the Government would get on with the job.

Railways Have Sufficient Capital

The railways, a necessary basic service and the main artery of trade, had been the most recent measure in State enterprise, and for the first time the system had sufficient capital. Like the Land Bank, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Cold Storage Commission, and the cotton spinning mill, the railways would have to earn the interest on their loans and provide the sinking fund. In the case of the Que Que roasting plant the State had to help meet the interest on the loan until production was properly under way, the roasting plant being essential to keep the gold mining industry alive.

The cost to the railways of the new Native wage awards had, the Prime Minister thought, been exaggerated; he had every confidence that the railways would reduce their labour force through improved conditions.

The essential development of Africa could be achieved only through international agreement and co-operation. Each small piece of Africa could make some advance, and in order to render the maximum help to Western Europe, the territories must work together. One very real advance would be the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias.

Lord McGowan in Rhodesia Obituary

LORD MCGOWAN, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and deputy chairman of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., who is visiting Rhodesia, stated in Salisbury that he deprecated mass migration from Britain to the Empire at present. While it might be an advantageous long-term policy, Britain was short of man-power for her urgent export drive, and Rhodesia might have to tap such countries as Scandinavia, Belgium and Italy. The main object of his African visit was to discuss how the companies could help the groundnut scheme. He was also interested in the possibility of producing super-phosphate from the apatite deposits in the Sabi Valley, and samples were analysed.

African Awarded King's Medal

AN AFRICAN DETECTIVE of the Northern Rhodesian Police, Mathew Phiri, has been awarded the King's Police Medal for Gallantry. On September 20 last he was searching for the murderer of a woman in Kasumba village when the wanted man, who was heavily armed, re-entered the village from the bush and set fire to a hut. Phiri, although wounded, chased and tackled him, and in spite of a chest wound from a spear thrown at him, blank range, succeeded in overpowering the murderer, although not before the latter had stabbed him, causing serious injuries from which he is subsequently recovering.

East African Service Appointments

APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service include the following:

Kenya.—Mr. T. A. Canning (K.U.R.), Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. A. N. Barlow, assistant chief secretary; Mr. J. H. Barlow, assistant engineer; Mr. G. N. Lawrence, administrative officer; **Nyasaland.**—Mr. J. A. Creecher, irrigation engineer; Mr. R. C. Fentit, assistant postmaster; Mr. B. R. Fuller, assistant conservator of forests; Mr. S. G. Hoyle, senior agricultural officer; and Mr. V. C. Stracey, Posts and Telegraphs.

Uganda.—Administration: Mr. R. K. M. Smith, Miss M. Heenan, Mr. W. B. Helean and Mr. M. W. Jackson. Education Department: Mr. K. R. E. Dobbs, Miss E. Dyson, Miss M. E. Hinds and Mr. R. Wort. Engineering: Mr. E. A. J. Barnett, Mr. D. H. M. Edmunds, Mr. A. V. Lucraft, and Mr. G. W. Seddon. Mr. G. H. Pinfield, inspector of mines; Dr. W. J. McGinness, medical officer; Mr. D. H. A. Scholey, Posts and Telegraphs; **Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa:** Mr. J. Chandler, and Mr. A. T. Pinchard.

Promotions and transfers include:

Dr. A. H. Barrett, medical officer, Hong Kong to Kenya; Mr. J. D. Bowler, assistant auditor, Kenya to Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. K. Buchanan, assistant auditor, Tanganyika to Nigeria; Mr. S. Gillet, senior career officer, to be Director of Agriculture, Kenya; Mr. A. C. M. Hingray, administrative officer, Ceylon, to be assistant secretary, Kenya; Dr. D. D. McCarty, senior medical officer, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Kenya; Mr. D. E. Macdonald, senior veterinary officer, Kenya, to be Chief Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland; Mr. J. P. Moffat, administrative officer, to be Native Courts Adviser, Tanganyika; Mr. J. T. Moon, agricultural officer, to be senior agricultural officer, Kenya.

Mr. D. L. O'Keefe, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Kenya; Mr. M. H. Murphy, European wireless engineer, to be flying control officer, Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa; Mr. J. C. Parisiens, agricultural officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be surveyor; Mr. B. A. Pickering, clerk, to be accountant, Kenya; Mr. R. O. Roberts, chemist and petrologist, Uganda, to be mineralogist, Nigeria; Mr. W. J. Somerville, postal assistant, Northern Rhodesia, to be postal surveyor, Nyasaland; Dr. J. Spicer, medical officer, Uganda, to be senior medical officer, Tanganyika; Mr. F. W. Thomas, agricultural officer, to be senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika; Mr. D. E. A. Tocker, senior collector of customs, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda; and Mr. F. L. Vanderplank, research officer, Tanganyika, to be entomologist, West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis.

Government officials on leave in this country include the following:

Kenya.—Mr. M. M. Smith and Mr. R. Wilson. **Nyasaland.**—Mr. B. D. Mitchell. **British Somaliland.**—Mr. E. D. March. **Tanganyika.**—Mr. T. H. Warren and Mr. B. G. Wilton.

Mr. Robert Chamberlain

MR. W. J. WRIGHT, former Dean of Nairobi, writes from Frinton-on-Sea:

"May I as a personal friend add my tribute to your appreciation of the late Robert Chamberlain? As you rightly say, he was one of the pioneers of European settlement in Kenya, and that required faith, courage and determination. This pioneer was a son of Suffolk, a county which in proportion to its population has produced, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, more outstanding personalities than any other.

Robert Chamberlain was a successful pioneer, but he was more than a pioneer; he was a thinker, a writer, a speaker, and only on rare occasions did he exercise his gifts. He was however, as deep the mind, was acute and his judgment and experience were at the service of his friends. He had great sympathy for the early trade union leaders. It is through one of them, John Burns, then a member of the Cabinet, that Winston Churchill visited the Colony to report on grants of land.

Long-sighted and far-sighted, a loyal friend, a charming host, with that regret must we say farewell to that eminent Victorian, Robert Chamberlain.

Mrs. CATHERINE HONEY, one of Salisbury's early residents, has died there at the age of 85.

Mr. A. R. BAKER, of Salisbury, Hampshire, has died in Kisumu while on his way back to England.

Mr. SAM NEWTON, who entered Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column of 1890, has died in Salisbury at the age of 82.

MR. WILLIAM VAIL, who has died in Nairobi, survived and superintended the lay-out of the Eastleigh and Nakuru aerodromes. He was at one time on the staff of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MR. J. G. MCFEIT, who served with the South African Forces in the first world war and went to the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika some 20 years ago, has died in Chunya hospital at the age of 58. He is survived by a widow and a young son.

MR. HENRY BIRD, who went to Kenya 36 years ago as manager of the Malindi Rubber Plantations, and later joined the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, has died in Nairobi at the age of 69. He served in the South African War and there spent 11 years with his regiment in India; he also saw service with the I.O.K.A.R. in the first world war.

Mrs. HENRY GRIMSHAW LOMAX, who has died in Nakuru, was one of the Australians who in connexion with Major White's venture near Thomson's Falls, settled in Kenya after the first world war, in which he had served with the 6th Australian Light Horse in Egypt, Gallipoli and Palestine. He was wounded three times and gaining a commission on the field. Since 1928 he had farmed in the Bagmati district. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. A. G. BAKER, formerly Director of Surveys in Kenya who was first appointed to the Forestry Department in Kenya in 1907 and transferred to the Survey Department three years later has died in this country. Born in Gobham, Surrey, he went to South Africa and studied for his degree at the University of the Cape of Good Hope. Brother of Sir Herbert Baker, he took a prominent part in the Mombasa Island planning scheme. He was a permanent vice-president of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, and before the war acted as secretary in England and arranged the annual summer tour in this country.

PERSONALIA

Mr. P. E. MURFORD, adviser on ports to the Ministry of Transport, arrived in Zanzibar last week.

Mr. P. H. MURPHY has been appointed organizing secretary of the Masaland Volunteer Reserve.

Mr. ARANTES DE OLIVEIRA, a newly appointed director of the Companhia de Moçambique, has sailed from Portugal for Beira.

Mr. H. A. MARQUAND, the Paymaster General, who led the British Mission to Eastern and Southern Africa, has returned to London.

Mr. FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ANDREW WALTER STANLEY HYTH, of Kenya and Tanganyika, and Miss JOSEPHINE SKYLIA ARROWSMITH.

Mr. P. D. THOMAS has been appointed secretary of the Northern Rhodesian committee which is reviewing Native taxation, *vice* Mr. K. C. JOHNSON.

Mr. E. D. STEVENSON has been elected chairman of Bindura Public Library, Southern Rhodesia. Last year's chairman was Mr. W. E. THURLOW.

The Rev. S. DOUGLAS GRAY, a well-known Northern Rhodesian missionary, will sail from Cape Town on March 26 in the DURBAN CASTLE for leave in England.

Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD, who for some years was substantially interested in the East African sugar industry, has been reappointed to the Court of the Bank of England.

Mr. ALLAN ROSS STARR, a director of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., will leave the country towards the end of the month on a visit to the company's properties in Nyasaland.

Lord DUNSMUIR has been elected the first president of the Buchan Club, inaugurated last week by Conservatives of Oxford University for the study and discussion of Imperial affairs.

The Duke of Devonshire, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been re-elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

Lord CRANWORTH, who has been a member of the East Suffolk County Council for 46 years, has been presented with his portrait in oils by that body in recognition of his long and sterling service.

Mr. A. P. HINTON and Mr. R. J. BRACKADDER, London directors of Messrs. Allen, Wack and Shepherd, Ltd., have been making a tour of inspection of branches in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. E. W. SARGEANT, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesian committee inquiring into the position of Coloured persons, *vice* CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL, M.L.C., who has resigned through ill-health.

Mr. IYER THOMAS, M.P., formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the England Branch of the East African Women's League on Tuesday on the need for a separate Secretary of State for the African Colonies. A report will appear in our next issue.

Dr. A. J. MORRIS, an assistant surgeon at Kibondo Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Tanganyika, has arrived in this country to attend a diploma course in tuberculous diseases at Cardiff University. He was awarded a scholarship of £20 from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Mr. F. L. JOHNSON, editor-in-chief and a director of the Northern Press, Ltd., South Shields, who has been appointed managing director of the Buchanan Gazette, Ltd., served with the King's African Rifles from 1917 to 1945, for most of the time with the 4th Battalion at Bombe, Uganda. Before coming to East Africa in the first world war he had seen active service on the Western Front.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES E. H. MEDHURST, A.C.C.-M.C. in the Middle East, said, before leaving Nairobi after a recent visit that he had just bought a farm in the Nakuru district and would live in Kenya on his retirement from the R.A.F. two years hence.

Mr. HUGH WHEELER, who was United Party M.P. for Hartley in 1939 and later joined the Liberal Party of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected to the Executive in Mashonaland. At the general election in 1946 he stood as a U.P. candidate for Hartley, but was defeated by the late T. J. Golding (Liberal).

A non-party committee to promote the cause of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias is to be set up by CAPTAIN FRANK HARRIS, former Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, who recently had talks on the subject in Lusaka with Mr. ROY WELENSKY and other non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya (to which body he is now seeking re-election in view of his appointment by all the non-official members to represent Kenya in the new East African Central Assembly), has been presented by his colleagues with a handsome silver salver inscribed with their signatures.

Mr. V. F. MALTORY of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has been appointed chairman of the provisional committee and Mr. A. E. A. OCKENFEN, of the same branch, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Overseas Bankers' Club, which has just been formed in London. Its purpose is to encourage meetings between bank executives engaged in overseas banking.

Mr. V. A. HOBBS, assistant engineer in Salisbury post office, and Mr. V. L. WEALE, a Bulawayo apprentice, will shortly make a six-weeks' visit to Britain under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund of Southern Rhodesia. Free air passages have been arranged by Sir Francis de Guingand. Later a committee in this country will select two youths to visit Rhodesia.

Kenya has now a National Hunt Committee, formed to encourage and control hurdle racing and steeple-chasing. The patrons are BRIGADIER GENERAL A. C. LEWIN and MAJOR GEOFFREY BAYNES, the presidents, Mr. GEORGE EDEY, M.L.C., and Mr. CHARLES FERNANDES, the first stewards, DR. R. V. BOWLES, Mr. W. F. C. BUMPUS, Mr. E. P. DANBY, Mr. B. J. JAMES, Mr. G. K. RICHARDSON, Mr. J. B. SOAMES and CAPTAIN SPENCER TRYON, the chairman, Mr. DEWEY ERSKINE, and the hon. secretary, Mr. A. E. S. NUTTALL.

Mr. E. H. WRIGHT, M.L.C., has been re-elected president of the Kenya Stockowners' Association. Major E. Parry is vice-president, and the representatives on the committee of the various sections of the industry are Mr. B. H. Curry (beef and mutton), Mr. J. Symonds (dairying), Mr. P. G. Thorne (pigs), Mr. W. H. Fletcher (wool), and the hon. Mrs. Grant (poultry). An *ex-gratia* payment of £500 is being made by the association to the Kenya National Farmers' Union, in addition to the £700 sent by the association in the formative stages of the Union.

The printed charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

TEA GARDEN ASSISTANT at present in Assam. Single, ex-officer R.E.M.E., wishes to transfer to East Africa to tea or other agricultural or engineering branch. — Box 342, EAST RHODESIA, 65 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

ACCOMMODATION

FURNISHED FLAT to let, Edinburgh, May 23 to Nov. 7. Four and a half guineas a week. Two bedrooms, two sitting rooms, bathroom and kitchenette, telephone and immersion heater. Apply to Mrs. G. S. Morris, Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh, 90.

TO THE NEWS

Remembered... We have got... of Russia. — Lord

without Marshall aid this... faced with starvation... small.

Twenty-one... have been... as a result of... in the... boxing ring in the United States in... the past two years. — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Many people like to call themselves socialists so long as they can remain strictly unsocialistic in their personal affairs." — Commander S. King Hall.

"In all the years that I have been in contact with the Press I do not remember one instance where any journalist ever broke faith with me." — Mr. Justice Birkett.

"But for outside interference Great Britain could have brought the Palestine problem to a happy end." — General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner in Palestine.

"The British diet is far on average well below that laid down by the British Medical Association before the war as the absolute minimum for those doing no work." — Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.

"I hope that the Government will not hesitate to tell the people the whole truth about the Russian problem, however unpleasant it may be." — Lord Salisbury.

"By abandoning Imperial Preference at Ghent the Socialist Party has gone quite a long way to achieve the liquidation of the Empire." — Brigadier H. R. Mackeson, M.P.

"Though warnings were issued by some Nation leaders, the total impression of a further world war was that we were on the brink of a ponderous, comfortable and costly one." — Mr. R. Ireland, M.P.

"An average household could not buy enough meat for 25 families of four persons each for a whole year or enough bread for 46 families." — Mr. G. R. Strauss, Minister of Supply.

"On November 30, 1947, to January 1st of this year British casualties in Palestine were: 20 soldiers killed and 72 wounded; 14 police killed, 40 wounded; eight British civilians killed, two wounded. During the same period 345 Arabs were killed and 227 were known to have been wounded. The Jewish casualties were 333 killed and 633 wounded." — The Earl of Listowel.

The principle of considering the allocational process... by the local authority... the degree of domestic misery and suffering and to work harder to improve one's financial or social status... will correspondingly reduce one's chances of obtaining a council house." — Mr. William Silk.

"We have in Britain today a favourable trade balance of £600,000,000 a year in relation to the United States and the United States have a favourable trade balance with the world at large of \$1,000,000,000. This is disquieting only with a vengeance." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

More than 250 Argentines, including sailors, officers, airmen and civilians, have been visiting Antarctica. The naval expedition force comprised five admirals, four other senior officers, 200 officers of all ranks, and 3,000 petty officers and naval ratings in 15 ships. Argentine Ministry of Marine.

"The present system of ordering aircraft through the Ministry of Supply imposes a third party between the user and the manufacturer, causing delays and misunderstandings. It adds to the cost of aircraft and the manufacturer's price is loaded with departmental overheads." — British South American Airways Corporation Report.

Vauxhall for Economy



BASED on the proved design of the immediate pre-war models, the Vauxhall cars have many refinements and detail improvements. Low fuel consumption and light upkeep charges make them particularly economical to run, and the Vauxhall forty-year tradition in building fine cars is a guarantee of quality.

2.0 p.p., 4-cylinder, De Luxe Saloon, 46 m.p.g. economy at 30 m.p.h., rapid acceleration and a top speed of about 65 m.p.h.

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 951

NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches at Mombasa, Malindi, Adoret, Kamajala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

1.6 p.p., 6-cylinder, De Luxe Saloon, will do 31 m.p.g. at 30 m.p.h. gives excellent performance and the maximum speed is about 70 m.p.h.

BACKGROUND

False Assumption.—The whole neo-imperialist approach to the critical subject of the sterling balances is in its essence as illogical. It is based on the presupposition of unrestricted exports from the country far surpassing both our powers and the highest targets yet set; and, at one remove, an annual volume of net imports by the U.S.A. for which her economy is totally unfit. It is illogical because it rests on the false reasoning that the British taxpayer's contribution to the money costs of war should be pitched and held at a higher level than that of his American counterpart in direct contradiction of the principle enunciated on this subject by the two American Presidents directly concerned. It is less well recognized that Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement, the International Monetary Fund and the International Trade Organization all depend for their successful functioning on the restoration of the financial stability of Great Britain as the hub of world trade. The holders of sterling balances are doubtless bound to make some definite, if small contribution to the money costs of war if such action forms part of a global settlement based on the same Presidential formula of contributions in proportion to relative national incomes, substantial annual surpluses of residual holdings, in gold or convertible sterling, would then be a practical possibility. Surely Mr. Bacon was abundantly clear when in his recent speech he stipulated for urgent action on wartime inter-governmental indebtedness.

Safeguard against Communism.—The events in Czechoslovakia and Germany have had a great effect in Europe. The Germans see association in the European Recovery Programme as the way to economic recovery and political self-respect. If we do not help Germany to secure a better food supply and introduce a stable currency, she will fall into Russian hands. General de Gaulle's speech is a sign of the way in which French ideas are moving. A strong Western pact with American backing may be the best way of inducing the French to take a less restricted view of German recovery and German independence. But in the whole setting of Western Europe the political pact is really of secondary urgency by the side of concerted measures for economic recovery. The Marshall Plan, not any Western military alliance, is the surest safeguard against Communism.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Publicity as a Policy.—Because Guatemala seems rather a comic opera republic, that is no reason why we should not try the advantage of that mode of international politics rather more seriously than most of us do. The Government, not customarily endowed with a serious attitude towards issues affecting Commonwealth prestige, has taken it, seriously to the extent of two battleships, some marines, and a battalion of the line. Guatemala's case for the ownership of British Honduras is as baseless as the Chilean and Argentinian cases in the Antarctic. The latter have for years served as food for the bellicose journalist, but we never made the basis of action until, as is clear from the statements of their own Press, they believed that the old lion's claws were gone. Guatemala is poor quarry for the lion, but if others regard her case as precedent we may hope for better international manners from the nations of Latin America. The worst feature of the case is the fact that at a time when the unity of free peoples is essential, that unity should be disturbed without regard to consequences by the actions of Governments whose sense of responsibility is swamped by the attraction of a blaze of publicity.—*Time and Tide.*

Nationalization.—Industries for nationalization should be selected because they come under one or more of the following descriptions: (1) basic as suppliers of vital raw materials to other industries, to human life, health, or defence; (2) monopolized by a large trust or trusts; (3) inefficient because unable to find finance for capital development, split up into units too small for economic operation, or burdened with particularly low standards of management; (4) investors of capital on a large scale (and therefore with great influence on employment levels); or (5) suffering from very bad industrial relations.—*From "Public Ownership: The Next Step" a new Labour Party pamphlet.*

Capital Levy Problems.—"I am one of your brothers, and my age we each received a legacy of £1,000. My eldest brother invested his, another bought a fur coat for his wife, while I bought a car, and my last brother has not spent his so that it is still in his bank. Can you or any advocate of the capital levy say which of us would be liable, and expound the justice of his verdict?"—*K. T. Tuson.*

Need for a New Output.—The big question as countries must learn how to meet the need for more goods. It has to be learnt by every producer, director, manager, foreman, workman in factories, docks, mine and railway. The bread we eat, the clothes we wear, and the houses we build are not being paid for in full by our earnings in a country. They are being paid for in part by goods which other people produce and lend to us, and increasingly by goods for which we pay out of our last nest-egg, our reserve of gold and dollars. The first claim on our extra production is to pay for what we are getting, without extra production we shall go on living on credit or do without a lot of what we get to-day. Once we produce enough to pay our way, the rest gives us whatever we as a community decide we want most—more food, more clothes, more leisure, better education, better holidays, and entertainment or perhaps some of each. Whether by working longer hours or putting in more intense personal effort, the wage earner can play a profoundly important part in increasing the national output. Many have already recognized the facts and accepted a longer working week or other arrangements which mean more output. Workers in some industries vital to the success of the export drive do not seem yet to be realizing the realities of our national problem. They act as though they preferred two or three or four hours extra leisure in a week to the increased production of the increased hours, which those extra hours' work would bring. Turning to direction and management, some firms are using every device of intelligent organization and production planning to get the utmost out of their existing plant and labour force without an undue human strain. Other firms jog along with out-of-date methods, blaming the Government, the economic crisis, their own workers, or all three. The cotton research association has shown that 20% or 30% greater output could be got from existing plant and labour by better methods of organization.—*The Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison.*

Reports that proposals for devaluation have been put forward in Brussels are complete nonsense. Where you are at the limit of export control already controlling rigidly your exports you do not get any better control by monkeying about with your exchange rate.—*Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P.*

Progress of the Groundnut Scheme Impressions of Mr. Clyde Higgs

LOOKING OUT OF MY WINDOW, one would think that the valley that less than 12 months ago carried nothing but wild animals and a few Native grazing cattle. In that short time, however, of incredible difficulties and disappointments, the whole vista has changed.

To-day, at the foot of the hill lies a camp that shelters 500 Europeans and over 5,000 Africans. The cleared area five miles beyond the camp is approached by a good road. At the end of the road are two units, part of the eventual 30 units covering half a million acres. I imagined the whole area to be nice and flat, but there are plenty of 1,000-foot hills around, and they have surprising effects on the rainfall.

The vast operation of clearing and planting has been accomplished mainly by the use of derelict, worn-out, and often unsuitable remnants of war-time stores. Yet the men on the job have worked wonders.

The target of 150,000 acres in the first year was too ambitious. In fact, only 14,000 acres are cleared and about 7,000 planted. It would have been better had not the cry "nuts at any cost" overruled the better judgment of men on the spot.

Not enough account was taken of the difficulties of equipment, of administration, of labour, of accommodation, but in holding an inquest on the progress of the scheme we must keep a sense of perspective. The job is gigantic and must move forward as a whole. Past errors will make the future easier and, I hope that one of the lessons learned is to keep the target figures within reason. Nothing will dishearten the workers on the spot, both European and African, so much as to be set tasks that they cannot achieve and then have to submit to periodical inquests as for their failures.

Terrors of erosion

In the clearing of the debris some of the wood can be seen and the remainder is bulldozed into windrows running along the contours. This terracing, protected by windrows, is the most important phase of tropical agriculture. As an English farmer, knowing nothing of the terrors of erosion, the waste that seemed to me of so much land and labour to lay out the terraces and windrows distressed my tidy mind; but you cannot do without them. The Natives are very slowly beginning to understand this erosion problem, but understanding does not mean that they are doing much about it. Their method is to cultivate a piece of land and if it washes away move elsewhere.

Planting starts with a battery of 20 American tractors drawing disc harrows with a European leader. Six thousand acres is their hour of duty—sufficient for anyone in the tropics, with the dust rising in clouds. Then the combine-planters get on the job. I watched the African drivers at work, and their standard under extremely trying conditions is very high.

Labour problems are much the same as elsewhere—problem of small output and high cost. If one unit of croakers had gained such a good foothold that no man can be sacked until he has received three warning letters—none of which he can read! And all can draw a 5s. bonus for not losing more than two days monthly.

The lowest grade of labourer gets about one shilling a day, with better rations than he has ever had before. A skilled tractor driver makes 10s a month, and earns every penny of it. The hour-rate is fairly static, though there is a tendency when a little money has been accumulated, to go away and spend it and, unfortunately, there are few consumer goods to buy. Even in England we have the type of farmer who desires to make only so much. Just so with African labourers; they have a certain standard of existence and, while they maintain it, no incentive for further earnings.

More consumer goods is one solution, particularly wearing apparel. Most of them are wandering about in rags, the better dressed one just only of a sack with two arm-holes in it. But it seems to me that the standard of accommodation being built for them is higher than they expect or appreciate. Surely

Being an abbreviated version of a talk on last Monday's Commonwealth and Empire programme of the B.B.C., Mr. Higgs forms an a large scale in the Midlands.

the proper approach would be for them to start on their present level and improve their living standards as the scheme progresses. This higher standard should be the result of their own efforts.

In most areas they work from 6 a.m. until 2 p.m., at which they have nothing to do, with a seven families they even lose the pleasure and anticipation of cooking their own meals. Permanent and elaborated native villages are planned for each unit, with accommodation for the 300 men, and seven Europeans forming the permanent staff. Each house is to stand in one-third of an acre, with families occupying single houses, and a three-family sharing one.

The world is getting smaller—you breakfast in Nairobi and in London the next day—and I like to think of this as a stride as an extension of our own country, coupled to the civilization of a developed land. There is a lot of work to be done in the selected areas, and groundnuts are only the initial crop. Some sort of rotation is necessary. Here I hope cattle will come in.

African Labour Conference Results Value of Non-Official Participation

A COMMUNIQUE issued simultaneously from London in London, Paris, Brazzaville and Lagos gives details of the Anglo-French-Belgian labour conference which met in Jos, Northern Nigeria, from February 22 to March 1.

Forty delegates and observers from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the French Cameroons, French Togoland, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were the guests of the Government of Nigeria. The British Colonial Office, the Ministry of Overseas France, and the Belgian Ministry of Colonies were also represented, and included in the delegations were 12 non-officials representing employers and employees.

Next Conference in 1950

The presence of these non-officials, among whom were several African trade union officers, added very greatly to the success of the conference, and promoted a fuller understanding of the problems involved in labour relations in Africa, says the official announcement.

The opportunity provided by the presence of delegates from such a wide area in Africa for the exchange of information proved so fruitful that it was decided to recommend a further conference in 1950. It was agreed that there had been a lack of exchange of information among the various labour departments, and arrangements were proposed by the conference for machinery to be set up to improve the distribution of material of common interest.

The discussions of the conference, after taking account of different methods of organization and local conditions, have shown that there is a similar trend in policy in all the territories represented.

In particular, the conference recognized the constructive rôle to be played by the African trade union movement, when representative of workers' interests. It drew up recommendations on the essential part to be played by technical and professional education in raising the standard of life in African society, and stressed the necessity of improving present systems of social security.

It recommended extension wherever possible of voluntary systems of collective bargaining on general conditions of work, and especially on wages.

Finally, it emphasized the essential rôle to be played from the point of view of putting its recommendations into effect, by labour departments, and considered that it was important that such departments should be granted for that reason sufficient commensurate with their high responsibilities in social progress.

Native Housing Experiment

THE MUNICIPALITY OF NAIROBI has allocated a number of plots in the business quarter of the Native location to African artisans and craftsmen on 40-year leases. Another initiative is a housing estate where Africans may lease sites on a 40-year basis and build £300 to £500 homes in permanent materials to approved designs. Despite the high cost of the houses the Municipality has already received more than 100 applications from prospective home-owners.

Advancement of African Artisans in Industry

Recommendations of the Doleish Committee of Inquiry

IT WILL BE DIFFICULT for the African who is now in industry to make a substantial advance, largely because of lack of education and more particularly to the fact that he has no industrial background. In our view, however, a start must be made, otherwise Africans in certain occupations will not be able to make the progress we believe is possible.

It is the sons of those at present in industry who will make a big step forward, and probably their sons will be able to reach a standard approaching, if not equal to, that of the skilled European artisan or miner.

These paragraphs, taken from the report of the Doleish Commission which recently investigated the possibilities of industrial advancement of Africans in Northern Rhodesia, is characteristic of the sound and realistic approach of its members to the problems which caused it. The commission consisted of Mr. A. Doleish, Mr. Henry Main and Mr. James Young, with Mr. H. D. Jones as secretary. Its purpose was to inquire into:

(a) what posts, not now occupied by them, Africans are capable of filling immediately;

(b) what training facilities should be made available to Africans to enable them to advance to more responsible and skilled posts in industry; and

(c) the wage structure for Africans in industry.

The commissioners urge that certain work or operations should be transferred to Africans as early as and as unobtrusively as possible, but that no European now doing out works or operations involved should be displaced in order to make room for an African, who, indeed, should be promoted only when the European ceases to be employed or is himself promoted.

Posts for Natives

Posts and jobs which the report recommends should now be undertaken by Africans are as follows:—

Underground work in mines: tripper operating, casting and on building furnaces, steel scrap cutting; weighing, weigh-bridge operating; inspecting blister copper; crane chaising; the converter aisle; simple bricklaying (excluding furnace bricklaying); rough and simple carpentry; machine saw operating; cross-cut timber saw operating; simple pipe work to a nominal bore of four inches; electric and diesel locomotive driving; shunting and coupling; heavy machine operating; operating overhead cranes, except those in the smelter; converter aisle.

Qualified occupations recommended are: fuse capping, for Africans, authorized to handle explosives; setting screwing machines for Africans with special training; driving winding engines where the cage does not carry more than five persons with a rope speed of not more than 500 feet per minute for Africans with necessary qualifications; attending small boilers up to 100 lb. pressure which are fitted with safety plugs for specially selected Africans.

Work which it is recommended could be done under Native supervision comprises: cleaning up; routine slag dumping; reverberatory furnace operating; and rehandling of rejects.

Work which could be done under European supervision:

Main level working.—When posts are close enough together an African should supervise, each end under the control of a European. Such Africans to have the necessary safety qualifications.

Grizzly operating and trimming.—An African should be put in charge of the trimming on one level, an African in charge of the grizzly's feedings that level and a European in charge of both, assuming that the grizzlies do not exceed six in number and are in close proximity.

Stripping (refiners).—Work should be done by Africans under the supervision of Europeans.

Plate-laying.—Africans should be employed as gangers assisting European plate-layers. In the case of light tracks, Africans could do this work with the exception of ballasting (where necessary) without supervision.

Semi-Skilled Posts in the New Future

Dealing with posts which Africans could fill in the comparatively near future, the report states:—

"The following operations are of a semi-skilled character and in our view these kinds of jobs are unsuitable for Europeans whose aim should be to qualify themselves for better and more responsible work. We recommend, therefore, that as vacancies occur any of these semi-skilled jobs an African, who has in the meantime had experience of work in a mine, be tested and put on to the vacant job. Extra supervision should be arranged as necessary and an African standing by be trained to carry on the work in the event of the African doing the job being absent.

(1) **Sub-level lashing.**—Africans who have knowledge of this work and have shown some measure of responsibility should be given special training and later tested under the supervision of a few ends. The number of officials required to supervise this work to be increased as found necessary.

(2) **Stope scraping and drift scraping.**—Africans who have some experience in this work should be trained, and when the stopes are absolutely safe, when the operation can be handled without entering the stopes, Africans should be given charge of this work.

(3) **Attending endless rope haulages.**—This work could be given to Africans.

(4) **Cusher operating.**—Suitable Africans could be trained to undertake some of this work and the European supervision adjusted accordingly with the size and set-up of the plants.

(5) **Simple routine repair work.**—Africans could, after training, do the simple repair work of the standard shops used in the concentrator department.

(6) **Flux handling and concentrator handling.**—This work could be broken down and an African put in to replace one of the Europeans.

(7) **Attending cranes.**—This work could be done by an African.

(8) **Attending cranes for lifting angles.**—This work could be carried out by Africans.

(9) **Assisting European inspectors in the tank house.**—Africans could be appointed to assist the European inspectors, and this in time would reduce the European inspectors to half.

(10) **Simple machine operating engineering department.**—Simple driving of a repetitive nature could be done by an African.

(11) **Operating small subsidiary compressors.**—Small air compressors at outlying sites could be handled and supervised by Africans.

Scholarships Bursaries

In regard to training facilities the report continues:—

"We recommend that the Government in conjunction with industry should provide bursaries or scholarships which would be open to competition. Those eligible to sit for competition must have reached the same educational standard as is required by European apprentices. These bursaries or scholarships should stipulate attendance for at least one year (longer in the case of those taking agriculture) at a pre-vocational training centre or college. Arrangements similar to those existing at Munal and the Sunday School at Broken Hill regarding board, etc., would be provided in the scholarships. We recommend that the scholarship or bursary should make provision for the payment of a certain sum of money when the young African has successfully completed his apprenticeship. This would be partly provided by the Government, and partly by the employer."

(1) **Skipping and shaft loading boxes.**—Specially selected Africans after training and passing satisfactory tests could be put on this work. The form of training and tests to be decided.

(continued on page 32)

great source of wealth for Uganda but also a really valuable contribution to the problem of securing in Britain and the sterling area a more healthy economic structure based upon greater independence of dollar sources of supply.

It is not unduly sanguine to expect that with the provision of cheap electrical power will come major development of copper and phosphates and possibly also iron, aluminium and coal, in addition to the manufacture of textiles, soap, glass, and paper, and the production of nitrogenous fertilizers is not outside the region of possibility.

These major industries will no doubt lead in turn to the establishment of smaller ancillary industries; and the resulting general quickening of the economic pulse of this country cannot fail to stimulate, directly or indirectly, agricultural production throughout the Protectorate.

Spirit of Improvisation

I may be unduly optimistic on this question of Uganda's development. I am, however, an enthusiast, and, like many others, am inclined to believe what I wish to be true. In some of our great projects may be a certain amount of improvisation, but if, in the words of Lord Cripps, "let the spirit of improvisation pervade the whole of the Colonial process."

Lord Trevelyan, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, with whom I had several fruitful discussions in London, is keenly interested in several of these projects and in full sympathy with them. We can count on his powerful encouragement and help; and not only for the major projects, for, quoting again from Sir Stafford Cripps, "we are interested in every method and device that will yield a few thousand tons more of any valuable crop or material. We want the small things followed up as well as the big projects, and we must not allow safety first to be the keynote of our work."

It is not, I think, the intention of the Colonial Development Corporation to undertake the whole financing of any project, large or small, but rather to provide at a low rate of interest such part of the finance—perhaps the whole of the debenture interest, with an option to convert part into equity—as will encourage private enterprise to provide the balance. Some of you may have in mind projects for the development of Uganda, and it may be that some of these which do not conflict with Government's policy of preserving the land for the Africans would qualify for and benefit from financial support from the Colonial Development Corporation.

Consideration of New Projects

If so, I advise you to communicate without delay with the Colonial Development Corporation at Dover House, Whitehall, London, because in view of the large number of propositions already suggested to him, Lord Trevelyan has had to fix a temporary deadline for submission and consideration of new projects, and that deadline is March 31.

These projects, large and small, will probably in differing measures involve some demand on Britain's limited production of capital goods, steel and other constructional metals, and cement. This will be the priming for the pump, and naturally the less priming needed relative to the ultimate output of the pump, the greater the chance of persuading the authorities in Britain to sacrifice some part of their precious store of capital goods.

Before I left England the Secretary of State told me that His Majesty's Government had decided that in the matter of capital goods the requirements of Africa should rank *pari passu* with the domestic requirements of Britain—that Africa should in effect rank as a county of Britain. That is an indication, if one were needed,

of the importance which His Majesty's Government attaches to the development of Africa.

But in order that Africa, and in our own case Uganda, should have her fair share of capital goods—and we cannot ask for more than that—it is absolutely necessary that our requirements should be worked out carefully, set out clearly, and substantiated fully for each of the next few years. These details are needed urgently by the priority committees, at least, with whom rests the responsibility for the allocation of capital goods, who will be able to discharge that responsibility fairly.

Requirements in Capital Goods

So far as the Uganda Government's development is concerned, the requirements in capital goods are being worked out throughout the programme, and have been in the process of being calculated and ascertained by the Director of Supplies. I have asked the Director of the Chamber of Commerce and other representatives to undertake a similar calculation and assessment in respect of private industry and enterprise.

In your own interests I ask you all to respond promptly to that request, and I ask you to include nothing in your statement of capital goods requirements which could by substitution, contrivance or improvisation possibly be dispensed with or deferred, and nothing which cannot clearly be justified as being designed to provide materials or services which will contribute to a solution of those economic problems which so gravely threaten the future of Britain and the sterling area.

For us the present situation can be summed up in the words, "Britain's desperate need is Uganda as an opportunity—a great opportunity to demonstrate by effort and sacrifice what Britain means to us in Uganda and will always mean; a great opportunity so to integrate our economy with that of Britain as to ensure greater prosperity and economic security for the people of the Protectorate. Let us seize this great opportunity with both hands."

Medical Visitors to East Africa Panel Appointed by Colonial Office

A PANEL OF MEDICAL VISITORS to East Africa has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Financed by the Nuffield Foundation, it is an experimental period of six years. The scheme is designed to provide a stimulus to official and non-official colonial medical staffs, especially those at isolated posts.

The visits will also have the important effect of bringing medical schools in Britain in touch with colonial medical matters and with opportunities offered in the Colonies to young British doctors. Every effort will be made by the panel to encourage effective action in preventive work in East Africa.

Nine specialists have been appointed to the panel and three will visit East Africa every year. A similar scheme has been inaugurated for West Africa. The three specialists who have so far accepted invitations to serve on the East African panel and who will pay their first visits this year are: DR. G. L. M. McELIGOTT, Director of the Venereal Disease Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London; PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY, Professor of Tropical Hygiene, Liverpool University; PROFESSOR ALAN MONCRIEFF, Nuffield Professor of Child Health, London University.

Rhodesian Game Sanctuary

A NEW GAME SANCTUARY is to be established by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Following discussions with the South African Government, a cattle-free strip along the Limpopo River on the Rhodesian side is to be established to correspond with South Africa's Bagothi wild life sanctuary in the Transvaal. The British South Africa Company has given 20,000 morgen of land for the sanctuary in the Bati Concession along the Limpopo and Shashi Rivers.

Establish experimental agricultural plots in the Sabinyo.

Quadruple the steel production capacity at One Tree, also install a strip mill.

Increase capacity at Gatooma to 100,000 spindles and co-ordinate Native cotton-growing with animal husbandry.

Extend subsidy on gold mining.

Introduce co-ordination of road and rail freight capacities.

Establish research into tsetse pestology and grubbing and picking techniques.

Examine suitability of Chirundu lands for sugar production.

Institute system for adequately recording native births and deaths and infant mortality.

Long-Term Undertakings.

Entrust complete examination of West Coast rail and port projects to competent professional authorities.

Examine inland water fish irrigation.

Transport is described as the metrohonte which must set the pace for orderly development, and it is calculated that by January, 1950, improved transport facilities should permit a 50% increase in the overall economic capacity of the Colony as compared with the position in June, 1946.

In regard to immigration the report states: "Haphazard admission of immigrants would be extremely undesirable. The commission recommends a considerable tightening of the present system. The rate of net increase over the past six months has been higher than the supportable

base rate shown, which amounts for the Commission to murmurs of incipient dissatisfaction.

"Immigration also must be selected in trades and skills to balance so that the individual immigrants make a progressive and useful contribution to the progress of the Colony. The present annual immigration does not achieve this end. Co-operation with the shipping companies will have to be completely improved as a useful measure of control.

"With the two demands of immigration of the books at present, it can be clearly seen that in the past, builders who cannot build, mechanics who have had only the driest of training, and a few others have been observed among the intake. Where there are basic requirements (such as those for telegraphists) these should be specifically encouraged and allocated prior to and pending immigrants should be informed by advertisement that they stand a better chance if they have some personal experience of special skills.

"There is much pressure, both external and internal, for the adoption of an unrealistically high rate of immigration. If such a rate would tend to rob the early colonists of some, if not most, of the amenities that their earlier labours and enterprise rightly entitle them to enjoy. Too rapid an acceleration of new European social services must involve undue financial burden on established communities.

"Your commission has been asked to note the rate of expansion enjoyed by some southern States of America in the mid-nineteenth century when populations were doubled in less than a decade. That, however, was not after six years of a war that rocked the world to its foundations, nor was it at a time when so much reliance was placed on mechanical appliances for daily needs. Let us face the fact that Southern Africa is entering her phase of extended stability at one of the most difficult periods of the world's social history, and relate her immigration to a realizable target."

[Further extracts will be published next week. Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.]

Britain's Need Is Uganda's Opportunity

Sir John Hall's Vision of Industrial Progress

GREAT BRITAIN and the sterling group of countries, if they are to achieve economic recovery, if indeed they are to survive in the sense of preserving reasonable standards of living, must speedily find new sources of supply of foodstuffs and raw materials to replace those which have been drawn from hard currency countries. They must find some means to reduce substantially and progressively their present economic dependence upon dollar sources of supply.

One of the most obvious new sources of supply is Africa. What can Uganda do to help, and what shall we gain by helping? Our problem falls into two parts: the short-term problem of helping Britain to survive the pressure of her immediate economic difficulties, and the rather longer term problem (which, however, is still a short-term problem, for the time is desperately short even for that) of contributing something worth while to a fundamental and permanent solution.

Sir Stafford Cripps told the Governors' Conference in London: "Time is of the essence of this solution. We hope to improvise by means of the Marshall Plan or in some other way for the next three or four years, but after that we must have worked out a solution of our own for the sterling area. Three or four years is a desperately short time for major developments in our areas, so that there is not a moment to be lost." The short-term and the not-so-short-term problems are essentially one; but Uganda can contribute more of value to the latter problem than to the former.

Maximum Exports Essential

During the next three or four years we must deny ourselves all unnecessary imports if by so doing we shall assist Britain in the sterling area to remedy their economic disbalance with hard currency countries, and provided also that by so doing we shall not disproportionately impair or impede our ability to contribute

to a more permanent solution. During those three or four years we must produce every ton of primary products or raw materials that can possibly be won from our land or our waters with the limited means human and mechanical; that we possess or can acquire or contrive.

Myself and I are urgently considering afresh, in the light of recent discussions with the Marquand mission and the report of the Primary Products Committee, that most difficult and hitherto elusive problem of how to increase immediate production within the limits of existing method and system—a revolution of method and system, particularly in the field of agriculture, cannot be brought about in three or four years.

Foundation for Higher Living Standard

I do not delude myself by thinking that our contribution to the short-term problem will be spectacular. I do, however, think that, given some help in the supply of capital goods and equipment, involving an initial sacrifice on the part of Britain, Uganda can make a very valuable contribution to a permanent solution, and by so doing can lay durable foundations for an increase of wealth in this country and thus for a richer and fuller general standard of life for her people.

To make this contribution on the first essential, I believe, is the provision of ample supplies of really cheap electrical power, and our consulting engineers assure us that we can produce power as cheaply as, or more cheaply than, anywhere else in the world, and that our capacity to produce this cheap power is for all practical purposes unlimited. Nature has given Uganda this great gift, and we propose to develop it to the fullest extent that it can probably be used.

Nature has also given Uganda in generous measure and variety mineral deposits and agricultural produce which, in association with cheap power, can be so exploited and developed as to constitute not only a

By appointing an address to the Uganda Commission.

S. Rhodesia's Master Plan for Progress

First Interim Report of Miles Thomas Commission

THE DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATING COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia is to be congratulated on having published its first interim report so quickly.

It was established on December 16 last, and this report, dated March 8, was made after holding 14 meetings and taking evidence from 67 witnesses.

The members of the commission are Sir Miles Thomas (chairman), Professor Frank Engledow (vice-chairman), who leave England for Rhodesia in June to guide the consideration of agricultural and allied matters, Major G. S. Cameron, Mr. A. B. Cowan, Mr. D. A. Edwards, the Hon. H. Gibbs, Mr. F. S. H. Grant, Sir Arthur Griffin, and Messrs. A. J. Huxtable, W. L. Miller and G. Musgrave.

The summary of conclusions reads:

"There are great and assured possibilities for economic and social development in Southern Rhodesia, but no major schemes can be undertaken until the transportation system of the Colony provides better facilities.

"The first essential is to make provision to benefit in full from the great mineral resources already being worked—coal, chrome and asbestos. These as yet are constrained by inadequate carrying capacity. To superimpose the extra loadings entailed by major development schemes on existing transport systems before the rain stops with them is courting disaster."

Improved Communications are the Key

"Better communication is the key to the Colony's immediate future. The railway and postal services, in particular, cannot be improved without more buildings to house additional staff. Available building capacity must therefore be strategically directed to improve these and other communications—if need be by discriminatory licensing for a period.

"As the overall rate of economic development of the Colony is inevitably determined by this speed of improvement in transport—predominantly of the railway system—rates of expansion in all other spheres should be related thereto. A pattern of orderly progress will thus be assured.

"This basic rate of overall economic development we assess as follows: Taking the situation at June, 1946, as datum, June, 1948, shows an 18% rise in availabilities; January, 1949, a further 3% increase, to 21% total; June, 1949, a further 13% increase to 34% total; and January, 1950, a further 18% increase to 52% total. That is the recommended basis for co-ordinated development of the areas served by the transport system."

In brief, 1948 will be a year of consolidation and preparation; 1949 and onwards a period of very substantial progress.

"Transportation is so vital a factor that rail and road freight capacities should be increased forthwith. Cut-throat competition can thus be avoided and wasteful overlapping prevented.

"The first itemized priorities to-day are cement, water-piping, bricks and temporary housing accommodation. Water and soil conservation schemes, both large and small, also come in this urgent category.

"A permanent Economic Committee, to phase inter-related projects and capacities of Southern Rhodesia and adjoining Central African territories, must be brought into being forthwith.

"Experimental and research plots in the Sabi Basin should be put under cultivation right away.

"The One Ode steelplant could be approximately quadrupled in size, and a strip mill installed.

"Yarn spinning capacity at Gatooma should be increased to 400,000 spindles, research into improved quality accelerated, and a campaign to popularize cotton-growing by Natives instituted.

"Increased beef raising in European and Native herds is of high priority, entailing pressure on supplies of barbed wire.

"The purchase of all mechanical equipment from Britain must be expedited by improved contacts in London.

"The Kariba hydro-electric scheme should continue to be progressed actively. The policy of making electric power readily available in areas that have development potential should be continued and emphasized.

Cheap Power, Not Cheap Labour

"The time has passed when abundant supplies of bargain-price Native labour can be used prodigally. The standard of Native well-being must be gradually raised. Cheap power, not cheap labour, is the policy to ensure progress. It predicates full encouragement of mechanization forthwith, an active drive to improve health services and nutritional standards for the Native population.

"Concurrently there must be a close and constant examination of the balance between wages paid and work done. On this depends the future of the whole agricultural and industrial trade of Southern Rhodesia vis-à-vis world markets.

"It applies both to Native and European labour. Lack of housing prevents sufficient intake of European artisans to ensure the corrective influence of available supply against demand. Any undue concessions granted or extravagantly high rates fixed under the present artificial set of conditions will react disadvantageously in future years.

"The bottle-neck of Beira demands constant attention, especially in connection with His Majesty's Government and Lisbon. Any attempt to bypass the port by the conference steamship lines must be strongly resisted by a continuation of and emphasis on the negotiations already in progress both direct and through the Ministry of Transport in London.

"The growing of sugar at Chirundu on the Zambezi should be a subject for examination by qualified experts forthwith.

"A factual survey of the West Coast rail and port project, embracing geographical, logistical and agricultural aspects, should be entrusted to competent professional authorities."

Assessment Priorities

There follows a tabular "assessment priorities," as follows:—

"Improved rail and port facilities in order to accelerate coal, chrome and copper traffic.

"This means more housing accommodation for communications personnel, which calls for cement, bricks and water-piping. These are key essentials.

"Increased emphasis on beef raising is urgent, demanding water conservation schemes, large and small, and more barbed wire for fencing. Dollar availability for heavy earth-moving equipment.

"A Central Economic Committee to focus and integrate projects in the Colony and relate these to activities in other Central African territories is urgently needed.

"Improved commercial contacts with British firms through London are essential.

"Short-Term Projects"

"Continued progress with Kariba hydro-electric generating scheme:

trial line and show the need for urgent attention to basic requirements. As Model if major disappointments are to be avoided, as they can be by careful and realistic planning. They are justified in recalling that Rhodesians "have consistently displayed a spirit of enterprise, hard work and sturdy self-reliance," and they are of the opinion that the Colony has "in several respects a model of orderly especially in the determination of the boundaries of the areas of activity in which State control and private enterprise operate." The Central Storage Commission is described as one of the most efficient undertakings in the Colony, there is praise for the Iron and Steel Commission, the Electric Supply Commission, and Rhodesia Airways, all of them owned by the State, and tribute to a legislative policy "that is business-like, stable, and unspoiled by partisan ideologies." On well-laid foundations the rapidly growing and enterprising population of Southern Rhodesia is destined to reach new heights of industrial achievement, the general plan for which is convincingly presented by this commission.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION on the subject of Africans in industry has been made by the report of the Dalglish Commission, whose recommendations are summarized in this issue. Their task was to advise on the posts which must now be filled by Africans, the training which should be provided to enable Africans to undertake more skilled and responsible positions, and the wage structure most suitable for African industrial workers. Employment on the railways was excluded from consideration in order not to prejudice the findings of a similar inquiry which is being conducted by the Rhodesia Railways Commission. The report, which is unanimous, is the result of thirty-three public sittings in various parts of Northern Rhodesia and visits to the main concerns. A level-headed attitude to the problems involved characterizes the recommendations. No wild claims are made for the African workers, and there are no fantastic visions of impossibly rapid assignments, but there is insistence that the simpler tasks should be entrusted to suitable Natives as and when vacancies occur. The commissioners state quite frankly, "that it is unlikely that any considerable number of artisans approaching the European standard will emerge for two generations. By insisting that no European shall be discharged to make room for an African, they are absorbed from any charge of lack of sympathy, indeed they express the view that semi-skilled work is unsuitable for

Europeans who should qualify for better and more responsible positions.

Their moderate, practical attitude makes it the more regrettable that the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, for what we regard as totally inadequate reasons, should have refused to co-operate with the Mine Workers' Union, and the refusal to co-operate with the commission, or to allow members to be executive, or even on its branches, to give evidence. The union thereby stands convicted of casting away an opportunity and of treating the commission with discourtesy. By that unwise policy the union, a president, Mr. B. Goodwin, a non-official member of the Legislature, and a secretary, Mr. Maybank, will have estranged sympathy in many quarters in this country at a time when a view of recent proposals for a non-official majority in the Legislative Council, it is most needed. By co-operating with the commission the union had nothing to lose and much to gain as its members must surely realize, now that they can study a report which offers no evidence in justification of the union's charge that the chairman lacked sympathy for the European worker in Africa. Moreover, the recommendations of an independent body will carry far more weight with the Imperial Government than they would have done if local representatives had been added in accordance with the union's proposals. Non-co-operation is almost always a mistake, particularly when the non-co-operators are on the defensive, and the mine workers can have done their cause no good by their obstinacy.

EGYPT'S REJECTION of the proposal of the British Government that an Anglo-Egyptian committee should examine the draft Constitution for Legislative and Executive Councils in the Reforms in Sudan is presumably due to the pressure of an inflamed public opinion, for the Foreign Office suggestion was manifestly reasonable. The Egyptian Press alleges that the British intention is to annex the Sudan, whereas the whole purpose of the Sudan Government is to increase the participation of the Sudanese in the government of their country. It is the delegation of powers, not their increase, that the Governor-General intends, and it is not to be supposed that the British and Sudan Governments will be deterred from their intentions by Egyptian misrepresentations and refusal to examine the draft reforms. If Egypt adheres to her present policy she cannot complain if constitutional advances take place in the Sudan without her consent.