

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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



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Of Commercial Concern

The Uganda Government have arranged to sell to the Raw Cotton Commission in this country 50,000 bales of the 1947-48 cotton crop at an average price of £s. 10½d. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa.

The recent offer of 112,500 shares of £5 each by the Uganda Company, Ltd. to shareholders at the price of 50s. was taken up to the extent of 92%, the underwriters, Hambros Bank, being left with the balance of 12,500 shares.

There were great hopes of increased business between Southern Rhodesia and the Central and East African territories as a result of the goodwill mission led by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Davenport, said Mr. M. C. Fleming, President of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia in his annual review.

Kenya and Uganda imports in the first nine months of 1947 were valued at £21,314,200, or 22% above the figure for the corresponding period in 1946. Exports increased by 14%. Exports from Kenya in September were valued at £819,000, an increase of 59%, but exports from Uganda in the same month dropped by 67%.

Essex Estates, Ltd., report a profit of £85,541 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £39,991 in the previous year. The dividend of 20% (10% in the highest since the company was registered in 1932). The 5s. ordinary shares have risen by 9d. to 14s. 4½d. Colonel C. E. Ponsby is the man of the company.

Orders placed in the United Kingdom recently by Rhodesia Railways include 30 Garratt engines, 450 high-sided steel bogie wagons, 80 short drop-sided wagons, and 25 bogie cattle wagons. Locomotive boilers are now being constructed in the railway workshops for the first time. Another Rhodesia-Railways record was established when the road motor services recently covered 100,000 miles in a month.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have purchased from the Government three Empire and seven Ocean class vessels each of about 10,200 tons deadweight. Fifteen other ships had previously been acquired from the Government since 1945.

A new air charter company, Northern Air Services, Ltd., has been started in Northern Rhodesia based on Chingola. The manager and pilot is Mr. F. A. Wing, a former R.A.F. bomber pilot; the engineer, Mr. L. East, served with the S.A.A.F. They have one 450-h.p. Stinson Voyager aircraft, and are open for charter anywhere in Africa.

Broom Rubber Plantations, Ltd., have sold their holdings of debenture stock and shares in Arussa Plantations, Ltd. The Broom Company, which is interested in rubber-growing in Malaya, reports a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £968. The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (Chairman), Mr. F. C. Rycroft and Mr. F. J. Pratt.

Mining

Mining Share Prices

RHODESIAN AND EAST AFRICAN shares generally stand at higher prices on the London Stock Exchange, the latest closing prices being as follows:

- Bechtelaland Exploration, 14s. 3d.; B&Btick, 2s. 6d.; Cam and Motor, 19s. 9d.; Charterland, 7s. 3d.; Chicago Gold, 12s. 6d.; Eileen, 12s. 6d.; Gold Fields, Rhod., 12s. 7½d.; Globe and Phoenix, 20s.; Kenya Cons., 9½d.; London and East, 6s. 6d.; Minsoda, 1s. 5½d.; Mestapa, 8s. 10½d.; Nchanga, 70s. 6d.; New Butuwayo, 7s. 6d.; North Charterland, 21s. 2d.; Oceana, 2s. 3½d.; Phoenix Mining, 23s. 9d.; Phoenix, 2s. 10½d.; Rezende, 3s. 7½d.; Rod. Selection Trust, 25s. 6d.; Rhokana, 14s. 5½d. pref., 23s. 3d.; Roan Antelope, 10s. 9d.; Ruserman, 3s. 7½d.; Selections Trust, 52s. 7½d.; Selukwe, 1s. 7½d.; Surprises, 5s.; Tanaani, 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 14s. 10½d.; 4% pref., 28s.; Tati Gold, 1s. 6d.; Thistle-Eina, 2s. 6d.; Ufupwa, 10s. 10½d.; Wanderer, 5s. 9d.; Wankie, 2½s.; Willoughby's, 11s. 10½d.; Zambesia Explor., 22s.

Tati Goldfields

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., held in London on Friday last, was adjourned. Dr. W. Cullen, the chairman, said that since the meeting had been called, developments had taken place, and there were prospective buyers of the company's "lock stock and barrel." The position was not likely to become worse by waiting, since the company was not appearing in the meantime and shareholders might do better by holding on.

Wankie Colliery

FOLLOWING a further rise in the price of zinc on the London Stock Exchange of the shares of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., the company has issued a statement over the signature of Mr. N. Lewis, the secretary, that "nothing in the shape of a favourable development, or indeed, any development of any kind, has taken place in the company's affairs since the chairman's statement to the stockholders at the annual general meeting on December 17."

Zinc Prices Raised

A RISE in the price of zinc of £5 per ton to £75 was notified by the Ministry of Supply last week. The three grades of zinc had cost £4 3s. per ton more, red seal being £73, green seal £72, and white seal £75 10s. per ton.

Charter Trust

CHARTER TRUST AND AGENCY, LTD., have declared a dividend for the year ended November 30 last of 12% less tax, compared with 12% in the previous year. Net income was £25,903 (£23,489).

Mineral Production

WORLD PRODUCTION of an ore in 1947 is estimated at 131 million tons, and world consumption at 131 million tons.

De Beers

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Prospecting and Hunting

COLONEL R. C. SAMUELS, interviewed by the B.B.C. recently in their "Ten to-night" feature. He said:

"Africa is a great interest—East Africa chiefly, where I've been for 25 years. Years ago I used to do some salvage work and pearing near where they're now growing groundnuts, but my job is gold. I've prospected all over Tanganyika and Kenya, and was on the all-Bakamega gold rush. I got the gold bug badly and joined my own company, but that went up in smoke while I was away in the recent war. So for many thousands of my money."

"But first, but I've just started another one now. I'm flying back soon to look after it. I expect to get my money back. I should have had it before I had my gold, could be had in the last minute. In 1946 I flew home with an option on a gold mine, but the wolf ran slumped after I had raised the capital, so I gave up the option. Now the price has rocketed again. That's all in the day's work—and anyway, there's no game."

"You hunt as well?" asked the interviewer.
"Yes, I do. I've had a garden for Tanganyika, and I spent many years prospecting trophies. I still have a record and the largest of the antelopes."

"So along at your adventures with big game?"
"The usual. I was at Buffalo, was a buffalo. I believe I'm right in saying that I have only three been who have come out of my real buffalo charge alive, but I had three bits broken and my Natives boy was killed. Two grand Africans carried me 200 miles slung on a pole, and wouldn't leave me day or night. Next to buffalo the leopard is the greatest customer."

"Worse than lions?"
"Oh, not at all. A lion will kill you, but you can't stop an elephant with one. I've seen an elephant catch a native with suction from his trunk, and then smash him to pieces."

"But perhaps my narrowest escape was a snake—a green mamba. As I'm a bit deaf my Natives have odd ways of attracting my attention sometimes. Last night I was pebble at me. Well, I was standing under a tree one day and he came bang on my toe. Iucky I was wearing. I looked round for the boy who was moving stones, and there was a 20-foot mamba in the grass having a peek at me."

"There are some terrible things about Africa, but I tried to compensate for that sort of thing."

"There is a lot gets into your blood. There's always something new and interesting. Not long ago, for example, I did a trip into the bush for a while and killed the pigmy. But gold is the biggest draw. I once spent seven years working a 100-foot wide river. I've got an even bigger job on hand now, but that's a secret for the time being."

N. Rhodesian Legislature

(Report concluded from page 570)

the department could not be efficient. These are usually had complaints about something, and had threatened to strike in the event of a state of affairs which was too rare, and transfers of staff were too frequent.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS also said that teachers had become so disgruntled that they had discussed the possibility of a strike. The Government had not treated the situation seriously. THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA urged a review of the entire educational system, saying that non-officials did not possess the necessary expert knowledge and, needed a strong committee, with outside experts. There was a loyal team of teachers, keeping abreast of many developments, but the education being given was still not all that it might be.

Mr. G. B. BECKETT suggested that some of the teachers' evidence should be given confidentially, because some people might be frightened of repercussions. The educational position would become desperate within the next year unless the highest priority was given to building up staff and schools.

Import Policy

IMPORT LICENCES will now be freely granted for goods from the United Kingdom which do not fall into the following categories: goods which can be sold for dollars or other hard currency; goods which are made wholly or largely of dollar materials and goods which are in short supply. It can be said by the United Kingdom in trade negotiations to obtain similar supplies for the whole sterling group at the lowest possible cost to the monetary reserves of the group. Sir William Battershill, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in the Legislative Council last week.

Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., reported a net profit of £192,763 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £125,842 in the previous year. Preference dividends, £4,537, £70,000 in reserves (£45,000) and dividends on ordinary shares amounting to £55,000 (£45,000) require £85,536 leaving £108,651 to be carried forward against £76,001.

The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 51 cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 2622,077 in ordinary shares of 1/2 each, 414,718 ordinary shares having been issued to shareholders during the year at 25s. 6d. Share premium accounts stand at £425,086 and general reserves at £375,000. Shares in advance to and undistributed profits of subsidiary companies are valued at £3,404,369, and current assets at £2,280,280, including £7,000 in Government stocks and £21,401 in cash.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiaries shows current liabilities at £3,667,583, fixed assets at £694,741 and current assets at £5,226,716.

Directors are Mr. Alexander Hamilton (President), Mr. Leonard Aldridge (Chairman), Messrs H. J. Burnie, G. John, J. M. Donald, D. C. Holmes, F. Knight, E. H. Westgarth and R. E. van der Veer. The 28th ordinary general meeting will be held in London next Monday at noon.

The text of the Chairman's statement will appear in our next issue.

East African Airways

DEFICIT of £25,484 is reported on the first year's working of East African Airways Corporation, that is nearly 10 per cent above the estimated loss. The reasons are stated to be failure to reach the planned mileage of 700,000 miles, suspension of main services for nearly a month for safety reasons, delay in opening certain routes owing to lack of national aids, and lack of suitable aircraft in adequate numbers. More than 9,000 passengers were carried during the year without accident.

Uganda is expected to harvest between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of robusta coffee this season, thus becoming the largest coffee-producing Colony.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Unlike Kenya, Uganda will not reduce rates of the tax in 1948.

The use of which has been approved by the Department of Mines in Southern Rhodesia.

Three Africans lost their lives in a grass fire which raged over 4,000 acres in the Tloanga district of Southern Rhodesia.

A memorial to the memory of Commander E. W. E. Callwell, R.N., is to be erected on Uganda as Nyakas School, of which he was headmaster.

An appeal for records and photographs connected with the early days of townships in Kenya has been issued by the Commissioner for Local Government.

Final plans of the new Scottish church in Nairobi have been passed, and tenders will shortly be sought. Contributions to the building fund now exceed £8,800.

The Liberal Party executive in Southern Rhodesia has been nominated for election candidates, and a further nine are shortly to be considered by the local branches.

The part of Government House, Mombasa, should be ready as a nursing home until the new hospital wing is ready was unanimously resolved by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

Reports from the Sudan state that more than 1,000 men of Kordofan Province have volunteered for service in the Arab cause in Palestine, and have left the Condominium with a further 200 men from Kosti.

Derbyshire Stone, Ltd., will act as advisers to the United Africa Company, Ltd., managing agents for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, in regard to the development of limestone deposits, and two officials of the company have flown to East Africa in this connection. The intention is to use ground limestone for agricultural purposes.

Gift parcels from Southern Rhodesia to the United Kingdom now pay postage of 4s 6d plus a reduction of 1s.

It is officially stated that the postage rates provided as follows: Northern Rhodesia, 2s 6d; Southern Rhodesia, 4d.; Bechuanaland, 3d.; East Africa, 3d.; sea transit, 3d.; United Kingdom, 3d. Applicants to arrange for greater reduction in the handling charges were not successful. Parcels not exceeding 2 lbs can be sent for 8d. post by the special small parcels postal service.

Rhodesia Railway Wage Increase

A 15% wage increase for Rhodesia Railway employees and a cost-of-living allowance of 10% on the increased rates have been agreed as from January 1 by the newly constituted Southern Rhodesian National Industrial Council for the Railway. The Council have also accepted the principle of a 40-hour week, but have recognized that, in view of the shortage of staff and excessive work, an immediate introduction is impracticable.

Former Italian Colonies in Africa

THE DEPUTIES of the four Foreign Ministers who are considering the future of the former Italian Colonies met again in London on Monday. Their main task is to decide in which order they will hear the views of other interested Governments.

At their last meeting in London in November, the deputies appointed a commission of investigation to spend seven months in the former Italian territories in Africa. That commission has recently visited Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

While they were in Somalia on January 11 serious rioting occurred in Mogadishu, and, as we have already reported, 52 Italians and many Somalis were killed. The Somali Youth League had arranged a procession in order to impress the British, but early in the morning of the appointed day (the 27th) most of them driven by Italians, went into the neighbouring town to bring the Natives favourable to the Italians. As a result Somalis armed with clubs, spears and arrows, and in some cases with guns, entered the town and attacked members of the Youth League and other people and started looting. Italians then, they had grenades and machine-guns, overpowered Italian shops and houses were looted and a number of Italians killed. Not for some hours could the Italian police restore order.

British and Commission Warned

It has now been officially revealed in London that the looting of the Italian immunities in Mogadishu had been witnessed by the British authorities that continued Italian propaganda must inevitably prove dangerous to Italian life and property and that the Chief Administrator, Brigadier R. H. Smith, threatened the Four-Power Commission on January 7 that permission to organize processions would involve danger. However, the Commission asked two days later that such processions should not be prevented.

A committee of enquiry is now investigating the riots. At the meeting in London on Monday, Sir Noel Charles, the British representative, asked the commission of investigation to go to Africa should study whether the small port of Bender Ziada should be returned to British Somaliland. Despite the fact that all rights to it had been surrendered by the Italian Government, the Soviet Deputy proposed that a station should be kept in Italy. The suggestion is accepted, under a treaty by the British representative.

Uganda Directory

Sahen's Commercial Directory and Handbook of Uganda which has just been published at £2 post free, by Sahen & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 650, Kampala, is a most useful compendium for anyone interested in the commerce and industry of the Protectorate. It lists post office box holders throughout the country, all limited liability companies on the local register, cotton gins, coffee millers, cotton exporters, tea and coffee factories, oil millers, saw-millers and manufacturers and practitioners, and in a special section gives particulars of revenue and expenditure and of exports and imports generally and by categories. There are notes on the history, resources, communications, and taxation structure of the country. The handbook can be confidently recommended to those who require information of this kind for reference purposes.

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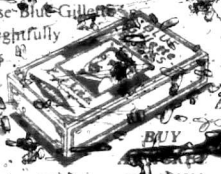
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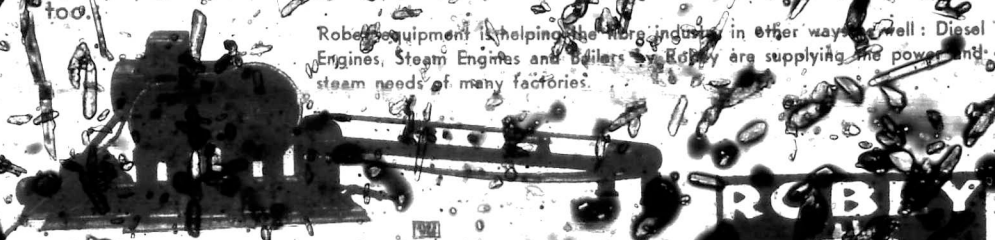
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East African Development Potentialities and Requirements

THE PAINTER GENERAL, MR. H. A. MARQUAND, was about to leave Nairobi after spending a week in Kenya, a special correspondent of *The Times* who is now in East Africa telegraphically and interesting dispatch, which, by the courtesy of that newspaper, we are able to quote in full.

In Nairobi Mr. Marquand has returned to some straight talk from a series of the community and has explained the difficulties besetting the United Kingdom, which were not universally appreciated in the relatively prosperous territory. The geographical and man-made remoteness makes it hard to picture England, harassed by enemy action and debilitated through years of war economy.

Mr. Marquand has met a variety of people, and among anyone in Nairobi who has had anything important to say, has had a chance and taken the opportunity to say it.

Her subjects discussed may be divided into two closely connected sections, Kenya's own requirements, and, secondly, the possibilities of development in the interests primarily of the Empire and Western Europe. Kenya claims at the restrictions of import control and compliance of the methods of application, and is particularly impatient of any interruption of trade with South Africa.

Mr. Marquand was able to clear up some specific points, and it was not without some confusion has been due to the desire to leave a lasting impression on the authorities. He is, like many others, is anxious for permission to spend more dollars. One obvious method of helping her to save them would be the manufacture by British firms of cars suitable for the country, and at suitable prices. Every living up-country is entirely dependent on motor transport.

Strain on Transport

The shopping list of physical requirements has a deceptively familiar ring. As nearly all wealth derives from the land, it is headed by agriculture, and similar machinery suitable for heavy soil. The railways seem to be a legitimate under the East Africa High Commission are badly in need of new rolling-stock because of the heavy tonnage hauled during the war. Their high efficiency is universally acknowledged but their burdens are prodigious, and difficult to end with the formation of dumps of Army surplus from the Middle East at Mackinnon Road still gives them much non-commercial work. Both the volume of exports and the import of capital goods is increasing, and the renovation of the railways. Housing material and their electrical equipment are urgently needed as a basis of development schemes.

In Europe, the lack of consumer goods discourages hard work. The Natives were previously accustomed to buying cheap goods from Japan. Now the pay is better, but little purchasing power, so the Native labourers intermittently return to the tribal areas where they can live on the land and their wives do the work. There may be arguments for this system, it is a relatively sabotage ready development. Mr. Marquand made it thoroughly understood, as it was not before, that the British failure to supply many of these needs was

due to the economies to which Britain had to work, and to the acute scarcity of dollars. At the same time he acknowledged by him of potential developments should help the Home Government to ensure that the limited supply of capital goods is deployed to the best advantage.

The cultivation of sisal grew rapidly during the war after the destruction of alternative materials from South Africa by the Japanese. It is a dollar earner, and an industry which has expanded, and is unlikely to lose its market, as sisal has no substitutes because of its buoyancy. The sisal crops, which are not generally known to flourish in the tropics are being grown successfully by the Government forestry service and Kenya is to be an exceptional opportunity of easing the world scarcity of timber. Some 200,000 acres could be planted on the estates of the Government, and the scheme comes to full fruition. The forestry service is badly hampered by lack of scientific staff, and the Government is anxious to recruit from the universities and from the Indian and Burmese services.

Need for Refrigerating Plant

Mr. Marquand also has possibilities. More tea and coffee could be grown and beef and some bacon could be shipped in greater quantities to the United Kingdom, although a refrigerating plant for these last named is short refrigerating plant for storage in the ports.

Inadequate communications and the reluctance of the labour to come forward at moments to all alike. It is only so long as there are overworked railways and congested ports development can be limited and selective. This was the kernel of Mr. Marquand's study when he saw to Dar es Salaam to-morrow.

Mr. Marquand last evening broke away from a series of conferences to visit native locations in Nairobi under the guidance of the mayor. The town is divided into three areas, restricted, restricted, and locations. In the first five Europeans, with a few Europeans and Asians, in the third most of the African except for those employed in domestic service. There are six locations in all, organized in communities with their own shops, cinemas, places of worship, clubs, beer shops, and clinics. The newer houses are built, with kitchens built of stone. The houses are sited well apart, with communal latrines and shower baths. All are set at nominal rent.

The women live in rows, each with a small box at the end of the bed in which she keeps a piccinny. The percentage of venereal disease is so high that patients are assumed to be infected unless proved otherwise.


A serious anxiety is the scarcity of scientific experts, who seem to prefer Rhodesia to Kenya, perhaps because they are unaware that favourable openings exist here.

Mr. Marquand visited the Kongwa groundnuts at the beginning of the week.

Mr. Marquand generally commended the Tanganyika Railways and Ports, and Mr. Marquand while he was in Dar es Salaam that the efforts of his staff tended to the enormous recent increase in inward and outward traffic had raised the average daily mileage of each railway wagon to 52, which was equivalent to the movement of the railways in the U.S.A. The rate of return on traffic.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce told the master-General that the quantities of British-made machine tools for the sisal industry, cement and other building materials were urgently required by the Tanganyika

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ATLAS WORKS, SHEFFIELD

THE SANCTUARY, LONDON, S.W.1.

Mrs. M. M. SEMPLE has been elected district president of the East African Women's League. Other members of the committee are Lady Eleanor Cole and Mesdames F. J. HINGINSON, LE BLANC SMITH, THOMPSON and W...

SIR WILLIAM GAVIN, one of the leading agricultural authorities in this country, is to advise on certain aspects of the development of the Sabi Valleys in Southern Rhodesia. ANTHONY R. HURD, M.P., agricultural correspondent of The Times, is also to visit East Africa and Southern Rhodesia in connexion with agricultural developments.

MR. J. A. MADE, who has been appointed engineer-in-charge of Cable and Wireless Ltd., will visit Nairobi in about two months in connexion with expansion of the company's broadcasting station there. Nairobi is to become a relay station for the Far East, alternative to Colombo, and arrangements are to be made for phototelegraphy from Nairobi to London.

THE REV. W. WYNN JONES, who recently returned to East Africa from leave in Australia, was enthroned as Bishop of Central Tanganyika by the Archbishop Kidder, the Vicar-General, at the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit in Dodoma at the beginning of the month. Before the ceremony the Rev. J. J. Chancellour of the diocese, read the commendation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SIR ROBERT ROBINSON, Member for Transportation in the East Africa High Commission, and until the end of last year general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, is visiting Tanganyika for discussions in connexion with the amalgamation of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika railways. But amalgamation are to be introduced into the railways of the three territories in April.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA and Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH gave a dinner party at Rhodesia House on Monday in honour of the newly appointed High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Len Egeland. Their guests were the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Pakistan and their wives, Lady Tait, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gibstone, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mignott and Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough.

MR. ("THE LINGER") ALLEN, of the staff of the East African Commission in London, and for many years of the Colonial Service in Kenya, left London by air at the beginning of this week for Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. His visit is particularly concerned with the proposed cash settlement in Tanganyika, the Government of which is about to make available in the Oldeani and Mbozi areas. Mr. Allen expects to be back in this country in about two weeks.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, chairman of the P. & O. and British India Lines, and Lady CURRIE will sail at the end of this week for East Africa in the MANTOLA. After spending several weeks in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, they will return by sea on their way to the Rhodesias. They are accompanied by Mr. W. J. GORDON, a partner in Messrs. Gray Dawes & Co., Mr. DELGADINO, assistant secretary of the British India Steam Navigation Company and Captain LADELL, marine superintendent of the line.

THREE FORMER MAYORS of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been appointed to the city's first aldermanic council. They are Mr. J. B. W. WYLLIE, the first mayor; town councillor for three years; city councillor for nine; M.P., 1935-1945; Minister of Trades and Commerce, 1944-46. Mr. N. A. PHILIP, mayor, 1937-38; town and city councillor, 1935-45; past president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries and member of the Land Settlement Board. Mr. R. L. PRUNTY, mayor, 1931; town and city councillor, 1919-1941.

Obituary

Captain C. E. Stuart

CAPTAIN C. E. STUART, B.N., of the Union-Castle Line, died recently in England at the age of 76. He joined the company in 1890 as fourth officer, obtaining his first command in 1905. When the late Duke of Kehl visited South Africa, Captain Stuart was in command of the CARNARVON CASTLE, which carried the Royal party. His last ship was the STEADFAST, which set up a record by completing the voyage from England to Cape Town in 10 days 6 hours.

The death occurred recently in Ruanda of Mrs. BRIGIDE HINDLEY, wife of the Rev. T. Hindley.

Mrs. KENNETH GOOCH, who was well known in the farming community in North Kenya, died last week in Mombasa, aged 73.

DR. MUKHTAR MOHAMED MAHMOUD, medical inspector of the Dinguo district of the Sudan, one of the first Sudanese to qualify at the Kitchener School of Medicine, has died at Merowe.

MISS RAY BILYA, a daughter of the newly consecrated Bishop of Uganda, sustained fatal injuries recently in a motor accident in Port Portal; she was a junior welfare assistant in the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare.

MR. J. C. SIM, who went to Kenya in 1922 and settled in the Turi district, died suddenly at his farm shortly after playing a game of polo in which he scored three goals. The cause of death was thrombosis, of which there had been no previous suspicion. After leaving Mafaburough he served in the training ship CONWAY, and was for seven years in the R.N.V.R. and the Merchant Marine. In the second world war he joined the Kenya R.A.F. and was mentioned in dispatches. He had taken a prominent part in the formation of the Mole Club and was a member of the local district council.

Nairobi Municipal Services

MR. T. G. ASKWITH, African Affairs Officer to Nairobi Municipality has complained that Africans have been persuaded by certain of their leaders to boycott the municipal beershops and canteen. He points out that the loss from these institutions makes a valuable contribution to the cost of social services, which subsidizing housing in the town, the municipality runs shops where clean milk may be obtained at reasonable prices and opened butcheries during the meat shortage. He stressed the fact that the Native Beer sold to the European beer.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include: Mr. F. W. Loggmoore and E. J. O'Farrell, Kenya; Messrs. F. W. Maxwell-Davies, R. M. Forrest, P. E. Lusomb, E. W. Miller, A. Stanton, M. Farquhar and F. A. Thomas, Tanganyika Railways; Mr. F. Martin, Uganda; Messrs. W. A. Allan, C. A. B. Harwick, H. MacLennan, G. A. R. Savage and J. B. Watson.

East African Office

RECENT CALENDAR at the East African Office in London have included: Mr. and Miss J. Adams, Mr. P. B. D. Ashby, Mr. M. S. Brooks, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. J. M. M. Campbell, Mrs. St. Claire, Commander and Mrs. H. Penton, the Rev. G. H. H. Green, F. J. T. Gurner, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Nines, Commandant and Mrs. Hayla, Mr. and Mrs. A. Huxter, Miss B. Hutton, Mr. J. C. D. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Lowenstein, Mr. R. Mayers, Mrs. and Miss B. Peters, Mr. J. Proctor, Mr. N. Proctor, Mr. J. R. Sandhu, Mr. and Mrs. Sandhu, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith, Mr. Neil Stewart, Mr. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Thomas, Mr. F. M. Whorby, Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Tunney, Brigadier Turvey, Mrs. A. Turton, Mr. I. Walker, Miss S. Wainwright, Mr. A. Watt, Mrs. G. D. Watt, and Mr. Harold Willan.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. N. PEASE.

GENERAL SMITHS has been nominated Chancellor of Cambridge University.

A son has been born in Bulawayo to WING-COMPTON and Mrs. D. F. RIXSON.

LORD and LADY ELTON are outward bound for the Cape in the *SEALING CASTLE*, and are expected to visit Rhodesia.

GENERAL J. T. CROCKER, G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, will inspect the garrison at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, this month.

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. COMLINE, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa Command, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

O. WARBURG, a director of Messrs. Baker, Warburg & Co., Ltd., is due in Kenya from Rhodesia about March 18.

LORD and LADY LEAH HAMILTON, of Elmenteita, Kenya, who are now in the West Indies, expect to return to East Africa in June.

MR. N. B. MEHTA and MR. A. G. MEHTA, of the Government High School, Kampala, were called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) last week.

MR. E. B. VISSA-JU, who patented a machine for removing the husks from cashew nuts, has presented a petition to the Colony of Mozambique.

LADY AILEY, who recently revisited East and Central Africa, left England by air on Saturday for West Africa, where she will continue her study of Native administration.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER will leave for the Continent this morning for London where she will be in the first session of the Parliament of the new Dominion.

The engagement is announced between MR. MARTIN REAY SUTHERLAND MACKAY, D.E.C., of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and MISS BARBARA ANN WHALLEY of Marlow.

MR. ROGER HOSKING, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hosking, of Mombasa, Kenya, spoke of life at Oxford University in Sunday's *Calling East Africa* programme of the B.B.C.

MR. JOHN HENDER OLDWELL, Royal West Kent Regiment, and MISS ANNE COLOUHOAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Coluhoan, of Nakuru, have been married in Kenya.

MR. FRANKLIN FALKNER, of Nakuru, and formerly of Melfort, Saslatchewan, and Miss DORREY ELIZABETH MAYHOOD, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Mayhood, will be married next month.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, who has been in London for talks on the constitutional reform of the Sudan recently suggested by Egypt, has returned to Khartoum by air.

MR. A. J. A. GILLAN, only son of Sir Angus and Lady Gillan, formerly of the Sudan and now of Chipstead, Surrey, and MISS ANN PATRICIA MAINWARING have announced their engagement.

MR. J. R. BUCKLAND, Director of Water Development in Tanganyika, has been seconded as deputy chairman of the Development Commission during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. Hutt.

MR. ARANTES DE OLIVEIRA, one of the legal and engineering staff of Beira, has advised on a new water supply scheme which has been appointed resident director in Africa of the Mozambique Company.

MR. GRACE STANFORD, one of the passengers of the *Star Mail*, due to leave London to-day, will start a tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias. During the war she was a passenger in the *FLANDERS CASTLE* when she was taken down off the Azores.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. HASTED has resigned his appointment as Controller of Aerodromes under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It is that capacity he was concerned with airfields in the Colonial Empire.

SIR FREDERICK THOMAS HOPKINSON, who was a partner with the late Lord Cowdray in the constructional engineering company of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd., which built the Senbar Dam in the Sudan, left in 1938.

MR. H. F. CARTMEL ROBINSON, who recently returned from the appointment of Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. CARTMEL ROBINSON are visiting in Kenya. They are expected in this country in April.

MAJOR J. R. S. BOOB, Royal Engineers, son of Brigadier and Mrs. E. R. BOOB of Nguni, and Miss VIOLET AGNES MACDONALD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macdonald, of Limuru, are to be married shortly in Kenya.

MR. JOHN HARE, M.P., has left London to pay a short visit to Kenya, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia in order to acquaint himself at first hand with some of the political and economic problems. He is a brother of Lord Listowel, now Minister of State for the Colonies.

The appointment of the REV. OLIVER C. ALLISON to be Assistant Bishop in the Sudan will bring to 100 the number of C.M.S. missionaries who have been raised to the episcopate. The Bishop-elect, one of four parson brothers, has served in the Southern Sudan since 1938.

The engagement is announced between LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. H. FOWLER, R.N., only son of Mr. W. E. N. Fowler, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Fowler, of Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, and Miss JOY MCLEOD SPENSER, only child of Mrs. M. Venables, of Mosman, New South Wales.

DR. GEORGE DUNDERDALE, of Mwanjiki, has been committed for trial on charges of sedition arising from a letter written by him, which, with the deletion of 47 words, was published by the *Kenya Weekly News*. The magazine found that there was no *prima facie* case against the editor or printers.

DR. H. B. WORTHINGTON, scientific secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, and joint secretary of the Colonial Research Committee, recently flew to Pretoria with DR. J. E. KEYSTON, the recently appointed research secretary to the Central African Council, to visit research centres in South Africa.

MR. JOHN COCHRAN MUIR has been appointed Director of Agriculture for Tanganyika. Born in 1904, he was educated at Glasgow University and the West of Scotland Agricultural College. In 1927, after a post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, he was appointed an assistant superintendent of agriculture on the Gold Coast. He became senior agricultural officer in Zanzibar in 1935, and for the last three years has been Director of Agriculture in Trinidad. In Zanzibar he did much to encourage new crops and to improve varieties of various staples.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. — The class of communism is a diminishing factor. — Mr. C. Skeffington-Lodge, M.P.

Mr. Gandhi was a great servant of humanity. — Mr. Attlee

"I study the minds of the hon. Members opposite so far as it is possible." — Mr. R. Boothby, M.P.

"A politician is an animal that can sit on the fence while keeping both ears to the ground." — *New York Times*

"The number of divorce petitions filed during 1946 was 43,392, an increase of 33,038 on 1938." — *Manchester Guardian*

"Sweden is turning a valuable industry useful to our housing plans, because she cannot get coal from us." — Mr. Giles Romilly

"Paper and books are the first tools needed to maintain and extend political education and culture in general." — *New Statesman*

"No man has played a greater part in his country's history than Mahatma Gandhi." Statement issued by the M. Government

"Ninety out of every 100 candidates for the higher posts in the Civil Service fail to make the grade." Mr. Charles Winfrey, in the *Evening Standard*

"A really successful headmaster could have run a departmental store, a battleship, or a brigade with success, and vice versa." — Commander C. B. Fry

"The Government's representations to the Soviet Government for the release of Russian-born wives of British servicemen have been treated with utter contempt and disregard." — Lord Vauxhall

"Streptomycin will be useful for only five years after it has become generally available. After that time the resistance developed by bacteria will be so great that the drug will be almost ineffective." — Professor L. Garrod

"One-third of our population from 1900 to 1950 will be about 27,000,000 in 1850 and what may all be 50,000,000 in 1950 is in a great measure due to the multilateral nature of the trade we carried on." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Missionary service in a foreign field used to be regarded as a sort of honours degree in Christian living. Now missionaries societies find great difficulty in finding persons suitable in character and training for all the posts they have to fill." — *The Christian News Letter*

"Building schemes to the value of about £191,000 have been granted in connection with the forthcoming Olympic Games." — The Minister of Works

"British casualties in Hongkong before it fell numbered 100 in officers' ranks in British and Canadian other ranks, and 20 in Indian other ranks, the total losses being 1,413." — Major-General C. McMalby

"The tendency of many to persuade themselves that the worst can never happen is dangerous. If there is a word of ill-omen in our language it is the word 'unthinkable.' It has always been the herald of calamity." — Sir Hector Duff

"Taken over the whole field of consumers' expenditure, the purchasing power of the £ at December 16, 1947, is provisionally estimated to have been about 60% of its purchasing power in 1938." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer

"Improved growth rates of children and the remarkable reduction in mortality rates during the war were mainly due to the brilliantly successful food policy, including the provision of milk and meals in school and the grant of extra rations." — Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education

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BACKGROUND

Root of Economic Difficulties

The fundamental problem is the exchange of our finished products for essential food and raw materials. In our visible trade we were on the wrong side in 1946 by £133,000,000. Last year the gap widened to £500,000,000. Compared with the figures for our total trades the even more serious hard currency deficit. We can see no way of making good an estimated deficit of £180,000,000 in the hard-currency countries except by drawing on our slender reserves of gold and dollars. Increased production is the solution to most of our perplexities. The most important basic industries, textiles, coal, agriculture, and certain branches of the iron and steel industries, are still undermanned. This must be rectified. Our resources of machinery, equipment, and transport are also limited, and much of them suffer from years of maintenance due to the fact we cannot afford to ignore the grave risks we run if we allow our productive equipment to deteriorate any further. Despite controls, labour and materials are scattered away in unnecessary pursuits. A greater danger still is a wages and cost-of-living spiral. Inflation breeds upon itself. In its acute form such a development could bring all our efforts to nought. This problem should be resolutely tackled before it gets out of hand, for the prospect is of still fewer goods in the shops for some time to come. We must restore and rigidly preserve those traditional standards of workmanship upon which much of our past prosperity depended. Wage rates at the end of 1947 were 73% above the pre-war levels. The wage earning classes have been treated more liberally in this respect than the rest of the community. Further increases in wages are accompanied by a commensurate increase in output, merely add to the dangers of inflation. The root of our economic difficulties is the attitude of the worker to his task. The level of output is far below what it could and must be. Even now few appreciate that rate of any work are directly linked, that every article produced and sold abroad helps to reduce the austerity of our conditions. The output we need for our wages and more leisure, and the readiness with which work is thrown aside for the pursuit of sport and entertainment, bear witness to the illusions which many work people cherish. Our whole future depends solely on our own individual effort.—The Hon. Rupert E. Lockett, Chancellor, Westminster Bank.

Appeasement

Appeasement is a word which has suffered a serious onset of disrepute. Refusal to face facts has been predominant, and the greatest energy has been employed in inducing people to believe they are much better off than is really the case. Every shock suffered last year was sprung on the country at the last moment, when concealment was no longer possible, and was accompanied by explanations that the causes were unforeseen occurrences for which no one was to blame. On the one hand, however, progress has now been made in the present to earth. Efforts are being made to point out, in words of two syllables, the real position in which the country stands, and some of the promised prizes have been dispensed. The latest market has, however, been chiefly dispelled, and much effort is still directed towards shielding certain strata of the population from the effects of increased austerity. We are, in fact, still appeasing. The autumn budget provides an admirable example. After the big words that preceded it, it was almost a trial, a mere face-saving gesture which shows that something had been done and that no one who waited had been hurt. Fear rules our rulers, and the trade unions, fear of increased wages, fear of stopping work, increases, fear of the electorate, fear to face any unpleasant situation. The country has a long way to go before it achieves anything. The longer the people remain drugged with make-believe, the longer will be the journey.—Captain Eric Smith, Chairman, National Provincial Bank.

Remedy by Inflation

Repressed inflation lies at the root of many of our external troubles. The remedy is to be found only through budget surplus achieved by reduction of expenditure, in combination with measures to increase incentive to production and savings. A sound monetary policy of this kind would be of far greater immediate benefit to the wage-earner than a mere reduction of the present wages spiral, and offered the long time the best prospect of maintaining the competitive position of our export industries. Difficulties arise, as our position is, only in these ways: the price of a handkerchief, harnessed to work with the physical controls instead of against them, and the people could be made aware of the dangers in which they stand. A short-cut has to be found for the outcome.—Lord John of Buryleigh.

Franc Threat

The danger of devaluation of the franc is that France will buy from us for francs goods which we should ourselves be selling for dollars, and undersell us in hard-currency countries with our own products and leave us with francs instead of dollars. At the present exchange rates a Frenchman could undersell us with our own merchandise in the U.S.A. to the extent of \$2,200 on a transaction involving £10,000. We can insulate ourselves against this threat only by prohibiting export of France or by forcing that goods going to France must be paid for in hard-currency.—Mr. E. R. Persson.

The Vicious Circle

The continuation of an inflated purchasing power, a subsidised price for necessities, and an artificial price for exported raw materials has exaggerated the artificial money prices of basic goods and forced the Government to continue raising an rigid control of necessities to restrict all imports, and to mop up purchasing power by penal taxation on the whole range of home productions. The price of British exports has been raised by the market delays and difficulties inherent in centralised control of all raw materials and most manufacturing processes, by the restriction of the home market, and by raising the direct labour costs.—Mr. Douglas Jerold.

Planning

The efforts of the British planners to put our economy from the course are proving as futile as would be an attempt to swim the Atlantic. On January 29, 1947, the housing programme for 1947 was 240,000 houses. In May 8 Mr. Ewan announced the target unattainable. The Economic Survey fixed the export target at 40% above the 1938 level, by the end of 1947; this date was altered in August to the middle of 1948. On September 12 export targets were fixed before consultation with the industries concerned, on December 16 it was announced that those targets were being modified. The plan for this year has not yet been issued.—Mr. John Jewkes in *Land and Tide*.
Five Aims. Conservatives must concentrate on, productively employment for all workers at good wages; preservation of individual liberty; an improved standard of living for all classes; a social as well as an economic status for all engaged in industry; and the restoration of Britain as a Great Power, the centre of a flourishing Empire, and the undoubted leader of a united Western Europe.—Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Non-Officials in N. Rhodesia Press Claims

Two Nominated Members To Be Replaced by Elected Members

THE NON-OFFICIAL DEMANDS for a greater share in the government of Northern Rhodesia has been reinforced by other speeches in the Legislative Council.

MR. W. WEST declared that the majority of European settlers wanted amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, but during the meantime they demanded a larger part in the management of their own affairs. A mere non-official majority in Council had proved to be no more than a shadow and they were now fighting to change it to substance.

MR. G. B. BECKETT said that the non-official majority elected two and a half years ago had been intended as a step to something greater. It seemed doubtful if real self-government could be obtained now, but a form of government must be established in which non-officials and officials could really govern the country as a team. Everything possible should be done to attract more settlers by making better known in Great Britain the opportunities existing in the territory.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY, MR. HOBSON, referred to a statement by Mr. Goodwin that the official side of the House was attempting to thwart the wishes of the majority. Perhaps Mr. Goodwin had meant only that officials had opposed the wishes of non-officials. The fact was that once a decision had been made in Council the official side did everything in its power to implement it, though delays were bound to occur on account of the enormous amount of work to be done.

The sooner some common ground in the constitutional issue could be found the better. Officials were convinced that the present constitution was workable. It had been discussed in London less than 18 months ago with Mr. Welensky and Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, and modifications would come into force later this year. The constitutional development had also been fully discussed at the recent London conference of African Governors. At this stage the official side could make no proposals, but he was sure that Sir Gilbert Renfild, the new Governor, would review matters with non-officials at the earliest opportunity.

Finance Committee's Powers

THE CHIEF CLERK GENERAL referred to the constitutional question of the Finance Committee, raised by Mr. Welensky. Recommendations made by the Executive Council might, he said, not receive the support of the Finance Committee, which could either recommend or decline to recommend, though in either case the final word would rest with the Legislative Council. It was not in order for the Finance Committee to use the word "noted" or "should" either "recommend" or "not recommend."

Moving the adoption of the report on the delimitation of electoral areas, he said that recommendations had been made for the replacement of two non-official members representing Africans by two additional elected members. There was a strong demand for extra representation of the Copperbelt, and one member would be to give them both seats, the other member would be to give one seat to the Copperbelt and one elsewhere. The majority of the committee was that the Copperbelt should receive one seat at only, and that the other should go to the Midland area. That would make seven urban and three rural constituencies.

The House agreed the majority report by 16 votes to four. Mr. Welensky, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Morris and Mr. Cook voting against the motion.

Mrs. Goodwin declared that the House should inform the Secretary of State of the official view that Copperbelt representation should be increased. He was supported by Mr.

Welensky, Mr. Page, Mr. Morris and Mr. Beckett, and the motion was agreed after the Government side had stated that officials would vote neither for nor against it.

Mr. F. W. WELSKY, the Economic Secretary, withdrew remarks which might be construed as a personal attack on Mr. Welensky, and asked that the latter would withdraw remarks which led to a show on Government. He did not understand Welensky's attitude towards the appointment and salary of the Director of Civil Supplies, for at a meeting of the European Housing Committee in August, Mr. Welensky had declared that the man selected for the post must be offered a good salary, perhaps £1,500 a year.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that nobody could deny the inefficiency of Native farm labour, which was partly due to lack of consumer goods for the African would not work if he could not spend his money. It was unlikely that a life could be found through negotiation or Government action. The attractions of industrial life, with regular hours and many amenities, made farm labour unpopular, and farmers must therefore aim at conditions similar to those in Britain, where men identified themselves with the farm and the land and took a pride in their work. The African had the same sense of pride, and he should be able to live with his family in a good house on the farm and thus feel identified with it.

Land Settlement Report

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY announced that a veterinary officer had visited the Chisamba area, where serious cattle disease had broken out; vegetable poisoning was suspected in some cases and head water in others.

A request had been made by Mr. Welensky that the Land Settlement Report should be reviewed. There seemed to be no point in the Government board submitting yet another report; he thought that the board should be executive in character with a majority of farmer members prepared to give their time to tackling problems and advising on their solution. The farmers themselves must take a bigger hand in the direction of European agriculture. Last October a meeting of farmers' representatives decided to discuss the shortage of agricultural machinery; he decided that a list of the needs should be compiled and sent to him, but he had still not received it; it was no use complaining of machinery shortages if farmers would not say what they wanted.

There was no point in more settlers coming to the country if land and labour were not available. Part of the solution seemed to be in more intensive use of existing farms, many of which were not from fully developed. On such problems an Agricultural Production and Settlement Board could offer the best available advice.

No final decision had been taken as to whether the groundnut scheme was to be ahead in Northern Rhodesia, but there was good reason to believe that it would be launched. The final decision would be taken in April when the chairman of the Overseas Food Commission would visit the country. Results of trial plantings in the Mumbwa and Fort Rosebery areas would then be available.

MR. J. F. MORRIS and Mr. B. Goodwin complained of delay in improving roads and asked the excuse that machinery could not be obtained. It was said that machinery could obtain heavy plant, why could the Government not do so?

Education Department Criticized

In the debate on his motion asking for a select committee to investigate the position of European education, MR. WELSKY said the Government had not appreciated the gravity of the task nor tackled it adequately. An official letter stated that the position regarding vacancies in 1948 for Northern Rhodesian children entering Southern Rhodesian secondary schools was serious: eight boys and 23 girls remained to be placed. European school children in Northern Rhodesia in December, 1938, numbered 1,029, and in September, 1947, no fewer than 1,920, that showed the problem that had to be faced.

The select committee should investigate reports of discontent in the European section of the Department of Education, and find out why Southern Rhodesia could secure teachers for Northern Rhodesia at the greatest of difficulty in hiring half a dozen, though the number of hostels accommodation was vitally important. Government was showing insufficient drive.

MR. E. W. SERGIANT said that the European Education Department had been more neglected than any other. With staff of whom 75% were temporary and some not qualified.

(Concluded on page 59)

Empire trade, but that plan aims at objectives which are contrary to those which are so pompously announced in this document, and so quickly withdrawn afterwards. The Marshall Plan is contrary to the principles of this document.

It is wrong to regard the expansion or greater scope of Western European trade as a mere European affair. By the march of history, Holland, Belgium, France (and Italy as included), Portugal) happen to be those countries which command almost all the Colonial territories of the world, and it is by building up this idea of a Western European trading entity, and by the interchange of Colonial trade, that we see a way out of our economic difficulties.

We could within quite a short time look forward to building up an entity by this combination which could live and breathe without gifts and loans from the United States. To build up these entities demands discrimination. What is the good of a document which says, exactly the opposite? It sets as the principle of multilateralism and then backs it down. What is really required is to set up the principle of preferences now and then to build up a financial equilibrium. Then we can proceed to free and fair trade.

World's Largest Importers

MR. C. W. ODEY, in a maiden speech emphasizing the need for the retention of Imperial Preference, said (in part):

"In the 19th century we led the world in international trade. We were, and still are, the world's greatest importers. In spite of that, in the 19th century we had a large favourable balance of trade. We spent that favourable balance by exporting our capital which we used to develop and enrich every country in the world where our trade penetrated.

"To-day it is the United States which has the large favourable trade balance that any country has ever had. The United States is not large importers, and with her great natural resources and their great productive capacity, it is difficult to see that they ever will be. In consequence we will never see a condition satisfactory for industrial development until the way has been made clear for the private means investor to invest his capital overseas.

"At present there is practically nowhere where he can invest his money with any confidence. Until that day dawns when capital can again flow freely, members on this side of the House will cling to Imperial Preference, which has served us so well in the past, and pursue bilateral agreements which, while their limited scope, are nevertheless more productive of immediate results and more in line with the realities of our present position."

An attack on Imperial Preference was made by MR. R. MACKAY, who said:

"One of the illusions to be faced is the colossal illusion of Imperial Preference. I am not arguing against increased Empire trade, for the more we get with the countries in the Dominions the better. More than half of Britain's investments are outside the Empire, and more than half of our trade goes outside the Empire. It is right now to argue that by Imperial Preference we shall increase the productivity in the world.

"The suggestion I make in all seriousness at a time when our economic problems are what our own bones were at Dunkirk, when every Minister must be worried about the balance of payments, and the dripping away of gold, and the sure knowledge that this cannot go on beyond two or three months, is that we take steps at once to get a political federation of Western Europe in which we can plan the resources of that great continent. The Marshall Plan can give us over for about three years provided we plan and organize the resources of Western Europe."

Economic Bondage to United States

MR. R. BOOTHBY said that the first and most important objective for 1948 was for this island to produce more food, more coal and more steel, to bring our obsolete industries up to date and to free ourselves from abject and permanent economic bondage to the United States, by developing the limitless resources of the Colonial Empire, and by expanding reciprocal trade both with the Dominions and with Western Europe.

SIR A. SALTER doubted the effectiveness of a federation of Western Europe.

"It is a difficult one," he said, "that ultimately the resources of the dependent Empire, in Africa and elsewhere, will be very great; but how soon can they be developed? What is the expenditure of capital, and where is sufficient capital to come from, unless there are, in addition to what we can afford, the resources of other capital exporting countries like America? Obviously, it is an impossible thing."

The hands-clencher for North-West Hull seemed to think that the solution was a federation with Western Europe. He did not apparently contemplate any complete customs union. But, supposing we go in the direction of that union, do we think that the necessities of this country, which are food and raw materials, can possibly be met by economic arrangements, however good they may be, and however good a contribution they may be to a general system with Western Europe? It seems to me to be perfectly fantastic.

SIR R. THORNTON ROBEY did not criticize Government for signing the Agreement but for failing to enable manufacturers and adventurers in this country to give the plan full effect. He said:

"I am an advocate of Imperial Preference. It has done a great job for the Commonwealth and will do a great job for it in the future. The case for Imperial Preference has suffered from two things: it has been grossly overstated by Lord Beaverbrook, and it has not been sufficiently praised by H.M. Government.

"It is obviously not true that Imperial Preference is the only or even the main basis of Empire trade. Empire trade depends on being able to sell goods that the Empire wants at a price which the Empire can afford to pay. That is not a materialistic conception of humanity; it is common sense.

"When we demand Empire trade we cannot expect the Empire to export the goods which she wants from the United States, in order to buy goods which she does not want from Britain. I believe that Imperial Preference is going to play a very large part in the future development of international trading relations, not only in the British Empire, but in the application of the Marshall Plan, and in the integration of the world."

Government Reply

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE said in replying to the debate that there was nothing in the letter or spirit of the Geneva Agreement which would prevent this or any other nation from making bilateral agreements.

"The best answer to the fears expressed is the fact of our policy in bilateral matters since the end of the Geneva Conference. Last week I gave details of 17 trade negotiations which we have had with individual countries since August. Since the preparation of the Charter, in fact, we have concluded agreements with 22 countries since August. We are talks are going on with a further 10 countries. We are, in fact, prepared to have talks with any country that has useful goods to send us, and which is prepared to take our own goods and work on with us by appropriate means of payment.

"The main line of attack is the suggestion that the concessions made in Geneva on oil preferences virtually mean the end of the British Empire. We on this side have never believed that the bonds which have kept the Commonwealth together have been based on the cash balance of Imperial Preference. The common traditions of this country and the Empire go far beyond differences on Imperial Preference. To say that the gains entered into in Geneva represent a weakening of the links of the Empire is fantastic and just hysterical. What we have eliminated preferences on the total volume of trade amounting to only 2½% of our present Imperial trade, and how completely unfounded that suggestion is."

"Take the case of Rhodesian tobacco. This has been quoted very much in relation to preference concessions. It is true that we have made a concession in Rhodesian tobacco. The present preference calls for a 10% duty, if the revenue duty is reduced to the level prevailing before April 1947—and we hear moans that we have sold the Rhodesian tobacco producer down the street in making another concession of Empire."

"What are the facts? Our tobacco manufacturers have just concluded a long-term development and purchase agreement for Rhodesian tobacco covering five years ahead, the biggest thing we have ever done in the Rhodesian tobacco trade—providing that we purchase two-thirds of Rhodesian tobacco exports on an extended production. Before the war we were importing about 18,000,000 lb.; this year we shall hope to get about 29,000,000 lb.; next year, if all goes well with the production, about 37,000,000 lb.—double the present rate."

"I leave this question to be judged on facts and not on theory—whether the Geneva Agreement is in fact a weakening of the Empire development, the bilateral trade agreements, co-operation with Western Europe, which this country has set out as a programme for the immediate future. On all these facts I am sure the House will agree that it is not the narrow consideration of Imperial Preference, that we shall be pursuing, but the full programme of Imperial development because H.M. Government believe that in this we hold the key to the future."

tools and mechanical repair facilities have been required on a far more extensive scale than it was possible to provide for at the outset.

Up to the time when operations began, it had been impossible to obtain adequate spares. The managing agencies have given special attention to the improvement of the repair organization and additional workshops and plant are being provided as rapidly as possible. Further supplies of this sort of equipment are, however, needed to overcome the immediate difficulties, and for these, as for many other classes of supplies, the scheme is dependent to a very important extent on supplies arising from military disposals. The shortage of mechanics and other skilled craftsmen will be overcome as quickly as possible by the training of a sufficient number of Africans, but in the meantime 200 Italians, many of them with a knowledge of Swahili, have been recruited on short-term contracts to fill the gap.

The number of tractors available for clearing operations has also been reduced by the need to use a proportion of the fleet of tractors for the urgent and important task of training repair divers for the making of railways and roads, and for work in preparation for the erection of the essential buildings. In no one week so far have more than 100 tractors been devoted to flattening the bush, or more than 2,000 hours for hours to windrowing.

Trial and Error

The results so far achieved cover a period of only five months since bush clearing was started on a substantial scale at the beginning of July. The most important lesson has been to find out, by trial and error, the best methods to adopt in order to put on a sound footing the recruitment and training of the staff, and their assimilation into a coordinated team for their different jobs, and to develop by continued experiment the most suitable techniques for clearing the type of bush prevalent at Tanganyika. There is good reason to expect a rapid speeding up of the bush-clearing work when preparatory phase has been completed and a sufficient supply of suitable equipment to eradicate the roots of the Congo Thorn bush has been obtained.

One of the most important changes in technique which has already been decided on is what may be described as selective clearing. In future any ground upon which the vegetation is particularly dense will be left unleared; the consequent concentration of equipment on the easier ground will, it is

expected, greatly accelerate clearing operations. The number of heavy tractors in Tanganyika at the end of each month has been as follows: May, 161; June, 185; July, 258; August, 330; September, 330; October, 367. November 20 of these numbers are actually in excess of what has originally been planned for the first year, but they consist of second-hand machines.

During the early months the rate of leasing the tractors from the port of Dar es Salaam inland to Semles to Kongwa was limited to 12 a week owing to shortage of suitable lifting stock. This rate was subsequently doubled by the release of wagon flats, which previously had been used for transporting coal and steamers for the railway extension from Msigali to Kongwa.

Use of Tanks

Despite the failure of the experiments with the Valentine tank, further experiments have been undertaken with other types of surplus tanks. It has become clear, however, that tanks can be used for heavy bush-clearing only after very substantial structural and mechanical modifications, and it has proved necessary to design special equipment to use with the tanks. There is now reason to hope that a successful adaptation of the Sherman Mark III tank will be achieved, and that it will prove possible to meet from surplus tanks of this type a large proportion of the backlog of the requirements of the scheme for heavy tractors.

Landing cranes and cranes have been acquired for the landing of equipment, particularly in the Southern Province, for road transport, and a number of lorries of different types in large numbers have had to be obtained for fitting spares, many kinds of vehicles for use in the repairs fully equipped workshops, including power saws and grinding machines and electric welding and other equipment; the supply of water, equipment for boreholes, pumps and piping for the health services, drugs and surgical equipment for the land survey work, and the scientific units, many kinds of laboratory supplies and measuring equipment, and for the housing and the many comforts of the staff in permanent buildings can be built in large quantities of tents, furniture, household and sanitary supplies, welding and electrical materials and equipment.

There are a great number of other cases either by military or commercial procurement without the exercise of a priority or from military supplies.

(Continued)
[Editorial comment appears daily in "Matters of Moment"]

Geneva Tariff Agreement Approved by Commons

Imperial Development the Key to the "Future," says Government

THE PARTICULAR INTERESTS of the Colonies received little consideration in last week's debate in the House of Commons, which approved the Geneva tariff agreement by 235 votes to 115. The discussion, which was characterized by emphasis on the need to strengthen economic ties with Western Europe as well as with the Commonwealth, was summarized for the Government, Mr. H. Wilson, Minister of the Board of Trade, said, that, taking the main lines, the Government had agreed to eliminate the tariff on the importation of only 5% of the country's present trade and 21% of total trade with the Commonwealth, which could not be regarded as a serious impairment of national preference.

Rights of Discrimination

Mr. A. G. BOITOMLEY, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said, when moving the adoption of the agreement, that though there was a large field for the expansion of trading relations between the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, there was no hope that by concentrating on that alone this country could do without trade with the rest of the world. He said, *inter alia*:

We have three stages which I hope will correspond with the adjustment of the present equilibrium between the old and the new world. During 1948 countries can discriminate more or less unconditionally. From the beginning of 1949 until March, 1952, countries have the same right to discriminate at their discretion, but they may be called to justify their actions before the tribunals of the Trade Organization.

After 1952 the general assumption is that countries will not need to discriminate, but they can apply the general

right to do so, which will be decided by the Organization. From the beginning of 1949, therefore, freedom to discriminate will to some extent be a matter of the concurrence of the Organization, but until 1952 a country can go ahead with an import of preference without complaint if upheld by a majority of the Organization.

We have offered a concession in the form of Commonwealth preferences for goods from areas in which other foreign countries had a trade in 1938 with the Commonwealth countries concerned worth £37,000,000; in return we have obtained tariff reductions affecting U.K. exports valued in 1938 at £48,000,000.

There has been no question of dismantling the preferential system, but, rather of making concessions in it as part of the general bargain and as a price for enjoying the preference had to be sacrificed, we can be pretty sure that we bargain, as a whole, advantageously.

Mr. C. E. LYNDON, for the Opposition, stressed the unrivalled possibilities which the British Empire provided for developing the raw materials which the world needed. He added:

I state categorically, first of all, that the Maritime area is incompatible with the general doctrine of multilateralism and non-discrimination, since it seeks to be by mutual agreement a quadrilateral arrangement, to build up trading entities which will ever proceed and progress towards many-sided trade.

Mr. Amery in his recent book expresses it in this way: "That Europe constitutes a group of nations whose misery is due to want of organization, and can be cured only by mutually agreed co-operation," implies an outlook fundamentally irreconcilable with the whole policy of keeping the world broken up into small non-co-operating units by the use of non-discrimination.

The Marshall Plan is, however, perfectly compatible with the building up of European trade and the expansion of

White Paper on East African Groundnut Scheme

Official Report on Progress to the End of November, 1947

THE FOLLOWING REPORT records the progress made in the first year since His Majesty's Government decided in November, 1946, to start work on the East African groundnut scheme as described in Command 7,030.

Execution of the initial phases of the plan has been entrusted to the United Africa Company, Ltd., acting as managing agents for the Minister of Food, on whom H.M. Government decided to place the responsibility for carrying out the programme. H.M. Government acknowledge the valuable work which the managing agents have done in pressing forward with the development of the scheme and the untiring co-operation which they have received from the Government of Tanganyika.

The first question to be decided was which of the five main areas recommended for development to choose for the first year's operations. Despite the fact that a branch railway line and a considerable mileage of roads had to be built the choice fell upon the Central Province of Tanganyika Territory, primarily because of its relative accessibility. The selected area lying only a few miles to the north of the Central Railway Line and some 100 miles by rail from the port of Dar-es-Salaam, but also because it was expected that most of the land, which in this area is covered with thorn bush, would be easier to clear than the land in the other areas, where the number of stemble trees per acre is greater.

Difficulties in Getting Equipment

The aim of the first year's operations was to clear 2,000 acres of bush for planting by the end of 1947 and to build up the organization required for the later stages of the scheme. It had been calculated that in order to achieve this the clearing equipment would have to be on the site in February, and that 200 heavy tractor units would be required. The only source of supply for new equipment of this type in the U.K. and elsewhere soon showed that there was no chance of obtaining more than a few new machines from that source, since the demand already exceeded the supply from new production. It was therefore necessary to look for second-hand equipment, and this had to be purchased almost entirely from surplus military stores in many different countries. The largest single source of supply proved to be U.S. Army surplus machines in the Philippine Islands, but machines were also found in the U.K., the U.S.A., the Middle-East and Ceylon.

A Caterpillar tank was converted experimentally for use on clearing work, but this proved this machine to be unsuitable for the work. All this equipment, of course, needed the conditioning before shipment. Orders also had to be placed for the wide range of agricultural tractors and implement required for the scheme in Tanganyika later in the same year.

As these could not be obtained in time from the U.K., a mission was sent to the U.S.A. to examine many different types of machinery in use in the 'peanut growing areas' of Georgia and South Carolina. As a result of this mission report, and of the fact that it would be more than two years before manufacturers in the U.K. would be in a position to meet the requirements of the scheme, a contract was concluded with a Canadian firm for the purchase of all the agricultural machinery required for the programme for the first two years. It is hoped that it will be possible later on to meet at least a large part of the needs of the scheme from manufacturers in the U.K.

Although it was clear that it would be impossible to over-haul and ship the clearing equipment in time to arrive in the Central Province of Tanganyika in February, there was reason to hope that by speeding up the purchase and shipment of heavy tractors against the requirements for the first year,

Being negotiations from Cmd. 7,014 by the Statutory Instruments, presented by Parliament by the Minister

might still prove possible to achieve during 1947 substantial progress towards the year's target. During January and February, however, the fuel crisis and the general dislocation of the transport system delayed the reconditioning and movement to seaboard of the machines bought in the United Kingdom; furthermore, the first shipment of supplies was held up for over two weeks by fog and storms.

It was not until February 25 that the first 10 of the 125 heavy tractors allocated to the scheme from the U.K. were shipped. These tractors were unloaded at Dar-es-Salaam at the end of March, and after a journey delayed by the reaching of a railway embankment owing to floods, arrived at Kongwa, the site of the operations in the Central Province, on April 10.

Meanwhile preliminary negotiations were started with the Tanganyika Government on such problems as the clearing from the recruitment of staff, the need for port and railway facilities, and the terms and conditions of leases, and every effort was made to ensure that any temporary dislocation of the general economy of Tanganyika due to the rapidity of the launching of the groundnut scheme should be reduced to a minimum.

Arrival of Advance Party

The advance party of the managing agents, accompanied by a number of representatives of the contractors who had been engaged for the first year's clearing operations, arrived in Dar-es-Salaam at the end of January, 1947. Their duties were, among others, to arrange for the reception, transport and servicing of equipment, plant and machinery, the establishment of the first temporary camp and subsequent permanent camps near Kongwa, the survey of the first of the 10,000-acre units, the recruitment of labour, and the starting of preliminary clearing and constructional operations, including the provision of an airstrip near Kongwa and the settlement in consultation with the Tanganyika Government of local problems as they arose.

By the end of April the first few tractors and some 700 Africans had begun work at Kongwa, and the first tasks of building the organization and starting the clearing had been accomplished.

The clearing work has involved the cutting of traces through the bush, the flattening of the ground, the burning of the debris, windrowing, the felling of the larger trees, and the extraction of the roots. For each operation it has been necessary to develop a technique adapted to the conditions on the spot.

Bush-Clearing Problems

The complexity of the clearing work has been due to the particular character of the Kongwa thorn bush. On the basis of experience elsewhere it had been expected that the heavy rotary machines used by tractors would cut and pull down the bush, if not at the first attempt, certainly at the second to a sufficient depth for the planting of groundnuts. To practice the extensive, tough and pliable roots of the Kongwa thorns, and the multiplicity of stumps, have proved to be of the poorest of normal clearing machines. After many weeks of experiment with modifications of equipment, a method of root-cutting has been found, but to date in the season's plantings more than 2,000 to 10,000 acres this year. This particular difficulty is unlikely to be met with in the few areas of Tanganyika to be developed in 1948 and subsequently.

Large scale clearing operations began on July 1, by which date 77 clearing tractors had arrived at Kongwa. By September almost all the tractors available for clearing work were concentrated on the flattening of the maximum possible area of bush. In October the emphasis was moved to the windrowing of the debris, and in November, on the basis of the varied experiments which had by then been carried out, to the removal of the roots, so that as much as possible of the cleared area can be planted with groundnuts.

In addition to the clearing work, over 100 miles of traces have been cut through the bush in the Kongwa area in preparation for further clearing. The small areas have been cleared for the ploughing school at Kongwa, and experimentally in the Southern and Western Provinces of Tanganyika.

Cmd. 7,030 attention was drawn to the risks, difficulties and delays inherent in a pioneer scheme of this kind. Delays in the arrival of the equipment early in 1947 caused some setback to the clearing work. The most serious obstacles to the rapid progress of the scheme, however, have been the small proportion of available tractors which has proved possible to maintain in regular operation during these early months, and the character of the Kongwa bush. Spare parts

might be made dawned on certain minds with the force of a revelation. To-day the word is daily hatched. His dreams, once so bright, have been so pawed by unscrupulous hands that their glory has departed. Phrases which held a world of idealism and poetry have been spoiled by their use in bad verse and in after-dinner perorations. But in those days things were different. It was an aspiration for youth to realize the magnitude of its Imperial heritage and to think how it might be turned to spiritual uses. I dreamed of a world-wide brotherhood with the back of one's hand on one's race and creed, consecrated to the service of peace. We believed we were laying the foundation of a federation of the world. The white man's burden is now an almost meaningless phrase; then it involved a new philosophy of politics and an ethical standard, serious and surely not ignoble.

The young men are there also looking for leadership and support. The great Kapling said, who must do for our self to find a path for the Tor mankind.

But they have to be given the confidence that they will not be abandoned with their backs to the door. We must press on with the task of training and fitting the Colonies for self-government and equality that we mean to carry on to that task until the proper time comes to relinquish it.

"We need for leadership and success something more than money and brains and business sense; we need that indefinable quality, compact leadership and vision, which has been lacking in our race. I support this Bill because I believe that behind that spirit still lives."

Not an Instrument of Exploitation

The **MEMBER LISTWELL**, Minister of State for the Colonies, making his maiden speech in that capacity, had said that the essential resources of private individuals and companies were no longer sufficient for the large-scale expansion of primary production overseas which was now envisaged, and that the time had therefore come for the Home Government to put up the necessary capital and appoint its own agencies to undertake what would be one of the largest and most imaginative commercial and welfare ventures in modern times.

But too much must not be expected too soon. There would be disappointments and delays in obtaining essential equipment, even though Great Britain would deny herself in order to provide machinery. Not for two or three years would results of the overseas production drive begin to be seen, and it would take longer than that for the benefit to be felt. Lord Listwell added:

"I have heard it suggested that because it might be so done, the Minister of Food to obtain food for this country we cheaply as he can, the Food Corporation might become an instrument of exploitation. I do not believe there is an atom of truth in that suggestion. Ample safeguards are provided in the Bill to prevent anything of the kind."

It was the intention of the Government that the Development Corporation should have a monopoly in the production of overseas investment or that they should enjoy a special priority above that given to all competitors in the same spheres of activity. There is ample scope in the Bill for all the private and public capital that is likely to be forthcoming in the course of the next generation. And it is not our policy to discourage the investment of private capital so long as it does agree with the plans of the Colonial Governments for the development of their facilities.

Diarchy and Triarchy

VISCOUNT SWINTON was uneasy about the diarchy, the divided responsibility between two Ministries, created by the Bill, and feared that it would fail to achieve that smooth working and quick local action and decision which were so important.

LORD RENNELL agreed. The Government should be warned by the appalling results of diarchy or triarchy in civil aviation, where two Ministries were not always on good terms, while a corporation was from time to time an extremely bad thing as both. He continued:

One of our greatest difficulties has always been how to apply research in practice. In the past there has been a gap in the discovery of an important seed or plant variety or the improved production of a certain product to commercial purposes and the practical application of that research. A great many of those discoveries are not in the early stages of research available for commercial production, and I understand that a number of the principal purposes of the Development Corporation to be information had material in the effort to translate what the scientist has found into

practical experience in commercial and industrial production, inasmuch as the corporation will, as need, they seem to me to fulfil an even greater need than any of those that have been referred to by many speakers on this subject in another place and in correspondence with the Press."

VISCOUNT TRINCHARD said that he spoke as chairman of the United Africa Company managing agents for the groundnut scheme until August next.

The managing director, Mr. Frank Samuel, had conceived the thought (due the scheme, which he described in one of the most remarkable seven-page documents he (Lord Trinchard) had ever read.

He did not share the view that the Overseas Food Corporation, which would soon become responsible for the Bill, should be transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office. There would be no resultant advantage, and it was more wisely thinking to say that Africans would prefer to work for a corporation under the control of the Colonial Office. They had no conception of the difference.

LORD HAVAGE considered it fundamentally unsound that a corporation, a para-statal body, should own or hold and under long lease, as a Colony, Dominion or foreign country. The corporation would be welcomed, of course, but once the honeymoon was over diplomatic incidents of the gravest order might well occur.

The growing nationalism of Native peoples on their way to Dominion status must make them especially allergic to any suggestion of exploitation, and the Ministry of Food would do well to be dubbed as a "hotter" but there were to be such accusations, they should be against individuals or companies, never H.M. Government.

LORD LLOYD asked for a definition of the effect on the Bill of the Havana Charter, Article 38 of which appeared to him to say that we must buy at the lowest world prices, regardless of the source of the goods and of our imperial interests. That charter might most seriously hamper the intention of the Bill.

Havana Charter

LORD ALTRINCHAM asked the Minister of Italian and Maltese families to Colonies short of labour, saying that Italians were working well in Kenya for very high wages. Evidence that white men worked hard on the land had a good effect on the African.

Lord Altrincham said that in some ways the undertakings which this country had been pressed to make at Havana and elsewhere were absolutely incompatible with the welfare of the Colonies. We should be compelled either to give up these projects or to grind the natives down to the world's lowest rate of production which was contrary to the object of these schemes. The matter required the most serious attention.

Lord Altrincham said how deeply I admire all that Lord Swinton said about the need to turn in ourselves. At the moment we are being suspected all over the world of a loss of faith in ourselves. We have carried things to a great point of success and then abandoned them. The effect on the world and our Services is very grave.

In Africa the Colonial Service may once again find itself urged to proceed with schemes of political emancipation, the kind of responsibility which they know to be entirely out of keeping with the capacity of the population—demands put forward by the half-educated minorities who in no way represent the mass of the peoples or their welfare. This is where the Colonial Service will require help and understanding.

I hope that whatever Government may be in power in this country will remember that to allow the demand for political responsibility to outrun capacity, financial and political, is the most dangerous thing for the welfare of the people themselves and the greatest injustice which they can do to our public servants throughout the Colonial Empire.

LORD LISTWELL regretted that he had not studied the Havana Charter, but he would inform Lord Lloyd if he discovered any conflict between it and the Bill under discussion.

While there was a strong theoretical case against the division of responsibility between two Ministries, he did not fear that their differences would be serious in practice. Close co-ordination and close Cabinet machinery should suffice.

There was no truth in statements that railway material urgently needed to move groundnuts in Nigeria had been diverted to Tanganyika because of the groundnut scheme. In fact, the railways of Tanganyika and Nigeria were of different gauges.

of that shown in the schedule. Whereas it was expected that 150,000 acres could be put under groundnuts this season, the White Paper gives 10,000 acres as the maximum which it will be possible to plant. Our own information is that the figure is more likely to be about 7,000 acres. That of course is a sad disappointment, but if the unexpected and immense difficulties had been

regularly explained, as they should have been, everyone would have understood long ago that the crop estimates for this first year must be abandoned. Two encouraging factors are that the yields from experimental plots have been considerably above the estimated average, and that valuable timber resources have been discovered during the operations.

Firmer Faith Essential to Colonial Progress

Lord Milverton's Striking Speech in House of Lords

ORD MILVERTON (until lately Sir Arthur Richards) who recently retired after 39 years in the Colonial Service, made a striking maiden speech last week in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill.

He mentioned that he had served under 20 Secretaries of State for the Colonies, of whom four are now members of the House of Lords.

In the Colonial Service, he said, had long prayed for the enlightenment of its masters, of whatever party, and dreamed of such a day as the Bill would now make possible. Lord Milverton continued (in part):

"We have realized that something more than the intrinsic logic of the economist and the unpurged official idealism of the temporary political administrator was our crying need. We wanted action inspired by dynamic faith—faith wholly held, not half held or apologetically held. We wanted effective help and a recognition of how much force study and thought it takes to believe in anything effectively.

present Colonial production is basically inefficient, and the inefficiency is tied up with a network of tradition and suspicious, outworn systems of land tenure, tribal custom, and iniquitous conservatism. It was realized that, great as was and is the contribution made by private enterprise to the development of Colonies, there remained a whole field of development which private enterprise for a variety of reasons, was unable or unlikely to touch. So the idea of a Colonial Development Corporation took shape, with the intention of supplementing, not supplanting, private enterprise, of stimulating it and working at times hand in hand with it.

Business Men Can Guide Colonies

Five years ago I was seconded from the Colonial Service to serve as Governor of the Fourth Board at the request of the court of directors of one of the largest of the chartered companies. It was a refreshing experience for a civil servant. Amongst the things I learned was that *boards of business men in the City of London could guide the destinies of a Colonial territory and look after its people with at least as much enlightenment and sense of responsibility as the Colonial Office itself.*

In need in these modern corporations I see the old chartered company rising like a phoenix from its ashes as a chartered company with a Government halo, then of administrative duties and concerned only with production and industry and welfare.

Business men are to be given a dominant position on the board of the Development Corporation, presumably because there is needed their instinct and their for what can be made commercially sound, and use their ability and experience to ensure it. I admit that we need business men of wide vision who look beyond the immediate years who can commercialize hope and amortize idealism as short-term can build better than their hope. There is no basis at all, as I see it, for the fear that the corporation may enter on fields already satisfactorily occupied by old-established companies whose use that could not be development in any true sense of the word.

The Colonial Civil Service welcomes both corporations wholeheartedly. We particularly welcome the wisdom of the decision not to launch the Overseas Food Corporation under the aegis of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Surely the way was to preclude the position of the Colonial Secretary, and to place upon him the ultimate responsibility for the Overseas Food Corporation.

The suggestion of rivalry between the two corporations does not make any sense to me. Although the ultimate

responsibility must rest with the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Food, executive management will presumably rest with the respective boards. Heaven forbid that they ever meet in the House of Lords; they should take an active part in their executive work. That way must be disaster and frustration of the very purpose for which the personnel of the board has been so carefully selected.

Progress with a Business Sauce

These corporations—the Development Corporation, in particular—have to live a middle course somewhere between those starry-eyed gentlemen who wish to plant Utopia on a background of genius and the purely business outlook which refuses to consider any proposition unless the prospects are adequate and immediate. I take it that what we want is romantic realism—progress with a business sauce; in fact, *romans a la mode* with the icing supplied by a business board.

"We must make economic haste. But let us not make haste too recklessly. We are dealing with human beings and to make the lives of our peoples more comfortable and the welfare of the world's peoples most caring, we must win and have their sympathy and understanding."

What is needed to attract business enterprise and capital, whether it be local or European, and having attracted it to enable it to thrive? It can be expressed in one word—stability. In many parts of the Colonial Empire the national programme hurried on from London—and I am not now speaking of official outcries on the part of the general public—and spurred by foreign criticism has created conditions of instability which themselves hinder and impede enterprise and so put further away that economic sufficiency which would enable the folk to take out self-government and fitness from the process there talk.

The Colonial Civil Service knows that civil liberty needs economic security to be of any use, and to have any meaning at all, but our people most need to be convinced of the meaning of civil liberty. I admit the difficulty of convincing your children that hills such as these before us, intricate boards of management and the displaying of great financial resources, possibly will be less unless you have a Colonial Service inspired by the sense of a mission which means a good job and a great faith in its can preserve. You have to do a Service worthy of your trust. The credits you have come to the Service recently are of the quality which the situation demands.

But—and this is very large but—they need your trust and your support. The Service can defend a half-held faith; and to us in the Colonies it has sometimes seemed that faith at home was "diluted." Words about economic progress and improvement in the standard of living cannot supply or make up for a lack of faith. It has sometimes seemed in these troubled times that we doubted ourselves.

A talented American has recently restated the case in clear terms. He says that talk of democracy and freedom and self-government, used like incantations and not the counters of clear thought, have lost their magic power. They have to be honest and firm. Men have recently died for them.

I Need for Spiritual Support

I too feel that we should make no confusion of life-machinery with its most purpose—of aims with methods—that we should go, in planning the details of production, overlook the far more important planning of the environment that will automatically tend to release production and to promote it.

The Colonial Service asks neither to be smothered in platitudes nor crucified on a cross of gold, but to be given the spiritual support, the spiritual essence which lies beyond the grasp of the economist.

I look back to my early days in the Colonial Service, and recall the words written at the end of a letter concerning those days by the late Lord Milverton:

"Those were the days when a vision of what the Empire

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AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT are as satisfied to-day as they were a year ago, that the East African groundnut scheme can be carried out on the general lines and within the time-table set out in the original plan. That is the most important statement in a White Paper from which we quote extensively on other pages. The document represents the kind of progress report for which we have repeatedly and vainly pleaded, and the pity is that the Ministry of Food has procrastinated so sadly and so unnecessarily in telling the public the truth. Had the facts now catalogued been made known at the appropriate times, they would have been accepted as reasonable explanations of unfavourable and incalculable factors; now they must inevitably be read by many people as excuses. Absurd rumours have been circulating in East Africa for months, simply because rumours will fill the void if news is deliberately withheld. That elementary truth must assuredly have been recognized by the public relations officers of the Ministry, who presumably performed their duty of making the necessary representations to the Minister. Even if they neglected to press their point, it is certain that so experienced an organization

as that of the managing agents, The United Africa Company, will not have been guilty of such an oversight. It is therefore fair to charge Mr. Strachey with stubborn and obtuse refusal to be candid with the public in this country and in Africa, with the consequence that millions have been led to entertain extravagant hopes for which no justification was to be found in the report of the groundnut mission. When, in about six months, responsibility for the administration of the scheme passes to the Overseas Food Corporation, under a chairman with a high sense of the importance of the right kind of publicity, there ought to be no repetition of such damaging reticence.

Difficulties with which the managing agents have had to contend included a world-wide search for equipment (tractors, tanks, land-craft, jeeps, and a thousand and one other items), the adaptation of the Sherman III, now holds out high hopes, shortage of spare parts and mechanics, and the very delayed arrival of urgently necessary machinery. As a result of all these handicaps, much less cash has been cleared than the first year that had been estimated, and the area planted with a small traction

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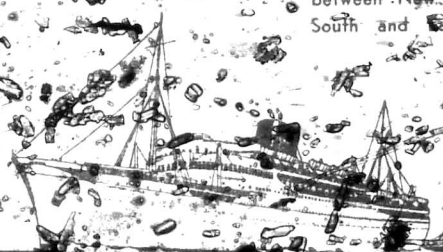
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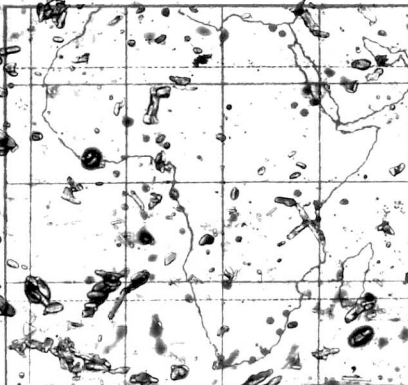
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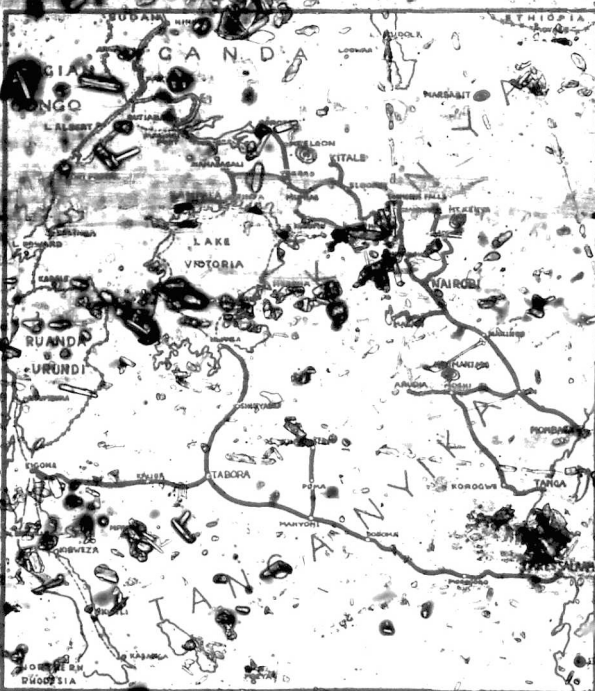
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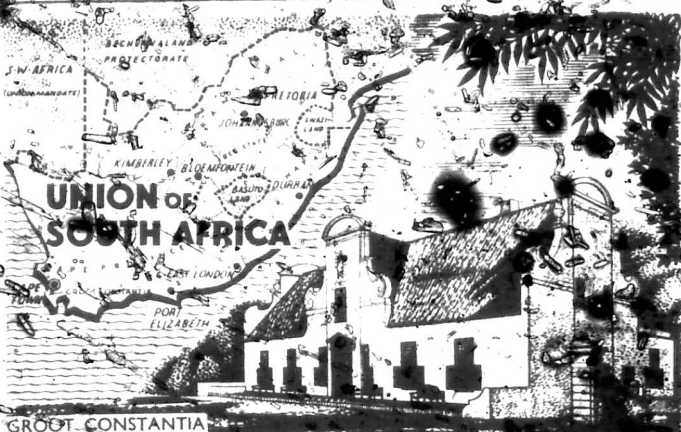
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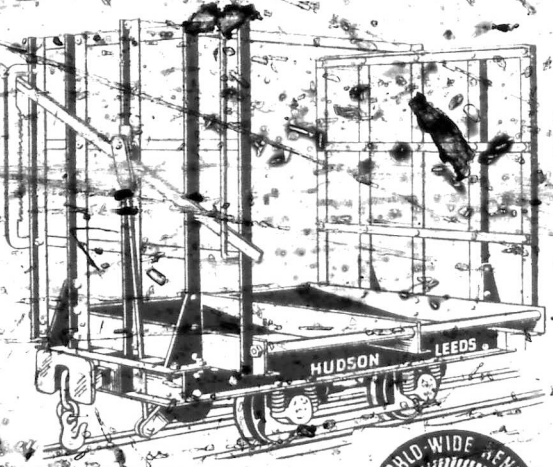


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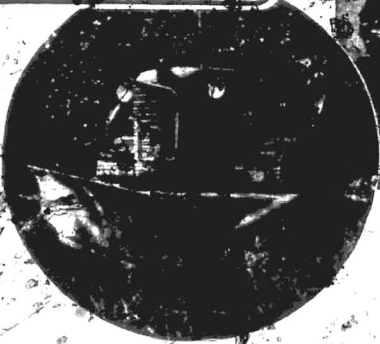
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An increase in the price of castor oil to £35.19s. per ton c.f. United Kingdom port has been agreed by the Ministry of Food.

The Turkish Tobacco Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia urges growers to maintain production in the current season, since any decrease would injure the industry.

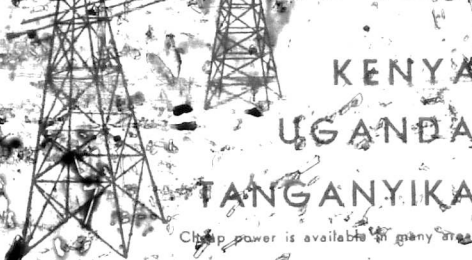
Facilities to be provided for farm machinery essential to production in Southern Rhodesia. The shipment of mechanical units for intensive conservation areas should arrive shortly.

Mgamba Plantation of Amsterdam, a sisal growing company in Tanganyika, reports a net profit for 1946 of £345,000 Dutch florins, against 323,000 fl. in the previous year. The dividend is unchanged at 9%.

Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners are calling for tenders on behalf of the Tanganyika Development Commission for the construction of main roads between Dar es Salaam and Tanga (206 miles) and Namanga-Arusha-Tarjeta (150 miles).

Great Britain bought 55% of Southern Rhodesia's exports in the first nine months of last year, during which only 6.4% went to America. Total imports in the nine months at £23,000,000 exceeded exports by about £6,000,000. The United States were the largest suppliers with 19% of the overseas purchases.

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Company Progress Reports

London and Rhodesia. Vubachulwe, 2,800 tons of ore were treated in December for a total of £330, including a subsidy of £225.

Bushitic. A profit of £2,654 was earned in the quarter ended December 31, last, compared with £2,557 in the previous quarter. Development, 2,179 ft. off reef, 1,016 ft. sampled, 1,170 ft. payable, 150 ft. av. 4 dwt. over 55 ft.

Vander. 2,311 oz. gold were recovered in the quarter ended December 31 from the crushing of 76,000 lbs. of ore, the working profit being £5,652. Development amounted to 3,424 ft. (470 ft. in the previous quarter), of 3,385 ft. sampled, 150 ft. were payable, av. 3.3 dwt.

Etela-Etna. In the quarter ended December 31 a yield of 2,303 oz. gold and 1,276 oz. silver was obtained from the treatment of 157,000 tons of ore. The operating profit was £2,835. Development: Etna mine, 212 ft.; Etela, 1,524 ft. sampled, 426 ft. payable, 71 ft. av. 5.3 dwt. over 26 in. Employees in service at the end of the period: Europeans, 20; Africans, 624.

Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows: Bechuanaland Exploration, 14s. 3d.; Bushitic, 2s. 6d.; Cam and Motor, 20s. 3d.; Charterland, 9s. 9d.; Green Alannah, 18s. 9d.; Dar, 9d.; Paton, 10s.; Globe and Phoenix, 49s. 6d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 11s. 3d.; Kavirondo, 9d.; Kenton, 4s.; Kenya Cons., 9d.; London and Rhod., 6s. 7d.; Mashaba, 4s. 4d.; Motapa, 7s. 7d.; Nchanga, 68s. 7d.; North Charterland, 5s. 10d.; Ocean Cons., 1s. 10d.; Phenix Finance, 22s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 5d.; Rezende, 3s. 7d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 19s. 4d.; Rhod. Copper Refiners, 11s. 6d. pref., 2s. 2d.; Rhod. Katanga, 3s. 7d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 4s. 10d.; Rhod. Cop., 7s. 9d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 24s. 3d.; Rhokana, 1s. 3d.; Reg., 23s. 9d.; Rona Antelope, 15s. 6d.; Rosterman, 2s. 9d.; Selection Trust, 3s. 3d.; Shukye, 1s. 9d.; Sherwood Stars, 2s. 3d.; Surpass, 3s. 3d.; Tanga, 6s. 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 14s. 6d., 4% pref., 27s. 9d.; Tati, 1s. 2d.; Uruwiri, 10s. 2d.; Wessels, 18s. 6d.; Wilhelms, 11s.; Zambesia Exploring, 24s. 6d.

Globe and Phoenix

ROBEY AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO. LTD. report that a re-estimation of the company's ore reserves shows 12,500 tons containing 12,560 oz. gold, or an average value of 17.64 dwt. These are divided into blocks of 79,500 tons containing 66,660 oz. and pillars of 48,800 tons containing 45,900 oz. At the end of the previous June the total ore reserve was 44,700 tons averaging 17.71 dwt.

Phosphate

Mrs. GIFFREY, M.S.G.R.A., Chairman of the Industrial Development Commission for Southern Rhodesia is currently examining the prospects of exploitation of the large low-grade deposits of phosphates in the Tlokoeng Valley. It has been said that the deposits, which contain millions of tons, will go far to solve Southern Rhodesia's fertilizer problem.

Nchanga

MR. CARL S. DAVIS, a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Mufumba Copper Mines, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., left yesterday in the QUEEN MARY for New York in connexion with plans for the expansion of operations in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Dividends

NIGEL VAN DER RYN REEFS LTD., have announced a dividend of 10% for the year ended September 30, 1947 (the same). Profit amounted to £19,562 (£23,413). The allocation of £2,500 (£7,500) to reserve is recommended, and balance carried forward will be £9,894, against £9,687 brought in.

Mineral Production

CHROME ORE exports from Southern Rhodesia rose from 100,536 tons in November to 17,360 tons in December.

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia for the first 10 months of 1947 was worth £19,978,000, compared with £10,700,000 for the corresponding period in 1946.

Wolfram

An increase is announced in the world price for wolfram, attributed mainly to currency difficulties impeding imports from South American countries. The new price is £10.10s. per unit c.i.f., compared with £10.1s. in the previous period.

Uganda Cotton Problems Serious Decline in Production

MR. C. K. PATEL, M.L.C., President of the Uganda Cotton Association, said at the annual general meeting that the industry was greatly concerned at the continuing drop in production.

This year's estimate of 170,000 bales was the lowest crop for 17 years, except for the 11,000 bales of 1943 when greater attention was rightly paid to food production on account of the war position. The 1946 output was no more than 227,000 bales. Whereas the country ought to produce 400,000 bales if the African population was to be assured of a reasonable standard of living.

The yields per acre for the years 1942-3, 1943-4, 1944-5, 1945-6 and 1946-7 had been 245 lb., 171 lb., 208 lb., 336 lb., 265 lb., and 245 lb., and for the current season it would be below 200 lb. per acre for the first time since 1931. The planned acreage had also decreased. It was the duty of the Government to determine the causes of this serious situation. Among the major causes were—

Reasons for Reduced Crops

- (a) Late planting. That should begin in May and end in early August at the latest, the cotton being planted simultaneously with the food crops. Experience showed that cotton planted in August and September was not likely to give good yields.
- (b) The pests and diseases affecting the growth should be reduced to a minimum.
- (c) The seed suitable for each district should after experiment be set apart in order to assure the best yield.
- (d) Maize planting should be reduced to the acreage necessary to satisfy Uganda's needs, unless there were exceptional reasons for departure from that policy.
- (e) The use of mechanical implements for the cultivation of large tracts of land should be actively encouraged. Present methods, with each farmer confining his attention to an acre or two, would not result in a general increase of production.
- (f) The prices paid to the grower was not adequate, having regard to the higher prices paid to producers of other crops which could be grown with comparatively less manual labour. The price for the following season should be announced in March or April in order to give an impetus to planting.
- (g) Government supervision of the picking of cotton should be improved, and steps should be taken to see that 10% or 12% of the crop which remained unpicked was always collected by the growers.

Central African Airways

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS are to expand their services. The "Golden Viking" service between Salisbury, Bulawayo and Johannesburg is being increased from four to six flights a week; the Salisbury-Ndola-Nairobi "Kenya Viking" will operate three times weekly instead of twice, and a new "Copper Viking" service will leave Ndola at 7.35 a.m. and reach Johannesburg at 1 p.m. In addition the corporation has applied for licences to operate between Bulawayo and Livingstone (to connect with the new B.O.A.C. service), Salisbury and Fort Victoria, Ndola and Elizabethville, Abercorn and Mbeya, Salisbury and Livingstone, Bulawayo and Beaufort, Bulawayo and Fort Victoria, and Salisbury and Beaufort.

Currency Restrictions

NEW CURRENCY REGULATIONS stipulate that sterling notes other than those issued in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa may be brought into Southern Rhodesia by persons other than travellers without the permission of the Minister of Finance. Travellers may import Rhodesian and Union notes to any value, but other British sterling notes are limited to £5. There are no restrictions on the import of foreign currency notes by travellers. Currency or bank notes issued in Southern Rhodesia or the Union may be freely exported to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union, but official permission to export them to other countries is required.

Joint Board Changes Name New Political Sub-Committee

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Joint East African Board decided at its January meeting to accept the recommendation of corporate members in East and Central Africa in favour of a change of title. When the necessary legal processes have been fulfilled the organization will become known as The Joint East and Central African Board.

It was decided to establish a Political Sub-Committee under a chairman other than a Member of Parliament. The main functions of the advisory sub-committee will be to study political developments in the Rhodesias and East Africa on behalf of the Executive Council and to discuss with affiliated bodies in Africa lines of political development which appear to be practicable as viewed from London.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., former Under-secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. J. E. Baldwin, M.P., who visited East Africa in the summer of 1946, were elected Parliamentary members of the Executive Council, from which Mr. Arthur Pearson, M.P., has regrettably resigned owing to inability to attend meetings regularly.

The resignation from the Advisory Council of Major-General Sir John Davidson, who now lives in Scotland, was accepted with regret.

The annual general meeting is to be held on April 15.

Native Taxes

NATIVE TAX for 1948 in Nyasaland has been increased to 10s. The share of tax received by the Native Treasuries will rise from 1s. to 2s., thus making it possible to increase the salaries of chiefs, councillors, and other Native officials. The additional revenue will help to pay for the development programme.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble in Dar es Salaam to-day.

The latest cost-of-living index figure in Southern Rhodesia is 137 (1939=100).

A non-native census is to be taken in Tanganyika on the night of February 26-26.

The Governments of the Rhodesias are considering a joint savings campaign among Africans.

Southern Rhodesia has obtained 2,000 tons of barbed wire and 500 tons of flat iron from war disposal stocks in Egypt.

During a police raid on Maruano, a new Native location in the Nairobi district, 79 unauthorized Africans were arrested.

Four mechanical maize pickers are among the machines operated by the Kenya Agricultural Machinery Pool.

The Nyasaland Department of Agriculture has expressed anxiety over the shortage of fertilizers for the tobacco and tea industries.

A commission representing the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations will shortly visit Tanganyika Territory and Ruanda Urundi.

No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., is now expected to visit Southern Rhodesia in June on a combined training flight and goodwill mission.

A manifesto urging a boycott of the Legislative Assembly has been circulated in the Sudan by "The Sudanese Movement of National Liberation."

A complete township, covering seven miles by five, is being established in the Mackinnon Road area of Kenya, where the large military stores are to be housed.

One African was shot and later died in hospital when a police constable opened fire on a gang of about 40 Natives who broke into the house of an Indian in Nairobi.

A new Native hospital is being built in Bulawayo. Four three-storey ward blocks will accommodate 1,800 beds, and another block will deal with 600 out-patients.

A major water scheme, the largest in Rhodesia, is planned by the Town Council of Gatooma. A dam to be built on the Umsvwe River will control a catchment area of over 2,000 square miles.

A assured market awaits Rhodesian farmers for everything they can produce during the next generation, said Mr. R. S. Hudson, Britain's war-time Minister of Agriculture, during his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia.

A public inquiry into the sale to a private company of 10,000 acres of farmland in the Que Que district of Southern Rhodesia has been demanded by the town council. The land, known as the Naseby Estate, was sold for £50,000.

Measures to reduce the cost of living for Africans in Dar es Salaam include closer supervision of cotton piece-goods distribution by the Economic Control Board, the provision of mobile canteens and restaurants, and the erection of 1,000 temporary houses.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have informed the Government that representation of the Copperbelt in the Legislature should in their opinion be increased, and they have asked that that view should be communicated to the Secretary of State.

Two Europeans recently ran a three-mile race through Mombasa for a bet of £100. The rivals were Mr. Cyril Breskal, aged 32, who was given almost a mile start, and Mr. Norman Milton, aged 25. The race was watched by crowds of spectators, and Mr. Breskal won by half a mile.

Book of Honour, containing the names of 420 British Dominion and Colonial journalists and news photographers who began World War II, was unveiled recently in the London Press Club. Among those recorded is Robert Cancellor Sinden, formerly of the Rhodesia Herald, who lost his life while on service in West Africa in 1942.

Legislation to prohibit Europeans from selling, leasing or hiring property in European areas to non-Europeans is advocated in a resolution passed unanimously by Bulawayo City Council. It was stated that Europeans were being forced out of premises by new Indian owners, and that nearly £100,000 worth of property in Bulawayo had passed into Indian hands.

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking at a recent power meeting in Delhi, said that an independent India could not tolerate legislation against her nationals, mentioned that a telegram had been sent to him by Indian settlers in East Africa protesting against a Bill against Indian immigration. He hoped the authorities in East Africa would realize the inadvisability of losing India's friendship.

An appeal for money and men for the Arab cause in Palestine has been made in Khartoum by the Sudanese Graduates' Congress. A recruiting centre is to be established for the registrations of volunteers, and the approval of the authorities has been sought for the collection of donations. A co-ordinating committee has been formed under the presidency of Sheikh Ahmed Es Sid El Fil.

Representatives of every British territory in Africa, as well as delegates from French, Belgian, and Portuguese dependencies, will attend the congress on problems connected with tsetse fly control and sleeping sickness, which is due to open on Monday in Brazzaville in the Belgian Congo. Of the 26 British delegates, three represent the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee in this country. They are Professor Patrick Buxton, of the London School of Hygiene, Dr. E. M. Louis, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Mr. J. K. Thompson, of the Colonial Office, who is secretary of the committee.

Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

INCIP its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Covering the Times Trade and Engineering, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's newer technical and industrial advancement.



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Colonial Film Conference

(Report concluded from page 5)

meant nothing, and cameramen among themselves had to be linked together in the simplest possible way, and must be too short.

The ultimate aim was films for Africans with Africans by Africans, and they were turning increasingly to Native own traditions, folklore, art and writings.

Director of Information Services

Mr. K. W. BRADSHAW, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, stressed the need for realism in facing the financial difficulties. Film-making was extremely expensive and (production) equipment was equally costly.

There were some 450 commercial cinemas in British Colonial territories, but there were only 50 cinema vans scattered among a total population of some 60 millions, and not more than an additional 300 static projectors were in use. Therefore, before films could reach a much wider audience, tremendous amount of work had to be done in providing projection facilities.

About 20 million people saw films in Colonial cinemas every year. The only way in which such films could be controlled was by censorship boards, which had now been set up in practically every Colony. These boards were, however, working very much in the dark, and the first point in future policy must be research into the effect of commercial films upon unsophisticated audiences.

Before 1939 practically nothing in the field of educational films was attempted, whereas since the war had seen a great burst of activity. The Colonial Film Unit had been created, the radio scheme instituted, and a number of cinema vans provided by the Ministry of Information.

A new film unit was being set up to cover Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in widening the scope of the Colonial Film Unit it was hoped to obtain assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Colonial Office was anxious that the good work should be continued, and that in films, as in other fields, the aim should be to teach the peoples of the Colonies to "run the show themselves."

Challenge of Illiteracy

MR. JOHN GRIERSON, the pioneer of the documentary film, spoke of the challenge in a world half of whose people were still illiterate. The task was to spread fundamental education in each backward area. International criticism of British Colonies was often false, but the examples of the Soviet Union, Mexico, and China in eradicating illiteracy would be kept under world notice.

In Africa films must be created as part of African development. There was practically no knowledge of the most useful sort of film, and men must be found who would make this their life work. He was tired of hearing of people dropping in on Africa to make films or educate the Natives. Men must work and live with the African problem and be concerned above all with creating a sense of initiative and management in the Natives.

MR. ALAN ZON, of the Films Division of the Central Office of Information, said that since 1942 the research section of the C.O.I. had graded 600 out of 1,500 films as being suitable for use in the Colonies. But much projection equipment was needed, and in view of its shortage it must be used in the best possible way. There was a great need for systematic and continued research, which was being encouraged. The cartoon film was extremely useful in simple education, and they planned to make two five-minute cartoons for malaria and soil erosion.

The afternoon session was devoted to questions, discussion, and comment by members of the audience, including several African students, whose opinions were expressed simply but often vividly.

A girl student from the Gold Coast declared that she, an African, obtained a better false picture of the Europeans from the commercial films she saw. He, believed the American to be a man who walked about with a revolver in his hand, the Frenchman a person who habitually patronized parish clubs, and the Englishman one who simply sat behind

an office desk smoking a pipe. When students came to Britain they found to their surprise that most Englishmen actually worked hard. African audiences peeped films of every day life in Britain and other countries—films of the fisherman, the weaver, the miner.

A student from Uganda said that false views could also be adopted by Europeans, many of whom believed Africans to be completely primitive, living in hopelessly backward and wild conditions. This vital need in Colonial film-making was co-operation; Africans could be trained to help Europeans and could advise on folklore and Native customs.

Africans as Script Writers

MR. M. SELLERS, of the Colonial Film Unit, said there was every intention of training Africans to play their part in this vital new field of social development. They hoped ultimately to use Africans as script-writers and technicians and to seek their advice about local customs, superstitions and so on.

At the close of the conference, the Chairman, MR. AIDAN M. CRAWLEY, M.P., said that the Government would be urged to do its utmost to encourage the use of the cinema in Colonial development and to sponsor research into the many problems involved; the approach must not be narrow or insular or inhibited by lack of funds.

Among those present were Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and Chairman of the British Film Institute; Mr. W. Himsel, from the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia; Mr. E. C. Pumphrey, Welfare Officer of the Sudan Government Agency in London; Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London; Dr. James Welch, of the Overseas Food Corporation; and representatives from the Foreign Office and the Belgian and Portuguese Embassies.

Uganda Electricity Board

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD, appointed on January 15, consists of Mr. C. R. Westlake (Chairman), the Financial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, and three non-official members, Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.L.C., Mr. A. N. Maini, M.L.C., and Mr. C. Haffley Bird. This statutory board is empowered to acquire and operate existing electricity undertakings in Uganda and to generate and supply electricity in and outside the Protectorate.

N. Rhodesian Forestry

FOREST RESERVES in Northern Rhodesia cover only 1,218 square miles, or 0.5% of the total land surface, according to the latest annual report of the Forestry Department. During the year under review 663 square miles, mainly between Ndola and the copper mines, were gazetted. The mining companies felled 957,500 cubic feet of timber under licence, for fuel. On the Copperbelt itself, however, the supply of timber is estimated to be sufficient for only 12 to 16 years at the present rate of consumption. The problem of securing adequate regeneration in the teak forests has not yet been solved.



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Higher Wages for Africans "Revolutionary Recommendations"

THE NATIONAL NATIVE LABOUR BOARD of Southern Rhodesia recently published its report on service conditions of Native employees of Rhodesia Railways, and most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government and embodied in new regulations.

From January 1, 1948, wages will range from 35s. a month for unskilled Native labourers to £1 17s. 6d. for senior Native employees. There are provisions for high overtime rates; more leave; a pensions plan, housing and medical treatment. About 9,800 Natives employed by the railways in Southern Rhodesia will benefit. Although cost-of-living allowances are included in the new wages, the cost of improved ration has not yet been taken into account, in view of difficulty in obtaining such foods as fresh vegetables, fruit, sugar, tea and coffee.

"The Board," states the report, "recognizes the far-reaching consequences of some of its recommendations. There is no doubt that the conditions of Native employees have to be improved and that the fundamental principle underlying all reform is that the Natives be regarded as human beings with human needs, and not merely units in a labour force. The improvements recommended, are of some magnitude, possibly revolutionary, but they are, in the view of the Board, fully justified."

Mbosi. Planters' Association

THE MBOSI PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, holding their first post-war meeting at the Coffee Experimental Station, Mbosi, Tanganyika, recently elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. E. A. Clowes; honorary secretary, Mr. D. M. Stewart; other members of the committee, Messrs. S. M. Gilbert, M. H. G. Newton, and J. Gaine.

Sisal Growers' Committee

New Body Formed in London

A new body to be known as the Sisal Growers Committee has just been formed in London, among East African sisal growers. Those who have already joined represent some 450,000 tons of annual production, and other growers are expected to join shortly.

Mr. N. G. S. Bosanquet has been elected Chairman, and the other members of the Executive Committee are Colonel-Smith Gordon, Mr. E. Robert Orme, Mr. J. E. M. Scholvinck and Mr. Alfred Wiglesworth. Mr. F. C. Rycroft has been appointed secretary, and the offices are at Great Wood Street, London, E.C.2.

The estates and companies represented at the first meeting were Ambony, Arusha Plantations, Central and Sisal Estates, Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Diwa Plantations, East African Sisal Estates, Imbo, East Kilwekwa Sisal Estate, Kilifi Estate, Mazinde Estate, Maltanjumbi, Ngombezi Estate, Ruvu Estate, Rudewa Estates and Sapulgo Estate.

Civil Service Re-Organisation

RE-ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in Southern Rhodesia is recommended by the Civil Service Survey Committee, which finds that too much responsibility is placed on heads of departments, who are thus prevented from moving about. The Native Affairs Department in particular suffers from this drawback, and the appointment of an under-secretary is proposed.

Other changes suggested include greater powers for the provincial Native Commissioners and upgrading the post of Director of Native Education. A provincial commissioner should, so the report, be responsible for improving race relationships. For the encouragement of district councils, with the aim of obtaining financial Native councils as soon as possible, the attendance at Native councils and personal contact with chiefs and for visiting stations and sub-stations not less than three times a year.

Commenting on the additional cost of duplicated services for Europeans and Africans, the report suggests that educational, agricultural public works and engineering services might well be combined in order to reduce such expenses and increase efficiency.

Trefgarne and Directorship

UNDER THE HEADING "The Developer-General," the *Financial Times* wrote on Monday:

"In the House of Commons last week it was announced that Lord Trefgarne's salary as Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation will be £5,000 a year. Lord Trefgarne has had a varied political career. As Mr. Garro-Jones, he was originally elected to Parliament as a Liberal, but he was converted to Socialism in 1935. In 1945 Mr. Garro-Jones retired from politics and declared himself henceforth a business man. It was then that he accepted an offer made by Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Overton to join the board of Tobacco Securities Trust Ltd. Not long afterwards Mr. Garro-Jones was ennobled on Mr. Attlee's recommendation.

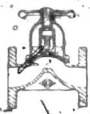
"One would have thought that the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation would have provided sufficient scope for Lord Trefgarne's energies. The functions of that Board have been described in lyrical terms by Socialist spokesmen as one of the most important developments of the age. But up to the present Lord Trefgarne remains a director of Tobacco Securities Trust. This situation is a novel one in political life. For Tobacco Securities Trust is directly controlled by the British American Tobacco Company. Between them these companies have considerable holdings in business operating in African Colonial territories. Surely therefore it is highly undesirable that a Director of Tobacco Securities should also be the Colonial Development General. If this fact is not yet clear to Lord Trefgarne, no doubt it is becoming so to the Chairman of Tobacco Securities Trust and to Mr. Attlee."

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Parliament

Future of the Port of Beira Cannot Handle Coal Exports

CONGESTION AT THE PORT OF BEIRA was the subject of Parliamentary questions last week.

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what decisions were taken during recent discussions between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GORDON WALKER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replied:

Following discussions with the representatives of Southern Rhodesia arrangements have been made for certain officials from this country to visit Beira at an early date to advise, in conjunction with the Portuguese authorities, on any immediate steps possible to relieve congestion at the port. The future position of Beira port and railway generally has also been under consideration, and a delegation from Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by certain officials from this country and representatives of Beira Works, Ltd., have recently visited Lisbon for a discussion with the Portuguese Government. These discussions are being continued through the diplomatic channels.

Berthing Facilities

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN asked whether discussions could be expected to provide better berthing facilities and increased wharfage in 1948.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "It is difficult to promise whether there will be more wharfage. Actual quay space—partly because it is under the control of the Portuguese Government, and partly because of shortage of supply—is so confined that the flow of ships and the arrangements for queuing them up will be improved in 1948."

MR. WILSON HARRIS asked if it was expected that the railway and port would be capable of handling coal exports from Wankie?

MR. GORDON WALKER: "No, I think it would not be possible to hold out such a hope. It would be difficult to handle coal from Wankie in any substantial quantities if the Beira, because Beira is already jammed up. If Wankie coal is to come out on any large scale, some alternative outlet will have to be found from Southern Rhodesia."

MR. DUNN: "Have the Rhodesian Government ever considered the possibility of getting the coal brought through to Wankie Beira?"

MR. GORDON WALKER: "It is not for me to answer for the Southern Rhodesian Government, but in the discussions they have had with us there has been one of the chief possibilities discussed."

MR. RALPH CLIVE: "How any new scheme been arranged for the extension of the port facilities to Beira?"

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Recently there was a joint technical inquiry by Portuguese and British engineers, and they made a joint and common report about the money and the materials which must be used in two stages to improve Beira. The Portuguese Government have in general accepted this report, but the question of making supplies available is, of course, very difficult in this world of shortages."

MR. SORENSEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why returns for corporal punishment of civilian prisoners in East and West African prisons between 1941 and 1945 showed an increase in Kenya and the Gold Coast and only a small decrease in Uganda and Nigeria, despite the activities of the Treatment of Offenders Sub-Committee; for what offences this punishment was principally inflicted in those Colonies; and whether Rhodesia, to what extent offences had fluctuated between 1941 and 1945; what consideration the sub-committee had given to the total abolition of this punishment; and the average number of strokes inflicted and the highest number respectively.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The reply is long and I am circulating the information in the Official Report. Such consideration has been and is being given to this matter, and some substantial improvements have been made as a result of the dispatch to Colonial Governors in October, 1946. My right hon. friend will receive his efforts."

"Medieval" Punishment

MR. SORENSEN: "Does not the variation indicate that much more has to be done in order to reduce the number of punishments of this medieval character?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My right hon. friend is giving the matter his personal attention."

The extract from the Official Report reads: "The situation must be judged in relation to the increase in the number of persons in prison and the absence of regular prison staff on war service. The percentage of corporal punishment to total prison population of the territories concerned was: Northern Rhodesia, 1.41% in 1942, 3.4% in 1943, 3.6% in 1944, 3.5% in 1945, 1.7%. Kenya, 1941, 0.023%; 1942, 0.019%; 1943, 0.023%; 1944, 0.02%; 1945, 0.03%. Uganda, 1941, 0.37%; 1942, 0.35%; 1943, 0.29%; 1944, 0.12%; 1945, 0.28%. Nigeria, 1941, 0.37%; 1942, 0.28%; 1943, 0.56%; 1944, 0.5%. Gold Coast, 1941, 0.852%; 1942, 0.26%; 1943, 0.09%; 1944, 0.51%; 1945, 0.13%."

"In 1945 the offences punished in this way were: assaulting a warder, 11; and using threatening language, refusing to obey a lawful order, and repeated serious offences against prison discipline."

"The total prison offences in the five territories range from 4,271 in 1941 to 3,341 in 1945. The average number of strokes was 40, all with the cane. The highest number of strokes was 24 (once in Uganda and 6 in the Gold Coast). The next highest was 12."

"In October, 1946, on the advice of the Treatment of Offenders Sub-Committee, I addressed a dispatch to Colonial Governors urging them to reduce further the use of corporal punishment in their territories with a view to its eventual abolition."

Racial Discrimination in Hospital Training

MR. SORENSEN asked whether training hospitals refused to train Colonial medical students and nurses, and when this discrimination on the ground of colour or origin would be abolished.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am not aware that any training hospitals refuse to admit colonial medical students and nurses on the ground of colour or racial origin."

MR. WALTER SMILE asked the President of the Board of Trade how many tons of coal the property of his department were stored in Tanganyika for more than six months, and how many tons had already been sent through routes.

MR. HARRIS: "On the latest information I have received there are about three months' stocks with the rail routes in the Tanganyika Central Line, on which there has been some congestion. The situation, however, is rapidly improving. I have no information to support the suggestion that many tons have been already lost by rotting, and no reports of this have been received."

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Promotion of African Civil Servants Position in Northern Rhodesia

PROMOTION BY MERIT was recently discussed in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

MR. WATMORE, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, described the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission on African conditions of service as a marked improvement. Promotion would no longer be automatic but by merit, and those who qualified by industry and talent would be able to reach much higher salaries.

SIR STEWART GORDON BROWNE said that Africans wanted to be quite sure that promotion by merit would become a fact. Only five African civil servants had so far reached the existing special grade, and many people felt that the starting points given for matriculated Africans were too low. It was pleasing, however, to see that *boma* messengers would be better treated, and only right that policemen should be given higher pay than wardens.

Higher Output for Higher Pay

MR. G. B. BUCKETT emphasized the need for increases of pay to be followed by higher output and improved efficiency. Whilst he agreed with promotion by merit, the efficiency bars must be realistic and effective in obtaining better results.

MR. B. COBBOLD said that the principle of equal pay for equal work was one for which Northern Rhodesian trade unions would fight. He believed it was the policy of Governments to supply highly paid labour by cheap grades of labour. This would tend to drive the European worker out of the territory, and trade unions would oppose the policy with all their power.

MR. R. AWLENSKI asserted that if the African was the equal of the European, and if his production and quality were the same as the European's, then he must get the same rate of pay. To pay him less merely because his skin was black would be

the end of European civilization in the country. It would be a bad thing for the African. At this stage the African was not the equal of the European but the future would have to be faced.

MR. R. S. HUGHES, Acting Chief Secretary, said that efficiency bars would be realistic, and before promotion was approved merit would be judged not only by examination but by work and character. The African would have to demonstrate real application, loyalty and reliability before he could reach the highest grade. Women also would be considered by the board which has to be up-to-date in the reports in detail.

Winding up, MR. WATMORE pointed out that it was wrong to assume that an African civil servant could not reach the highest salaries unless he was highly educated. Really exceptional merit would count as well as the appropriate qualifications.

New Colonial Office Post

AN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT has been created in the Economic Division of the Colonial Office to assist the Government to encourage increased production and a saving of their expenditure in the Colonial Empire. An additional post of Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Economic Division has also been created, and Mr. W. A. G. Gill Barnes, at present personal assistant to the Prime Minister, has been appointed on loan from Treasury to fill this post for a year. He will take up his duties on February 1.

Building Controlled

REGULATIONS to control building in Northern Rhodesia come into force on February 1. From that date a permit must be obtained for the erection of any building costing more than £50. Local authorities are required to publish a monthly return of buildings begun and completed, and the building authority will publish a monthly list of all permits issued.

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Letters to the Editor

Problems of African Labour Training for New Responsibilities

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, Few will dissent from your strong commendation of Mr. H. Alan Walker's admirable method. Unfortunately, their application in the three African territories presents greater difficulties than your editorial comments seem to suggest.

For example, we are tied to the "used house" system by Government's insistence on "our building permanent houses for our labourers." That insistence is right in existing circumstances. The chief of those circumstances is one which makes the application of the rest of Mr. Walker's methods more difficult for us. That is our labourers' lack of sophistication. Mr. Walker refers to "the old days" when his labourers were known by their Christian names. We have not got nearly as far as that. Very few of ours have Christian names.

If our needs are greater than Mr. Walker's they do not help us, and we too are endeavouring to associate the African more closely with European enterprise. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd. for example, have been paying for the education of Africans at Makerere College with the object of employing them in replacement of junior Europeans. The results so far have been encouraging.

I was recently asked whether I should approve of an African ultimately occupying the post of branch manager. My reply was that I greatly looked forward to the day when we had an African director. That day may be distant but it will come.

Travellers' Club,
 London, S.W. 7.

Yours faithfully,
 E. W. BOVILL.

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Production of Groundnuts Mechanization of Peasant Production

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Some time ago you reported an address which Mr. Frank Semu gave to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies about the vast new scheme for the production of groundnuts in the East African territories by the United Africa Company as agents of H.M. Government. I hoped that this address would have produced a leading article and encouraged experts to express their views of this scheme in your columns, but as none has so far, approved I venture to do the matter myself as a game warden district officer in the territories.

The ambitious scheme in question may or may not result in a very large increase in the production of groundnuts in 10 years' time. It may or may not prove excellent for East African traders and for local Native employment, but it surely does nothing to meet the urgent immediate requirements for an increase in oils and fats.

The way to meet the immediate and urgent need for more oils and fats is to suggest, to encourage and expand the present-day growth of groundnuts by the local Natives in every village and garden in East and West Africa. This is not essential that the district and agricultural officers and the local chiefs and Native Councils in all areas should arrange for the immediate expansion of the cultivation of this crop by the peasants?

It is strange that essential administrative action on these lines was not undertaken as soon as war broke out and the need for increased supplies of oils and fats became obvious; and it is still more strange that such action has not been taken at any time since then as the need became more and more pressing. Or has this action in fact been taken, and if so, with what results?

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 7.

NDIZI

[Our correspondent must have overlooked our editorial comments on the groundnut scheme. It had been hoped to put 150,000 acres under the crop in Tanganyika this season, but the dislocation of transport services in this country during the winter led to a delay of two months in the shipment of essential machinery, with the consequence we understand, that not more than about 50,000 acres have been planted this season.

The African is being urged to grow many other crops, either for himself or on European estates, in order to relieve other shortages, and there are increasing demands for his labour for new mines and industries and in connexion with the territorial development schemes. It does not therefore appear likely that peasant production could substantially augment the output of groundnuts. It has been the policy of all the Eastern African Governments to stimulate Native production, but priorities have naturally been established from time to time, in accordance with current needs. — Ed., E.A. & R.]

Tobacco Federation

CREATION of a Central African Tobacco Federation embracing Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be considered shortly at a conference in Salisbury. The Rhodesian Tobacco Association has declared that the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire is redundant and should be replaced, since the only point of contact which Rhodesia has with Canada, India and other tobacco countries is in the matter of Imperial preference. On all other matters affecting tobacco Rhodesia is a competitor with those countries.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, with which regiment he served in the 1914-18 war, has just been described by Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War from 1942 to 1945, as one of our military leaders most worthy of praise, and whose agents in the translation of defeat into triumph. The other five names mentioned are those of **FIELD-MARSHAL LORD LANBROOK**, **LORD GOMERY**, **LORD ALEXANDER** and **SIR JOHN DILL**, and **GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY**.

Public Appointments

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

Applications are invited for the post of **ECONOMIST**, vacant in the Department of Commerce and Industry. The salary offered is £1,700 a year plus £1,250 per annum, and there is at present a £100 cost of living bonus payable on this salary. The appointment will be in terms of the Southern Rhodesian Public Services Act, 1936 (chap. 68, as amended), on probation for two years, thereafter the successful applicant will be eligible for appointment to the fixed establishment and service will be pensionable.

Candidates for this post should possess research and administrative qualities of a high order and must have had some years' experience in the field of economics, especially on the side of planning. The first of several £100 bonuses due in economics is essential and preference will be given to persons possessing post-graduate qualifications in research.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 29, Strand, London, W.C.2, and must be returned completed not later than March 12, 1948.

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
DEPT. OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

Applications are invited for the above mentioned post. The qualification required is an Honours degree of a recognized university: Knowledge and experience of topographical surveying and/or geophysical methods of prospecting are also required.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination conducted by a Government medical officer.

The salary scale is £2,200 to £2,700 plus £77 to £777 plus £33 to £333 per annum. A 10% cost of living bonus, a marriage allowance of £50 per annum on salaries between £330 and £660, and children's allowances £24 per child, £18, any subsequent children, after a stated initial salary may be higher than the minimum stated depending on qualifications and previous experience.

The appointment will be in terms of the Public Services Act, on probation for two years, thereafter the successful applicant will be eligible for appointment to the fixed establishment and service will be pensionable.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 29, Strand, W.C.2, and must be returned completed not later than March 15, 1948.

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Qualified candidates will be considered for appointment to the permanent or probationary establishment of the department, subject to a probationary period of two or three years. There will be opportunities for promotion in future years to the higher posts of the department carrying salaries up to £1,100 a year or more.

Apply at once by letter, giving age, whether married, single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, London, S.W.1, giving M. 44416 (C) on both sides of envelope.

Obituary

Mr. Charles Eickhoff

MR. CHARLES EICKHOFF, M. O.B.E., who was a member of the first Southern Rhodesian Parliament, died recently in Umtali, aged 78. Born in London, and educated at the Haberdashers' School, he went to Rhodesia in 1896. He joined the Chartered Company's service in the following year and remained with them until 1912, when he assumed control of the *Rhodesia Advertiser* (now the *Umtali Advertiser*). He was one of the founders of Umtali Municipality, serving as mayor from 1917 to 1919. Through his newspaper he persistently advocated responsible government, and in 1924 was elected as senior member for Umtali, subsequently becoming Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. He was a State Treasury trustee for several years, a member of the local hospital committee, chairman of the Umtali Adult Education Centre, and a keen worker for the National War Fund from 1915 onwards. His greatest interest was probably education, and his public services were recognized by the award of the O.B.E. A keen sportsman, he was president of the Mambauland Cricket Association.

Mrs. FRANCIS EILEE MOLLER, M.C., D.F.C., died in Victoria, Maine, Seychelles, last Saturday in his 57th year. In the 1914-18 war he served in the R.F.C. and R.A.F. He is survived by Mrs. Moller.

MR. HENDRIK JACOBUS RENDE, the youngest son of the discoverer of Zimbabwe, died recently in Bulawayo, aged 78. He arrived in Salisbury with the 1890 Pioneer Column and in 1893-4 he was a dispatch rider for the Victoria Column. He also served during the South African War.

MR. EMILY ALLEN, DOUGLAS, died recently in Worthing, Sussex, after a long illness. Her husband, Mr. Claude Hatherley Dobree, M.B.E., was in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service from 1911 to 1933. In 1921 he was appointed Treasurer, acted as Chief Secretary in 1927-28 and was Acting Governor in 1930.

THE REV. BITENKWA HLABANGANA, an African missionary, died recently in Bulawayo. Born in Lobengula's kraal, he was a member of one of the king's regiments. After receiving education at the London Missionary Society's station at Hope Fountain, he was ordained in 1919, and worked for the society in the Mzimbaue district.

BRIGADIER OPNERA JOHN VERNINDER CROWE, C.B., D.L.O., who served in the East African campaign in the first World War, died recently in Beaulieu-on-Sea at the age of 85. He served in the Intelligence Section of the War Office during the South African War, and at the end of 1915 was sent to command the Royal Artillery in East Africa. He wrote "General Smuts's Campaign in East Africa."

We regret to report the death in Que Que of MR. ANDREW AROLD ACKERMAN. Educated in England and at the University of California, he worked as a mining engineer in the Rocky Mountains before going to the colonies. In 1905 Dr. Jamieson had him appointed consulting engineer to the Chartered Company. He began farming in the Que Que district in 1918, and was for many years chairman of the local farmers' association.

MR. JOHN WOLFF DEKKER, a former member of the Colonial Service, died last week in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, aged 56. After leaving Cambridge he became in 1914 an assistant district commissioner in the British East Africa Protectorate, and was promoted to district commissioner in 1926. After returning in 1932 he became archivist of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. During the recent war he joined the historical branch of the Air Ministry.

PERSONALIA

SIR FRANK and LADY NEWNES are visiting Southern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN GRAY, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, recently visited Uganda.

MR. J. HILL has retired from the board of United Tobacco Companies, (South), Ltd.

MR. P. J. O'NEIL has resigned the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian General Party.

MR. CHARLES VILLIERS has left London by air to revisit East Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. A. E. ADAMS, ex-consul for Belgium in Aden, and Mrs. Adams have recently visited Kenya.

MR. JUGH VINCENT FEENEY and MISS MAVIS M. WOOTINGHAM were married last week in Nairobi.

SIR ENOCH JENKINS, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, and LADY JENKINS are on their way back to Nyasaland by air.

LORD HEMINGFORD, formerly the Hon. D. G. R. Herbert, headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda, has left East Africa by air.

MR. A. F. HUNTLEY, Commissioner of Native Labour in Southern Rhodesia, recently visited Beira for discussions with the Governor of the Province.

MR. and MRS. C. H. BIRD are expected on leave from Uganda by the ELA STEPHAN CASTLE, which is due to sail from Mombasa in mid-February.

MR. P. E. W. WILLIAMS will shortly become Social Welfare Adviser to the Government of Kenya, but will also remain Director of Training in the Colony.

MR. LYNN DWIGHT DOWITT, Salisbury architect, has prepared a plan for Rhodesian University in Gwelo. A decision has yet been made in regard to the project.

MR. RICHIE MORTON, who served in Mombasa for several years during the war, has started a Little Theatre group in Mombasa, where he is in civil employ.

THE REV. R. ASHLEY L. BOOTHAM, formerly esch. chaplain of the Children's Orphanage in Beira, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Rector of Gatoana, Southern Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, a Knight Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be installed March 23 as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR, director of a firm in London, is on a course architect, is visiting Southern Rhodesia. He has constructed one of the best known courses in America and South Africa.

MR. J. WARD, assistant secretary at Rhodesia House, London, has returned from Havana, where he was one of the representatives of Southern Rhodesia at the International Trade Conference.

MR. SPENCER SWANER, formerly a squadron leader in the R.A.F., has assumed charge of Northern Rhodesia's broadcasting station for Africans. He began broadcasting in Canada in 1928.

SIR BERNARD KRISTEN, a director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., the Kasala Cotton Co., Ltd. and Sudan Salt, Ltd., has left by air for Jamaica. He will revisit the United States.

MR. W. J. ROSE has resigned from the board of Messrs. Goots, Durrant and Murray, Ltd., on account of ill-health. MR. D. M. JACKSON has been appointed a director and will continue as secretary.

Two nominees for Rhodesian Rhodes scholarships are MR. B. E. EWING, a fourth-year engineering student at Witwatersrand University, who received earlier education at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown.

MR. C. MUNDY, who was educated at Prince Ed. School, Salisbury, served in the R.A.F. during the war, and is now studying for B.A. and diploma in education at Rhodes University College.

SIR WILLIAM BAILEY, the Governor of Tanganyika, recently paid a three-day visit to the new ports for the groundnut scheme and to groundnut areas in the Southern Province. He was accompanied by the Chief Secretary.

MR. AUSTIN GIBB left England by air on Friday for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, in all of which territories his firm are engaged in important development works. He expects to be back in London about the end of March.

THE REV. CHARLES A. BENDLE, of the Church Missionary Society's Station at Mboga, in the Belgian Congo, and MISS BERYL CONSTANCE HAYWARD, daughter of GEORGE E. HAYWARD, have been married in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda.

MR. H. A. MAROGANDY, the Registrar-General, and his party reached Nairobi last Friday from the Sudan. He is expected to spend about a week in Kenya. On Monday they met SIR ALFRED VINCENT and other official members of the Legislative Council.

MR. C. E. MORTIMER, Member for Wealth in Kenya, has revealed 100 blood donors for a proposed blood bank in Kenya. Only European donors are wanted at present, but if the Asians and a scheme will be organized for them. Most Africans are superstitious about giving blood.

SIR CHARLES and LADY BENNET, accompanied by their four-year-old daughter, will sail today for the Cape on their way to the Government House in Rhodesia. Their two boys will remain at school in England. Reference to Sir Gilbert Rennie's appointment is made under rubric of Moment.

THE OFFICE has published the dispatch written by Sir Robert Brooke-Popham on his command of British land and air forces in Malaya, Sumatra and Hongkong up to the time of the Japanese invasion in December, 1941. Sir Robert was at one time Governor of Kenya.

SIR JOHN ROYD-ORR, who some years ago investigated nutrition problems in Kenya, has returned to this country from the United States on his retirement from the office of Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He accepted that £7,000 as an appointment allowance on a temporary basis.

MR. D. HOAR, who has taken up duty as H.M. Trade Commissioner in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, following the recent death of Mr. A. W. Hall, has been in the British Trade Commissioner Service since 1934. He has spent 10 years in East Africa and three in Canada, where he was Trade Commissioner in Victoria.

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN, who is retiring from the post of Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, and has just been appointed Judge of the High Courts of Basutoland and Swaziland, was formerly Attorney-General in Kenya and acted as Governor on several occasions for considerable periods. He had previously been Attorney-General and an acting judge in Nyasaland.

MRS. LOUIS BILINSKY, of the staff of the Treasury, who accompanies Sir Macdonald, Paymaster-General's private secretary on his present visit to East, Central and South Africa, was commissioned during the war in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and was wounded, and awarded the Military Cross while serving in Italy with the 1st Army. He was a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

COMMANDER ATHLETIC GAFFI, who has made a number of visits to East and Central Africa with luxury motor cars, is now on the way from the Cape to the Keweenaw Range in Uganda at the head of an American expedition party, to cost £150,000, according to his statement to reporters in South Africa. There are seven lorries, each with air conditioning, trailers. The main objective is filming field experiments in short-wave radio communication.

THE NEWS

E.A.R. market—Germany, the weakest spot of the whole European recovery plan, according to *Guardian*.

About 250,000 tons of waste paper are being thrown away yearly in this country, Mr. Sidney Garland.

Mines and steel workers in Germany earn twice as much as higher civil servants, Dr. Edgar Steinhilber.

Great Britain is still losing gold at the rate of £100,000 a week, says Douglas H. Ewing, economic secretary to the Treasury.

We have suffered from a serious sort of appeasement, said Sir Eric Smith, chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

My second greatest complaint against totalitarian cruelty is, of course, the first—is that they are such cringing slaves, said Lord Vansittart.

The United States cannot long survive as a mere citadel of self-indulgent privileges surrounded by massed human misery, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican Senator.

My laws are the longest on the front bench, but I cannot put my foot on the Treasury table like men, Dr. E. H. Sigmund.

Chomolungma, once the Celestial Bonaparte, has become a despised profession, except in Szechuan and India, Commander C. B. Fry.

It is reasonably probable that there will not be an atomic war yet, General A. A. McNaughton, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

It is every Royal Commission which is the forerunner of social change, said a writer in *Evening Standard*.

War, disability, has not only a rate of long increase in their pensions, compared with the huge increases granted to other workers, says *Evening Standard*.

Hollywood believes that it can modify our attitude on the film industry, said the Embassy, they are adding a note, Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

There is a way through as errorists have made their task in Palestine impossible. The way in which murders and massacres have been committed time and time again, while the Jewish Agency has been powerless unwilling to cooperate with the Mandatory Powers in suppressing them, is a disgraceful episode in the history of Zionism, The Archbishop of York.

With the confessions, at a moment of world unrest, of the QUEEN, VALENT, VADANT, RODNEY, NELSON and RENOWN, the countries left with only five capital ships compared with 70 only in the country. This state of affairs is a grave security being sacrificed for ends that more money may be available for more and bigger dolés for the individual, Sir Archibald Hurd.

Take two corporations as a corporation, half the cost of output. But they will not stop until they are thoroughly sour. Our responsibility into many pieces, as possible. Added to the lack of imagination, lack of control, in fact almost every ingredient except an antidote. DO NOT STOP. Leave room for many years and serve luke warm. The Marquess of

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12. The 12 h.p. 16 cylinder in the new 1400 cc. style is the 10 h.p. very nearly as economical in running costs. It does 30 m.p.h. at 30 m.p.h.

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BACKGROUND

Value of the Land. Twenty years ago were strong arguments in favour of the abandonment of the then parity of £1 to the pound. To-day the position is entirely different. At home wholesale prices have risen since 1945—perhaps by 20%—but those of other countries have also risen. The increase in American wholesale prices is as much as 56% although by way of contrast the increases in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are less than 10%. But our imports are now reduced to essentials, and therefore would not be curtailed further by devaluation itself, while those to us from the Continent would rise in proportion. It is here that the evidence that devaluation could help us to export, it would overcome import restrictions imposed by foreign countries short of exchange, and if our imports of food and raw materials cost us more in sterling than home products, again increased in sterling, would certainly not be reduced by devaluation. Sterling can be regarded as a stable currency, and thus devaluation would not solve our problems. In the need for new parities only emerges as the world's new economic pattern takes shape. The development of the pattern should be continuously watched and assessed by the International Monetary Fund. That is the way in which to arrive at a general agreement on new parities between the world's currencies, if ever they are required. — Mr. Norman Crump, in the *Sunday Times*.

Minister's Intransigence. The Minister's discussion of the devaluation before the Act was put on the statute book, and now it is here he tells us that Parliament has spoken and that the open matter which he knows full well has always been in dispute. He has settled these matters to be discussed with his subordinates for 12 months, and then himself disposed of all of them in two sessions of two hours each. Frank consideration of amending legislation, to the fact as it now stands was promised. Such consideration has not been vouchsafed. We have been told that amending legislation may be considered after two years' trial of the present Act, but the confidence in the Minister's promises has meantime sunk to zero. This has been largely due to the fact that the Minister has allowed the feelings of the rank-and-file petitioner were of no importance. The impasse is due to the Minister's intransigence. — Lord

Essential Values. England presided over by the genius for husbandry and for engineering. Of course, mining is a branch of agriculture. Matter and farmer are sons of the earth, one on the other in it. The miner reaps where he has not sown. Those who raise the ricks we eat and those who raise the ricks we burn are comrades in work. If we cannot dig up fire without wood, we cannot deal with food without fire. If only we could stop talking about money and talk instead about the value of our work, and talk keenly about that value, what a different civilization there would be. I often wonder how we manage to get at all without tearing each other to pieces, victims as we all are of the insane insipidity of money values. There is really only one answer—that cash values are not what people wish to live by. — Mr. John Stewart Collis, in *Time and Tide*.

Export Prices. Vast sums have been paid out of taxation to keep down the prices of raw material and foodstuffs. Thus, in agriculture, costs have been protected from the effect of increased prices for imports, which means, in effect, that we have been subsidizing consumers overseas as well as at home. Should we adopt a more aggressive policy for export prices? For producers in world demand, like coal and steel, potential customers ought unquestionably to be asked to pay world prices. And emphasis on export duty should be laid on goods commanding the highest prices overseas. Difficulty arises, however, when the rather less essential type of product, which constitutes a substantial part of British export trade. Here price is only one ingredient in the foreign exchange yield of our exports. It is equally important to increase the volume. It would advantage us less to have a small export volume at favourable prices than a large export trade at whatever lower prices. To tempt foreign goods upon overseas countries, the prices they are reluctant to pay would fall. We could do that for just long as it takes them to replace our goods with supplies from their own or other sources. British manufacturers can work only for a reduction in cost, and rely on increased sales rather than high prices, to produce the additional foreign exchange to bridge the overseas payments gap. — *Financial Times*.

Old School Ties. Mr. Churchill must have had men around him to turn out the Government. Whom has he got? This old Harry has looked elsewhere for his comrades. Here they are: Mr. Eden (Eton), Mr. Oliver Stanley (Eton), Mr. Harold Macmillan (Eton), Mr. Robert Hudson (Eton), Mr. Harold Crossman (Eton), and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Eton). Among the younger men to keep the thing evenly balanced, there are Mr. Ralph Ashwell (Eton) and Mr. Oliver Perke (Eton). When fresh blood is required for the caretaker Government there was Mr. Quentin Hogg (Eton), Mr. Peter Thorneycroft (Eton) and Mr. R. E. Manningham-Buller (Eton). And to keep them all in order there is the Chief Whip, Mr. James Stuart (Eton). The old school tie, like many other things, is better used in moderation. The Socialist Party's answer to the question of public schools is self-sufficiency. Why do those of us, Richard Attenborough and Balliol College, Oxford, for Gravesend. That is why it has now been Mr. Harold Nicholson (Manningham) and Balliol for North Croydon. Our wants to live down in the "Cross-Benches" and the *Sunday Express*.

£100,000,000. The equivalent of £100,000,000 in French currency is held in Switzerland, and Swiss banks hold on behalf of French nationals enormous sums of money in American securities. There is no advantage for us to follow suit and devalue the pound in relation to the dollar. On its basic principle the purchasing power in terms of goods and services of the £100,000,000 is about right. In view of our enormous requirements of dollar imports, to change the £100,000,000 would only increase the dollar gap, which would not be made up by a small increase in exports resulting from devaluation. The only point of devaluation that would be effective would be to devalue in terms of dollar, simultaneously in terms of gold. A rise in the price of gold would make more dollars available to meet the world dollar shortage. — Major E. Redington Behrens.

Imports from hard currency areas in November amounted to £62,900,000 or £11,000,000 less than in October. Exports to hard currency areas during the month declined by £2,500,000 to £20,000,000. — The Board of Trade.

Board of Colonial Development Corporation

First Details of Careers of Members

NINE APPOINTMENTS have now been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, as briefly announced in our last issue.

LORD TREFGARNE and SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, are both full-time members, with salaries of £5,000 and £3,000 respectively. Part-time members are to receive £500 a year each. Those so far nominated are MR. R. E. BROOK, SIR CHARLES DARWIN, MR. H. M. GIBSON, MR. T. N. HUME, MR. J. ROSA, MR. E. C. TANSLEY and SIR MILES THOMAS.

Since the particulars issued by the Colonial Office were inadequate to indicate the background and experience of the holders of these important posts, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has compiled the following notes:

Chairman and Deputy Chairman

LORD TREFGARNE, formerly Mr. George Morgan Gaffney, was born in 1894, educated at Caterham School, and during 1914-18 was served in the Denbighshire Yeomanry and the R.F.C. He was private secretary to Sir Hamar Greenwood while the latter was at the Home Office, the Department of Overseas Trade and Chief Secretary for Ireland, London editor of the Manchester "Dispatch" from 1922 to 1924, he was Liberal M.P. for South Hackney for the next four years, during which he paid a visit to Nigeria as a member of a Parliamentary delegation. He then joined the Labour Party, and sat in the House of Commons from 1935 to 1945, being Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Production for the last three years. He was also chairman of the Raw Materials Committee and Radio Production Committee, the Location of Industry Committee and the Central Priority Committee during the war. On withdrawing from politics he was raised to the peerage in January, 1947.

He has been a director of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation since its incorporation, is a director of the Tobacco Companies Trust, Ltd., and has been on the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation since its formation. He is honorary chairman of the Television Advisory Committee. In 1946 he has been awarded the Order of East Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, B.C.M.G., was born in 1883, educated at Wisbech and Cambridge, and entered the Colonial Service in 1907. He was a lecturer in agricultural science in the West Indies, and was appointed Government botanist in British Guiana in 1910. Director of Agriculture in Mauritius in 1912, and Director of Agriculture, Research and Co-operative Societies in Guyana in 1916, he was Acting Agricultural Adviser at the Colonial Office in 1919. He was transferred to the West Indies in 1923, and was Controller for Development and Welfare in 1935. He was appointed to the new post of Adviser on Development Planning to the Colonial Office, and has been responsible for planning on the 10-year development plans submitted by Colonial Governments. He has travelled widely in the Colonial Empire.

A Director of the Bank of England

MR. ROBIN F. BROOK, a director of the Bank of England, was born in 1908, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and after leaving the university went into the City discount market. During the recent war he served at the War Office and in North Africa and Normandy (with S.M.A.E.), subsequently becoming a brigadier in the Army of the Rhine. On demobilization he joined the board of the Bank of England and the Colonial Bank. He is deputy chairman of the British Socialist boards.

SIR CHARLES GALT, D.S.O., K.B.E., M.B.E., M.C.D., F.R.S., HON. LL.D., was born in 1880, educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge. A lecturer in Physics at Manchester University from 1910 to 1914, he served in the R.F.C. and R.A.F. during the first world war. He was a Lecturer in Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University from 1923 to 1925, a Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, for the next two years, and since 1938 has been Director of the National Physical Laboratory.

MR. HERBERT MORGAN GIBSON, J.P., was born in Wiltshire, and started work in the office junior in the latter Town Hall. Subsequently he served several years in local government, and from 1929 to 1931 was Liberal M.P. for Moseley, Leas. He was a member of the Ministry of Health committee on local government of 1934, and a member of the Council for the Development of Overseas Trade in 1930-31.

He is a director of the English and South African Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, of the Manchester Ship Canal, and of Marcon Ltd., and is regarded as one of the most widely travelled active members of the Labour Movement.

MR. H. M. GIBSON, M.C., was born in 1894, and was gazetted to the Royal Scots before the first world war, but resigned his commission in order to emigrate to Canada. Returning to England in 1914, he was commissioned in the Hampshire Regiment, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the M.C.

He is chairman of the Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd., and of McEwen & Co., Ltd., the publishers, and a director of Benson and Nicholson, Ltd., and the Java Investment Loan & Agency Company. During the recent war he was Director of Finance (Commodities) at the Ministry of Supply, and until June 1946, chairman of the Industrial Companies Supervisory Board. He received the C.B.E. in 1946.

At present he is visiting Australia and New Zealand on private business and will then go to Malaya on behalf of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. J. ROSA, C.B.E., was born in 1903, and worked from 1942 to 1946 in the Colonial Office, where he was engaged on the programme of supplies to the Colonies under Lieutenant. Previously he had been the Treasury Representative in Syria.

While a member of the economic department of the Colonial Office, he was appointed one of the three members of the West African groundnut mission to East Africa, and was a member of the report on which the Government decided to provide £25,500,000 for the project.

Marketing Director

He has also been appointed a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, with his office in business in the City. MR. E. C. TANSLEY, aged 45, was born in London, and started work in a City merchant's office. Later he became a partner in a produce import company, and in that capacity made several trips to Africa, becoming interested in the marketing of goods.

During the recent war he was appointed marketing director of the Joint West African Produce Control Board, which was responsible for the entire imports of cocoa from West Africa. He is managing director of the Gold Coast Marketing Company and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company.

SIR DENNIS THOMAS, D.F.C., was born in 1897 and educated at Bromsgrove School. Joining the Armoured Cars as a private in the first world war, he served for a short time in German East Africa, and then in Egypt, Mesopotamia and South Russia, with the R.F.C.

On demobilization he became a reporter, and in 1934 joined Mr. W. R. Morris (now Lord Nuffield) as adviser on sales promotion. He then made a director and general sales manager of Muller's in 1927, and managing director of Stobley Motors in 1937. He has recently been vice-chairman of the Sunbelt Organisation, was chairman of the Ceylon Bank Production Group, and chairman of the British Tank Engine Visitors to the U.A. Burma. He was also in 1943, became chairman of the Public Relations Council of the British motor industry.

He has just been appointed deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, and is now visiting Southern Rhodesia as chairman of a committee appointed to advise the Government of the Colony on development projects and priorities.

Tanganyika Executive Council

MEMBERSHIP of the Executive Council of Tanganyika following the reorganization of the Government is as follows:—The Governor (President), MR. E. R. E. SURIDGE, Chief Secretary, MR. C. MATHEW, Attorneys-General and Member for Law and Order, MR. S. A. S. MESLIN, Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, MR. R. W. COLLIER, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, DR. T. T. SMITH, Director of Medical Services, MR. G. McDONALD, Member for Law and Order, MR. E. BOECHMAN, Member for Labour, Education and Social Welfare; MR. J. CHAYNE, Secretary for African Affairs; Canon R. Gibbons, and Messrs. E. C. PHIPPS, W. M. NAZERAN and H. S. GANTON, non-official members.

Government should very seriously pay attention to the question of land tenure and the availability of labour. It is finding many people in certain parts of Central Africa, and we have had some reports such as that on Nyassaland, showing that there may be some doubt whether people already settled there have the right to go on developing their land. Hundreds of thousands of European stock settled out there for many years have as much right to be regarded as tenants as the indigenous population.

Importance of Imperial Preference

Government should give more attention to the fact that people can produce more for the Empire, as it happens to be the case in the British Empire Producers' Organization, and they could in some cases get production to the point where they give them some help in the production of guaranteed markets for the future. It is here that Imperial Preference played such an important part in the past and must play an important part in the future.

Under the borrowing powers of the Bill I am certain that we are not going to be able to develop Southern Africa in the same way as our disposal of funds and some of the capital equipment entirely from this country—the bulldozers,

rails, rolling stock and hydro-electric equipment. We shall have to get assistance from outside, and I believe it is quite possible to obtain a lot from North America. South Africa may provide some assistance, but I would not say it is the intention of the Government that the corporations shall have the right to raise funds in, say, Canada, to pay for equipment which they are going to use in Africa. That would be of great help in developing these territories, and would bring considerable support, particularly in Canada, if the corporations were able to float debenture stock in Canada to provide the capital equipment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that on our ability to develop Africa depends the vitality of Britain. Those are sombre words, but the point is that which we have envisaged is one, in which, though not completely, many of our economic problems are met, and above all that of the shortage of primary products in Britain. I therefore express the hope of good-will to the Empire that all those in various parts of the world who will be active in making it work.

His Majesty's Government appear under Matters of Moment.

Contribution of the Film to Empire Development

Breaking Down Mass Ignorance in the Colonies

THE FILM IN COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT was the subject of a conference sponsored by the British Film Institute and held recently at the Royal Empire Society's Headquarters in London.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. CREECH-JONES, M.P., said that today there was an increasing awareness that backward areas were a source of potential conflict between nations, and a higher sense of our Colonial responsibility for the creation of nationhood, the establishment of free political institutions, and the inculcation of that sense of values which is prized in Western Europe.

It was important that as education and social services developed we should obtain the full co-operation, good-will and understanding of the Colonial peoples. When there was so much trafficking of British institutions and motives there was a great chance to develop in the Colonies a correct appreciation of good moral and ethical principles.

Need for More Knowledge

The cinema has an important means of breaking down mass ignorance and illiteracy and of creating social institutions, and the Colonial Film Unit was evolving a special technique to ensure the success of a film with an unsophisticated audience. Its purpose was to take to the Colonies films depicting life in other countries and to make films of African life for native audiences. Some Colonies also had their own film units. But there was still very little knowledge of the types of films best suited to educational work in backward areas, and he would welcome an inquiry into the place of the commercial film and the results of the documentary film in such areas.

Colonial films need to be introduced to British audiences. A film of Two Frontiers for instance, had at least brought home to audiences in this country the difficulty of eradicating the sleeping sickness in the tropics, and a moving whole population to see the film. The British Film Institute's work could be extended and would be an important factor in creating an awareness of the Colonial peoples an individual sense of values, and in training them to play a part in their own development. The Colonial Office would study the conclusions of the conference with the greatest care.

The moral aspect of films in Africa was the keynote of the address by Mr. COLIN BRUCE, Secretary of the Edinburgh House Bureau for Visual Aids.

While there were areas where films were now hearing of the cinema for the first time, in some places Africans already were using the cinema as a nucleus for

times, a weak African in the towns had become Hollywood "fans," and their emphasis was upon quantity rather than quality.

In certain territories much thought had been given to the subject of film, and the approach had been enlightened. This was particularly true at Uganda where the Board of Censors included Europeans, Indians, and two Africans. There only one type of film could be shown—one which was regarded as suitable for all sections of the community.

Censorship had represented at best a negative approach, and many times thoroughly pernicious. A member of the censorship board in Northern Rhodesia had written: "so we sit through a dreary afternoon of feature films, musicals, shorts, cartoons, musicals, simply certifying the material as fit to be viewed. Only those films which we thought were suitable for Africans we should cut out."

Potent African criminals were obtaining ideas from crime films. One group of young Africans questioned by the police about a home-breaking offence and the use of explosives had explained that they had copied from a film on the subject and cheap sentiment were giving the African a false view of European civilization. His reaction was: "The European does not work in a home, why should I?"

Whilst the British-made film was appreciated as being of better quality than the American, it was unfortunately often not understood by the Colonial audiences, for appreciation of the film by a certain level of sophisticated audiences demanded a basic level of education which the African had not yet attained.

There was a danger that the money in circulation in the Colonies was being damaged by the sale of cheaply made gramophone records and "stills" based on the sex appeal of the film industry. People were being encouraged to raise the spiritual and cultural level of the people, and that piece of their work was undertaken by the young ideas in the Colonies. The cinemas could have immeasurable influence on the right hand, and if backward people were instructed to be entertained.

"Raw Stock" Scheme

MR. GEORGE PEARSON, speaking for the Colonial Film Unit, said his task was to elevate the standard of the school must go to the Native, and in that task the travelling cinema played a great part.

Experimental work had begun in 1939, and now the Colonial Film Unit had a staff of 31, of whom 10 were working in East and West Africa. In 1941 they had inaugurated the "raw stock scheme" under which Europeans in the Colonies could know something of film-making had been given equipment, their products were processed in Britain by the Unit, which had distributed 110,000 feet of film through the scheme.

A film unit had been sent to Kenya and Uganda last year, and another had recently gone to Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The work of the Colonial Film Unit was most difficult. Making films for children; they were making films for adults who frequently could not read or write, and had to contend with folklore, superstitions, and other superstitions. All the traditional methods of short-cutting were used in modern films were quite new to the African audiences. Diagrams

"We hope that the experiment embodied in this Bill will prove a success which redounds to the credit and prosperity of this country and the Colonial Empire. I accept entirely the assertion made by the Secretary of State that he approached this Bill and the operations under it in no selfish desire merely to benefit the people of this country, but to bring benefits to the Colonial Empire, to this country and why not to this country?—and to the world at large. Whatever differences we may have had in the past, and no doubt will have in the future, the right hon. gentleman has gained a reputation for sympathy with the Colonies and Colonial objectives that make an assertion of that kind a claim of particular value."

Areas of Development

"These new corporations are a valuable method to which we allude in the Colonial Welfare and Development Act and which private enterprise they make a third method of arriving at reasonable economic development of Colonial territories. It seems to me that the Government are determined that all three of these parties shall be allowed to play their proper and particular part, and that there is room inside the Colonial territories for all three. I think that there will be found particular things at which each one of the three will prove to be the better."

"Certain kinds of development are clearly best done by Colonial Governments themselves. Development of communications, water supplies and things of that kind. Certain large-scale operations are probably best done by the corporations, and under present conditions it would not have been possible for private enterprise to tackle the groundnut scheme. On the other hand, there are a number of cases where private enterprise will be found the best method of exploiting the economies of those territories. We are going to have a close co-operation between these three partners."

"I thought the right hon. gentleman was to warn people about extravagant hopes of quick results from these corporations. I am not depressed by the idea that development will not be too rapid or extravagant. The hon. gentleman will not fall into the error of thinking that nothing is any good unless it can make a big splash, that nothing is really any good unless it makes a big splash. Colonial economics unless it is big enough, novel enough, and so-called progressive enough to hit the headlines in the newspaper."

"The most immediate and lasting benefits from these schemes and these corporations will be to the little small ways which have not developed and which already existing or nascent industries and occupations. I am sure that is his intention, and from the composition of the board of directors it can rest assured that they will not be people looking only for dramatic but possibly extremely expensive schemes, but people looking for every opportunity to develop, even in the smallest way. So we on this side of the House wish both corporations the greater success in their work, believing that from their success will come great advantages to this country and above all to the Colonial Empire."

Minister of Food

"The MINISTER OF FOOD, MR. STURGEY, said that Sir Frank Stockdale and Mr. Rosa would be members of both the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation."

"There would now be three instruments of overseas development—the Colonial Government acting directly, private enterprise, and Government corporations."

"We do not want to create party points. Our national position is not one to warrant indulgence in our particular opinions on the methods of overseas development. By one means or another, by hook or by crook, the development of primary production of all sorts in the dependent areas in the Commonwealth as well as generally throughout the world, in far more abundant quantities than exist to-day, is a life-and-death matter for the economy of this country."

"MR. BALDWIN supported the industrial development scheme for Africa would soon be placed before Parliament. He added:—

"Too much has been expected from the development scheme. We are rather putting the cart before the horse. I should have liked to see development on two entirely different lines before the scheme was started—development of transport and of labour. In the African development scheme money would be better employed on railway and road transport than on other production. Private enterprise can deal with that much better than a public corporation."

"Labour is one problem that has never been properly faced by the originators of this scheme. It is thought that the African is a source of cheap labour. I have found the Native some of the best labour I have ever seen! We must give the Native training, education, better food, and more incentives. If production is to be raised before labour supplies in the right position the difficulties will be accentuated."

"The sisal industry lost one million tons of sisal last year because the necessary labour was not available. [The loss was computed at £1,000,000, not 1,000,000 tons.—Ed.] They are drawing labour from as far away as 1,000 miles. That does not sound a practical proposition. Sisal should be taken to get the Native labourers out of their reserves and to the job. They should have good villages with their own schools and hospitals, and they should be fed better and given a higher standard of living, so that they are able to do the work. Before any steps to increase production are taken these conditions must be made."

"In the development schemes described here there should be provision for co-operation between the Minister of Defence and the Colonial Secretary. The development of transport systems in Africa can be of immense importance not only to food production but to industrial developments and from the military point of view. Development should be undertaken from the long-term, not the short-term, point of view."

"The Minister of Food is interested in the groundnut scheme because when the food of the world enters the competitive market again first place will be given here to the home producer, and to the Empire producer. The rest of the world comes in at the tail end. For instance, the Minister of Food mentioned the development of the cattle industry and the sisal industry of Australia. I do not agree that he should produce that beef, but he should give a hedge to the pastoralist that when he has produced food he should find a market for it in this country."

"SIR WALTER SMITH wanted more expert knowledge of tropical agriculture on the boards of the two corporations."

Native Co-Operative Potential

"COLONEL WHEATLEY stressed the long-range nature of the milk scheme."

"If we can select good people to carry on the educational, labour, and medical work of the corporations, we shall be on the right lines, and in time—a long time ahead—we shall get the co-operation of the Natives. But until we can do that it ought to be warned not to think that we shall not need to worry any more about food. Particularly in regard to the groundnut scheme we shall have drawbacks, and there is not going to be a wonderfully quick production of oils and other things we require."

"DR. SIGAL pleaded for the elimination of all party considerations and party slogans and said:—

"It is quite premature for any side of the House to assert that the foundations for a brave new world of Bush Socialism have now been well and truly laid in Central Africa. We shall have to wait a long time yet before 'Let Us Face the Future' has been translated into the language of the drums and the beat of the tom-toms resounds to all its rhythmic cadences."

"I hope, above all, that no-one in any of our Colonies will have in his mind the least vestige of suspicion that anyone connected with the machinery which this Bill initiates will ever be able to lend himself in the slightest degree to the exploitation of any single Native in any of our Colonial territories."

"The sections of the House have combined to give this Bill their blessing, and I hope that it may in the not too distant future open up a great new era for a happier and fuller life to many of our Colonial populations, who to-day are groping in the darkness of economic, cultural and political uncertainty."

End of the Single Family Farm

"MR. DODDS BARKER said that he was one of a group of members on both sides of the House who were thinking but fearful of practical development in East and Central Africa. The Government should not first build harbours, railways, roads, and water (whether hydro-electric for irrigation or for domestic purposes), and the provision of cement and fertilisers, which would be the basis upon which Africa could develop and raise her standard of living. These are the basis which were needed through these Government corporations."

"He continued:—
"Enterprise has been tremendous in Africa already. Encouragement should be given to enterprise of all sorts, whether private or public, Government, individual or co-operative. Sir Frank Stockdale in his report was right—the probably the single family farm is going in Africa. The work on the co-operative system, and there are tremendous numbers of people whether African peasants, co-operative workers or settlers who can produce a tremendous amount to assist us in the next few years."

London carefully, bricked with your views on future plans for marketing your surplus wool, for, in particular roadstuffs. Should we advocate, for example, some extension of the markets and prices as guaranteed under the Agriculture Act of 1947?

Great Era of Development

On the interest which you take in the developments, political and economic, which are bound to take place, will depend the success or otherwise of future progress in Africa. If a clear policy is now determined at the top between Government and non-officials of all races and creeds, then we can each set on with our part of the task. We are on the threshold of another great era of development, which will benefit all in Africa as

much as ourselves in the United Kingdom. Such development will probably be slower and less productive than some believe, but I am convinced that it will be very considerable.

A year ago, after a meeting of the Parliamentary Selecting Committee, a distinguished scientist said to me that our ability to develop East and West Africa depends our ability to keep 45,000,000 people in Britain. In a public statement six weeks ago, Sir Stafford Cripps told the African Governors that on our ability to develop Africa within the time limit depends the survival of Britain. The political and economic task that faces us is therefore one of the greatest significance to you and to us.

Overseas Resources Bill Passed by Parliament

Colonial Development and Overseas Food Corporations Established

THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES BILL, establishing the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. Creech Jones, said (in part):

"This Bill is as much designed for the purpose of meeting the needs of the world as for meeting the special needs of the Colonial peoples." By that I mean that it is imperative to-day, if the Colonial peoples are to go forward attaining that standard of living, in reaching a higher stage of social development, and in enjoying the social services they demand, that their economic resources should be fully developed.

This Bill will give some assistance in making Colonial economies more stable, in encouraging enterprise, and in increasing the number of economic activities possible in the territories. At the same time it will minister to the needs of Europe, and of our own country in particular.

"I have no apprehension that, because the Bill provides for an Overseas Food Corporation, we shall be diverted as a nation from our main purpose of building up Colonial standards. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, answerable to Parliament, will carry a general responsibility in regard to the whole of the economic development of the territories under his immediate control. It will be his duty to see that, whether it is the Colonial Development Corporation or the Overseas Food Corporation which is functioning in these territories, reasonable and proper standards are maintained, and that their economic life is in line with the general economic plan of development of the territories concerned. It will be his special responsibility to see that the Corporation functions only with the understanding and consent of the local Government and of the people involved."

Ten-Year Programmes

This Bill marks a further big step forward in our conception of Colonial development. The Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 were of great importance because of the planning which was involved under them in respect to social and economic development. Under the programmes for the next 10 years which have been prepared a tremendous amount of economic development becomes possible. We are able by grants from Imperial funds to push on with road construction, railways, water conservation, soil conservation, irrigation works, power stations, and all those other essential facilities on which the rest of the economic activities depend.

"We have the opportunity of carrying economic development a stage beyond that so far as we are able to encourage enterprise, of both a private and public character, in order to increase the economic wealth and to exploit economic resources for the general development of these territories."

"So far in Colonial development only a comparatively small sum of money has been invested for the purposes of exploiting the territorial resources. The capital has gone to some extent to mineral development, and chiefly on railways. So far as regards the normal production activities the amount of capital expenditure has been comparatively small. The bulk of investment was spilt away from Africa and our other Colonies for use in the American

Continent, to that extent we have not given to the development of these territories the attention which we should have given in days gone by."

"There are enormous difficulties in the way of development. We might not to delude ourselves that results can flow quickly. Great arid areas, great hill areas, with tsetse fly, problems of irrigation and water supply, large areas where there is a dearth of labour—these are enormous problems, which have to be overcome."

"By the creation of these two corporations enormous assistance can be given to enterprise. By collaboration with existing enterprises or the creation of new enterprises of a public character, by association with peasant production and with co-operative groups, and in innumerable ways, enterprise which previously was impossible can now go forward for the betterment of those territories."

Colonial Development Board

"I think it would probably be of interest to the House if I stated the composition of the Colonial Development Corporation. The appointments are, of course, in anticipation of the passing of this measure. We have invited Lord Trefgarne to be chairman of the corporation; his salary will be £5,000 a year. The deputy chairman will be Sir Frank Stockdale, whose reputation is generally recognized not only here but in the Colonial Empire generally. As a full-time deputy chairman his salary will be £3,000 a year."

"The Board will be a part-time board, and the remuneration of each of the members will be £100 per year. The persons who have been invited to serve and have accepted are as follow: Mr. Tansley, formerly marketing director of the West African Produce Control Board; Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Development and Co-ordinating Committee of Southern Rhodesia; and until recently vice-chairman of Morris Motors, Ltd. Mr. H. J. Hunt, chairman and managing director of Chasehouse Investments, Ltd.; Mr. H. M. Gibson, who is a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society; Sir Charles Dunning, director of the National Physical Laboratory; Mr. R. S. Brook, a director of the Bank of England; Mr. J. Ross, a banker who saw war service in the Treasury and the Colonial Office and was on the East African Groundnut Commission. One or two vacancies have not yet been filled, but we have tried to secure a widely experienced board, and I think it will satisfy the Bill, which is laid down in the Bill."

"We shall drive ahead with our development plans, and I am quite certain not only will our own country profit from the working of the Bill, but also enormous social and economic benefits will come to the Colonial peoples themselves."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY said that the best arrangement was to have a whole-time chairman and deputy chairman, part-time people on the board with specialist knowledge, and then to have functional direction in the hands of an executive under the chairman.

"We find in this list of names a number of highly respected people of exactly the type of experience which would seem desirable for a corporation of this kind. Sir Frank Stockdale's services have been pre-eminent, not only in the field of agriculture, because he also rendered excellent service in a wider sphere in the West Indies development administration. I had experience at the Colonial Office during the war of the best service Mr. Tansley did, and I can think of no one likely to give sounder advice and more knowledge. The hon. gentleman said that there were still some vacancies. A cursory glance at the list suggests that Sir might be wise to strengthen the side of actual Colonial experience."

Major Problems of East and Central Africa

Broadcast Talk by Mr. Douglas Dodds-Parker, M.P.

I AM VERY GLAD to follow Mr. Ivor Thomas in his "Opinion from Westminster" series. The Colonial Office suffered a loss when he ceased to be Under-Secretary, but their loss, we intend, shall be East Africa's gain, and I am glad that he has joined the joint East and Central Africa Board, to which he will be a most powerful adjunct.

I feel a little surprised at the somewhat prominent part I seem to be taking in the affairs of Eastern and Southern Africa after so short an acquaintance with you; but I am so conscious of the importance of full consideration and rapid action in your area during 1948 that I am venturing once again to stick out my neck and give you my ideas. I like to think that for the other end of a large bit of air there are some of the many most friendly and hospitable people who were so kind to me during my nine weeks' visit to Africa last year. To them in particular I am addressing my remarks, in the hope that they will find in them something constructive and something which will stimulate all of you to think as hard as we are trying to in London about the part which Africa can play in the reconstruction of what is being called the Third British Empire.

Long-Term Effect of Fiscal Policies

While we in the Mother of Parliaments still have the final responsibility for your affairs, most of us realize our own limitations; as politicians, our preoccupation is too much with the next general election rather than with long-term policies of the constitutional development of self-government within the Empire, important though it is, is tied up with the immediate problems of land tenure, taxation, trade union development and so on. What is to be the long-term effect of certain land acquisition Bills, if carried out, on short-term policy? What is to be the long-term effect of one of the recommendations of the Pleyden and Butler reports on future fiscal policy? What development trades union organizations should we envisage now to ensure that they get off on the right foot rather than be delayed and forced on us through usage?

There are some of the vital problems which I think should be considered at the conference of non-officials in London later this year. If properly approached by an informed public, this conference will prove one of the turning points of political development in Africa. I am confident that we politicians and the Government's servants here and overseas are prepared to approach ideas for development in the most sympathetic manner. I suggest to the non-official members who will come to London that this is their great opportunity to put forward their plans—which must be based on the well-being of all those of whatever origin who now make their homes in Africa.

The High Commission has at last been set up in East Africa. By the time the conference is held, I believe that another thing that will have been done is to have grown. Similarly the Central African Council will have had a further year of development, and the next step for further integration between the two areas will have become clearer. Many of us in London are thinking very hard about the future political connexion between all the British, and even some of the non-British, territories in Eastern and Southern Africa. We believe that economic developments will lead to closer political ties, and it is never too early to think of this with the main aim in view of a region within the United Nations.

Being a somewhat abbreviated report of a talk in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

The Overseas Resources Development Bill passed on the third reading to the House of Commons on the first day after the recess. The Opposition felt that the Colonial Secretary, through the Colonial Development Corporation, should be responsible for all development within the territories under the Colonial Office, whereas the Government felt that the Colonial Secretary should be free to direct them, if he sees fit, to the Overseas Food Corporation, which comes under the Minister of Food.

Production by Private Enterprise

The real scope of the Bill was hardly touched on in the various debates. The Colonial Secretary opened up a bit in his speech on the third reading. The Bill is in fact a piece of machinery for making available to the British territories overseas £150,000,000 for all types of development—that is, for industry as well as for production of primary products. My opinion is that the function of the Government is primarily to create the conditions in which the individual can live his own life and get on with his job provided he does not go this to the detriment of the community as a whole. To this end, therefore, I believe that the Colonial Development Corporation should concentrate on certain basic—ports, railways, roads, water supply, irrigation and domestic services, hydro-electric power and cement and fertilizers. If this is done, production can and will increase through the existing agencies, whether co-operatives or private companies, and through individual farmers, whether European, African or Asiatic.

Companies Could Handle Large Schemes

In any such scheme as the groundnut project, writes the element of speed and experiment will mean certain inevitable losses, it would probably have been impossible and a private company who would have taken on the scheme on agreed terms, but this brings me to the one point on which I disagree with Mr. Ivor Thomas in his broadcast last month. I am certain that he is wrong when he says that "henceforth only public enterprise, backed by all the credit of the State, can hope to find the means to finance the big developments which are now necessary." I believe that even a proper basis of agreement—such as was given to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate some quarter of a century ago—there would be no difficulty in finding companies prepared to take on the development of primary products.

Of course, if taxation is going to be as high as some people suggest, and if priority for Government schemes is going to override the efforts of private companies, then the private company has not a reasonable chance against such unfair competition. But, allowing for this factor, I have found little sign that the spirit of enterprise, imagination and initiative has disappeared, which the 19th Century brought all these funds in Africa under British suzerainty.

Thursday next we are to discuss the Geneva Trade Agreements. The issue which confronts the U.K. is to find open markets for its manufactured goods, while you require assured markets for your primary products. Economists seem to agree that the economic strength of the U.S.A. and Russia lies in producing virtually all the food and raw materials of a modern State within their own economic frontiers, which contain also some 250,000,000 consumers. The British Commonwealth and Empire can, and must aim at being such another group. I regard Imperial Preference basically as a step towards free trade, and believe that it is vital that we do not set ourselves on the principle. Meantime, I ask you to send your representatives to

quite other habits of mind and action. Not even two wars and the continuing generosity of the Overseas Empire have sufficed to teach our politicians the obvious—that the first and overriding consideration should always be the British family of nations and their well-being. If increasing colonial commitments drive home that lesson, they will yield a magnificent indirect return.

THERE IS TO BE no immediate grand table discussion in London of the proposals of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for a modified form of responsible government.

Talks in Lusaka, Not in London. On this page last week we expressed the hope that the Secretary of State would invite representatives of the non-official members to fly to this country at once and ask Sir Gilbert Rennie to postpone his departure in order that matters might be considered here before the Governor designate left for Lusaka. Mr. Speech Jones has decided against that course, and Sir Gilbert Rennie will therefore sail today to take up his appointment, which everyone will wish him all possible happiness and success. We still believe that it would have been better to examine without delay in London matters in which the non-official leaders of Northern Rhodesia feel so strongly, and so far as we can judge, that view is endorsed by those in this country outside the Colonial Office who are closely concerned with Northern Rhodesia; not one opinion to the contrary has reached us since our leading article appeared, and we have received expressions of complete agreement from a number of influential sources. However that may be, the Minister has rejected that approach to the problem, which would evidently have been welcomed by Sir Stewart Gore Browne and Mr. Welensky, and the new Governor will therefore be faced from the moment of his arrival in territory of which he has no previous experience with a difficult and delicate situation.

The non-official members of the Legislature we have no doubt show understanding and forebearance, especially when they discover, as they quickly will, that Sir Gilbert Rennie has considerable sympathy with the aspirations of communities with a strong sense of local patriotism for a greater share in Government. That sympathy has been amply demonstrated in recent years in Kenya, which, starting with the firm but quite mis-

taken idea that he was under instructions to weaken the powers of the non-officials on the Standing Finance Committee, has fully appreciated his qualities of open-mindedness, friendliness, sincerity, and application. When he proved himself one of those senior officials who, by their progressive increase in responsibility for non-officials and vice versa, form the reason for a different attitude on his part in Northern Rhodesia. On the contrary, we are confident that he will support the general principle of the devolution of growing responsibility to non-officials—which does not necessarily mean that he will approve the present plan of the non-official members (which document had still not reached the Secretary of State early this week). If it bears a close resemblance to the constitutional pattern evolved in Kenya since 1939, it would be likely to engage the special interest of Sir Gilbert, for he has wholeheartedly approved that development, to which he has himself contributed considerably, especially as he bore the chief burden of preparing Kenya's Ten Year Development Plan and setting it in train, he carries to his new territory experience which should be very valuable at this particular moment.

The Secretary of State may also be expected to sympathize in principle, though not necessarily in detail, with the ambitions of the public leaders of a Protectorate which is destined for greater and quicker progress than would have seemed possible not long ago for the present policy of the Colonial Office to promote rather than to retard the assumption of new political power by Colonial populations. It is significant that the non-official members of the Legislature in Northern Rhodesia have never before shown so united a front. Missionaries and other members representing African interests, farmers, business men, professional men, and trade unionists are all one in demanding a form of responsible government appropriate to the present stage of the country's advancement, and providing for adequate African representation and the abandonment of government by bureaucracy, however enlightened and well meaning. Their unity carries broad and liberal views on the drafting of the plan, on which they must be anxious to know the opinions of their constituents. It is therefore to be hoped that it will be published in full as soon as it has reached the Secretary of State.