

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES BILL has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, between them controlling £163,000,000 of public money, are now to be the main agents of the Imperial Government in the new campaigns for Colonial development. Great issues will depend upon their wisdom, initiative, finance and control power—the foundations of success. Circumstances will require them to pay close attention to the British East and Central African Dependencies, in which they will find great scope for activities of many kinds. Some party politicians have busily propagated the suggestion that this new machinery will for the first time provide for large-scale development of the resources of the Colonial Empire. That is nonsense. The truth is that these welcome newcomers to the field of Colonial development have been able to start their work only by calling upon the advice, experience, organization, and staff of leading organs of private enterprise in the Colonies. Co-operation of that kind must, we are convinced, increase, not decrease, for as these corporations get into their stride there will be more and more opportunities for private enterprise to expand and modernize ancillary undertakings in the industries for which new needs will arise.

Why have successive Governments in the United Kingdom failed to commit themselves completely to the cause of Empire development? That charge of timidity cannot be made solely against the present Socialist Administration; it must be made equally against the Governments headed by Mr. Churchill and his recent predecessors as Prime Minister. All paid lip-service to the Empire—and we were so anxious to appease American opinion that we failed to stand against those policies in the United States which are aimed at undermining the economic solidarity of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Diffidence to the point of the sacrifice of essential Imperial interests was evident even in the Ottawa Agreements, in the Atlantic Charter in accepting the terms of the American loan and the Bretton Woods Agreement, and in the more recent trade negotiations in Casablanca and Havana. One Government after another in the United Kingdom has, in fact, refused to face the truth that there can be no escape from the dilemma of deciding whether first place is to be given—at all costs—to building within the Empire an economic area comparable with, and ultimately greater than, those of the United States and Russia and her satellites, or to an internationalism which, attractive though it may be in theory, rests on the dangerous assumption that the British sense of fair play will always inspire peoples with

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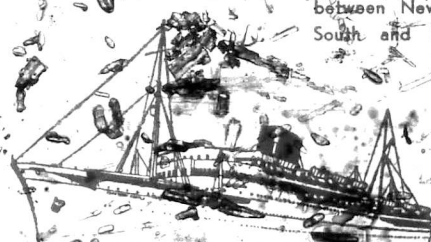
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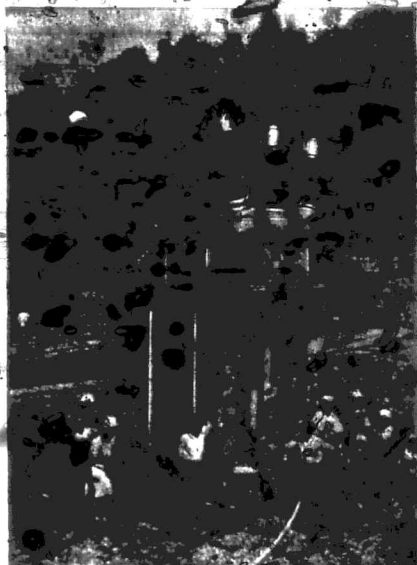
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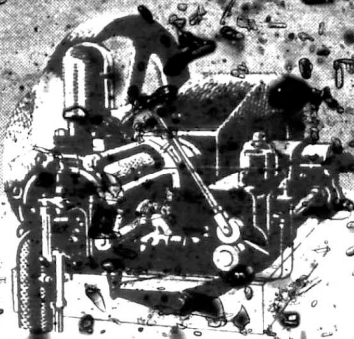


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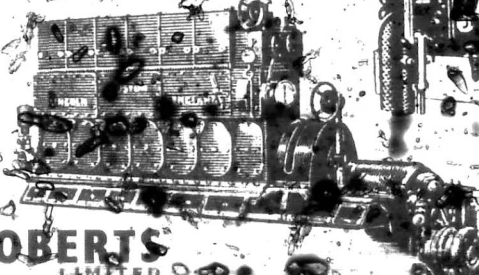
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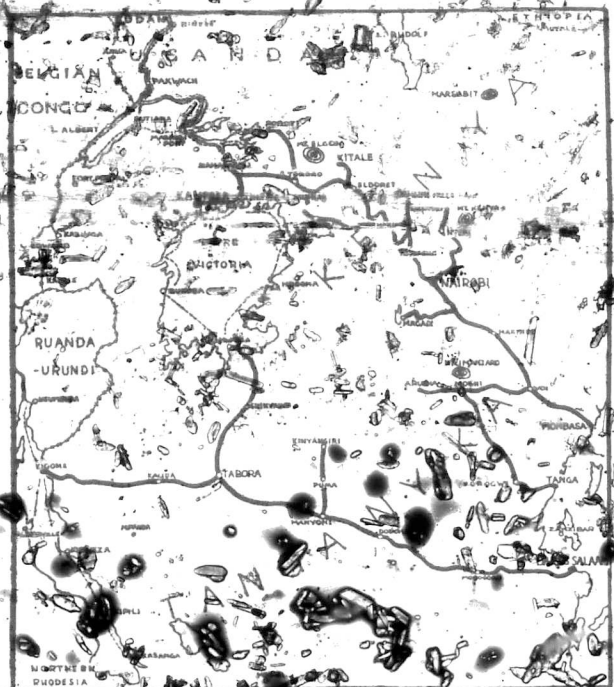
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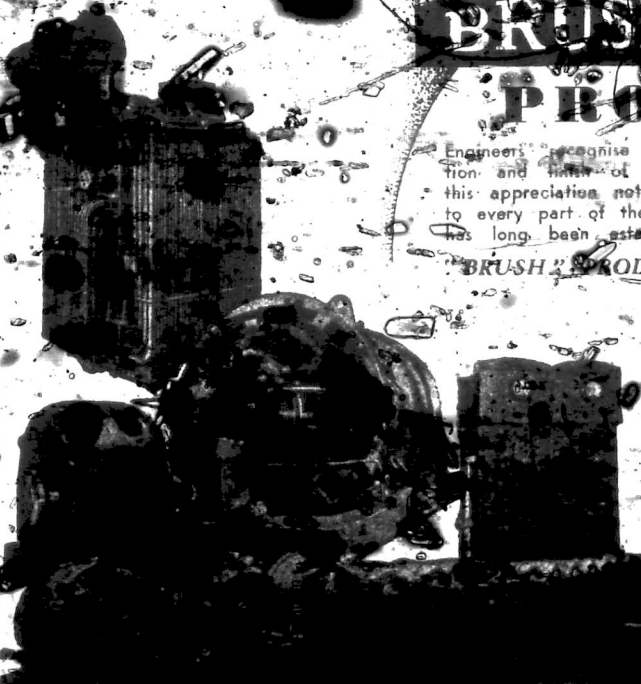
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Mining

**Mining in Tanganyika
The Songea Coalfields**

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA said recently in the Legislative Council:

General income from mining royalties is expected to be some £43,000 below the estimate. This is due for the most part to a much reduced output of diamonds and to the decrease in price paid for them in the London market. No royalties were carried out during the year with the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., whereas Tanganyika was allotted a 10% quota in the world sale for diamonds.

Gold production in the smaller mines and that produced from the alluvial workings has not increased, owing to a great extent to the difficulty of meeting the ever-increasing operating costs with the sale price of the product, remains constant. The larger gold mines are putting in plant to increase the tonnage treated as an offset against the increased working costs.

A Great Activity in Mpanda

At the lead mine at Mpanda there is great activity in shaft sinking, diamond drilling, and general camp construction. The European staff here is expected to reach 100 by the end of 1947. Other developments at Mpanda have shown the existence of a promising gold reef, which is now being prospected.

An important development last year was the location by reconnaissance geological surveys of coal in the Muhukulu Valley, south of Songea. This discovery was followed up in 1948 by the beginning of a detailed geological survey of the area, and it is expected that a diamond-drilling campaign will begin in 1948 to prove the extent and thickness of the coal seams.

So far one seam of coal 3 ft thick and a coal seam including both shale and coal, yielding four definite coal seams, have been determined. The importance of this discovery is enhanced by the possibility of a railway being built under the auspices of the government scheme from Mikindani, on the coast to a terminus north of Tunduni. This terminus would be 150 miles from the Muhukulu coalfield.

**Rhodesian Anglo American
Large Increase in Profit**

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, whose profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £1,164,535, compared with £873,376 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £527,415, dividends amounting to 19½% require £634,752, and directors' additional remuneration totals £12,000, leaving £344,374 (£353,946) to be carried to general reserve.

The issued capital consists of £5,956,000 in 10% shares. Share premium account stands at £2,457,575, general reserve (including the above transfers) £2,984,752, and current liabilities £1,208,762. Investments in De Beers and A. Stock in Rhodesia Corporation Ltd., are valued at £6,704,075 (market value on June 30, 1947, was £14,467,492), quoted securities at £237,798 (market value £4,800,000) and unquoted securities at directors' valuation (market value above cost) at £121,150. Current assets are shown at £547,570, including British Government securities of £5,000 and £37,504 in cash.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman), Walter Spate, Mr. L. Oppenheimer, Mr. S. J. van der Merwe (General Chairman), Mr. E. Davis, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Mr. R. B. Hogart, Mr. C. D. Kelly-Hutchinson, Mr. H. T. Joel, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. E. Spears, Jr., and Mr. C. F. S. Taylor.

The 18th ordinary general meeting was held in London last Thursday and in our issue of January 15, we published extracts from the directors' report dealing with the company's investment.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix—6,100 tons of ore were treated in December for 3.92 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,312. Development: Phoenix Mine—14th level, 22 ft. to 15th level, 14th level, 85 ft. to 15th level, 15th level, 22 ft. to 16th level, 16th level, 30 ft. to 17th level, 17th level, 46 ft. to 18th level, 71 ft. to 17th level, 17th level, 23 ft. to 18th level, 4 ft. to 18th level, 18th level, 7 dwt. 5th level, 16 ft. to 2 dwt. 5th level, 16 ft. to 7 dwt. 5th level, covered in Dec. 1947. Treatment—1,049 tons of ore were covered in Dec. from milling 23½ tons of ore and crushing 1,36 tons of ore. The overall working profit was £54. Development: No. 4 footwall reef, No. 18 level, raise 585 ft. to 120 ft. to 127 ft.; from 90 ft. to 120 ft. values averaged 22 oz. over 29 in. No. 20 level, W. drive to 120 ft. extended 63 ft. to 210 ft. from 155 ft. to 240 ft. values av. 14 dwt. over 24 in. No. 21 level, winze 360 ft. W. sunk 11 ft. to 37 ft.; from 125 ft. to 150 ft. values av. 12 oz. over 22 in. No. 1 footwall reef, No. 2 level, winze 270 ft. sunk 48 ft. to 22 ft. from 15 ft. to 30 ft. values av. 66 oz. over 31 in. Diamond reef, No. 2 level, extended 120 ft. and 100 ft. from 33 ft. to 100 ft. intersected quartz and reef of channel assaying trace.

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Kilo-Mato Gold Mines

THE PRODUCTION of the Mine d'Or de Kilo-mato in the Belgian Congo totalled rather more than 5,664 kilogrammes of fine gold, compared with 5,271,346g. in 1946.

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Trade and Commercial Reports Banks Review Current Conditions

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in a commercial report issued a few days ago:

KENYA.—Building activity continues. It is hoped to complete the new electric power station at Kitale by the end of February. Many new settlers are arriving, and many inquiries are being made for farm properties. Well-established properties command extremely high prices.

Nipa coffee auctions took place in Mombasa during December, and 4,500 tons of Uganda *Robusta* No. A20 tons Bukoba plantation, and 25 tons Bukoba Native under grade coffee were sold at average prices of £80 to £85, £116 to £140, and £62 to £66 per ton respectively. It is reported that the current Kenya mild coffee crop will reach 14,000 tons. Picking is in full swing and the mills are unable to cope with deliveries. At auctions in Nairobi during December the highest price realized was £176 per ton F.O.R. Nairobi.

From Nakuru it is reported that wheat harvesting at lower altitudes is now practically finished. The early planted wheat being almost a complete failure. At higher altitudes, where harvesting is now beginning, average crops of between 25 and 7 bags per acre are expected. From Kitale we learn that early shelling of maize indicates that the new crop will fall short of last season's figure.

UGANDA.—The bazaar position remains sound, and commitments are being regularly met, although there are signs of a shortage of ready money. The tendency for transactions to be on a credit basis is noticeable.

New Hotel on Lake Victoria

Building activity for commercial use and housing continues. The work on the P.W.D. during 1947 has been much hampered by the shortage of technical staff, artisans and materials, but the construction of houses, road-making, etc., has proceeded as vigorously as circumstances permit. A start has been made in Entebbe on the Lake Victoria Hotel, which, when completed, will alleviate the shortage of accommodation at Government headquarters. Entebbe airfield has been extended and both runways are now bitumen-surfaced.

Official sources now forecast the coming Uganda cotton crop at 160,000 to 180,000 bags. The opening dates for the season are:—Eastern Province January 19; Buganda Province February 26. The price to be paid to the Native grower has been fixed at 2s per 100 lb. of seed cotton in advance of last year's figure. Heavy arrivals of coffee continued during December, and the crop forecast of 30,000 tons is now expected to be reached.

UGANDA.—Business generally has been normal and the bazaars are adequately stocked. The financial position at all centres is sound, and commitments are being regularly met. Demand for commercial premises and housing remains acute as ever, but building is being retarded owing to shortages of cement, fittings, etc. The groundnut scheme is slowly going ahead, but congestion on the railways and at the port of Dar es Salaam is affecting the targets aimed at.

Tanga branch reports the production of sisal for November was 3,413 tons, the crop compared with the October figure of 6,629 tons, is probably accounted for by the fact that States wish to take advantage of the seasonal £10 per ton which comes into effect from January. Mombasa reports that about 2,500 tons of K.N.C.U. coffee have now been delivered, and the estimated total of 4,000 tons should be realized or exceeded.

Large Increase in Rhodesian Imports

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.), write in a review of trade and commercial conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland:

Southern Rhodesia.—Comparative figures for external trade in the Colony during the period January to September, 1947, and 1946, were respectively as follows: imports, £23,705,067 and £14,529,670; exports, £47,502,947 and £17,112,828. The substantial increase in the aggregate value of imports was due to heavy purchases of foodstuffs (due to the partial failure of agriculture in 1946), motor vehicles, industrial machinery, clothing, oils and wood. Good rains experienced throughout the Colony during late November and early December resulted in a considerable improvement in the condition of cattle and enabled farmers to proceed with the planting of tobacco and other crops.

The growth of the fire-cured tobacco industry during the last decade is shown by the following figures published by the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board: 1936-37, 419 growers, 36,939 acres, producing 19,800,000 lb., valued at £787,000; 1946-47, 1,158 growers, 91,400 acres, producing 77,400,000 lb., valued at £6,937,000.

Mineral production in October was valued at £657,850, an increase of £20,028 compared with September. Mineral output in the 10 months ending October was valued

at £6,305,767, compared with £6,395,705 for the same period in 1946.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Good, steady rains have fallen throughout the Territory, benefiting early plantings of maize. Tobacco seed beds have shown up well and the rains have made conditions favourable for early plantings.

Deliveries of maize produced in the territory for the period May 1 to November 30 were 198,234 bags of class A and 63,427 bags of B. During the same period 27,192 bags of Argentine maize and 68,816 bags of meal ex Belgian Congo have been imported. The wheat crop for this year is only 4,882 bags, a decrease of 19,868 bags compared with last year's production.

The mineral output in October was valued at £2,316,000, compared with £2,021,118 in the previous month. The principal items were: copper (blister), 13,167 tons, value £1,474,000; copper (electrolytic), 5,431 tons, value £600,350; lead, 1,380 tons, value £82,800; zinc, 1,850 tons, value £111,000.

Good Maize Prospects in Nyasaland

NYASALAND.—Good rains fell throughout November and maize prospects are good. The response to intensive propaganda for the early preparation of gardens and early planting has been very satisfactory.

The Maize Control Board's purchases for the past season totalled 7,948 short tons, representing 40% below the territory's requirements. The high prices paid to cotton growers are creating keen interest and substantial increases in acreages are expected next season. The shortage of bags has hindered deliveries of cotton seed. The condition of tobacco nurseries is reported good from all areas. The advent of main rains in the Territory towards the end of November produced encouraging prospects of good yields of leaf. Tea exports for November amounted to 25,950 lb.

European trade has been brisk with an increasing turnover.

Tobacco Exports

TOBACCO EXPORTS from Southern Rhodesia during the 1947-48 season (April-October) totalled 30,386,417 lb. (of fire-cured Virginia leaf) compared with 31,238,260 lb. last season. Of the total 67% went to the United Kingdom, 12% to South Africa, 7% to Egypt, and 4% to Australia. Fire-cured exports amounted to 289,390 lb., and those of Turkish tobacco to 1,930,781 lb.

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Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd. Twenty Years in Fibre Trade

MESSRS. WM. F. MALCOLM & CO., LTD., the London fibre merchants with large interests in East African sisal, have just celebrated the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the business.

Mr. Leslie Malcolm, one of the directors, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that it was on January 1, 1928, that William Forrest Malcolm and his brother James joined forces with Les Estrie as distributors of flax and hemp from Russia. The late Colonel George A. Malcolm, D.S.O. and Maj. Malcolm, subsequently became head of the enterprise; he was popularly known as the "father" of the London Scottish, and led the first Territorial troops into action early in the 1914-18 war.

Tanganyika Fibre
More than 20 years ago the firm (a limited liability company since 1932) began dealing in East African sisal which has then produced solely by German settlers in Tanganyika Territory. The fibre was distributed to many parts of the world. From that beginning the company has largely developed its share of the handling of East African sisal, and acts as agents for growers in Tanganyika, Kenya and Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Leslie Malcolm re-visited the territories last year, and was much impressed with the progress of the estates in the prospects of great development.

Other directors of the company are now Mr. W. K. Malcolm and Mr. John Ferris. The latter, named a son of one of the founders, was appointed Flux Controller in September, 1939, and still occupies that position; he was recently awarded the C.B.E. for his services. Mr. W. H. Sharp, the secretary, can look back on twenty years with the firm and company.

Development Corporations

BRITISH WEALTHY INVESTORS in Dar es Salaam are littered with development corporations, a lot of the way for which their Socialist promoters make tremendous claims, says the *Financial Times* diarist. "After their peep into the statutory to hear some hard sense on the subject, and that from Mr. Julian Crossley, Chairman of Barclays (D. & C.), promoters in the development field: 'Government sponsored development corporations whether Government sponsored or otherwise, can never be an effective substitute for the self-reliant individual who is prepared to risk his money and devote his skill to pioneering enterprise.'"

An air holiday service to Southern Africa has been inaugurated by the London Polytechnic Touring Association. During a visit of six weeks the tourists will visit the Victoria Falls and the Matopos in Southern Rhodesia.

Of Commercial Concern Central African Airways

A Belgian Congo trade mission has visited Southern Rhodesia.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., have announced an interim dividend of 4% (the same). Messrs. Alex Lartvie and Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2 1/2% (the same).

Passenger traffic carried by Central African Airways has increased from 1,400 a month in October, 1946, to more than 2,250 a month at present.

The possibility of creating a cigar leaf industry in the Chipinga district of Southern Rhodesia is being investigated by the Eastern Districts Regional Development and Publicity Association.

Prices for wheat plus in Kenya in 1947, guaranteed by the Government range from 13s. 3d. per bag of 200 lb. for grade 1 (64-lb. and over to the bushel) to 19s. 10d. per bag for grade 14 (45-lb. to the bushel).

Free Market for Sisal Tow

The Board of Trade has discontinued the purchase of carded tows, carded flume tows and flumes from the East African sisal industry. Estates are therefore free to sell these qualities of fibre at the best prices obtainable.

Tea grown in Southern Rhodesia was equal in quality to the Nyasaland product, and may be exported, declared Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Commerce, when he announced in Gatooma that the Government had agreed to allow the export of 250,000 lb. of leaf by growers in the Eastern districts.

For the six months ended December 31 last Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd., report an output of 4,774 tons of sisal, an increase of 1,139 tons on the production during the corresponding period of the previous year. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., are the East African counterpart of Sisal Estates, Ltd., the holding company registered in this country.

Fibres

After food, fibres are the first requisite of the human race. Not one of the 2,000 million inhabitants of this globe but wears some kind of clothing of wool, cotton, linen, silk or rayon threaded to a mere jute sack in the case of some primitive Natives of Africa. In addition to clothing, fibres are wanted for twine and ropes, felting, paper-making, boards, stuffing, carpets, mats, boxes, and so on. The quantity of fibres used by each nation is a measure of its stage of civilization. Little wonder, then, that fibres were amongst the first of the commodities to be controlled for war purposes and that they seem likely to be one of the last to be released from control. Messrs. Wilesworth & Co., Ltd.

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Tanganyika Legislative Council

(Continued from page 524)

will pay about £250,000 a year, an extremely nice windfall for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in London.

Mr. S. TRANTER pointed out that everything would turn on how far Native labour would assist industry in producing the exports required to run the country and assist the Empire and the world generally in its present bad position.

The African had not yet shown any great sense of responsibility. Were Europeans not largely responsible for that lack? Many Africans had been surprised when he had told them that their poll tax provided the money for the social services, medical dispensaries, freedom from the depredation of animals in their villages, justice and other things.

Need for Public Relations Services

A great number of them still feel that it goes to the pocket of the district commissioner or the nearest European. That being the case, and it is the case, it is our duty to tell them how Government works. Let that message be given to them in very simple language. It can't be done through *Mambo Leo* in any village of 400 or 500 there would not be more than one who would understand that or any other publication.

Consumer goods are distributed by the bulk and division. They have acted in such complete fairness that it is fairness gone crazy. One area of 6,000 people received one distribution of 33 pairs of khaggas; that is to say, 66 pairs sufficient for 33 members of these 6,000 inhabitants. These 33 khaggas were divided up amongst the local dukas, each received a little as 22 inches per duka.

Too much money is paid to African chiefs in relation to what they could earn when their training is completed. We pay trainees about 35 shillings per month, plus their food and a certain amount of clothing that is on a six months' course at the end of which they are not retained. They then go and look for work. They are invited to ask an amount equal to what they have received in training. But they are not worth it. So every week or a month they are paid off, and they are being even semi-trained men, they are just dismissed. What does not help us or them to bring about the sense of responsibility which we wish to see.

Royalties on Gold

Mr. C. ARNOLD BROWN, who was attending his first budget session of the Council, complained that the country had waited for more than two years for a reply from the Colonial Office to proposals put forward by the Tanganyika Government for revision of the royalty charges on gold. As part of the campaign for increased production, the Council should demand a decision.

The mining industry also considered that so many areas were closed to prospecting, with the result that prospectors lost interest and drifted elsewhere. Road, air, minerals, coal, limestone, fertilizers and other minerals were all affected by this closing of areas.

With the coalfields in the main, the Tanganyika Territory we have the advantage of starting with new methods, we are unhampered by old ideas and old ways. Revolutionary things are being done in the liquefaction of coal, which in a short time will be the source not only of solid fuel but of liquid fuel, petrol, lubricants, and innumerable chemicals.

Liquefaction can bring into practical use in this Territory the vast resources of medium grade coal such as we have in the south-west. Leading men in the mining industry here commend it for most urgent consideration.

Surely it is better to extract on the site the valuable and more easily handled products of coal and leave behind the bulk of useless ash. Liquefaction requires large and costly plants and the installation of a mass of highly complicated machinery in a remote area may be ambitious, but we are getting used to ambitious undertakings, and quite rightly, if we are to listen to the call to progress forward with the development of the continent of Africa that we can bring aid to the people of Britain.

Transport of liquids is comparatively easy. We have recently heard of a proposed pipe-line leading inland from Mkwinda to the southern groundnuts area, but think of the Songea coalfields. Surely the Government will seriously consider the erection of a liquefaction plant in the Songea district. We might have the line leading in the opposite direction from the interior to where it is wanted, instead of bringing fuel from the coast after it has been transported at great cost from overseas.

Mr. Carnegie Brown urged attention to the illicit traffic in gold and diamonds, saying that the traffic in diamonds represented a large loss.

Indian Co-Operation

Mr. V. M. NAZARATI expressed sympathy with the people of Great Britain, and said that Asians domiciled in Tanganyika offered their full co-operation in all measures taken to solve present problems.

Mr. NAZARATI said: "We have a great admiration for the people of Britain for the way they made sacrifices during the war in the cause of justice and for which cause they are now suffering, and all members of the Asian community are prepared to make all necessary sacrifices to help Great Britain at this time."

THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE RAILWAYS said that 47 new goods wagons ordered three years ago had just been delivered and that substantial quantities of second-hand military stock from the Middle East were now arriving. By next June the entire stock on the Central Line should have been increased by about 40%, from 842 to 1,195 units, and by early 1949 a further 250 units should have been put into service. It was hoped to obtain from Burma four articulated locomotives owned by the War Office and 16 MacArthur locomotives from Malaya.

"At the port of Dar es Salaam," he added, "the arrival of rapidly increasing tonnages, principally of groundnuts traffic, has led to a certain amount of congestion. It is hoped that this will be eased as the extra rolling stock comes into service, but the capacity of a port will continue to be very severely taxed. Provision is made in the budget for an increase in storage facilities and for additions to the supervisory staff. It will also be necessary to increase during 1948 the staff at Lindi and improve the facilities there, so that the estimated tonnages which are estimated to move through that port can be satisfactorily handled."


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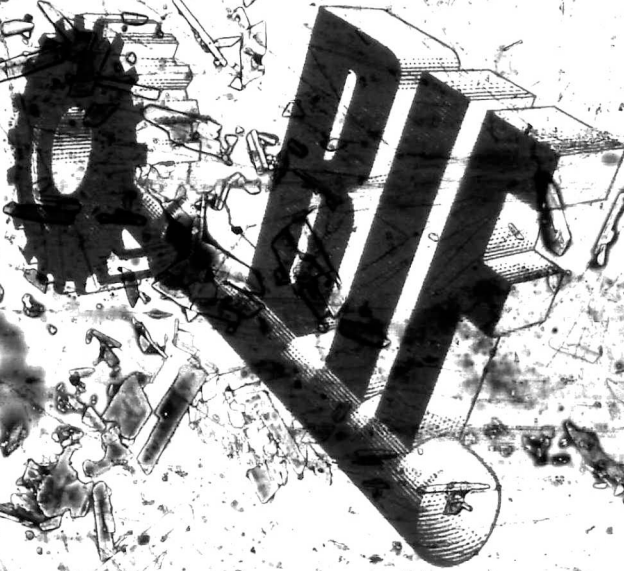


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NEWS ITEMS BRIEF

Dar es Salaam with probably a bus service at an early date.

Nairobi has now considerably more than 100 miles of bitumen paved roads.

Fire casualties caused by the riots in Mogadishu last week have risen to 57 deaths and 150 Somalis.

Erection of milestone posts on main roads is being considered by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

A central municipal sports ground for Salisbury has been recommended by the Town Planning Committee.

It is proposed to train African surveyors at the Leazes School, Kibete, Kenya, and later at Makerere College.

Three third new railway trucks were recently landed at Dar es Salaam but in immediate service by Rhodesia Railways.

Expenditure of local Native Councils in Kenya in 1946 is estimated at £424,472. Education accounted for £10,000.

The All-Ireland hockey team which is touring East Africa recently beat the European XI from the Rift Valley by 16 goals to one.

Selected students at the Imperial College of Agriculture at Amba, Ethiopia, will be sent to universities in Great Britain and the United States.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda for the eight months up to August 1947 were valued at £14,500,000, an increase of 20 per cent on the corresponding period in 1946.

Twenty private premises in Nairobi, comprising 120 rooms, have been occupied as Government offices at the end of 1947. During the year 109 offices had been released.

Mr. Edmund Richards, the retiring Governor of Tanganyika, has stated that the duties given to the Government by the African Protectorate Council are of great value.

That there should be a Member for Commerce in the Kenya Legislative Council, with powers similar to those of the Member for Agriculture, has been resolved by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Some 200 Rhodes scholars are now in residence in Oxford, 142 hailing from British Dominions and Colonies, and five of the scholars are accompanied by their wives and some by their children also.

Dominion and Colonial representatives were present at a meeting held in the Thames on board the sailing ship "FAME" when the formation of an Empire air, sea and transport board was advocated by Miss Bridget Talbot.

A business magnet in Tanganyika Territory has found that Mrs. Little May Thomas and her African driver were murdered by the African Himo Schneider, who then committed suicide. Mrs. Thomas was travelling from Geita to Mwanza to bank about £10,000 worth of gold.

Rising prices paid for maize and wheat produce during the last five years are shown in the following schedule published by the Northern Rhodesian Government: 1943, maize 15s., wheat 30s.; 1944, 16s. and 30s.; 1945, 16s. and 30s.; 1946, 17s. and 35s.; 1947, 22s. 6d. and 45s.

Kenya's main national park, an area of some 7,000 square miles extending from near the Tanganyika border across the Nairobi-Mombasa railway line, is to be opened within the next few months. Visitors will be able to travel through the area from one rest camp to another.

Skyways, Ltd., have started a weekly shuttle service between Nairobi and Mauritius. While the principle object is the delivery of mail, the passenger and freight side is expected to develop. The planes will call at Dar es Salaam and Tananarive. Mocambique may be included later.

A large cargo of pyrethrum was sent from Kenya by air during the cholera epidemic in Cairo. Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., gave 1,500 lb. of pyrethrum extract, valued in Egypt at about £3,500, and the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya gave a ton of pyrethrum powder, worth about £200.

Riots in Mogadishu

Foreign Office Statement

A FOREIGN OFFICE announcement about the communal riot which took place in Mogadishu on January 11, states:—

"The incident is significant of the rise in political tension which is inevitably taking place as the International Commission of Investigation sent out by the Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers visits the various ex-Italian colonies and as the time for a decision by the Council of Foreign Ministers on the disposal of these territories draws nearer."

"It has been the policy of His Majesty's Government in Somalia to preserve a balance of influence between all communities. His Majesty's Government deplore all outbreaks of violence which do only harm the interests of those who are responsible for such manifestations, particularly at a time when a decision as to the future of these territories is pending."

"Reinforcements have been sent to Mogadishu, and the situation is in hand. A court of inquiry is being set up to make a full investigation into the regrettable disorders that have occurred, and the Italian Consul from Nairobi, the Marchese de' Casati, is being invited to attend the court as an observer."

Central Assembly

STEWART VINCENT has been elected to represent the whole of the Legislative Council of Kenya in the new East African Central Assembly, and Mr. W. A. C. Bouyou and Mr. A. B. Pate have been elected by their colleagues to represent the European and Indian members of the Kenya Council respectively.

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**East Africa's London Office
Rapid Growth of the Work**

THE WORK of the East African Office in London has grown so much that the number of visitors in the last six months for which particulars are available reached 4,767, compared with 2,316 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Personal interviews were given in 618 cases and 1,315 inquiries were received by post.

Experienced men with little or no African experience or training now apply less frequently for news of employment openings, because, in the words of Mr. Roger Norton, the Commissioner, "the manpower position in this country is such as to afford adequate openings, especially to those who are willing to work and have no exaggerated ideas of the value of their services. Dealers after employment are now more likely to be 'groundnatters,' those whose businesses and prospects have been adversely affected by changing conditions in the United Kingdom, notably contractors, builders, and garage proprietors, and shorthand typists, who not infrequently restrict their choice of location to Nairobi.

Vacancies Filled Locally

Mr. Norton regrets that the East Africans on leave who so frequently give enthusiastic reports to inquirers, telling them that there are plenty of jobs to be had in East Africa, usually omit to explain that such vacancies are almost always filled on the spot, not by recruitment from this country.

Orders for machinery or equipment required for the production drive in East Africa, which has been the subject of "progressing" by the Office, are concerned with such products as jam-bolling pans, timber-milling and mining equipment, brewing plant, filter cloth, and phosphate and other lead compounds.

The Office has been advised that all pressing vacancies for the Keaya settlement schemes have been filled. At the last meetings of the London Selection Committee 52 candidates were interviewed, 20 were rejected, 24 were recommended as suitable and the rest were given various degrees of recommendation. In the past two years the committee have met seven times under Mr. Norton's chairmanship. Mr. A. Anley attended all the meetings.

Union-Castle Guide

South and East African Year Book and Guide. The 1948 edition of this invaluable work of reference published by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., contains 1,100 pages of text, 64 pages of maps in colour, and all the usual facts brought up to date. The book is, indeed, a mine of information and of extraordinarily good value for 7s. 6d. It is freely available in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Considerable revisions have been made, especially regard to Southern Rhodesia, which has new sections on climate, transport, Native reserves and the administration of the railways. The publishers boast with pride that specially bound copies of last year's edition were accepted by The King and used by the Royal Family throughout the invasion in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Labour in Kenya

MR. C. H. BURNETT, Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya, said in the Legislative Council recently that Government had authority to conscribe labour work of direct importance to the people so conscribed, and that these powers were being used in Makuini. It was averse to the proposal to set up what would be called a labour corps to which the conscripts and bonds might be sent, but he was opposed to the rationing of domestic labour.

**£75,000 Gift to Ex-Askari
Bursaries for Children's Education**

BURSARIES for the children of askari and ex-askari in Northern Rhodesia will be provided from £75,000 voted last year by the Legislative Council. This has been decided by the committee appointed by the Governor to advise on the spending of the money which was allotted as a token of gratitude to Northern Rhodesia askari for the part they played in the war.

Two conditions for the disposal of the gift were: (1) that it should not be spent on anything normally provided by the Government, and (2) that Africans should be consulted.

The suggestion most frequently made was for the establishment of a college in Northern Rhodesia. Since that would have involved too great an expense, the committee decided that the best way to carry out the wishes of Africans that the money should be spent on education would be to invest £55,000 and use the interest for bursaries, not solely for the children of askari, but also for other Northern Rhodesian Africans.

Most of the rest of the money is to be spent on erecting in Lusaka a memorial hall which can be used for social and educational purposes. A small amount will be spent on building a few cottages for disabled ex-askari and their families.

Uganda Police

INCREASE in disciplinary punishments in the Uganda Police is disclosed in the report for 1946, which has lately been laid to hand. As compared with 513 such punishments in 1945, a total of 733 were imposed in the year under review, including five (one) fines, 14 (11) cases of imprisonment imposed judicially, 481 (264) fines, 26 (16) reductions in rank, and 40 (33) disciplinary actions imposed departmentally.

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Groundnut Scheme Difficulties

(Report continued from page 524)

done so rapidly. We have nevertheless found the right kind of unit managers and field assistants.

Local planters, especially of sisal, naturally feared that there would not be enough African labour to go round, but in the 16 years in which I lived and worked in Tanganyika after 1934 similar fears were always current for one reason or another.

A Labour Commission which sat in 1938 under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, then Chief Secretary to the Government, reported that there was abundant manpower in the Territory, but that it worked at only half-pressure. That finding has never been confirmed.

Of 1,500,000 able-bodied African males there are now only about 325,000 working for wages.

Labour Requirements

For the whole groundnut scheme of 107 units requirements of permanent labour are 32,000 Africans; for five years the work will be done in Tanganyika, demanding say, 25,000 Africans, but that peak will not be reached until the fourth or fifth year. A further 5,000 will be required at the peak of operations for clearing and other purposes, and during the next two years, including the building of a port and railway in the Eastern Province, 120,000 may be needed. During the war more than 80,000 Africans from Tanganyika were sufficiently adventurous to join the Army. Now that they are back in their villages they can surely be deducted from the 120,000, leaving only 40,000 others to be recruited from a pool of upwards of 1,000,000. In recent years there has been great impoverishment of the soil and largely increased population over great areas, and these twin causes must mean that scores of thousands of Africans who did not

previously require to work for wages must now do so.

The policy is to attract permanent labour to the groundnut scheme. Indeed, so highly mechanized a project cannot operate with migrant labour serving for a few months and then returning to their tribal areas.

We must have a stabilized labour force of semi-skilled and skilled Africans, who will be encouraged to bring their families to live with them in model villages. Altogether about 100,000 men, say 35,000 families, will be required—not an unduly high proportion of a total population of 5,500,000. They will be provided with permanent housing, good food and the amenities which any self-respecting community expects. Some sisal estates already provide such facilities.

We shall not get 150,000 acres cleared in the first year. By the end of December 4,000 acres were in good agricultural condition and another 8,000 have been partially cleared of roots, but I do not expect more than 10,000 acres to be planted, for if the rains are normal that operation must be done by about the middle of January or 11 months from the departure of the advance party for East Africa.

All sorts of rumours current in East Africa are quite without foundation. For instance, I was recently told in Kenya that the whole of our first year's plantings had been eaten by insects. At that time not one seed had been put into the ground!

Ex-Antari Had Forgotten Their Training

A good deal has been said about difficulties with labour. Most of our 7,000 Africans are of the Gogo tribe, and do not work on sisal estates. We had been told that we could safely count on getting tractor drivers, mechanics and others from the several thousand ex-Antari who had been trained for such jobs; but they have not been back in their villages for months, had forgotten everything, had to be trained afresh, and were very disappointing at first. Now they are progressing, and some of them are handling the heaviest tractor after six or eight weeks, and lighter agricultural machinery in about a month.

All the Africans are being under canvas, under precisely the same conditions as the Europeans. In a few months we shall start building the first village, mainly with local materials. A revolutionary form of house construction has been evolved; it uses only 50 per cent of cement to 25 per cent or 90 per cent of stabilized earth blocks which require no lime or mortar. A timber previously regarded as useless promises well for roofing material.

There are about 100 Italians engaged in the work, including many Italian masons, carpenters, and other tradesmen who were prisoners of war in East Africa, had good records, and were selected for this work in Italy after their repatriation by Mr Fuggles-Couchman. Some 40 West Africans are employed as clerks.

I still believe fully in the project. We have lost a year from the planting standpoint, but we have gained invaluable experience, and I would prefer to recover the first year's snafus from 10,000 acres planted than from 150,000 acres.

Air Liaison Team

A LIAISON TEAM from the Empire Command School in Manby, Lincolnshire, left this country yesterday on a visit to South Africa, Rhodesia and R.A.F. units in the Middle East. They will fly in a Lincoln bomber fitted with the latest armament and radar equipment. Air Vice-Marshal G. A. H. Dillcock, Director-General of Armament at the Air Ministry, will accompany the team, which will consist of six armaments specialists from the school under Group Captain M. L. Heath and a crew of 10. The objects of this five weeks tour are to discuss armament training, research and development plans, and to demonstrate equipment.

Fresh
Pure

DAVER'S

Country Life

CIGARETTES

Sabi Valley Development Comprehensive Pilot Scheme

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION, now in process of creation in this country may help to finance development of the Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia.

In making this announcement Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance in the Colony, said that the preliminary to the great Sabi plan would be a pilot scheme to test the soil, crops and drainage. It was believed that an area greater than all arable land now farmed in the Colony could be opened under irrigation in the Sabi Basin. Three dam sites had already been found, and more were being sought. Investigations should be completed this year.

Mineral prospects in the area were not so rosy as was sometimes suggested. Drilling had revealed a large quantity of coal, but its quality was not good. Little coking coal had so far been discovered, but that already mined was suitable for locomotive boilers and generating power. Samples were being sent to Great Britain to determine their best use. About five square miles of iron deposits had been located, but less work had been done in this field. The value of the deposits must depend upon the extent of available coking coal.

Phosphate Deposits

News of the phosphate deposits was encouraging, and plans for large-scale production in 1948 had been made. Certain companies which had options were investigating the possibilities of processing overseas, and it was likely that they would exercise their options, and supply a great need all over the Rhodesias. Communications were important, and tenders would be invited for the building of a road from Odzi to Sabi.

Of the 500,000 acres contemplated under the agricultural scheme, 100,000 were in Native and 400,000 in European areas. Control would be exercised to ensure good farming by Africans, and he believed that mixed farming with cattle as an essential feature, would be recommended for the area, rather than large, one-crop estates. The Government was bringing in another world-famous agriculturist, Sir William Gavin, to study the scheme.

Rhodesia's Enhanced Status

GOOD RAINS reported from Southern Rhodesia where a really good rainy season would see the Colony on the way back to normal. Mr. H. J. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture, recently declared in Bulawayo that the country had emerged from the war enhanced in stature and status. Immigrants were arriving in great numbers; notable men of industry and commerce representing enormous capital, were examining in detail the Colony's plans and resources and behind it all was the active mind of the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, whose personality and reputation were being handsome dividends. Critics should realize that the Colony was rapidly moving into a new and higher order in every field, and to higher responsibilities within the Commonwealth.

Successful Settlement

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of returned Rhodesian soldiers who had been re-embarked under the settlement scheme were remarkable, said the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, recently. Indeed, the scheme was well on its way to becoming one of the greatest successes in the history of large settlement in Southern Africa. While the men had been lent £2700, their produce alone had an estimated value of £700,000. Altogether 416 men had been put on the land; another 553, now under training, were expected to start off later, within 18 months. 25 men were being trained in the bush, a training feature was being put in place, which would be helping themselves.

South Africa and S. Rhodesia

Luncheon to Mr. Leif Egeland

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, presided at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel last Friday by the South Africa Club in honour of Mr. LEIF EGELAND, the new High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

Among those present were the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Dutch Ambassador, and the High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Pakistan, the High Commissioner for India being absent from the country.

As the representative of a new country and friendly State, said Mr. Goodenough, he warmly welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Egeland, and perhaps he could not even say that company, that when Southern Rhodesians received letters addressed "Southern Rhodesia, South Africa," their feelings were akin to those of New Zealanders who people were still in general, considered their country to be part of Australasia. Rhodesians were most grateful to the Union for lending railway trucks and supplying maize at most reasonable prices in a time of great need.

Mr. Egeland, now only 43 years of age, was an Oxford as a Rhodes scholar in 1920, and owed that as a debt to Rhodesia, for if there had been no Rhodesia there would have been no Rhodes scholars. Later he was called to the bar, and in 1931 returned to the bar to practice law. He sat in the Union Parliament from 1932 to 1938 and 1940 to 1943, when he resigned to go off active service in North Africa with the 6th South African Airborne Division. He was withdrawn from the Army by General Smuts to become Minister in Stockholm, and for the past year had been Minister to Holland and Belgium.

Commonwealth Collaboration

It was most important that all the members of the Commonwealth should at this crucial stage, be represented in London by men of his character and General Smuts had clearly marked the man with the hour. The Commonwealth could and would show the world that it used its conference table to resolve different points of view, not as a sounding board for propaganda. British tolerance would prove that national sovereignty was less important than the democratic conception of the integrity of the human spirit and the sacrosanctity of human personality. South Africa's contribution in London must occupy a key part in Commonwealth integration, which would again provide leadership for the world.

MR. EGELAND who remarked that the Union hoped always to be a most favoured nation with Southern Rhodesia, said that Darkest Africa was marching into the industrial age, and that the Union had to face many problems similar to those confronting British Colonies in the continent and Belgian Congo. Much might be gained by collaboration in Africa in many common concerns.

THE PRIME MINISTER said that Mr. Goodenough had quickly made himself to Whitehall, Westminster and the City, and that he was sure that Mr. Egeland, whom he had first met in San Francisco, would rapidly win a similar position. As Dominions Secretary he (Mr. Egeland) had learnt a great deal from his daily meetings with the High Commissioner, gaining a much wider view of Commonwealth relations and the importance of the Empire to the world. Africa occupied a large position in the Union as a major power in Africa.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Goodenough said that a recent immigrant to his Colony had written on the space on the income tax form reserved for particulars of dependants: "None, but with this space for developments." He would say about Southern Rhodesia, "With my small staff for developments."

No Expenditure on Unsound Scheme

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Development

THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY will not be used on "wildcat schemes," declared the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in a recent speech.

The Government genuinely desired to see industry decentralized in every part of the country, but only those schemes which had been carefully scrutinized and shown to be sound would be encouraged. They were encouraging private enterprise to export coal and chrome and manufacture steel and ferro-chrome, and there were indications that diesel fuel could be produced at Witbank at a price competitive with imported fuel. More peasant settlements was required, and industry must develop so that immigrants might make a decent living.

Agriculture Can Be Revolutionized

Water conservation and pasture research and improvement would revolutionize Rhodesia's agriculture. Existing conditions tended to early exhaustion of the soil, especially under the system of large estates with insufficient capital. A change to more intensive methods with co-operative use of expensive machinery was inevitable.

The country would be short of beef in the off season for some years, owing to greatly increased consumption, but the Sabi Basin offered great prospects for the cattle industry.

Passing of the Forestry Act would stop the indiscriminate felling of trees, particularly the *msasa*. A very small acreage of mature soft woods would have saved Rhodesia from the present acute building timber shortage. The planting of 4,000 acres a year was now needed to make the Colony self-supporting in 30 years, but owing to shortage of labour and the lack of proper equipment only about 1,350 acres could be planted in

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Needs Import Control to Last Five Years

IMPORT CONTROL in Southern Rhodesia may last another five years according to a statement authorized by the Minister of Commerce. In the first six months of 1947 the essential dollar expenditure is estimated at \$4,850,000, or \$450,000 in excess of the sum available.

The need to safeguard dollar expenditure has become so acute that a system of allocation has been introduced with provisional distribution to merchant groups formed by the Federated Chamber of Commerce.

Allocations to be made up to June next are: agricultural machinery, \$510,000; electrical and mining machinery, \$735,000; iron, steel and tinplate, \$50,000; manufacturing iron and steel, machinery and metal manufactures, \$250,000; electrical goods and apparatus, \$150,000; tools and spares, \$750,000; minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement, \$25,000; oils, waxes, paints and varnishes, \$409,000; drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, \$200,000; leather and rubber manufactures, \$40,000; wood, cane, wicker and manufactures, \$1,100,000; books, paper and stationery, \$75,000; miscellaneous, including malt, barley and vegetable seed, \$50,000.

The Government will maintain a reserve of \$500,000 for use for allocation to tenderers to the Government. Merchants must lodge any claim for dollars with their particular group. The final recommendations will then be notified to the Department of Commerce, which will issue individual permits. Commerce is thus left to compete freely for allocations within the groups. Non-essential dollar imports are prohibited.

Unsatisfactory Ocean Mails

Congestion at Dar es Salaam

MR. I. A. DENT has been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the third successive year, and Mr. E. W. BOVILL, for the past two years Deputy Chairman, has been re-elected to that office.

At the annual meeting last week Mr. R. S. LEGGE said it was quite common for letters sent by surface mail to East Africa to take six weeks, and sometimes eight or nine weeks, while parcels would fill up to three months in the post.

Cargo must then be excluded from a slow vessel leaving Liverpool for East Africa in order to accommodate more mails, whereas those mails would have reached the territories much sooner by being sent later in the month from London by goods ships.

MR. PETITPIERRE, endorsing the complaint, stated that goods and mails from Dar es Salaam took anything from four to 12 weeks, while up to three months' supply of parcels might arrive in the same bag.

The Section agreed that strong representations should be made to the postal authorities.

Tanganyika's Traffic Problems

MR. S. F. NEISH said that his company's Dar es Salaam office reported that the present volume of inward traffic was about five times what the Tanganyika Railway could handle.

Compared with a normal monthly total of about 8,000 tons it had recently averaged 25,000 tons monthly, with the July rate no less than 47,000 tons. Growing trade had resulted in export sheds being used to house inward cargo, ships were delayed because there were not enough lighters, and several vessels had sailed without waiting for their cargo. There was strong local criticism of the Ministry of Food for its failure to assess the impact of the groundnut scheme on the Territory as a whole.

Difficulties were now being experienced at Lindi, and there was delay in sending cargo to that port. For instance, roofing material and windows for an estate hospital near Lindi had lain in Dar es Salaam for four months or more, and when recently delivered were so damaged that the hospital could not be built this year.

MR. PETITPIERRE's report from his Dar es Salaam office said that the port had been designed to handle 50,000 tons of inward and 10,000 tons of outward cargo monthly, and that the Central Railway had been geared accordingly. Later, however, the monthly export had been 24,000 tons deadweight and the monthly import about 30,000 tons deadweight, only a small proportion being for groundnut purposes.

Even if there had been no groundnut scheme the port would now be grossly overloaded. For instance, about 1,000 motor cars had been imported to Dar es Salaam in the past few months, but before the war the maximum might have been 300. Three-quarters of the cargo landed had to be railed up-country. The present outward railway tonnage was about 2,000 tons weekly; it was hoped to increase the figure to 4,500 tons by June, and 5,250 tons by December next, rolling-stock having been purchased in India and the Middle East.

MR. ROBERTSON, East African Commissioner, in London, assured the meeting that the need for urgent action was fully appreciated by the Colonial Office and all the authorities concerned.

The Chairman and Messrs. Petitpierre and Hobbs were appointed to represent the Section at a meeting called by the Ministry of Transport to consider the position.

Murders by Lion Men

MURDERS by "lion men" in the Simba district of Tanganyika have resulted in sentences of death being passed on three women who had hired an assassin for 500 shillings. At the trial of 10 men and women 10 similar offences were acquitted and one sentenced to death. The district was declared a disturbed area last November owing to murders by lion men.

East African Service Appointments

N. Rhodesia's New Director of Agriculture

Among recent appointments to the Colonial Service are the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, Kenya—Mr. C. M. Craib, Captain E. W. M. Marot, Mr. M. G. Power and Mr. C. P. Chevenix-Trench, *Tanganyika*—Mr. C. W. South and Mr. F. J. Riddell, *Northern Rhodesia*—Wing Commander R. S. Jones, Mr. R. N. Lines, Lieut Colonel P. C. Middleton, Major H. H. Stewart, and Mr. T. J. P. Wilson, *Nyasaland*—Major A. G. Corrie, *British Somaliland*—Captain L. G. Butler, **DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION, EAST AFRICA**, Captain S. W. D. Colls, Deccolor, Messrs G. M. Dickson, E. A. Duguid, J. A. Furness, and S. H. Nicholson, flying control officers.

TEACHING SERVICE, Kenya—Misses M. Arst, M. J. Hobden and D. P. Slater, *Uganda*—Miss E. J. H. Male (sister tutor), *British Somaliland*—Miss B. C. Douglas and Miss W. G. Worth (sister tutor).

OTHER BRANCHES: Mr. G. Angles, Librarian, East African Literature Bureau, Captain E. P. Ashcroft, assistant auditor, *Nyasaland*, Miss M. M. Beaton, woman administrative assistant, *Northern Rhodesia*, Mr. J. H. Beers, assistant architect, Kenya, Captain R. G. Drummond, medical officer of health, *Tanganyika*, Miss K. M. Evelt, woman administrative assistant, *Northern Rhodesia*, Dr. G. M. Gorrie, medical officer, Kenya, Mr. K. J. Green, Posts and Telegraphs, Kenya, Miss E. M. Hineock, instructress in domestic science, *Uganda*, Mr. S. D. Keenan, fishery officer, Kenya, Miss M. Lindsey, hydrological Department, *Uganda*.

Dr. T. L. W. McCullagh, medical officer, Kenya, Mr. P. G. Milner, D.W.D., *Nyasaland*, Mr. L. C. Morris, Posts & Telegraphs, Kenya, Mr. C. R. S. Paskins, *Tanganyika Railways*, Mr. G. Phillips, Posts & Telegraphs, Kenya, Mr. B. J. F. Renshaw, municipal secretary, Dar es Salaam, Mr. D. Richmond, assistant auditor, *Tanganyika*, Miss A. G. W. Ross, woman administrative assistant, *Tanganyika*, Miss G. I. Smith, instructress in domestic science, *Uganda*, Mr. H. J. Thompson, education officer, *Tanganyika*, Mr. D. W. Walker, P.W.D., *Uganda*, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, assistant auditor, *Uganda*, Miss S. R. Wimberley, woman administrative officer, *Northern Rhodesia*.

Promotions and transfers include the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: Mr. A. T. Culwick, administrative officer, *Tanganyika*, to be chemist, The Trypanosomiasis Research Organization; Mr. E. R. A. Davlin, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Kenya; Mr. F. Foster, administrative officer, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Kenya; Mr. A. C. M. Staffin, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Kenya; Mr. E. H. Windley, administrative officer, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Kenya.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Kenya—Messrs. P. C. Chambers and M. B. Grives, agricultural officers, to be senior agricultural officers; Mr. A. W. Ait, senior agricultural officer, to be agrarian development officer, *Northern Rhodesia*; Mr. F. Martin, Deputy Director of Agriculture, *Uganda*, to be Director of Agriculture, *Northern Rhodesia*. (The notification which appeared in the Colonial Office list for September of Mr. Martin's appointment to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya, is cancelled.)

MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. N. Chilton, medical officer, to be senior medical officer, *Tanganyika*; Dr. C. D. Dray, medical officer, to be senior medical officer, Labour Department, Kenya; Dr. A. M. Fleming, Dr. R. Giffigans and Dr. H. S. Turner, medical officers, to be senior medical officers, Kenya.

OTHER BRANCHES: Mr. A. J. C. O. Education Department, *Tanganyika*, to be assistant director of titles, Land Department, *Nigeria*; Mr. R. M. Graham, assistant conservator of forests, to be senior assistant conservator, Kenya; Mr. E. T. Howwood, registrar, to be land officer, *Tanganyika*; Mr. R. H. Hutchinson, land officer, to be Custodian of Enemy Property, *Tanganyika*; Mr. S. B. Vincent, superintendent, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya; Mr. H. Ward, General Manager of Sierra Leone, to be Commissioner of Police, Kenya; and Mr. J. H. Wood, Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, *Tanganyika*, to be conservator, *Nigeria*. Titles.

N. Sudanese Newspaper

BESHIR EFF. MOHAMED SAID of the Publications Department of the Sudan Government, who started his career as a reporter on the *Sudan Star*, has been granted a licence to publish a weekly newspaper in Khartoum in English. It will be called *the Sunday News*, and will be independent of the political news.

Obituary

Sir Donald Cameron

Miss M. Perham's Tribute

SIR DONALD CAMERON, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory whose death in London was announced last week, had expressed the wish that his body should be given to the Charing Cross Hospital for research purposes. There was, accordingly, no funeral.

In our obituary we wrote that, despite his shortcomings, his name would have to be included in any short list of the great governors of British Dependencies in Africa. Miss Margery Perham has since written in *The Times*:

"Cameron will certainly stand out as one of the greater governors. He had unlimited confidence and courage and no fears of the new forces which he recognized. Close up, he had firmness. Though a most kindly and generous man and quickly sensitive to selfishness and injustice, his honour could be too militant, his dislikes too violent, while, later years, as great personal sorrows and increasing blindness shadowed his life, he sometimes seemed to lose his old sense of proportion."

But when we look at the administration as a whole, or at the man in the line of movements, he stands as an impressive figure in the Colonial record, a man of power, almost ruthlessly decisive, and of original and humane mind. The key to his success is to be found in the humanity. Without its strength and efficiency would have been overbearing; with it he never forget that the material upon which he was working was composed of people and of people whom he meant to serve and in whom he had faith.

Colonial Development Board

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS to the Board of the Colonial Development Corporation have just been announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Trefgarne and Sir Frank Stookdate are to be full-time members, with salaries of £5,000 and £3,000 respectively, and among the part-time members with salaries of £500 a year each will be Sir Charles Darwin, Sir Miles Thomas, Mr. R. E. Brook, Mr. H. M. Gibson, Mr. H. N. Home, Mr. J. Ross and Mr. E. C. Mansley. Particulars of their careers will appear in our next issue.

Parties in N. Rhodesia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA PARLIAMENT, assembled on Monday for a short session in which Sir Godfrey Huggins will occupy a vote of confidence. If the result is not satisfactory, there will be an early general election. The likelihood of a Liberal alliance, however, to have succeeded for the executive committee of the Liberal Party has agreed in principle to fusion with the United Government Party, subject to assurance that joint policy would be in line with Liberal ideas. The matter will be further considered after this session of Parliament.

Officials on Leave

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS ON LEAVE at this column are as follows:

Kenya—J. C. Caird, Mr. J. H. Davis, Dr. E. P. Rigby, Capt. N. Shaw, Mr. C. B. Vine, Mr. C. Walker and Mr. W. Woodruff (K.U.R. & H.). *Northern Rhodesia*—Miss M. M. Hewes, *Tanganyika*—Mr. A. N. Barkley, Miss E. J. Jeff, Mr. F. J. Dowling, Mr. J. Gemmill, Mr. D. G. Hines, Mr. G. G. Johnston, Miss Mr. E. N. See, Mr. J. Wotton, and Mr. W. S. Yates, *Uganda*—Mr. W. A. Allen, Mr. L. H. K. Crales, Mr. C. A. Harwich, Mr. G. A. Holkey, Mr. A. Ken, Mr. H. Maclean, Mr. A. R. Savage, Mr. J. D. Watson, and Mr. J. A. Wilson. *Sudan*—Mr. W. Jesse.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. W. FITZ, Chief Commissioner and magistrate Umali, has been transferred to Butawayo.

MISS E. LOWES, for 30 years employed in the London office of the South Government, has retired.

MR. JUSTICE HACKIE, senior puisne judge of Kenya, acted as Chief Justice in Zanzibar during the recent absence on leave of Sir John Gray.

MR. J. PATRICK, trade union adviser in Kenya, has recently paid a month's visit to Mombasa, where he held 81 meetings with employers and 28 with employees.

SIR WILLIAM C. DEAN, a director of the Union-Castle Line, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on his recent impressions of the Union of South Africa.

MR. DEREK NOEL BRYCE, son of Malo, Kenya, and Miss Mary Patricia ("Bobby") Litton, daughter of Mrs. A. G. A. Lealey, of Nyeri, have been married in Nakuru.

MR. W. J. HAMMOND, a partner in Landner and Company, the well-known London sisal, hemp and rope importers and exporters, today celebrates his 61st year with the firm.

MR. W. E. D. ALLEN, who served in Ethiopia during the recent war, has been awarded the O.B.E. for his services as head of the Government Information Department in Ankara.

MR. G. B. BECKETT has protested in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia against continued contribution by that Protectorate to the costs of the East African Governors' Conference.

COLONEL ARCHER CUST, secretary general of the Royal Empire Society, and A.D.C. to Sir Ronald Storrs, while he was Governor of Northern Rhodesia, shortly leave London for Australia.

MR. MALCOLM WARREN, Sir Richardson, of Nairobi, and Miss TOMA MARY THURSFIELD, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. R. and Mrs. Thursfield, of Sunningdale, Victoria, Ascot, have announced their engagement.

MR. W. BECHMAN, Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed Member for Lusaka, Education and Social Welfare. The new Labour Commissioner will be MR. M. J. B. MOLOHAN, the present Deputy Commissioner.

SIR CHARLES BEHNER is Chairman of the appeal tribunal appointed under the Transport Licensing Ordinance in Kenya. The other members are: GURMUKH SINGH, MAJORS R. W. HENRY, F. M. M. and J. B. PRITAM.

A daughter has been born in Nyasaland to the wife of Mr. CHARLES FOOTMAN, who was lately appointed Financial Secretary in the Protectorate. Mrs. Footman is the younger daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Law.

MR. LIONEL SPEAKMAN, for many years general manager of Messrs. Galsbury & Co. Ltd., from which position he retired at the end of 1947, has been elected a director of the company.

MR. L. A. PLUMMER, Chairman-designate of the Overseas Food Corporation, and MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, one of his colleagues on the board, leave this week by air for Australia at the invitation of the Government of the Commonwealth.

COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH PHILLIPS, R.N. (Retd.), and Miss SARAH ELIZABETH ANN BILLYARD-LEAKE, eldest daughter of Captain C. R. Billyard-Leake and of Mrs. G. A. Heath, both of Kenya, have been married in London.

SIR DONALD KINGDON, a former Chief Justice in Nigeria, has been commissioned by the Government of Kenya to revise and co-ordinate the ordinances and subsidiary legislation of the Colony, and is now in Nairobi with Lady Kingdon and their daughter.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD LLOYD CARSON, who served during the war in Eritrea and later in the Civil Affairs Branch of the Army in Kenya, and Miss BARBARA BERTHOE have been married in London. Colonel Carson is now a King's Messenger.

SIR EDMUND BEARDS, Governor of Nyasaland, is now on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service. MR. F. T. BROWN, Chief Secretary, is Acting Governor until the arrival of Mr. G. F. T. COLBY, who, with Mrs. COLBY, will sail in the MANTOBA next month. They are now on leave in Yorkshire.

His Majesty the King, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, has approved the appointment of MR. HENRY MONCK-MASON MOORE, at present Governor of Ceylon, and formerly Governor of Kenya, to be the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon following the entry into force on February 4th of the Ceylon Independence Act.

In last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. Miss M. M. HODSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. HODSON, of Salisbury, spoke of Christmas and New Year in Scotland, and Miss GILLIAN BAXTER told amusing tales of the woes for the unwary on first arrival in post-war England. Miss JULIA WAIN spoke of life in London in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme.

MR. ALAN CARR, son of Mrs. E. Carr, of Zomba, and the late N. Carr, and Miss AILEEN HOWARD ROYLE, a nursing sister in Salisbury hospital, and only daughter of Mrs. E. D. Royle, of Mbanje, Nyasaland, were recently married in Lusaka, where Mr. Carr had driven from Kabuluku, in the Belgian Congo, where he is tobacco adviser, to Tobago. Mr. Carr, while serving in North Africa with the Royal Durban Light Infantry, he was taken prisoner near El Adam. After demobilization, he became an agricultural assistant in the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information

apply to—

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PUPIL FARMER

ADVERTISER would like to contact an African farmer who would be willing to take his (public) school boy, 14 years as a pupil, to learn to farm with a view to ultimate independence. helpful suggestions could be welcome.—H. G. "Howicks," Dunsford, Surrey. (Dunsford 296)

TO THE NEWS

"R.-marked" Inflation is undermining the standard of living of millions of American families." — President Truman.

There are 200 teetotallers in the present House of Commons in the United Kingdom Alliance.

If the Marshall Plan succeeds the international sky will brighten like a day." — Mr. William Croston.

The annual cost of the increase in the price of coal alone since nationalization amounted to 1% on the whole of the floating debt." — Sir James Clay.

The export targets fixed by the Socialist Government are the highest in the world. — Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, K.C., M.P.

Lloyd George was to me, who saw him closely in office, the consummate and fearless man of action. I have no expectation of looking on him like again." — Sir James Gifford.

When every nerve ought to be strained to increase our rural population the abolition of the basic petrol ration is a new deterrent to living in the country." — Daily Telegraph.

"We cannot sit with folded hands doing nothing to rectify things in our zone and in the American zone." — General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany.

"Some great thinkers, poets and saints have been abstainers. I myself am a vegetarian and a teetotaller, but I cannot prove that I should not be better if I lived on brandy." — Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"Of all the fine flowers of civilization none is more precious than the liberty of a man to live his life in his own way, to sign his name, to dictate and speak and write freely." — Mr. J. W. Brown, M.P.

"China, though impoverished and backward to all appearances, has potential strength far beyond that of the United States and the Soviet Union." — Dr. Sun Fo, Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

"President Roosevelt's policy was either not known or not clear to others who had to execute it, and was still in some cases it seemed contradictory." — Henry L. Sumner, former U.S. Secretary for War.

"We could have eternal peace and quiet if the world leaders would let me murder them for five minutes." — Dr. Ranz Polgar, Chicago.

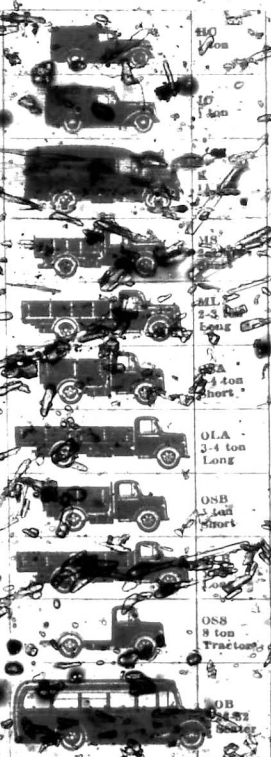
"The British Empire should be allowed to retain her system of preferential tariffs for another three years." — Mr. Bernard Baggott.

"Eight out of every 10 yards of men's worsted suit cloth woven in Britain go abroad. We shall soon be a nation of two-piece trousers." — Observer.

"An American opinion, which tagged the behind the B.B.C. into Britain's preoccupation with the war gave the Americans a chance to catch up. It is, at last, getting a toehold in the world of big business." — Mr. Frederick Cook.

"Gross receipts from all forms of gambling in this country last year were estimated at £32,000,000, of which £370,000,000 passed through the hands of bookmakers, and £45,000,000 through the pool." — Evening Standard.

"Great Britain has been frustrated in Palestine by the vents outside the country, by the persecution of the Jews in Europe, and by the cynicism, indifference, and self-seeking of other Powers who are using Palestine for their own purposes." — Lord Altrincham.



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BACKGROUND

Until 1952—Great Britain's overseas payments may be approximately in balance by 1952. Her gold and dollar resources, now at about \$2,000 millions (£500,000,000) or down to one-half of that sum by the end of 1946, and large dollar deficits will continue for some years thereafter. In terms of calories British stocks have reached the pre-war per capita food consumption level by 1952, although the quality of the diet will remain below 1938 standards. Rations of food, clothing and petrol will almost certainly continue. By 1952 steel production should have reached a point at which supplies of durable goods for domestic use will be approaching pre-war levels, but accumulated demands will mean a continued short supply. In the future, the British Government should become convinced that sterling is an overvalued currency and that the present exchange rate is permanently and adversely affecting the balance of payments, or is otherwise causing serious difficulties. Britain will probably need to make required adjustments in the rate of exchange in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund. Should Britain's economic stability and its trading and world position fail to be restored, the stabilizing influence which it has heretofore exercised in many strategic parts of the world would be lost, and adverse effects on the interests of the United States would be incalculable.—U.S. State Department.

Government Blunders.—Two blunders committed by the Government in the sacred name of planning would have set any commercial enterprise out of business. The first blunder was to insist, under Mr. Shinwell's administration, on a rigid industrial control, where wherever possible to switch their plant from coal to oil burning. Now, under Mr. Aitken's skill, they are instructed to stop work on these conversions. Someone had forgotten to ensure delivery of oil supply. Blunder No. 2 concerns rubber. Our negotiators in Ceylon, failing to understand that apologists term "misunderstanding" the American valuable concessions in respect of a General Preference in return for tinny benefits over various of Empire rubber into America. The moral is that trade bargaining should be conducted not in the "be-wood" from Whitehall, but in business terms who can meet negotiators from other countries on level terms.—*British Express*.

Obstacles to Exports.—While we were still bound by the non-discrimination and sterling convertibility clauses of the Washington Loan Agreement our competitors were busy signing bilateral deals with Western Hemisphere countries. By the time we returned to bilateral methods most of our supplies were purchasing about as much non-essential goods as they could comfortably absorb. These countries later began to impose restrictions on "luxuries" suffered with the rest. If we are to find foreign exchange to cover the growing gap in overseas payments we must induce foreign countries to absorb increased imports of the less essential types of British goods. But their inclination is to reduce them. The outcome of the battle of the balance of payments will then be no small extent on our ability to sell currently unpopular lines. The success or otherwise of our bilateral deals will be measured by the extent to which we obtain essential imports in exchange for the largest possible quantities of non-essential goods and the smallest quantities of convertible exchange and essential products like coal and steel. Fortunately, Britain's bilateral bargaining position has been greatly strengthened in recent weeks by the resumption of sizable coal exports. The value is as of 10 million tons of exported coal is measurably greater than the £50 millions to £50 million it will actually produce if sold at world prices. Coal is equivalent convertible exchange. It can tempt our overseas suppliers to absorb quantities of manufactured goods they would not otherwise buy. We are unable to coerce foreign countries to open their markets to British manufactured goods and then ask them to pay prices materially in excess of those demanded by others.—*Financial Times*.

Sir Stafford Cripps.—"Sir Stafford is a dogmatist but also a realist; and it is profoundly to be hoped that his dogmatic Socialism will not overcome his realistic recognition that to upset the steel industry flow by transfer to State control would be the surest way of sabotaging his own economic purpose. Sir Stafford's public exposure of our economic needs has been frank and salutary. He has now to show that with his commanding position on the Cabinet he can bring the whole Government behind the necessary decisions. In his first budget he has to translate his harsh peace-time into hard practice."—*Standard Times*.

Devaluation.—"So long as British exports can find markets abroad at present prices and so long as Britain's food and raw materials have largely to be obtained from hard currency countries (the United States, Canada, and Argentina in particular) devaluation would mean getting fewer dollars in exchange for a given volume of exports, and paying out more dollars for a given volume of imports. Devaluation, therefore, is a step we should not contemplate until it is quite clear that the sellers' market for British exports (or at least the most important categories of exports) has waned. That is certainly not the present of capital goods, like machinery, power and transport equipment, or coal, or some textile and high-quality consumer goods. And for several years at least we shall not be independent of dollar countries for our staple foods and raw materials that we could lightly pay more dollars for them."—Mr. Roland Bird in the *Observer*.

World Trade Shrinking.—"World trade is shrinking fast, and the impact on our exports may come suddenly, as it did in 1937. In the higher industrialized standard exports are beginning to pile up. Although there is a good deal of enthusiasm for the export area, only the optimist hope that all will face our foreign trade by the end of the year. If we do not reserve margin to the danger zone by the middle of the year, our odds are still against a devaluation of sterling, which would not only benefit world trade conditions, stimulate exports substantially, but would suddenly increase the price of imported food and thus raise the question of subsidies in an acute form. Some observers persist, however, in thinking that the present sterling rate is bound to be adjusted whatever the domestic consequences."—*Manchester Guardian*.

Government's Rude Awakening.—"Britain, as we all know, is the victim of a peculiarly adverse economic circumstances. We are beginning to understand the significance of inflation, the dollar crisis and the general upset in the old pattern of world trade. Yet most of the problems of 1947 are still with us in 1948. Although the Government has long since given up pretence that there is nothing to worry about, it is still sometimes afraid to apply unpleasant facts to its everyday policy decisions and to its all-term planning."—*News*.

Labour Problems and Dollar-Saving in Tanganyika

Production Drive Discussed in Legislative Council

TANGANYIKA'S PLANS to help itself and the sterling area in present difficulties have been discussed by the Legislative Council.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE said that the first step which must be taken in order to make more labour available for development was to grow as much food as possible for Africans by mechanized agriculture. A start was being made, and 70 units of three tractors each would be used in the Northern and Tanga Provinces in 1964.

He continued: "To increase more dollars, or dollars for Britain, we have to produce more sisal, for which there is a ready market. The leaf is there, and all we want is a comparatively small amount of machinery and equipment and a better selection of labour."

The Tobacco Industry Plan

THE CHAIRMAN we propose to deal with a tobacco Standing Finance Committee have agreed to the appointment of a tobacco adviser, an assistant tobacco adviser, and another tobacco officer. It is hoped that these gentlemen will speedily be appointed, so that we can get on immediately with the extension of our tobacco crop. Our plans for next year are to increase it by about 50% from present 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs. There is no doubt that for the next few years we can usefully grow many types that amount of tobacco and relieve the British Government of a great many dollars.

"Our plans have been successfully established in the Southern Highlands Province, and we have a scheme in which we are to grow in the first year 300 tons in the rest of the province. This is the most valuable crop I think possibly in the first 200 of three years our sunflower crop may exceed the amount of a very big scheme which has already started."

"We are going to encourage to get every peasant, where conditions are suitable, to plant five to 10 oil palms round his house, and in higher altitudes where the rainfall is suitable to plant these with the tung oil tree. These are of valuable value to the peasant."

High-Yielding Cotton Seed

"THE WORK of the State Cotton Growing Corporation has proved very successful, and we are already multiplying seed from which we can guarantee from 1951 onwards to give an average yield of at least 50% more than what we are getting in the best province at present. In other words, instead of an average yield of 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. we can guarantee an average yield of 50,000 to 60,000 lbs. Cotton of our quality is in great demand in the United Kingdom."

"There has been great discomfort throughout East Africa over the frequent shortages of English potatoes in the last four years. But when I was at home I visited the Scottish potato breeding station near Edinburgh, and I got Dr. Black to send out six potatoes of eight different new varieties highly resistant to four forms of blight, and three forms of virus. From two or three varieties we have now got 123 tons of seed, and by the end of 1964 we should be able to plant in all the potato districts in the Territory enough seed to show a regular crop of potatoes in the townships all the year round."

"After a great deal of difficulty we have very largely worked through the good offices of Mr. Gordon St. John, persuaded not only the American Government, but a much bigger one, the British Board of Agriculture, to grant us an import of 15,000 lb. of flower seed every year. This is a direct saving of dollars, which will also establish a very profitable flower seed industry in the Northern Province and elsewhere. We have also got on to bulk trials of the growing of seed peas for an English company. We tried peas of mustard, but we were not so much for it."

MR. MILLER concluded by giving the following version of the mustard seed groundnut scheme:

"The original idea on a very much smaller scale for the groundnut scheme came from a merchant. It happened that Mr. Stowell, managing director of the United Africa Company, came to see me, a year ago last March. I think I told him about the Tanganyika point of view, the class of man who not only bought and sold produce, but also made his income as the class of

firm that came in and invested its money in the country, and stayed here in good years and bad, and developed the country and became the owner of it."

"I said he asked what they could do. Well, he said you might grow 200,000 or 300,000 tons of groundnut. He said 'Draw me up a plan.' So I drew up a plan, which is the basis of the production drive, and I sent him a copy and he sent me a copy to his Excellency. That, for good or bad, was the original idea behind the groundnut scheme."

MR. MILLER emphasized that everything would depend on the success of the production drive for dollars. There were many ways in which Tanganyika could help — by accelerating the reclamation of farming land, the early establishment of stock control, the creation of a market for the spread publicity to all communities, with regular press reports and, most important of all, carefully considered direct sales and administrative personnel, production committees and others as to what constituted dollar-earning and dollar saving projects.

"I would," he said, "stress the publicity end, as only a few people are really likely to know in what form of activity the dollar is central, their efforts. I would emphasize that any export to the United Kingdom that is a substitute for dollar purchases by the country is as valuable as any crops we can get and direct for dollars. Both strengthen the Empire dollar pool."

Control of Imports

"THE import policy," he said, "is that imports from all Empire countries in the sterling block should be freely licensed for all classes of goods, whether essential or non-essential, necessities or luxuries, to help take up the price and even to create an impending power of all communities in East Africa. Licenses for imports from hard currency countries should be issued on the highest level of priority coupled with absolute certainty that the goods are of a standard which is obtainable within any reasonable time from sterling area imports from foreign countries. The sterling block is in a category by themselves, where the principle of essentiality must be preserved and imports definitely restricted, the same rigidity should not be exercised with imports from hard currency areas."

"We can safely leave export control to the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and I am sure that those Governments will not permit exports to sterling destinations of goods that can be sold in a hard currency market and that the conditions apply of which the exporting country is the beneficiary."

"It has repeatedly been said that the shortage of consumer goods is the principal reason for the lack of incentives among the Africans to work. Even if we could flood East Africa with surplus consumer goods I doubt if such improvement in the standard of living would be achieved. It must consist of some other method of appeal to the African at this present time."

Surplus Spending Power

"THE problem of surplus spending power and unwillingness to work is not peculiar to East Africa. In the United Kingdom, which suffered greatly all at high times, we lost £1,400 million annually is now being taken from the national income in indirect taxation, of which the tobacco tax and the purchase tax, representing about £1,000 millions, are the two major items, representing about one-ninth of the total national income. Those are only two of the taxes imposed on the long-suffering taxpayers of Great Britain."

"There has been no attempt in East Africa to impose additional taxation on the Africans comparable in any way with that which increases wealth in England, suggesting that we should consider such a proposal. But I am confident that the means for the more efficient utilization of man-power will not be long delayed, and that there will be no occasion to consider the adoption of the practice in other countries for removing part of the surplus spending power which it is not possible to save or to use in other directions."

"India has imposed an export tax on blankets of six pence per pound, and on an — that is blankets — of six pence per pound. This represents a decrease of 40% and 50% on what it is and is paid in full by the consumer. Africans in this Territory

(Continued on page 36)

be had to the ideas of those who planned the Tennessee Valley Authority, and of the Nile Projects Commission. These ideas must be applied to the existing framework of the great river valleys and lakes, which stretch from the Limpopo to Lake Victoria. With a view to providing water and power. Over this area, possibly 3,000 to 7,000 feet high, must be projected a network of all-weather roads, railways and ports. The plans must embrace Belgian and Portuguese as well as South African expansion.

Need for Courage and Application

On this pattern encouragement must be given to an "I like the Sudan Plantations scheme, which holds the balance fair between the Government's private enterprise, and the African, with a contract for a set period of years." But for European and African, farmer and co-operative, under supervision of Government, of existing private company, for irrigated, and rain-grown crops — for there is need and opportunity and challenge. The first few years will need courage and application — putting cement and roofing into tobacco barns before building large houses — but there is, good food, and warm sun, and rain that does not chill, and a future for those who like to work and live adventurously.

Difficulties of the Groundnut Scheme

Mr. A. J. Wakefield's Frank Report on the Position

TREATMENT OF THE GROUNDNUT PROJECT on the lines of an operation of war was essential if the targets set in the five-year schedule of the Groundnut Mission were to be reached, and we estimated that if 50,000 acres were to be cleared and planted during the first year, the necessary supplies and personnel must be on the site in Tanganyika by February, 1947.

Last winter's fuel crisis and freeze-up were the first setbacks, delaying shipments for two or three months. Tractors, for instance, which had been reconditioned in Leeds and were due to be shipped in January did not leave Liverpool until April — and late deliveries in such cases can mean not the loss of a few weeks but of a whole year.

Each unit of the groundnut scheme is an area of 30,000 acres — equivalent to seven miles by seven miles. The first season's target was five units. Even in this country, with its roads and other facilities, it would have been an almost incredible achievement to clear and plant that amount of land in nine months. We were making the attempt in heavy bush in Africa, where there were no roads, practically no people, and 13 miles from the nearest single-track railway. Moreover, the port of Dar es Salaam has no deep-water wharves, but depends on lighters.

No Reflection on Tanganyika Railways

The local Government and railway authorities had assured the mission that the port and railway could handle the additional 50,000 tons of cargo which we expected in the first year, but the experts, official and unofficial, in Africa and London, had evidently not realized what that volume of mixed cargo involves. A cast no reflection on the Tanganyika Railways, whose staff have worked day and night to solve their great problems. The fact is that rail and port services which maintained Tanganyika on its previous subsistence basis just could not handle all the new traffic.

Estimates of bush-clearing costs were based on the general East African average of bush and forest, and I am still confident that events will justify our figures. We have, however, started in an exceptionally difficult area.

Given at a Brass conference at the Colonial Office.

Of the speed necessary for proper development I believe that it will be essential to draw on the capital production of North America. I do not believe that with the capital investment necessary in the United Kingdom, Great Britain can produce within the time period sufficient capital goods, such as tractors, mining equipment, rails and rolling stock. I do not believe that there should be such difficulty in inviting and allowing North American capital to operate to our mutual advantage in these areas.

Ensuring Future Markets

Finally, it is essential that we in Great Britain should devise means in the future to ensure continuous "home" markets for the commodities which will be produced in due course. (Whether such continuity is to be obtained by some closer economic union, whether by some extension of guaranteed prices, as under the Agricultural Act, or by a development of Imperial Preference, I do not at present say.)

Before the war, Great Britain on many occasions found it easier to obtain her supplies from areas outside the Empire, and thereby failed to build up markets overseas in which outlets could be found for her manufacturing goods, as well as sources from which primary commodities could be drawn to day. We will determine that this shortcoming shall not occur again.

To build a railway from the new port of Mkwinda to the first of the blocks demarcated for groundnuts in the Southern Province will take a couple of years, then we shall be operating in the best area from the standpoint of rainfall, and one of the best in regard to soil.

In the Western Province a branch railway is being built to the great new lead mine at Mpinda, and in the first year of that construction we did not want to throw our affairs on local labour resources. About half-way between Mpinda and the Malagarasi River, both north and south of the Central Railway, the rainfall is very favourable for groundnuts, but the soil will require more fertilizers than in either the Central or Southern Provinces, and we wanted to avoid drawing on this country in 1947. This year we shall go to it in that order.

Complications in Kongwa Area

For these reasons the start was made in the Kongwa area near Mpwapwa, in the Central Province. There the bush is very different from that elsewhere in Tanganyika, where the general average is up to 130 trees to the acre. The Kongwa area is a tangled mass of bush, presenting a heavy problem of roots to be removed from the ground. We had had to take what equipment we could get, of course, at such short notice, and bulldozers and rippers are not suitable for the work, which demands heavy strength. Getting the know-how took a couple of months. Then no time was lost in obtaining from the U.S.A. quantities of the necessary specialized equipment. Most of the tractors and other machinery were war disposals material, which have been brought to Tanganyika from the Philippines, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Germany, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere. Without the resources and experience of the Unilever organization we should never have succeeded in our quest.

In planning staff we were careful to avoid poaching on the Colonial Service (the Ministry of Agriculture in this country) or European enterprises in East Africa. That policy of self-denial was only fair, but it was obviously a heavy handicap when so much had to be

(Continued on page 52)

fare to the country in order to join up, and if he will take steps to alleviate this hardship.

Mr. Glennie, Hill, who many of us had the pleasure of meeting when he visited us two or three years ago, and who is now Sub-Secretary of the Treasury and Labour member for Colne Valley, replied: "My Rt. Hon. friend regrets that he cannot extend the concession to which my hon. friend refers."

Mr. Parker asked: "Can my hon. gentleman who now sits on the other side of the House say why not?"

Mr. Hall replied: "Members of the Forces who come here from abroad are exempt from tax on the incomes that come to them from the locality where they normally reside, but they have to suffer, as do other members of the Forces here, income tax deductions on pay which they receive from the British Government."

Then Mr. Oliver Stanley, Conservative member for Bristol, broke in: "Will the hon. gentleman give an answer? It is very hard on some of these Colonial personnel who made very great sacrifices to come over here."

Mr. Hall replied: "That has been going on for six years, and up to July we had a Chancellor of the Exchequer who did not belong to the Labour Party. I think that it is rather late in the day to put this question now that the war is over."

A member because you did not do it, we won't do it, no matter who suffers. But obviously there are members on both sides of the House of Parliament who very rightly feel that a very grave injustice has been done, and I consider that the light and airy way in which such a very serious matter has been treated is hardly in accord with the reputation and tradition of the House of Commons."

There is no need for me to say more to a convinced Council that what I am asking for is only fair and just. I submit that settlers recalled from their civilian occupations in this country as reserve officers must be accorded the same tax concessions

as these members of the community in Government employment who were also regarded as reserve officers, and that East African personnel who joined that Service direct in the United Kingdom should not be placed at any disadvantage compared with those who joined the Forces in East Africa."

In making that omission people may feel I am trying to make invidious comparisons between the treatment of officials and non-officials in this matter. Nothing is further from my mind, and I am certain that members of the other side of Council, if they be allowed to vote freely on this motion, and if they will not be allowed to, because it is a matter of expressing an opinion on a decision of the British Government, will in their hearts know that this matter should be put right and that we should not be parties to the perpetuation of a mistake, and such very unfortunate discrimination between members of the official and the non-official communities in this country."

Officials' Vote with Non-Officials

Mr. J. F. G. Froun, Member for Finance, said that the Government of Kenya Government could not vote for a motion criticizing two decisions taken by the Imperial Government, but we are in full sympathy with the objects of the motion, in full sympathy with the views expressed in the motion, and we propose that the Hansard of this debate should be put forward to His Majesty's Government and should be reinforced by strong representations from this Government. Official members are free to vote in accordance with their consciences, and I for one support the motion."

The motion was carried by 31 votes to none.

Realities of Colonial Development

By Colonel A. D. Dadds-Parker, M.P.

EXCLUSIVE TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
FROM ALL SIDES of the House of Commons support was forthcoming for the Second Reading of the Bills for the Colonial Development and Overseas Food Corporation. Thus no political obstacles stand between the making available of an initial 150 million paper pounds in London and their conversion into the oils, seeds, grain, fibres and other commodities in short supply in the United Kingdom and so many other parts of the globe.

Two days before the Bills were debated, I returned from a two months' tour of Southern Africa, which took me from Johannesburg to Uganda. I was visiting Africa as Chairman of the British Empire Production Organization and of the Joint East and Central African Board (whose purview includes the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, as well as the three East African territories), and as director of a large company responsible for the production of several types of primary commodities. Thus my time was taken up with considerations, not only of the widest terms of political and economic development, but also of the smallest details of practical application.

The Materialistic Yoke

Modern high-speed, high-altitude flying flew in 35 hours from early autumn in England to early spring in Johannesburg—allows the traveller a certain broad and practical vision of the needs of the countryside. The vital importance of water conservation, of afforestation, of soil erosion, of contour ploughing was strikingly apparent, especially on the flight from Nairobi by Moshi to Tanga. Approaching over the arid plains and hills which surround the majestic mass of Kilimanjaro, with alternating areas of desert, lush rain forest and cultivation one saw what modern methods can achieve in the fight against erosion.

I travelled with Sir Philip Mitchell's classic dispatch (No. 44 of 1946) as a guide, applying its principles to the practical development of the coming epoch. There is no easy path in Africa. Perhaps the hardest decisions

will be those which will necessitate the African submitting to the materialist yoke under which we Europeans labour. We all accept, however, that our aim must be something more than the existing modicum of health, education and law and order.

Labour Low-Paid But Not Cheap

African labour is low-paid, but not cheap, as the output is so small. With no Savings Movement, it is more necessary than in Great Britain to provide incentive consumer goods—in which respect there is a great opportunity for enterprise to produce goods to tempt the African. As one small example, I believe that ice-cream (like cocoa in Ceylon) might not only be acceptable, but help to raise the aesthetic standard, which, in the war-time feeding of African soldiers proved, is a small, low in energy foods. These goods, hollow-ware, and bicycles, to still the favourites, while nobody who is producing roofing for African huts cheaper, cooler and more sightly than galvanized iron will do a tremendous service to Africa.

The greatest index that can be expected from African labour will not, however, begin to fulfil the needs of agricultural and industrial expansion. To offset the growing world-wide thirst for agriculture, mining and domestic service, the highest degree of mechanization is basic. This offers a challenge to British industry to send experts to study production on the spot, to adapt, and even design specially, agricultural machinery, tractors and equipment of all kinds, with types of power-electric, petrol, diesel, coal and gas.

Mechanization in its turn postulates a high degree of European supervision, which means the provision of modern housing, refrigeration and sanitation, water and electricity, cinemas, fresh and frozen food, children's education, and sea-level holiday camps are also essential. When plans for these are being made, I trust that those responsible will find time to look at the Italian schemes for mass settlement in north-east Africa.

What is the pattern into which the individual European and African will fit? First regard must

at a very early date, that it is desired that the Secretary of State should visit this territory next March, or that before that non-official delegates should proceed to London in the very near future, and, finally, that it should be the non-official side of the House would such powers as it possesses to paralyse or partially paralyse the Government—shocking though that would be. These, we have been told, are the united wishes and intentions of the non-official members, elected and nominated.

I have reiterated what I understand to be the main points put forward by the hon. non-official members

in order that in a matter of this serious importance, it may be quite clear what is desired and intended. This remarkable statement has far-reaching implications, and will not be expected that the Government should comment on it at this stage, and in this place upon arguments advanced for a change in constitution, a fundamental and far-reaching change which, however, some hon. non-official members have made unclear they regard as no more than the prelude to an amalgam with Southern Rhodesia. The Government has taken very careful note of the statement of the hon. the senior non-official member, and this statement will now be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Editorial comment appears under heading of Monday]

Officials Join in Criticism of H. M. Government

Kenya Legislature Releases Explanation from United Kingdom

VERY MEMBER, official and non-official, of the Legislative Council of Kenya who was present when SIR ALFRED VINCENT moved a resolution refusing to accept an explanation made by H. M. Government in the United Kingdom in favour of the motion. Such action is welcome, without parallel.

The resolution reads as follows:

That this Council is unable to accept the explanation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regarding the imposition of income tax at East African rates on the emoluments of members of the Forces in the last world war who were grouped under the two following categories: (a) officers of the Reserve who were recalled from non-official occupations in East Africa, and (b) actual residents of East Africa who had designedly accented and the Forces in the United Kingdom, and this Council most earnestly requests His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to amend the regulations and so remedy the present anomalous situation whereby there is inequitable and illogical discrimination between official and non-official and between East Africans who were recruited locally and those who joined the Forces in the United Kingdom.

Wrong and Inequitable Decisions

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, member of the European elected members, said that at the start of a war mistakes were inevitable and wrong decisions given, and that to put them right was extremely difficult. In order to get justice he said he had asked, in the Legislative Council last April:

"In view of the fact that officers who were on the reserve of a United Kingdom Force at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, and who were transferred in East Africa from their civilian status to active service, have been subjected to United Kingdom income tax unless they happened to be in Government employment at the time of recall; will Government make urgent representations to the United Kingdom Government for a revision of their decisions in order that settlers may receive the same favourable treatment as Government officials, and be subject to tax on service emoluments at East African rates only."

"Will Government say why United Kingdom income tax has been imposed on East African personnel who happened to be in the United Kingdom at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war and who joined the Forces direct in the United Kingdom?"

The Government reply, given by Mr. Troughton, was:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the Government is not aware of the precise reasons actuating His Majesty's Government, but the matter is being taken up with the Secretary of State."

He (Sir Alfred) had now received a reply which he considered extremely unsatisfactory. The letter from the Secretariat read:—

"I am directed to refer to Legislative Council question No. 8 of 1947 and to my reply thereto, and to state that the

Government has made urgent representations to His Majesty's Government with regard to both matters raised by you. I am sorry to say that I have not received from the Secretary of State, stating as he has been informed by the Board of Inland Revenue, the effect that in the case of those on the reserve of the United Kingdom Force at the outbreak of the war who were transferred in East Africa from their civilian status to active service, it is not considered by the Board that there are any grounds for an extension to non-officials of the concession made to members of Colonial Forces and to persons in Colonial Government employment."

Great Injustice

Sir Alfred Vincent commented that that is an empty reply, quite inadequate on so grave a matter. The Board of Inland Revenue may lack a sense of humour, but surely they should have a sense of justice. They give no reason for his opinion. What is most worrying is that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for whom we all have a great regard, and whom we all believe has a great sense of justice, seems by the tone of his correspondence to have to accept the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue, and their answer is merely that officials should get the concessions and non-officials should not. "I consider that a most grave injustice."

The second paragraph of the letter from the Secretariat states:—

"With regard to the second part of your question, the Secretary of State has stated that the Board of Inland Revenue has estimated that it was made clear at the beginning of the war that the service pay of persons joining the British Forces in the United Kingdom would not be liable to United Kingdom income tax in the ordinary way, and that it was decided that no special treatment could be afforded to individuals from the Colonies who enlisted in the United Kingdom."

I am to enclose a copy of an extract from the official report of proceedings in the House of Commons, which shows that His Majesty's Government is unable to see its way to modify its policy in this matter.

How Democracy Should Not Work

Enclosed in that letter is a little picture of the way democracy should not work. We still believe that the Mother of Parliaments always does its utmost to be just, but when party politics enter in, an important matter like this can be dealt with in a very light and very unsatisfactory way.

Members will be rather shocked at the 'play' that goes on in party politics over such a very serious matter as this, which affects numbers of men, according to their rank, from I understand, about £200 to £500. In the House of Commons on December 11, 1945, Mr. Driberg, Labour member for Maldo, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Hansard:—

"If he is aware that R.A.F. personnel who were recruited in the Colonies pay income tax to an amount not exceeding the tax which would be chargeable in their own countries, but that R.A.F. personnel from the Colonies who were recruited in Great Britain pay income tax at full United Kingdom rates, this differential taxation operates harshly against those who volunteered for service early in the war, and paid their own

Non-Official Plan For Responsible Government

Northern-Rhodesia Dissatisfied With Bureaucracy, However Enlightened

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have served formal notice on the Government that they mean to have neither more nor less than responsible government.

"Unless their demands are met satisfactorily and soon, they will use their powers to paralyse, or partially paralyse, the operations of the Government."

EFFECTIVE MEMBER SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, senior non-official member of the Council, in which he sits as a nominated representative of African interests, said in the Legislature on January 13:

"I come now to the culminating point in the debates of the last seven weeks on the constitutional issue. It is my task to cross the t's and dot the i's, since there must be no room for doubt about what we mean or where we stand. I say it is my task, but it might equally well have fallen to any one of us, for it is a measure of our unanimity, and of the importance we attach to this issue, that we non-officials are united as we have never been united before—elected members and nominated members, farmers and industrialists, members representing Europeans and members representing Africans, there is not one dissident amongst us.

"The point at issue is simple, but I am not quite sure whether members opposite even realize quite what it is we want, and what we mean to have. It is neither more nor less than responsible government. We are one and all convinced that government by bureaucracy, however enlightened and well meaning, is no longer good enough for Northern Rhodesia, especially with the prospects for development which lie ahead."

Africans to Share in Government

"I am well aware, and so are my colleagues, of the main objections to the transfer of power to the people of a country like this. They are two. One, and it is a very cogent one, is the paucity and lack of experience of the human material out of which to form a government. Europeans in this country number barely 20,000 all told, men, women and children. The million and a half Africans are politically immature, and are at present without leaders. The great majority of them are living under primitive conditions; and lack most of them anything but very elementary education. It could hardly be otherwise; indeed, I am not sure that they are not to be envied on that they are spared many of the so-called blessings of our civilization.

"But it is the existence of this million and a half Africans which constitutes the second obstacle to self-government. They are people for whom the Imperial Government has always assumed a special responsibility, and it is quite certain that the British Parliament will never even consider handing over that responsibility until it is satisfied that the interests of those Africans are adequately safeguarded, and that they are being admitted to a reasonable share in the government of the country.

"We do not think these obstacles insuperable, and we are prepared with proposals for overcoming them—proposals which at the same time satisfy the cardinal principle that in any Constitution we are prepared to accept the Executive must be responsible to the Legislature, with reasonable safeguards."

"Let me make that quite clear. No amount of 'close co-operation,' no 'machinery for full consultation' with non-officials, no advisory boards or statutory committees, no non-official members of Executive Council, with or without groups of departments under them, will meet the case."

"All these things were good in their day; each and all were a welcome advance towards self-government

for which we were duly grateful; but their day is past. Some of us have given months to the consideration of this problem.

"We non-officials as a body are satisfied that the form of responsible government we have to propose does make adequate allowance for our lack of experience and the paucity of numbers on which we have to draw the personnel of government, and what is at least equally important, does provide adequate representation for our African fellow-Rhodesians in the government of our common country. If it did not, I for one would have had no share in sponsoring the plan, and I honestly believe the same is true of the rest of my colleagues on this side of the Council. That might not always have been the case in the past, but it is so now.

"Our proposals obviously cannot be disclosed at this stage, nor in any case can they be discussed on the floor of the House, but the sooner they are in the hands of the Secretary of State, if he is willing to receive them, the better."

Early Consultation Essential

"We certainly do not want to be told for instance, that they can do nothing to be considered at the Colonial Conference next October. I hope very much that Mr. Creech Jones will in fact be able to accept the invitation voiced by the leader of the non-officials to visit us next March. That would provide an ideal opportunity for discussion, but we realize that we are asking a lot from a desperately busy man, though, under modern conditions of travel, the whole visit might be managed in under a fortnight. Trailing a visit from the Secretary of State, one or two of us could go to London in the very near future.

"In any event this is a matter we ask Your Excellency to arrange in the best way possible, and we ask you to inform Mr. Creech Jones as soon as possible of the existence of concrete proposals on our side for the ending of the present impasse. The essential thing is, I say it with all respect, that something must be done, and done soon. We have one goal, made quite clear, and I cannot for one moment think that either Your Excellency, or the new Governor when he comes, or the Secretary of State when he hears of this, will be so ill advised as to force us to adopt the only alternative open to us."

Clear Warning of Alternative Action

"That alternative, as has been said previously several times on this side of the House, would be to use such powers as we already possess to paralyse, or partially paralyse, Government. That would be a shocking thing to do—I use the adjective advisedly—and normally it would be quite indefensible. But once in a thousand times such tactics are justified, and in such a situation should arise we would none of us hesitate."

MR. THORNTON, the Financial Secretary, made the official reply. He said:—

"We have been given by the hon. the senior non-official member a statement in unequivocal terms of the requirements of hon. non-official members for constitutional change. We have been informed that the demand of the non-official members is for nothing more nor less than responsible government; that the non-officials have concrete proposals for a Constitution which, while providing such a form of government, will safeguard African interests and overcome the difficulty caused by the paucity and lack of experience of the human material out of which a government could be formed; that these proposals cannot be disclosed at this stage, but that they should be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State, if he is willing to receive them.

tension, but several pointers to future trouble.

Now the non-official members, united as never before, have appealed to the Secretary of State to consider their plan for a modified form of responsible government, to visit

Northern Rhodesia in March. **An Unhappy Situation.** If he can spare the time, or otherwise to invite a delegation to London as soon as possible.

Though no details of the proposals are given, two things may be assumed—that they leave the way open for eventual amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, and that they provide for some share of responsibility for Africans (for otherwise Sir Stewart Gore-Browne would not be the out-and-out advocate which his words show him to be). Since the non-official members of Council can clearly not withdraw from the stand which they have taken under a strong sense of compulsion, and since the new Governor is about due to sail for Northern Rhodesia, it would not surprise us if Mr. Creech Jones were to ask Sir Gilbert Rennie to postpone his departure and Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. Welensky to fly to London for urgent discussions. In all the circumstances that would appear to be the best means of dealing with this unhappy situation, which must distress the Minister, the late Governor, the Governor-designate, the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and all who are concerned for the welfare of Northern Rhodesia. Sir Gilbert Rennie would be unduly handicapped if he had to assume office in present circumstances, and the non-official community would inevitably assume that his instructions were unsympathetic to their aspirations. Governor and governed would thus be at cross purposes from the outset. So serious but unnecessary a development could, we are confident, be avoided, or at least greatly minimized, by prompt discussions in London.

CANDOUR ALMOST ALWAYS PAYS, and silence is seldom good policy in the face of gathering misunderstanding and criticism. Yet for reasons best known to

itself the Ministry of Food has persisted throughout the past year in withholding from the public most reports on the problems and progress of the groundnut scheme which it would have been much better advised to issue at regular intervals. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has vainly asked on several

occasions for such news to be made available, partly because the country should have this great and promising plan kept under its notice and partly because rumours were certain to circulate if officialdom would not make the facts known. For months we have had evidence that rumours were rife, and now Mr. A. J. Wakefield, the leader of the original groundnut mission and one of the directors designate of the Overseas Food Corporation, has publicly referred to them. Anyone who knows his record of frankness while he was Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika will acquit him of being a willing party to this unwise policy of unnecessary reticence, which is in flat contradiction to his own practice over many years.

In this statement, published elsewhere in this issue, there is nothing which the Ministry of Food could not have made known with advantage much earlier. Indeed, the

Misleading the Public.

original delays in the dispatch of equipment from this country ought to have been announced a year ago, as we urged at the time. The refusal of the responsible authorities—which was doubtless based on short-term (and short-sighted) political considerations—meant that those sections of the public interested in the scheme were allowed to assume that things were running smoothly. Had they been frankly told that the fuel crisis in this country last winter had delayed essential shipments by two or three months, the expectation that the first year's timetable could be kept would have been abandoned, as it should have been. But that, presumably, is precisely what the Minister of Food wished to avoid, for not until a few weeks ago did he give Parliament any indication of the real position. The House of Commons ought now to insist on adequate and regular information, for this is a business in which more than twenty-five million pounds of public money is engaged, on which the highest hopes are based, and which may well prove a prototype for entirely new methods of large-scale agricultural production in Africa. A public corporation will soon assume responsibility for the management of this great scheme, and we hope that the Chairman of that body, himself a distinguished publicist, and his colleagues on the board will then take prompt instructions for the release of regular and adequate progress reports. There can be no arguments for secrecy. There are many for frankness.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, and nothing less—that is the demand now made unanimously by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. It is significant that their spokesman was not Mr. Welensky, leader of the elected members, who has been severely critical of the Government during the trying season of the Legislative Council which has just ended, but Sir Stewart Goffe-Brown, for the past ten years a nominated member representing African interests, for eight years a non-official member of the Executive Council, always a moderating influence, and one of the very few men in public life in the country who does not favour early amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. Because Northern Rhodesia has an Information Office which believes that the public in Great Britain to prompt publication of the Hansard report of proceedings in the legislature—in which respect Kenya is still a bad offender—we are able to give in this issue the full text of the speech by Sir Stewart Goffe-Brown and the reply of the spokesman of the Government.

It can be safely said that the attack was the direct result of the rapid and regrettable deterioration in relations between the non-official members and the Executive since the recent retirement of Sir John Waddington and his successor, Mr. Cartmel Robinson, who as Governor and Chief Secretary respectively showed unusual understanding, tact and firmness in their dealings with the non-official side of the House. Indeed, the non-official leaders accepted aspects of the Constitution of which they were frankly critical, simply because they trusted the then Governor so completely; and in reliance on his wisdom was not misplaced. Within a few weeks of his arrival in Lusaka as Chief Secretary, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley had to take over the duties of Acting Governor, and, as our news columns in recent weeks have shown, relations with the non-official members of Council became strained almost at once. His maiden speech in mid-November was provocative, and was roundly assailed by Mr. Welensky and other speakers, who complained, not without reason, of certain statements made, after less than three months in the country. In the two months which have followed there have been no less than

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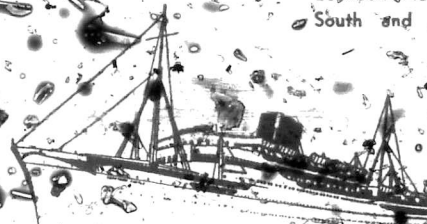
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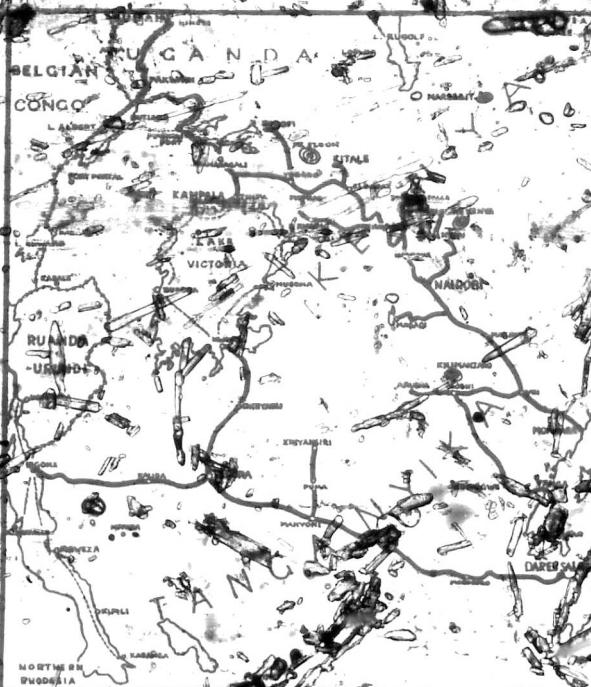
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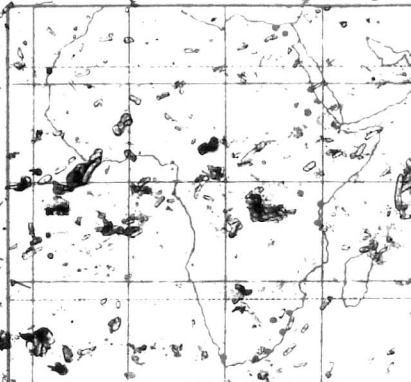
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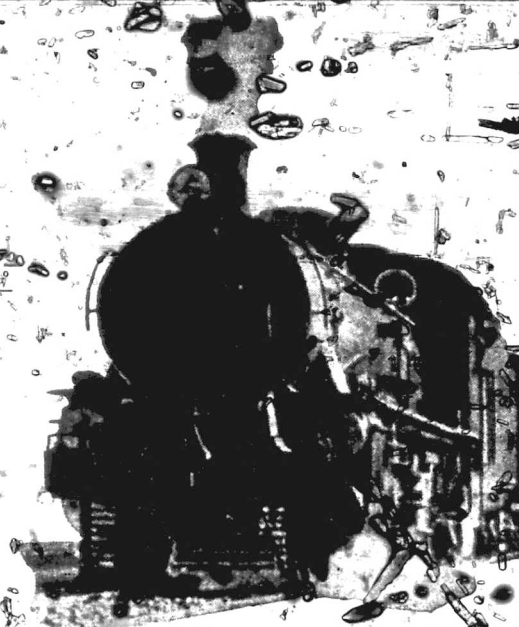
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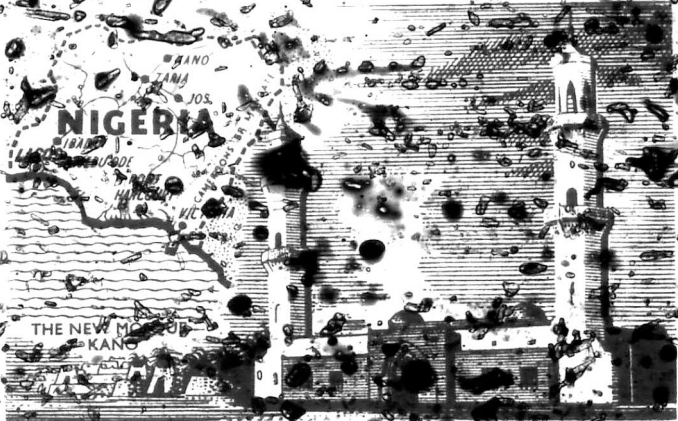
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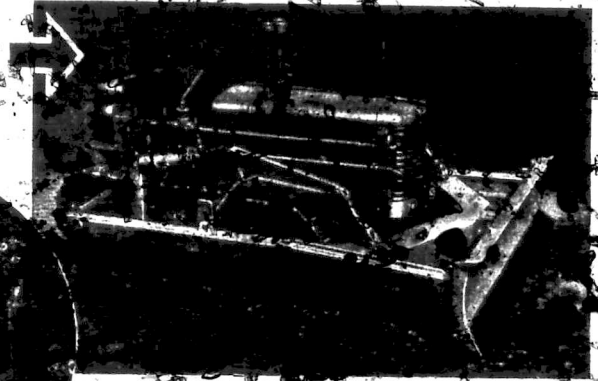
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Mining

Prospecting at Uruwira

THE OPTION granted to Union Corporation, Ltd., to subscribe in cash at 7s. 6d. per share for 400,000 shares of 5s. each in Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., which should have expired on December 31 last, has been extended for a further nine months because serious delays in the delivery of equipment made it impossible for the corporation to complete the programme of exploration which it had planned to complete during 1947.

Lacking the information which it had counted on possessing by the end of the option period, the corporation applied for an extension, which has been granted. If it decides to exercise the option on or before September 30 next, the expenditure incurred on prospecting in the meanwhile will be repayable to the Uruwira Company, the shares of which now stand on the London Stock Exchange at around 10s.

Tanganyika Central

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., has been called for January 30 to consider resolutions (1) approving an agreement with Northern African Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., and Transvaal Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., in terms of which those two companies will jointly advance to the company, subject to certain conditions, sums not exceeding £23,000; and (2) that the capital be reduced to £45,700 by writing 2s. 6d. per share off the 856,705 issued shares of 6s. 6d. each and by reducing the 54,695 shares in reserve to a nominal value of 1s. each.

Rhodesia—Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., have issued output figures for 1947 which, with the corresponding 1946 figures in brackets, show that production was as follows: zinc, 21,139 tons (17,190); lead, 15,648 tons (8,339); vanadium (four months' production), 108 tons (128). The prices paid were, of course, on a considerably higher scale last year. The company's 4s. shares now stand at about 2s. 10d. on the London Stock Exchange, which appears to expect a dividend of about 2s. per share.

New Rhodesian Colliery Company

RHODESIA COAL, COKE AND METALS EXPLORATION CO., LTD., proprietors of the Sebungwe coalfields (Lubimbi and Senzwe), has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a nominal capital of £500,000.

The chairman is Mr. Donald Phillips, M.P., Bulawayo, and the other directors are Messrs. Joseph Smith and J. W. Phillips, of Bulawayo; George Marlow, M.P., of Gwelo; C. S. Knight, of Hartley; and D. A. Dallas, of Johannesburg. The registered offices are in Bulawayo and the secretaries are the Glenara Estate and Mining Co., Ltd.

Of the two coalfields owned by the company, the Lubimbi area is approximately 30 miles from the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls railway line, and a connecting line could join the main railway about 140 miles from Bulawayo. The Senzwe is approximately 212½ miles from the railway (traveling by the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia, and the proposed line could, it is suggested, join the main line at the most convenient point between Gwelo, the new steelworks at Que Que, Umfolozi power station, and Gwelo.

It is claimed that the coal and coke produced in the Lubimbi area would be able to supply Rhodesia's requirement (500,000 tons per annum), leaving the West Coast free to meet the increasing demands of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. Both Wankie and Lubimbi are well placed to take advantage of the export facilities which would be provided by the construction of a railway link with a West Coast port. The Senzwe coalfield is strategically placed to meet the demands of the Colony's industrial Midlands and North and to supply the Witwatersrand area.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery, in December sales were 116,437 tons of coal and 8,350 tons of coke.

Bushick—1,826 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 12,900 tons. The working profit was 662.

British Ems—5,000 tons of ore were treated in December for 900 oz. of gold and an operating profit of £865.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—Sales in December were zinc, 1,524 tons; lead, 1,000 tons; and sized vanadium, 26 tons.

Wankie—2,823 oz. gold were recovered in December from 32,000 tons of ore milled, with a working profit of £1,935.

Wentan—Production at the Geita mine for December totaled 907 fine oz. gold from 6,150 tons milled. The reported output was due to temporary mechanical breakdown in the mill.

British Overseas Mining Association

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION recently held its second general meeting, with its President, the Hon. R. M. Preston, in the chair. The following Councillors were elected for 1948: Mr. Robert Annan, Sir Joseph Hill, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Lieut. Colonel J. Cross Brown, Mr. J. H. Denison, Sir William F. Griffiths, Mr. J. G. Holmes, Mr. F. G. Laurence, Mr. B. D. McDermott, Sir Donald Malcolm, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, Mr. R. L. Pratt, Mr. N. F. H. Raiting, Brigadier R. G. Storey, Mr. J. Taylor, Colonel Chas. Tomphey, and Mr. Robert W. Taylor, the Vice-President is Mr. S. S. Taylor, and the hon. treasurer Mr. C. Hilly Hutchinson. A late Colonel W. M. Moran is the secretary.

Mining Personnel

SIR CECIL RODWELL has resigned from the board of Ultramar Ltd.

MR. F. A. ROGERS, joint London secretary of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has left after 51 years with the corporation and its associated companies. He will remain a director of Consolidated Mines, Sections Co., Ltd.

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Company Report

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LIMITED

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report and the audited accounts for the year ended June 30, 1947.

CAPITAL

Units of Stock	Amount	or shares of 10s.
During the year under review the authorized capital remained unchanged at	£6,500,000	51,000,000
The issued capital at June 30, 1946 was increased during the year by the issue in September, 1946, of 200,000 shares (subsequently converted into stock), as stated in the last report	£756,608	11,518,217
Present issued capital	5,956,804	11,913,217
Leaving unissued capital in reserve	£543,196	4,086,783

ACCOUNTS

The profit for the year under review after charging all expenses, including fixed remuneration of the directors but before providing for taxation, was £1,164,335. Profits unappropriated at June 30, 1946 were £1,518,481.

Against which have been appropriated, subject to confirmation of final dividend recommended by the directors—

Income tax	587,411
Dividends in respect of the year to June 30, 1947:—	
Net amounts (after deduction of income tax at 9% in the £)—	
Interim paid June 15, 1947 5s. (6d.)	584,721
Final payable on 15th October 1947 3s. (1d.)	1,450,311
Total for the year	2,035,032
Less: 29% (1/11th) of £2,035,032	630,759
Leaving profits unappropriated at June 30, 1947	£1,404,273

Directors' additional remuneration payable under clause 84(d) of the articles of association

	£2,000
Leaving profits unappropriated at June 30, 1947	£1,402,273

The balance sheet shows that at June 30, 1947, cash and cash equivalents (Banking Government securities in market value) exceeded liabilities, including the proposed final dividend, by £302,283, compared with £374,539 at June 30, 1946. The reduction represents in the main the subscription of additional capital of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, after deducting the amount received by Rhodesian Anglo American from its issue of reserve shares.

INVESTMENTS

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED

The company's holdings in Rhokana Corporation, Limited, remained unchanged during the year and at June 30, 1947, comprised 21,285,122 ordinary shares and 24,745,500 stock, totalling £809,868, representing 31.39% of the ordinary and stock issued.

Attention is directed to the directors' report and accounts of Rhokana Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1947. This document includes a report by the consulting engineers on the year's operations. Copper production was affected by a strike of artisans lasting from July 16 to August 21, 1946, and by the necessity to suspend operations from time to time owing to the inability of the Rhodesia Railways to maintain adequate coal deliveries.

Dividends of 25% (interim) and 60% (final), both less tax, were declared, making in total 85% for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with 60% for the preceding year.

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED

Reference was made in last year's report to the subscription by Rhodesian Anglo American in the latter half of 1946 of 3,000,000 Nchanga shares of 21 each at £2 10s. per share and to the subsequent conversion of the latter shares into stock. This change is reflected in the balance sheet under the heading

"Other Investments." Rhodesia Corporation similarly acquired an additional holding of Nchanga stock with the result that Rhodesian Anglo American now has also a larger indirect holding in the Nchanga Company. In the opinion of the company's legal advisers these direct and indirect holdings do not constitute the Nchanga Company a subsidiary of Rhodesian Anglo American under the provisions of Section 189 of the Companies Act, 1929.

Production of the Nchanga Company for the year to March 31, 1947, was 22,138 long tons of copper, compared with 17,191 long tons in the previous year. The capacity of the plant is approximately 27,000 long tons, and the shortfall in production is due to the same two causes as are mentioned above in the case of Rhokana, namely, a strike and inadequate coal deliveries.

Underground development and the placing of orders in connection with the programme for the expansion of production are proceeding satisfactorily.

The operating and profit and loss accounts of the Nchanga Company for the year ended March 31, 1947, are drawn up on a slightly different basis from those of the previous year, the principal change being that depreciation is now included as a charge in the operating account instead of as an appropriation of profits.

The profit for the year, after providing for depreciation but before making provision for taxation, was £210,655, which compares with a loss of £1,842, computed on the same basis for the previous year. The amount provided for taxation on the year's profits was £154,055, leaving a net credit of £156,600 on the year's working. After extinguishing the debit balance of £79,768 on profit and loss account at March 31, 1946, there remained £76,832 carried forward at the credit of that account at March 31, 1947.

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LIMITED

Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Limited, which was incorporated on January 1, 1947, has purchased from Rhokana Corporation the electrolytic refinery at Nkana, and is proceeding with extension which will double its capacity. The Rhodesia Company's issued capital consists of £1,000,000 in 44% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each, which were offered to and were fully subscribed by the public, and £500,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each, which were subscribed at par equally by Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. Thus Rhodesian Anglo American, whilst having no direct holding in the Refinery Company, has a substantial indirect interest therein.

MUELLER'S COPPER MINES, LIMITED

Both the company's direct holding in Mueller's Copper Mines, Limited, of 150,000 shares and its indirect interest through Rhokana's holding of 1,300,000 shares remained unchanged. The year's end account of the Mueller's Company for the year to June 30, 1947, which were issued on December 13, 1947, showed an operating surplus of £1,774,062 (previous year, £1,556,601), but owing to an increased provision for taxation and a smaller credit in respect of excess profits tax recoverable, the net profit was lower at £570,922 than the previous year's figure (£603,349). A dividend of 25% (5s. per share), less tax, has been announced, leaving £193,458 (against £230,456) to be carried forward.

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

The report of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1946, showed a profit of £20,149 (against £367,481), from which £24,861 (against £122,780) was provided for taxation on those profits; £100,000 (same) was appropriated to obsolescence and renewals reserve, and nil (against £50,000) to capital reserve account. After payment of a dividend of 15% (nil), less tax, and directors' additional remuneration, there was carried forward £226,378 (against £21,741).

Rhodesia Broken Hill resumed production of vanadium in September, 1947. The output of this and other metals for the 11 months ended November 30, 1947, as shown by the published monthly production figures was as follows:—zinc 19,614, lead 13,500, vanadium (Sep., Oct., Nov.), 82 (average 91.75% loss), all in long tons.

COPIES OF THE FULL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (INCLUDING A PRINT OF THE RHOKANA CORPORATION REPORT AND ACCOUNTS) MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 11, OLD TOWER, LONDON, E.C.2.

Of Commercial Concern

Rhodesia Poultry Producers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., has been registered under the auspices of the National Farmers' Union.

Dva Plantations, Ltd., produced 58 tons of sisal and tow in December, making a total of 766 tons for the completed financial year.

East African East Plantations, Ltd., produced 140 tons of sisal and tow in December, making 995 tons for the first six months of the financial year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 295 tons of sisal and tow in December, making a total of 3,194 tons for the nine months ended December 31, 1947.

During the first eight months of 1947 Southern Rhodesia had a deficit of 1,500,000 dollars in her trade with the United States. While imports from the States were valued at £3,795,154, exports to the U.S.A. were worth only £907,963.

Members of the Southern Rhodesia Commercial Employees' Association have protested against the decision of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce to introduce Saturday opening of shops without having consulted the employees.

In the first 10 months of 1947 the number of new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia was 259 with a total nominal capital of £6,008,100. The number of cars registered totalled 2,524, more than three times the comparable figure for 1946, and considerably above the pre-war level.

Rhodesian Employment Vacancies

Employment vacancies listed at Southern Rhodesian State Registry Offices according to latest reports numbered 924, including 181 in transport, 129 in brick-laying, 93 in plastering, 78 in carpentry, 71 in engineering, 67 in clerical work, 30 in garages, 29 in house painting, 27 in farming and 23 in shops. Employment in the Colony fell from 317 in the previous month to 288.

A firm of industrial caterers in Bulawayo are now supplying balanced "midday meals" for Africans. Delivered to their working places in double-decker aluminium containers, one with a cereal and the other with a meat and vegetable stew, the meals cost 6d. each, for which price a drink is included. Pressure-cooked to retain the vitamin content, they will keep hot for eight hours.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., which are to pay a interim dividend of 25% on account of the year ended September 30 last, made a similar distribution in 1946. The whole of the share capital of the Railways was sold by Rhodesia Railway Trust to the Government of Southern Rhodesia in May last. Half of any dividend paid by the Railways for the year ended September 30, 1947, will be paid to the Trust, which is controlled by the British South Africa Company.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in a commercial report issued a few days ago:

KENYA.—Business in the bazaars has been fairly brisk, although the demand from Uganda has not come up to expectations owing to reports of a poor cotton season.

Picking of the new coffee crop is in full swing, and the curing mills are finding great difficulty in coping with deliveries. At public auctions in Nairobi some 40 tons of green coffee were sold at an average price of £166 per ton, Nairobi. At the weekly auctions of hard coffees in Mombasa, Uganda *Buhaya*, ranged from £77 to £81 1s., and Bukoba from £132 to £142.

Government owned ivory and rhino horns (22,212 lb.) were sold by public auction, and the following prices were realized: Slabs, 10s. 4d. cents to 14s. 10 cents per lb.; Caribif 11s. 8d. cents to 13s. 6d. cents per lb.; Calasia, 14s. 5d. cents to 27s. 5d. cents per lb.; Sanka, 11s. 20 cents to 13s. 10 cents per lb.; Rhino horns, 18s. to 24s.

Business in the hardware has continued fair, with stocks of piece goods and the hands of the buying pool sufficient for immediate needs. Certain popular lines, such as *american*, are in short supply. There are hardware and cycle spares. Generally, the natives seem to be conserving what resources he has, and no great improvement in trade is now looked for until the advent of the cotton season.

Brighter Cotton Prospects

Recent rains have brightened prospects for the cotton crop in Buganda, but have come too late in the Eastern Province to be of any benefit. Official estimates of the Protectorate's crop for 1947-48 are between 130,000 and 160,000 bales, compared with about 21,000 bales last season.

Very heavy rainfalls of coffee are keeping the curing works fully occupied. A good crop of 30,000 tons is expected.

TANGANYIKA. Business in the bazaars has been dull, piece-goods still being in short supply, but the general tone remains sound.

A considerable amount of survey work has been carried out in the Southern Province in connexion with the new railway which is to serve the groundnut scheme, and construction work has begun. Bush-clearing and road-making equipment is arriving at Mwanza. Tanganyika Railways & Harbours are very much overburdened with traffic, and despite the priority accorded to the groundnut scheme, delays in receiving essential equipment are unavoidable.

AGRICULTURE.—It is said that in labour in the sisal industry was plentiful and new machinery found, doubling the yearly output of sisal could be increased by 250,000 tons.

Moshi reports that 1,000 tons of K.N.C.C. coffee have been delivered, leaving approximately a further 3,000, the delivery of which is expected to extend into February. The quality is said to be considerably higher than in the last two seasons. About half of the estimated European crop of 2,000 tons has already reached the curing works.

Immigrants Interviewed

IMMIGRANTS en passant from the Cape to Rhodesia will be interviewed by a special officer appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The appointee is Mr. Charles D. Ramsey, a former member of the B.S.A.P., whose task is to ensure that every immigrant for Rhodesia is desirable.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

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Kariba and Kafue Schemes Eight to Ten Years Required

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL announces that the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission now estimates that from eight to 10 years will be required for the completion of the Kariba Gorge scheme if it is decided to proceed.

It is already considered safe to count upon a minimum flow of about 8,000 cusecs at the Kariba Gorge, and that upwards of 500,000 K.W. could be generated continuously throughout the year. Preliminary investigations should be sufficiently advanced this year to warrant the appointment of consultants in respect of the constructional planning, and electrical consultants will be required early next year.

Surveys and Investigations

Work at Kariba during 1948 will include completion of the ground surveys; geological surveys of two possible dam sites by the Department of Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia; compilation of hydrographic data in the Gorge and above the Victoria Falls and Korings at the two dam sites by the Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia; further aerial survey of the Gorge and neighbourhood; survey of possible rail routes to the dam sites by Rhodesia Railways; and investigations into the possibility of local cement production.

The commission recommends the immediate appointment of a small working party to study the broader economic aspects of the Sinoia-Kafue rail link, including potential development of intervening areas, and the relationship of this project to other proposed railway extensions.

As to the Kafue Gorge, provisional indications are that with conservation an average flow of 4,000 cusecs could be achieved, and that it might be possible to generate 300,000 K.W.

Reginald Robins

(Address continued from page 497)

You cannot issue a document which will solve the thing on a national basis. The requirements of different industries are quite different. Neither do I believe that legislation will make people good employers or good workers. The only thing to do is to bring both sides of industry together and hammer out somehow an acceptable code and basis of wages.

I did not wait until the Salaries Commission came along to review the salary scales of Africans. There is a Railway African Staff Union which I have recognized as a negotiating body on behalf of the Africans. They put up to me two years ago that the salary scales were designed when there were very few Africans with any education who were able to do anything more than ordinary manual labour. They maintained that there was not enough incentive or opportunity for promotion. I then, in conjunction—and this is important—in conjunction with the union itself, found a table devised new salary scales, which did give most of the Africans an increase, although it did diminish increments. It enabled them to go very much further up the scale.

Farewell to Council

This is the last time I shall appear in this Council to present a Railway Budget. It is the intention of the powers that be that I should be transferred to the East African House of Lords as an elder statesman. It is with some sadness that I sever my connection as general manager of this Railway and leave this Council. I have had an extremely difficult time since I have been back in this country, but a very happy time.

I firmly believe that the constitutional changes which will arise from Paper 210 will in the end be of the greatest advantage to East Africa—not only to Rhodesia but to the whole of East Africa, and for many years I have always regarded myself as an East African. Much will depend upon the way in which the individual officers of the High Commission carry out their duties. I feel that I have a tremendous task on hand, and I do it well. I believe that I shall have laid an excellent foundation for my successors of great advantage to East Africa. If I do it badly, then I shall set back the constitutional advance of this country for 20 odd years. I believe that goes for all my colleagues in that Commission Service.

I am overwhelmed by the tributes which have been paid to me, but I am particularly grateful to the members of the Financial Secretary's staff, for only so I concerned with purely railway and labour matters, but that there were other matters that came before the deliberations of this Council in which I had been of assistance. That has been my aim. A general manager must take a much wider interest than in purely technical one of the railway and port; he must take an interest in the country as a whole—and I have honestly tried during the 22 years I have been in East Africa to take an interest in what is going on and to offer my services freely in any direction in which the Government felt they could use me.

African Shareholders

AFRICAN AND AFRICAN-PRIVING shares of Messrs. W. Boyd and Co. (Printers) Ltd., of Nairobi, have been allowed to purchase shares in the company, in which they hold about 70 per cent of the capital. The Chairman, Mr. N. J. Harris, said at the ordinary meeting that the shareholders on the 15th of the recent issue had been heavily oversubscribed. Applications for £26,000 shares had been made for the 10,000 preference shares and for £42,200 in respect of the 30,000 ordinary shares. Each of £1. The smaller applications were placed in full.

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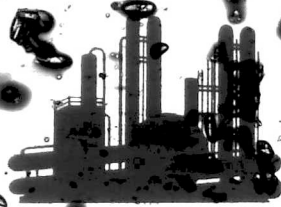
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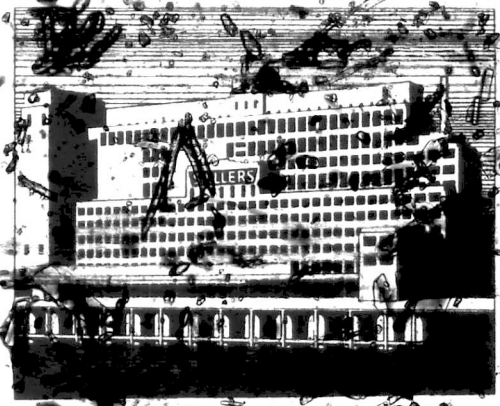
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ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kenya are now stocked with trout.

African Amovés have opened a depot in the island.

Two captured in the Belgian Congo are now in Europe and America.

Amovés captured by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Supply Commission will be directed to the Union.

Union has been formed to promote the Indians in Uganda. An annual course in nursing school teaching in Johannesburg, 26 Rhodesian women have returned to the Colony.

The number of Europeans in Southern Rhodesia has increased from 369 in 1940 to 1,206 in 1946.

A landing craft used against the Japanese in the Pacific war has been employed to accelerate river flow on the Zambezi.

A bill to exempt the Governor of Kenya from payment of customs duties has been passed unanimously in the Legislative Council.

Australia, which has been shipping high-grade stock to improve Kenya's herds, has put an embargo on the export of pedigree cows.

The Northern Rhodesian Government plans a survey of the Lupula-Bangweulu region to ascertain whether planting of oil palms would be likely to succeed.

A Dutch mission is shown to visit Ethiopia to investigate the possibilities of marketing goods and of particular agriculture and prospecting for minerals.

conference on 'The Future of Colonial Development' is to be held tomorrow at the Royal Empire Society.

New cupro-nickel coins of 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5d. are now in circulation in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

In a 14ft sailing boat three young South Africans are travelling to this country. They recently called at Mombasa.

A telephone service between Southern Rhodesia and the United States has been opened, at a basic charge of £3 15s. for three minutes. The service also extends to Cuba and Mexico.

Empire sugar producers are to receive a gross increase in price for ton this year. The Ministry of Food will receive the entire exportable surplus of sugar from the Colonies and Colonies.

A dipirotoin, dipitro-ortho-cresol, has been used against mosquitoes in the Rukwa Valley of Tanganyika. First reports indicate that spraying experiments from the air were highly successful.

A huge, flat, tailless fish washed ashore on Pemba Island was identified as an Alexandrine sturgeon, a species had not previously been recorded in the Indian waters. The weight was 11 lb.

Owing to cuts in the import of cottons into Great Britain, one of the factories in Atbara in the Sudan has closed down, and the other may have to do so shortly. The factories manufacture cottons from doum nuts.

Bulawayo Council has bought 3,290 acres of land adjoining the commonages north of the city at a cost of £87,535 in order to provide building sites for industrial sites. The prices ranged from 1s. to 1s. 6d. an acre.

Mr. H. Guillard, lecturer in botany at Witwatersrand University, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia, said that the soil of the region in that Colony was on a far wider and more progressive scale than in the Union of South Africa.

Two African chiefs, said in the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council during discussion of the powers of Native courts to inflict corporal punishment that there was too much money in the country that fines had little deterrent effect.

New style houses are being created for their African employees in Bulawayo by Rhodesia Railways. The only style employed is in the doors and windows, and is limited to the foundations. Sheets of corrugated iron are used for the walls.

Construction of the Government training college for Indian teachers in Kenya is nearly completion, and some 30 male teachers employed in Government schools have begun a specialized course of training. Other Indian educational staff has been recruited in India.

Chief exports received conveniently by air to East Africa from the Belgian comprised watches, four-spoke books, watch-jewellers, and toilet preparation, according to a B.O.A.C. survey. From East Africa came mainly cotton and tobacco samples, and goods made from skins.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to examine the controversial Land Acquisition Bill, which provides for compulsory acquisition of land by the Government for exclusive government use, for the use of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, or for the general public.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to correct statements appearing in Belgian newspapers that agreement has been reached between the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and pyrethrum growers in the Belgian Congo for pool marketing. Recent negotiations between the two groups were concerned solely with local production problems and not with general research.

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