

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Sir Miles Thomas's New Task

Departure for Rhodesia Tomorrow

SIR MILES THOMAS, who, accompanied by Lady Thomas, left London by air on Saturday to visit Southern Rhodesia, primarily as Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Development Commission, is to become Deputy Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation on the retirement from that office on March 31 of Sir Harold Howitt.

When making the announcement the Minister of Civil Aviation, Lord Nathan, said that Sir Miles Thomas would have special responsibility for advice on questions of organization and on problems connected with the Empire routes of the Corporation.

Sir Miles Thomas served with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, and southern Russia in 1917-18, and was until recently Vice-Chairman and managing director of the Nuffield Organization. During the recent war he was Chairman of the British Tank Engine Mission to the United States and of the Cruiser Tank Production Group. He was lately appointed to the Board of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Directorate of the B.O.A.C.

Sir Harold Howitt has been a director of B.O.A.C. for five years, and in July last succeeded Lord Knolly as Chairman. The other directors of the corporation

are Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman; Mr. Whitney Saight, managing director and chief executive; Major J. R. McCindle, managing director (external affairs); Lord Burchley; Major H. R. Thornton; Sir Clement Jones; Lord Rothschild, a member of the board of the new Overseas Food Corporation; and Mr. H. L. Newlands.

Lord Trefusne resigned a few days ago on account of his new duties as Chairman-designate of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Before leaving London Sir Miles Thomas told the Press that British finance, mines and industrial concerns were keen to focus their attention on Southern Rhodesia, for they recognized that sound political and commercial foundations had been laid in the colony, which had notable mineral, agricultural and hydro-electric possibilities.

He added that he hoped to make preliminary contacts with the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland in connection with the future activities of the Colonial Development Corporation, to the board of which he has just been appointed.

New Nyasaland M.L.C.s.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE, M.B.E., M.M., has been appointed an extraordinary member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE a provisional official member.

Mr. Mackenzie won the Military Medal during the first world war while serving in the Scotch Highlanders. He joined the Nyasaland Customs Service in 1920, was second in the Senior List in 1922, and became private secretary and D.C. to the Governor in 1940. In 1944 he was made Assistant Comptroller of Customs and awarded the M.B.E. Lately he has been Acting Comptroller.

Mr. Lawrence, a senior agricultural officer since 1921, was educated at Wye Agricultural College, and after experience of estate management on cotton and sugar plantations in Portuguese Africa and Nyasaland, was appointed District agricultural officer in Nyasaland in 1929.

Trend of Trade

EXPORTS of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have each increased, compared with 1936, by about 25% but in terms of value both countries have been adversely affected. On the basis of a 1939 index of 100, the value of Nyasaland's imports reached 275 in 1946, whereas her exports were only 20. Southern Rhodesia's comparable import figure for 1946 was 216, while the export figure stood at 164. Nevertheless Nyasaland had a favourable balance of trade for 1946 to the extent of £119,000.

Riots in Mogadishu

Italians Resort to Arms

FOURTY-TWO ITALIANS and 11 Somalis were killed and 87 others injured on Sunday in Mogadishu during a riotous riot which had to be quelled by two companies of the King's African Rifles. A statement issued from Army Headquarters in the Middle East attributes the disturbances to pro-Italian Somalis armed with knives and clubs who, aided by Italian students with profession organized by the Somali Youth League. The Italians threw hand-grenades and fired rifles, and the Youth League retaliated. All the Italian and Somali instigators are said to have been arrested. The Four Power Commission visiting the region, which Chairman had just arrived in Mogadishu.

Seychelles Constitution

AMENDMENTS to the proposed new constitution for the Seychelles have been suggested by the local Taxpayers and Landowners Association. It is recommended that votes should be granted to all women paying income tax, that residential qualification should be raised to two years, that two elected members of the Legislative Council should become members of Executive Council, that Governmental grants of Crown land should be made only after consultation with the Legislative Council, that elected members should receive salaries, that the outlying islands should be represented, and that a candidate for election should be allowed to stand in an area other than that of his residence.

Beer for Africans

KENYA AFRICANS are permitted to buy beer, cider and other non-alcoholic liquor by a recent amendment to the Liquor Ordinance of 1934, but the drink may not be consumed on the premises.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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Improving Health in Eastern Africa Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya Reports

DR. R. FORD, FREEDRE, Deputy Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, told a meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee held in London last week something of his recent visit to sisal estates in Tanganyika.

The state of health of the African labourers on a typical plantation was influenced, he said, by poor living conditions in a climate which favoured the transmission of infectious diseases. About 30% of the labourers employed on many estates was imported from other territories, and preliminary medical examinations were now helping to exclude those who revealed obvious signs of yaws, tuberculosis and other diseases. In one month (June) half of the Africans in one group had reported sick, and half of those were found to be suffering from adenitis due to malnutrition or hookworm. Trivial skin injuries broke out into tropical ulcers, which were the main cause of lost time. Bronchitis and pneumonia were common, but bilharzia and dysentery were not of major importance in the area.

The broad strength of an average African on the sisal estates was estimated at 60% to 70% compared with over 95% for a healthy European. Although the Government had laid down minimum ration standards, a large proportion of the workers were in a subnormal state of health.

Sanitation and Medical Safeguards

The short-term plans of the new Tanganyika branch of the Institute included the immediate tackling of hookworm and malaria. Use of insecticides in the Natives' dwelling places should help considerably, and in the field D.D.T. and other preparations were applied to malarial areas. Much information concerning better sanitation and other medical safeguards and precautions was being communicated to estate managers, but there was a great deal to be done, particularly in regard to venereal disease.

Dr. W. ALVES described the work done in Southern Rhodesia on bilharzia. Extensive research began in 1939 was interrupted by the war and resumed in 1945. A new test over a large area of the Colony revealed that 80% of the African population suffered from bilharzia and that from 30% to 40% of Europeans were infected. Revolutionary treatment was their attempt on five cases, intensive antimony injections being given over a period of 30 hours. Much to their relief, the doctor discovered that it was successful, and the patients were cured. The treatment had now been reduced to 24 hours, and 6,000 Africans had been treated in one year. No fresh cases had occurred in that area.

Irrigation Brings Bilharzia

Referring to the great new development projects in Africa involving extensive irrigation Dr. Alves said that new irrigation had always brought bilharzia, and that there was a vital need for consultation between medical, agricultural, and irrigation authorities so that everything possible might be done to prevent the spread of this and other diseases.

Dr. P. C. C. GARNHAM spoke of experiments in Kenya to control *Achocerca nylus*, a disease caused by a small fly, which frequently attacked the eyes. There had been a virtually uninhabitable area known as "the country of the blind," but, thanks to the experiments, settlement was again possible there. The fly bred near waterfalls, and the research party had tackled streams and rivers over a 60-mile area, using an emulsion of D.D.T. Within six months, the fly had been exterminated.

Mr. A. Wigglesworth presided.

"The health service of Southern Rhodesia may have to be doubled within the next six or seven years if the Colony continues to grow and expand at the present rate"—Mr. T. H. W. Beadie.

Rural Development in N. Rhodesia Beginnings of Long-Term Plan

THE AFRICAN must be induced to abandon his age-old implements in favour of improved methods of cultivation, modern agricultural machinery, and the idea of producing crops for sale instead of for subsistence only. These points are stressed in a recent report of the Commissioner for Native Development in Northern Rhodesia, who states that the development plan is being overhauled in the light of the economic crisis, and that development in rural areas must be given top priority for the next four or five years.

Preliminary work has started in the Fort Rosebery district, where the fish and groundnut industries will be developed, and in the Manyara area of the Balovale and Mwinilunga districts, where it is hoped to expand production of new crops under irrigation. The cattle industry in the Serenje is also to be encouraged.

Rural Industries

The report points out that a Native population of 1,500,000 spread over an area of 300,000 square miles does not facilitate instruction in new methods. The soils are generally poor, and no economic crops have yet been found suitable for African cultivation except the traditional food crops, which are of low market value. Where possible, mining-rural industries are to be started in order to keep the labourers busy during the slack season, thus stepping the ladder to the towns.

Operations under the plan will start in districts not too far from industrial areas, which offer a ready market for food. If development in such localities proves successful, an inward flow of population should result, and it would then be possible to undertake adequate agricultural supervision and to open health and educational centres. Mapping and population counts are already proceeding, and the stage is being set for that rural agricultural development which in every country is a necessary balance to industrial progress.

Britain's illustrated journal of World Commerce and Industry

THE TIMES REVIEW OF INDUSTRY is designed to meet the need for accurate news and forecasts of all aspects of world industry and technical developments. For those closely concerned with the new era of important industrial advances in Kenya, Rhodesia and Uganda, this monthly journal provides essential, up-to-date data. It has proved especially valuable to readers in East Africa, for its pages cover many aspects of their own everyday affairs, enabling them to keep abreast of the ever-growing complexities of commercial and industrial life.



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PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. FORSYTH, town engineer of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, has resigned.

MR. J. ARSIN, a director of Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co. Ltd., upon the resignation of Mr. Arusha.

MISS F. G. W. LAW, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, recently spent two months in East Africa.

MR. W. J. GUNTHER, Director of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, who has been in charge of the East African and Rhodesian interests.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, SIR JOHN KENNEDY, has been invited to be a member of the Medal Order of The Garter, which he has become a member of.

CAPTAIN CHARLES PHILIP CARKE, D.S.O., who has recently been promoted rear admiral, served as senior officer of the Red Sea Force during part of the recent war.

MR. N. P. SHANNON, recently admitted an advocate of the High Court of Uganda, was for five years senior lecturer of the University of London. He is the author of several legal works.

MR. L. S. CHICKEN, who became Chairman of the Public Service Board in Southern Rhodesia a year ago, has been appointed a temporary member of the Central African Air Authority.

CAPTAIN JOHN CAMPBELL ANSLIE, D.S.O., whose commands during the war included H.M.S. ENTERPRISE, a cruiser which served in the East African waters, returned from the West Indies last week.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, and MR. BEVIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have discussed Sudan affairs and the rights of Egyptian businessmen at recent discussions.

LEONARD GENERAL O. M. C. RUPNIK, former Liberal M.P. for Rochester, and MRS. RUPNIK, who lived in Southern Rhodesia to settle The Generals' last in the Colony in 1929. He is now 75 years of age.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GERRARD ANDREWS, F.R.E., D.S.O., who won his D.S.O. for commanding the cruiser Uganda during the successful landings in Italy during operations at Salerno, has been promoted rear admiral.

MR. F. BOVILL, Chairman of Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co. Ltd., and other enterprises, will leave London in February to visit Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, where he is to spend about three months.

MAJOR GENERAL V. F. HASTED, who was Chief Engineer of the Tenth Army in Burma, has been appointed controller of Aerodromes, with advisory duties in connexion with airfields throughout the Colonial Empire.

MR. MICHAEL BARNETT has now formally announced his intention to stand as a candidate in the Rift Valley constituency at the forthcoming election in Kenya. LORD SIDNEY FARRER and LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, both former members of the Legislature, will also contest the election.

MR. J. T. GURN, has resigned from the boards of British Overseas Airways Corporation and Barclays Finance Development Corporation owing to the increasing demands upon his time of the Colonial Development Corporation, of which he is General Manager.

MR. CHARLES DEMOREE NEWELL, Solicitor-General in Jamaica, has been appointed Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission. Born in New York in 1909, and educated at Queen's College, Trinidad, and King's College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1936 and, being in private practice, joined the Colonial Service in 1936. In 1941 he was transferred to Jamaica as local draftsman, and was promoted to his present position two years later.

EARL ENTERPRISE, who has for many years had considerable interests in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a director of General Overseas Finance Ltd. He was already a director of Odeon Associated Theatres, Ltd., Odeon Properties, Ltd., and Odeon Theatres, Ltd.

MISS VIOLET MAY JONES, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. C. Creech Jones, and a member of the Lambeth Town Council, London, has opposed a suggestion that the male members of that body should have a separate franchise. Her insistence that there should be no sex discrimination caused the proposal to be dropped.

MR. R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of *The Times*, sailed recently from Southampton for the DURBAN CASTLE in South Africa. He intended to take a three-months' cruise for health reasons and from Cape Town will continue along the East Coast, possibly landing at Mombasa. Mr. Barrington-Ward has previously visited Rhodesia and East Africa.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HENRY HOPE BARRY, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barry, of Sixby Hall, Wigg, Lincolnshire, and Miss DIANA MURPHY, of Torrington, daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham and Lady Brooke Popham, of Bampton, Northamptonshire, and formerly of Kenya, were married in London on Saturday.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR FREDERICK ANDRUS, left London by air last Thursday for Southern Rhodesia, where the discussion of air routes to the operations of Central African Airways has this week resumed its work. Sir Frederick, who was head of Transport Command during the war, and is now chief aeronautical adviser to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, was selected as technical adviser to the commission, which is representative of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. A. J. DARBY, general manager of Wankie Colliery since 1934 and President of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, has been appointed Chairman of the National Industrial Council of the Mining Industry, in succession to Mr. Geoffrey Masgrove. Mr. Darby, who is 62, was born in Staffordshire and educated at King's Edward School, four years ago occupying several important mining posts in Britain, he went to Rhodesia just before the first world war, and subsequently served on the Western Front as an officer in the Royal Engineers. After the war he returned to Wankie as assistant general manager.

MR. A. G. DICKSON, on his way to East Africa to take up the appointment of Chief Education Officer in the Gold Coast Colony. The son of the late N. Bonington Dickson, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, he was a journalist on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* and *Daily Telegraph* from 1936 until the outbreak of war, when he became the first public relations officer in the Aldershot Command. He was at G.H.Q. Intelligence in France and then with the 5th Scots Guards until the evacuation from Dunkirk, when he went through the Ethiopian campaign of 1941 with the 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion of the King's African Rifles, and was then in the East African Intelligence Corps until 1945, the last three years in charge of the Mobile Propaganda Unit which he founded and trained, and with which he toured all the territories. For the past year or two he has been in Berlin with the Central Command.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

• A position seeks secretarial position in Nairobi offers?—Miss East, 85, Eaton Hill, London.

• THE ESTATE MANAGER, 10 years' planning and engineering experience Assam, 100, Great West Road, Epsom, Surrey, and, RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.1.

TO THE NEWS.

E.A.R. market. Ecologists can be shockingly unethical. Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

Mr. D. B. Castle is one of the three best living dramatists. Mr. Harold Hobson.

It takes two to be a liar in the years from the time shooting begins until the company sees its money back."—Mr. Arthur Rank.

Of all the Ministers I have ever known Philip Snowden was easily the most popular with the civil servants who worked for him.—James G.

Mr. Attlee has just discovered that there can be no neutrality between the free way of life and the Communist way of life.—Mr. D. McAdam Eccles, M.P.

Mortality without religion has never manifested a dynamic. It is cut flowers in a vase, not a flower rooted in the soil, renewing and reproducing life.—Professor Emil Cernner.

"Egypt's population has increased by 55% during the last 30 years, but, the consumption of cereals, the chief food of the peasant, has increased only 8%."—Mr. Percy Selwyn.

Church organs show better purchase tax at 30%. Congregations hoping to replace organs destroyed by enemy action are thus handicapped by a tax on the recreation of Christian worship.—The Rev. Graham Buxton.

In an important part of the American Zone in Germany the monthly consumption of paper by bureaucracy is about 1,000 metric tons, while newspapers get 33 and books 70 metric tons.—Mr. Wihelma Isopelt.

"Unless we bring our obsolete industries up to date within a measurable space of time we cannot hope to produce more goods of adequate quality and at competitive prices to maintain our exports at the required level."—Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

"If the United States is to avoid a cycle of boom and bust and achieve a consistent and stable equilibrium, there must be reduction of industrial prices, acceptance of smaller profits, balancing of wages and a leveling out of income distribution."—The Council of Economic Advisors, addressing President Truman.

When a Sunday school teacher sends a set of Bible pictures, 5s. goes on tax, but when a gambler wages a bill on a totalisator through a football pool, the Government are to take only 1s. 1d."—Mr. G. Lucker.

The United States now consumes 600,000 tons of rubber a year, and the prevailing price of \$400 a ton means \$240,000,000 a year earned by the British Empire, largely Malaya. A further 1d. a lb. on October means 110 million more.—Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

Why have the British suddenly become so reluctant in proclaiming the things for which they stand? Loud voices must not run away with the show simply because the British think it indecent to raise their voices.—Dr. W. A. Visser 'tHooft, general secretary of the World Council of Churches.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given us an understanding that future decisions are to be determined not on the merits of each case as on the flattery which the Government receives. Not guns but butter has to be the weapons of Members in the future."—Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

Vauxhall Bedford Specialists



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BACKGROUND

The Congress. — No Presidential message probably has ever been listened to with such silence as that which Mr. Truman has delivered personally to both houses of Congress. Hostility to Mr. Truman was evident even as he entered the Chamber where the Republican representatives of Clare Hoffman remained seated. There was little applause even from the Democrats, and there was some ironic laughter from the Republicans. After the speech comment was on party lines. Though Democrat enthusiasm was more tempered than Republican. The Republican leader of the House, Mr. Clegg, said: "The message drips with demagoguery," and the chairman of the party's national committee remarked that President Truman could have saved a great many words by simply writing a note saying "Dear Henry, come home, all forgiven." There was only one of the many accusations that the President was trying to appease Mr. Wallace. — Washington Correspondent of the Times.

The Road Back. — The Government's commercial policy is driving inexorably towards bilateralism and barrier communitations directly contrary to Britain's interests whether in international exports and trade or in the world's financial centre. So long as sterling remains convertible and can be freed for multilateral trade and the traditional services of the pound, and merchant houses only by fictions leave a concession which in effect underlines its status as prisoner of our economic difficulties, so long will the drift to bilateralism and barrier continue, made generally after hindering invisible exports stages. To restore confidence in the pound is the only way out. If foreign countries had that confidence in the pound which gave birth to the sterling area — the belief that sterling was an asset, a thing inherent due, as good as goods, then we should not need to export to Egypt as her like their balances in London in order to pay bills debts to others; for both they and their customers would be perfectly content to leave their money in London and still more gratified to find their sterling balances increasing. Confidence will be restored only when the world believes that Britain can stand on her own feet economically. Some signs, like the better output of coal, have lately encouraged the revival of that belief. After its severe drought under Socialist party was, but it is being blighted again by the threat of rising British foreign production at less than a normal rate back to economic conditions. — Sunday Times.

Shipbuilding. — It is regrettable that the State Department's report on the Marshall Plan should recommend curtailment of Europe's shipbuilding programme, that resulting savings of steel might be used in industries the Department considers more vital for reconstruction. There can be few industries whose potential contribution to Europe's dollar-saving and dollar-earning is as great as that of the shipbuilding industry. The State Department's attitude on shipbuilding policy will inevitably be received with considerable reservations on this side of the Atlantic. No disagreement of this issue, however, should distract attention from the fact that the American people are being asked to underwrite a foreign aid programme of unprecedented magnitude. Without this programme the European prospect will be grim indeed. — Financial Times.

Baffled by Russia. — "Country after country in eastern and southern Europe finds itself subject to undemocratic and unrepresentative Communist Governments, coupled with the suppression of other political parties and freedom of the press, wholesale witch-hunting, and even the very unjustified execution of non-Communist political leaders. We are bound to feel a rising indignation because of our belief in democracy and human freedom. It adds to our indignation that this process should go untruthfully and noisily proclaimed as promoting democracy, freedom and anti-Fascism. Nobody is seeking to upset the internal security of the U.S.S.R. — but they do begin to reverse engines and discard provocative policies by which they are not only running the risk of war at some time, but which are impeding the economic recovery and progress of mankind? It is outrageous to divide the world into two solid political and economic blocks. Inside the United Nations organization, let us cooperate constructively and sincerely, let the hope and opportunity for differences to find their expression. When the war ends there was no prejudice in the democratic world against the Soviet Union. Even now, with the bitter experience we have had, it is no question of prejudice, but of being based on bitterly disappointed — disappointed that we have not found in the Republics of the U.S.S.R. the necessary willingness to give as well as take, the will to agree. — Mr. Herbert Morrison M.P., Lord President of the Council.

Living on Tick. — There is so much of rustian in the production of goods by the Government, a suggestion that 200 million tons of coal output under a Socialist regime might be worth and light through out the communist, whereas a 240 million tons output under a private enterprise represented a much hand of icy capitalism. Over the past two years we have been getting something like 10% of the national income on tick, and we are still the same. Can we achieve forthwith the 40% increase in productivity to enable us to stand on our own feet? If we do not continue to get the 40% on tick what we do not achieve the 40% increase in productivity, then the real national income will fall by 10%. There you exclaim impatiently, the economist shows himself completely ignorant of ordinary human psychology, the public would not tolerate a 10% reduction in the real national income. Well, go on reading the eight-page paper and perhaps yourself that you would not put up with anything less than 24 pages. This year, 1948, may witness the remarkable spectacle of a nation showing a large surplus on its internal budget and being internationally bankrupt. — Mr. G. L. Schwartz.

The Doctors' Case. — The Doctors' case is that under the Act they could become, at the will of the Minister of Health, salaried State servants with no economic ground on which to stand against the master's will or a professional fee. Mr. Bevan apparently assumed that no occasion could arise when the professional conscience would be properly at variance with his Ministry's policy. There would be more justice in such a contention if he would allow appeals against dismissal to go to an independent tribunal, but he expressly reserves Caesar's prerogative to himself. Mr. Bevan's mind is barred and shuttered. Praise by his political supporters of his firmness in the face of a "reactionary profession" can only confirm the conviction of most medical men that, the Socialist objective is still to set up a universal salaried State service. Mr. Bevan's 20-hour of July 5 has been a sensation under threat of which all discussions have been conducted. The history of the dispute suggests most strongly that with a Minister who was not obviously convinced that his whole purpose was to reach a compromise, the obstacles would quite quickly disappear. — Daily Telegraph.

Kenya and Uganda Railway Problems

Sir Reginald Robins Stresses Need for Hard Work

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, speaking as General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, said recently in the Legislative Council of Kenya that it was the only railway administration in Africa, and only nearly one of the world which still maintained its 1939 rates and conditions. He strongly opposed the idea of divorcing the ports of East Africa from the railway since this course would greatly increase the cost to the public. Although railway-gauged the port of Mombasa was, he claimed, one of the best in the world.

Sir Reginald said that during 1947 the Railway Administration, in common with most business in Kenya and Uganda, was very much better than was expected, and he expected that £575,377 will be carried forward unallocated, to 1948. But he included in that amount is £31,000, which ought to have been spent on deferred maintenance, and £330,000 to provide to meet the recommendations of the Salazar Commission.

He did not attach as much importance as estimates of the people in the country. I regard estimates as a guide, and I do not assume that estimates are really of fact. Often the figures differ very much from the actual, and it is necessary to give the proper perspective, as we can ascertain the facts.

Consequently I had discussions with business men, shipping executives, various Government departments, the Army, and the Member of Parliament, and the revenue has been fixed at nearly £9,500,000. I have made allowances for the variation of restrictions in regard to imports, but also for certain Army installations which are likely to take place in this country. One thing that struck me in this connection was that the businessmen in this country are even more conservative than Government departments than I am myself.

War-Time Strain on Equipment

The financial position of the Kenya and Uganda Railways is very good. I am nothing like so happy about their physical condition. We entered the war very fully equipped, but we had to use during the war with a volume of traffic for which the equipment was totally insufficient. The only way in which we could maintain the service was by knocking the equipment to pieces and repairing it. All the damage done during the war, instead of the damage to day made upon the railways, was a high rate of maintenance, higher than in the course of the war, but we had no opportunity whatever to undertake further maintenance and no material addition to the equipment.

Among the items in the Kenya lease proposals, roughly one and one third million pounds for additional rolling stock and orders have been or will be placed to that extent. Last year in England on what was alleged to be the holiday I spent a high-up in the manufacturers of rolling stock and came up against various difficulties in the United Kingdom in the practice of the fact has been for nearly all the railways to build their own rolling stock and locomotives. The private locomotive and coach-building industry has been mainly concerned with construction of rolling stock, because the United Kingdom is short of a total of 250,000 tons of goods. These private manufacturers of rolling stock have been compelled by Government directions to set aside from 25% to 30% of their capacity for the rehabilitation of the British railways.

The fact position in the United Kingdom is a matter of national and international concern in Tanganyika is equally urgent to alleviate the position, and Tanganyika must have preference in regard to supplies of rolling stock. That, I think, is reasonable. Countries like Malaya and Burma, devastated by invasion, must be supplied quite quickly with locomotives and rolling stock.

We cannot expect any alleviation of our position until the end of 1949. However, among the things we have ordered is the Garratt locomotives. When I was in England I did not accept an order for more than six, but I pressed the point very strongly and they have now agreed to that.

On top of all these difficulties has been added the very serious one of the transfer of stores from the Middle East to the Suez Canal. While I was in London this question assumed considerable importance, and I attended a number of discussions on this subject. Information from the East

that to deal adequately with this problem would need six or seven new engines of 200 to 400 net horsepower. This is completely impossible, and an appeal was made to the Government on these lines. On the face of the Railway Administration got to something in this nature, and the British taxpayer will lose hundreds of millions. I said we had produced a plan, and one of the hat before and would be another child, and another child.

But there was one thing which I, the military authorities, could do to alleviate the position between Mombasa and Malindi on the East-by-agreeing to have a road between those two points built to full standard, and the stored to be first transferred from the Middle East, and to be by the mobile vehicles the Army had running a series of road trains thereby supplementing the rail traffic, and lessening the difficulties with which the Railway Administration faced.

By this action we then did what we had made again a noble contribution to solving the difficulties of the United Kingdom, and I think it will be recognized, because it was a problem which I thought I was entirely justified as general manager, saying I could not undertake.

Conversion of Old Equipment

We are pushing on with conversion of old equipment as well as locomotives. We have had to convert a large quantity of old equipment, and there is still a possibility of converting so much old equipment as to have several stocks, one of which is the strange case of an American 200-horsepower locomotive, 10 miles south of the Mozambique Channel, and, unfortunately, to save the shipping, they cut down a lot of equipment which I had hoped would have been here last month. Steps have been taken to try to get the good equipment. I have done a great deal of work on to get some of the difficulties in order to maintain the service owing to the shortage of fuel will disappear.

The whole key to successful operations next year will be supply of wages. Africa cannot be provided, we must make the existing wages a great deal more. We must have a high standard of living during the war. We must not let the beat their and then, during the important period of reconstruction, the need of the realization between Nairobi and Nakuru. It is my definite policy as far as possible to speed on with this re-arrangement, the reason being that we can knock off 25 months' wages from Nairobi and Nakuru, and we have a full load instead of overloads from Nairobi to Nakuru, it will be equivalent to making me a present of about 150 wagons.

Wages and Hard Work

I advocate high wages, but they are, as far as I know, three ways of paying high wages. The first is by increasing the national wealth of the country, which is the indigenous soil and what is beneath it, plus the brains of the inhabitants. That is why I always emphasize the question of hard work. Another factor which can do a great deal is that we should invest our capital in such a way as to raise the national income in the shortest possible time, so as to raise as soon as possible the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants. As the majority must be workers, it is, therefore, an advantage to raise the national income, and every Government agency, and every individual, should devote all their energies to raising the national income to make a bigger cake, so that all can get a bigger slice of it.

We can also raise the wages by a redistribution of income, but any person who listened to the debate in this Council on the Planning Committee report would conclude that a redistribution of income is not feasible at present. The only way of raising the standard of living is to make the cake bigger. The only method of doing this is the method we are adopting, and it is a hard one. We put up cash wages, but the cost of services, of everything you buy, is at once put up a little more. If cash wages going up as they are, we must review the employment of unskilled labour and mechanization, a very important re-organization in East Africa.

We have to insist on the worker to do an honest day's work, with as much supervision as we can do that. We are going nearly to being able to pay higher wages. This was a problem, one of the most important and vital ones in the country.

I am not sure that we have found the solution of difficulties as between independent and employee. I do not think that a tribunal is the right answer. I think the right answer is to take the problem industry by industry and try to get the employer and worker together.

(Continued on page 50)

opinion is at last aroused and ready to support authority in dealing with those who persist in objectionable practices and it can now be said that in these areas the agricultural and pastoral aspects of the matter are either under control or least capable of control by proved methods.

For the time being at any rate, attention must be concentrated still rather on intensive concentration on the individual and their families than on farms, and the development of a factory and a viable system of employment, including rates and factors for agricultural labour.

Throughout the Native lands there are evident the harmful effects of an excessively rapid distortion of primitive subsistence forms of agriculture, consequent upon the development in the Colony of a money economy and a cash value for crops at a time when the Africans generally lack the health, knowledge and technical skill and equipment to enable them to produce a surplus for sale without excessive cropping, the land or practices harmful to its fertility.

It is therefore also happily and tentatively to be hoped that to listen to advice and apply remedial measures, when they involve as normally they must very considerable, occasionally onerous hard work. A promising beginning has been made in many areas, and in some really substantial progress has been achieved.

There has been some opposition from the older and more conservative people and some difficulties deriving from social customs and beliefs or superstitions, and here are the major fundamental difficulties presented by the limitations inherent in primitive forms of subsistence agriculture and the present rapid increase of population. Moreover, there are African prejudices about land which even if they seem to be over-stated or insisted upon when they are time-expired, are nonetheless damaging to the confidence which ought to exist between Government and people. Even if we have to waver to differ about the justification for some of the things which have occurred in the past, we have to find common ground in a joint effort to secure the future. I believe we shall find that common ground, and that to find it is the most immediately urgent problem to-day alike for the Government and for the leaders of the communities concerned with these grave problems; but we shall never find it by fixing our attention solely on the past.

Progress Must Be Slow

and the use of land findings. And writing places and arrangements which are a part of the fabric of an African society and at present inextricably interwoven with clan and family obligations, with birth, marriage and death and with the beliefs and observances of a tribal community. Just as things are far more than merely tribal things, they are so appropiate to the problem which they face that consideration can hope to succeed. We have got to get the process and the simple but remarkably effective and authoritative and institutions as well as the newly developed political leaders with us. It is idle to suppose that such a change can be done by amercement and by expiation or by the punishment of the use of force, except in the most exceptional and appropriate circumstances and with public opinion behind us individuals can be prosecuted and punished for breach of rules of road, husbandry, tenancy, and so on, but the Government with weakness and incapacity because it does not do so, their attitude was summed up by Mr. Searle. Whether it be said "What! And nobody going to be walled for this?" Profound social changes and extensive agricultural and pastoral reforms are unfortunately slow processes not to be brought about by wallowing.

What we have to do as a policy is not to acquiesce in the destruction of all more largely defective economic and agricultural conditions and practices, but first to understand the problems which face us and then with courage and energy take the steps which are necessary to enable that part of the population and it is the great majority, and the whole of the African population which is at present, defectively equipped for the circumstances in which it has to live to remedy those defects and set up the steady and difficult hill which leads from generalized subsistence farming, carried out with hand tools to a form of agriculture which by increasing the productivity of primary wealth by each unit engaged in it, will enable the standard of living of all to be raised. It is not to be deemed to suppose that a liberal modern civilization and a high standard of living can be erected on a basis of production and a system of agriculture and animal husbandry which have been evolved to enable primitive tribes to subsist in a primitive way.

But we cannot mechanically afford to neglect ourselves and villages, and we have to reserve the land to do so while we try to discover how we can achieve the desired objectives of tomorrow. We know what we do to do, and we can see in broad outline the ways to which we must go; but we have by

no means discovered the road by which to go there. We are studying the matter and making a number of staffs in various places only by trial and error shall we arrive.

It has become necessary to carry out a drastic reconstruction of the machinery of government concerned with the use of the land and the administration of those who use it, and to make officers, administrative and technical, understand that the problem is indivisible and can be handled only by a co-ordinated and concerted effort in which the general and particularism must give way to the general objective.

The Briton is by nature an individualist, often a very opinionated individualist, and if you assign him a function his first instinct is to isolate it and magnify its special importance, then concentrate on it to the exclusion of all other considerations. It is a characteristic which may be useful when things that are in themselves isolated or particular have to be done, but it is less helpful in more complicated matters.

Another major difficulty in regard to the great utilization of the soil is that the existing legislation is defective in important respects. It is only since 1940 that there has been any ordinance dealing specifically with the preservation of the land. There is diffusion and overlapping of powers and authority, the provisions required to prevent the destruction of the soil throughout the Colony, irrespective of rights of title, tenure or occupation, do not exist in an effective form.

Legislation Only a Tool

Consistent with the emphasis it is being placed to concentrate in the hands of a single authority the powers requisite for the control and preservation of the land, its protection from destruction and its rehabilitation where damage has already been done, too much should not be expected from legislation, for it is only a tool. It is important to see that the tool is designed for the job and capable of being used and of doing.

Consideration of agrarian policy formulation as it concerns the Native lands, is closely involved with matters of Native administration as well as with many other aspects of Colonial government. It is therefore clearly essential that the Chief Native Commissioner should exercise the responsibility for directing this policy at the highest level, and that at the same time the Government should remain in close touch with what is being done. For this purpose the executive responsibility has been assigned jointly to the Minister for Agriculture and the Chief Native Commissioner, forming a sub-committee of Executive Council. The Chief Native Commissioner has under him officers charged with specialized tasks and investigations, and a staff of economic and agricultural advisers who have furnished a number of valuable reports and recommendations. Further, since the formation and guidance of African opinion on agrarian matters is clearly a task which vitally affects the success of other parts of our efforts, arrangements have been made for the African section of the Kenya Information Office to work in close contact with and under the general control of the Chief Native Commissioner.

(To be continued.)

Paymaster-General of African Visit
Mr. G. G. G. to Study Trade Problems

MR. HILARY A. MARQUAND, M.P., the Paymaster-General, will leave London tomorrow by air for an East and Central African tour in connexion with overseas trade. After spending a short time in the Sudan, he will visit Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and the Transvaal of South Africa.

The Paymaster-General's purpose is to make contact with the trading and commercial communities of the territories, study their economic problems on the spot, and obtain first-hand knowledge of the large-scale development projects now in hand and planned. He will meet the Trade Commissioners and in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa have discussions with the Prime Ministers and their colleagues.

Representatives of the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Food will accompany Mr. Marquand, together with his Parliamentary private secretary, Hervey Rhodes, M.P., and his private secretary.

While favouring the idea of the removal of the seat of the Nyasaland Government from Zomba to a site between Blantyre and Lilongwe, the committee of inquiry points out that the cost would be in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000.

1954. To complete these measures, a project for the formation of regional Native co-operatives, grouping cotton planters with the aim of facilitating their relations with the spinning companies and the Government, is being considered by the Government.

The total cotton production in the Belgian Congo in 1946 was 122,744 tons of unseeded cotton, bringing to

the African growers a profit of about 280 million francs. I have known areas in which the number of growers has increased each year through voluntary immigration from the surrounding country, and the more wealthy members of the Native communities often employ seasonal labour from adjoining territory to cultivate their fields.

Humanity and Justice of Settlement in Kenya

High Tribute by the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell

THE EARLY BRITISH COLONISTS in East Africa, although (no doubt seldom) conscious of it, was a very different man from his forefathers who drove the Red Indians from the fertile lands of North America, a man with far greater and more complicated wants and far less self-sufficiency.

He was not, in fact, a colonist at all in their sense for he had neither the intention nor the capacity to live by the land, by his own labour and that of his family, by his axe, his plough and his rifle. He meant to employ others, and to depend largely on imported goods, and was much more akin to the tea planter in Ceylon than to the colonist in Australia, Canada or New Zealand. And he had come on the scene at a date when the obligation of the Government to protect the lands of the Natives of the country had passed from being a sentiment to being expressed in dispatches into a policy to be enforced by authority—a policy which Parliament in 1895 had insisted on being enforced; and which as a general title the colonist accepted as right and proper or at any rate as inevitable.

There were some among the colonists who were unaffectedly and indifferent to the new currents of thought in the world and who claimed for the colonisation of the world the processes of colonization. There were others whose personal standards of behaviour were such as to make residence in remote places desirable, or even unavoidable. A few were guilty of acts of lawlessness and brutality against Africans which did not always meet with the punishment prescribed by law owing to the failure of juries of their fellows to do their duty and convict, and these occasional occurrences were of course profoundly shocking to opinion in Great Britain.

The temper of the press

The local Press, reading printed expressions of opinion from hot-headed and temperate men, controversialists and were contacted with much bitterness and little sense of proportion, there were even people—a few celebrities survive to-day—who threatened the Government with violence and advocated unconstitutional action.

Granted the mistakes and failures inevitable in the circumstances, never in history has a colonizing enterprise been carried out with such humanity and justice, and such effective protection of the aboriginal inhabitants and their liberties and rights, including land rights. It is true that the consequences entail a host of grave and perplexing problems, social, economic and agrarian, so did the invention of the steam engine.

Among the things that will not go into reverse, however, is history, and the business in hand to-day is to make a good job of the future, not a jejune argument about the past. When all has been taken into account, the aim consistently pursued by the Government of Great Britain, the local authorities, and the great majority of the colonists, and in general attained, was that all alike should be treated with justice and

humanity in the general interests of the country as a whole.

I have used the term "colonist" because "settler" has come to imply a settler on the land, and these are a part only of the total European population—perhaps to-day about 3,000 families out of a total European population of about 24,000, which includes professional and business men, civil servants, railway and airways employees, and an increasing number of residents engaged in a wide variety of occupations. I have omitted reference to the Indian and Arab communities because I am dealing with the agrarian problem and these communities are little concerned with that.

Commercial and Strategic Considerations

Kenya to-day is much more than an entirely agricultural colony. It contains the only well-equipped British part north of Durban, an extensive system of rail transport and its headquarters and management, the headquarters of every bank and nearly every large business in East Africa; the main trunk airports of the region; secondary industries of some magnitude; and resources of climate, wild game and beauties of nature that are already economically important and may become as important as snow, ice and mountains are to Switzerland. Kenya, besides being an agricultural country, is also to-day a financial, commercial, transport and travel centre of great and growing importance, and may well have a significant strategic part to play in the future.

Of the 225,000 square miles of Kenya, about 40,000 are almost uninhabitable desert, another 170,000 of these about are at present either not used by man or only very thinly populated, mostly by nomads; 2,000 are the coastal belt. The other third, most of which lies at altitudes over 3,750 feet (the level of Lake Victoria), is the agriculturally productive part of the country, containing the towns of Nakuru, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri and Nanyuki (most of them small country towns) and, with trifling exceptions, the whole of the belts of the Kamba, Kikuyu, Kavirondo, Nandi, Kipsigis, Meru, Embu and so on, as well as the European farms, in fact, about 90% of the population of the Colony.

For practical purposes, we have to work to-day on the basis of the settlements made in consequence of the Carter Commission Report and the facts as they are at present. These may be summarized thus:

- (1) As a result of increase in population brought about by settled conditions, the Kamba, Kikuyu and Kikuyu land units are suffering from excessive pressure of population and, to a serious extent, which, especially in Ukamba, has already by erosion and loss of fertility brought a part of the country to a condition of semi-desert.
- (2) The Mau, Nandi, Kamau, and West Suk areas are in greater or less degree overstocked, especially with cattle, and the pasture is suffering damage.
- (3) Central and North Kavirondo are populated nearly to capacity and in a few areas beyond it.
- (4) Other Native lands, if not in immediate danger, are showing danger signals.
- (5) There are extensive areas which might be used, but are not used by lack of water (set in position or the growth of dense thickets of useless bush and scrub).
- (6) The European areas have suffered, except in some cases from faulty agricultural and pastoral practices and in some cases are still deteriorating owing to the lethargy, ignorance or greed for money profits of some farmers as to absentee ownership. On the other hand, there has been a notable awakening of consciousness of the danger and willingness to adopt measures of reclamation and protection and systems which can support permanent agriculture. European public

In "The African Problem in Kenya" from which these passages are quoted, the pamphlet is obtainable in 2s. from the Government Printers, Nairobi.

Cotton-Growing Policy in the Belgian Congo

By **Baron Charles Mûchaut**, formerly an Administrative Officer in the Colony

TWO POLICIES are being employed in tropical Africa to introduce and extend cotton cultivation among the Native populations.

One, the British policy of the free market, has been applied with varying success in Uganda, Tanganyika and elsewhere. The other, based on a price restriction originated in the Belgian Congo and has spread thence to French Equatorial Africa, Mozambique and Angola, where the same principles are employed with certain local modifications. The purpose of this article is to describe the second of these policies.

Cotton growing was first introduced into the Belgian Congo in 1912 as an experiment made at considerable expense by an American named Fisher. As results proved successful the authorities decided to encourage this form of agriculture among the Natives. During the first difficult years the zone, which now in force was as yet unknown. By 1926, however, cotton growing was definitely launched and ready to be organized as an industrial basis.

The Government then concluded agreements with companies in order to increase production and the Cotton Decree of 1927 legislated for the regulation of the industry. Briefly the companies were obliged to agree to supply selected areas to the Natives free of cost, buy the whole of their cotton crop at a price not less than that fixed by the Government, build warehouses and instal gineries of sufficient capacity to treat all the production within a limited time.

Buying Monopoly

Further regulations enforced the organization of official markets for the buying of cotton under Government supervision at places chosen for that purpose with official approval. A licence is required to buy cotton from the Native growers and this licence can be obtained only by fulfilling a number of conditions regarding the buying and the ability to absorb and treat the whole production. Thus according to its capacity of absorption a minimum being fixed by the Government, each ginning company is allotted a zone which it alone has the right to buy.

The periods of a ginner's license are an possession of a permit which has to be renewed each year, and which can be refused if the obligations imposed are not fulfilled. The number and situation of buying posts and the market times are all determined in such a manner that a Native can supply to a market and return home within 24 hours. District officers or their assistants preside over the buying operations, control scales, and generally see that the Natives get their due.

In consideration of the arrangements for which the companies subscribed, a minimum production was insured for them in order to permit them to cover their working expenses and pay dividends in the capital invested. Accordingly cotton areas were delimited so as to avoid interference with other Colonial activities, and in such areas the authorities were instructed to encourage and develop cotton growing, while the agents of the companies helped the Natives with technical aid and advice. The joint objectives were increased production and improved quality.

This Belgian cotton policy undoubtedly involves a buying monopoly, and for this reason the system has its detractors. Nevertheless, great advantages are achieved all round: proper treatment is ensured with regard to quality and homogeneity of produce by standardized machinery and methods; the use of cotton gins is limited to what is strictly necessary; from the Native point of view, stability is reached.

Through the Native grower may sometimes get a better price in the free market, and indeed this is the case in Uganda—he is, on the other hand, completely satisfied for being certain to sell all his cotton at the same price throughout the season. And this, as will be understood by all who have experience of the distrust of primitive populations towards industrial production, is an important point.

Africans Sure of Fair Treatment

Moreover, the Native is free to sell or withhold his crop, or even free to sell into another cotton zone if that be to his interest or convenience. In the markets he is sure of fair treatment since they are held in the presence of local authorities, and there being only one purchaser present, control is easy. It is not to be forgotten that this is not the case in the free market where numerous Asian or African intermediaries come between buyer and seller.

In the neighbouring British Protectorate of Uganda, where the conditions are dissimilar, Uganda cotton has a longer and therefore more valuable staple; rail communications are easier; rail transport to the coast is much less expensive than from the interior of the continent; and the Native population are far more advanced and in general more enterprising.

The Government's role in the Belgian Congo is that of a broker between the Native producer and the purchasing company. As the latter depends on the activity and contentment of the former, the provincial authorities must see that the African sector of the cotton industry (without however compromising the cotton industry by the fixation of a rate of payment too high proportional to the cost in Europe). The price paid to the grower each year is automatically based on the price at which the preceding crop was marketed in Europe.

The growth of the cotton industry automatically brings with it the development of a network of roads between factories and buying posts, and the ginning companies have collaborated financially in this development in order to limit the movement of labour, the employment of porters and packers in these regions, and to practically abolish (for in the interest of the Native populations Colonial law forbids their use where roads or navigable rivers exist).

Control of Profits

Since 1941 the profits made by the cotton companies have been fixed to a percentage determined by the Government and calculated on the mean price of the year's harvest. On the conclusion of commercial transactions, the balance remaining is paid into a cotton reserve fund which is devoted exclusively to the promotion of the welfare of the growers and price stabilization.

As a more recent decree introduces further important changes, and when they are fully operative the Native will remain the owner of his produce until it has been sold for him on the world market. A ginner's organization will undertake, under Government control, all the operations of buying, classifying, shipping and selling the ginned cotton on the world market for the benefit solely of the growers after a deduction of the companies' percentage. On delivery of his crop to the ginner, the Native will receive a provision for advance payment the rate of which will be fixed by the Governor-General.

This new legislation to safeguard Native interests still further will be put into force in the different cotton districts before December 1, 1949, and December 1,

Other grain crops yielded equally well, and the shortage of rice has been partially alleviated by the production of well over 100,000 tons. But wheat production is low compared with previous years, partly owing to the effect of the very much drier areas which favoured the development of rust and partly because the native and Natives growers have given up wheat growing in favour of maize.

Maize our principal export crop, is expected to yield approximately 105,000 tons during 1947, a slight increase on 1946. Early in the year the coffee crop was expected to be the best under 60,000 bales. Excessive rain, and then jassid infestations in the Lake Province, interfered with the development, followed by a very severe plague of field mice and a pest which in bold form damaged in the Eastern Province. The final figure was 40,000 bales, 2,000 bales below the 1946 crop.

The coffee crop promised to be heavy, with 80,000 bales estimated to yield 8,500 tons and the Northern Province 7,000 tons, giving a total of 15,500 tons from other areas a total of 15,500 tons. The marketing system in Bukoba has after many years of careful consideration been reorganized, and the Bukoba Native Coffee Board has been appointed the sole marketing authority for coffee grown in that district.

The very wet weather experienced in the Tanganyika and Someka districts severely affected the flue-cured and the boxed tobacco crops, and only 1,000,000 lbs of boxed tobacco will be marketed, which is considerably less than last year's production.

The production is being maintained and the output should at least equal the record of nearly 4,500,000 lbs. last year. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the seed, since the usual source of supply, India, is no longer accessible.

Interest in the production of papyrus has very much increased during the first half of 1947, when the price for the product rose to approximately 36s a pound. Many hundreds of acres of papyrus were planted in the Northern Province and other parts of the country, where conditions were considered favourable. Recently however the price has declined, and the market appears unsettled.

No Rinderpest in Territory

Rinderpest, as always, has been the main preoccupation of the Veterinary Department. During the year the disease spread in a southerly direction from the Lake Province and in a north-westerly one from Tanganyika, and created a dangerous infection in the Northern Province, which spread southwards and south-westwards to the Central Province. The epidemic was arrested by limiting every individual outbreak and by restricting with a very large band of immune cattle forming southwards from the Tanganyika-Lake Province line, the strategic Dar es Salaam railway line and southwards from there to the Tanganyika coast. It is notable that the disease was repeatedly spread by game.

Approximately 1,000 infections were given, and a number of these cattle are able to say that at present no rinderpest exists in the Territory. This is the first position in which the Director of Veterinary Services has been able to state that rinderpest has been known on only one occasion since the history of the Territory.

The arrangements for the same research on the Tanganyika Northern Province have been discontinued, since the danger of the southward spread of rinderpest was receded.

In the field of research, experimental proof was obtained that cattle can be kept in lightly infested areas provided that they are treated as soon as they become infected. This knowledge has been successfully applied at the Tanganyika dairies.

During the year 133 cattle were marketed in the producing areas, and those which were not consumed locally were trekked to the secondary markets where they were sold. The trekking system has now been operated on an auction system. In 1947 a system of buying by weight and grade at fixed prices per head was adopted in Dodoma and Kondoa. This system was used successfully in parts of Masailand and in Mwanika during the war years. Steps are now being taken to extend the system by installing cattle weighing bridges in suitable locations throughout the country. The primary value of the cattle marketed during the year was £438,133.

As a result of the shortage of goods wagons and the heavy arrivals of goods for the groundnut scheme, the Port of Swaziland, Swaziland, was used during the latter part of the year. It is hoped that the position will be eased as additional wagons are to be sent. About 220,000 tons of groundnuts were landed in Dar es Salaam during the first 10 months of 1947, compared with less than 130,000 tons for the whole of 1946. Self-sufficiency in groundnuts is now assured.

A considerable amount of survey work has been carried out in the Southern Province in connection with the new railway to serve the groundnut scheme and construction work started in October.

Survey work on the Mpanga Line was sufficiently far advanced so cable construction work began in December. In the branch line from Mpanga to the groundnuts area, in the Southern Province, a total of 20 miles of cable has been laid, the balance of the line.

Receipts from a cess levied for 1947 will total about £200,000, compared with £176,473 in 1946, and receipts from passenger duties are likely to total about £310,000, compared with £284,469.

The supply position of imported goods has been unsteady, and there is an acute shortage of many types of incentive consumer goods and of all kinds of goods required for primary development and of building materials of all types.

A new import licensing policy has now been introduced. Its effect will be to prohibit the importation of non-essentials, to restrict the importation of semi-essentials and conventional necessities, and to permit the importation of essential goods of all types in reasonable quantities in order that the Territory's production effort in all directions may be properly maintained.

Political Agitation among Africans

In the latter part of the year serious political agitation manifested itself in the Usambaras. The agitation, which was to a considerable extent fanned by the political wing of the African National Congress, was the result of the formation of a large body of the tribesmen, was directed principally against the chief of the Usambaras. It is thought that the chief appeared to have lost the confidence of his people. The future organization of the Native administration of the Usambaras is under urgent consideration by my advisers.

There were also signs of some dissatisfaction in the Bondeni area of the Tanganyika district, where the headquarters of the Native Administration are situated at Mueza. In the midst of a thickly populated banana area, the centre of the important indigenous banana-growing industry and contiguous to the Tanganyika coast with their large and increasing population of alien labour, the positions are being closely watched.

The position in the Pate district, where there were formerly difficulties owing to the unwillingness of the people to accept a graduated tax, is under review, and local interest now appears to be focused on improving the system of local government.

The plans for the development of Sukumaland are being carried out with a view to the re-organization of the various units of this large homogeneous area, but no major progress has been made.

The important reorganization carried through in the Mwanika district in 1946 with more effective representation by the African people is being continued. The Government has given every indication of being well satisfied.

It is to be expected that the attention of the Government will be drawn to the growing importance of the African primary associations which will be forming in the near future, which is a development which will have to be taken into account in the future.

Culture of the Press

Considerable publicity has been given by the Press to what has been termed the Singida "lion-men" murders. These regrettable events continue to be a source of considerable anxiety. Recently steps were taken to proclaim the affected territory of the Singida district to be a disturbed area. The Government will be under a considerable obligation to the additional police drafted into the area to be deployed as a charge upon the maintenance of the area in a specified period. It is hoped that this will be a satisfactory method of bringing the matter to the people the urgent necessity for co-operating to the utmost with the police and the local administration in the interests of law and order to eradicate this outbreak of primitive barbarism.

During 1947 the work of the Refugee Department was concerned almost entirely with Polish refugees, of whom at the beginning of the year there were nearly 7,000 in Tanganyika. Of these 806 have left for Poland and 60 for other destinations. Of the 6,000 who remain, some 3,700 are being housed in camps while 300 are employed outside in various capacities.

It has recently been decided that 1,000 of the Polish refugees still in Tanganyika are to be sent to the United Kingdom to join their respective families in the British Army Corps. The latter are being absorbed into British units and are to be sent as a steady income to their families and many of the members of their families will undoubtedly find employment on arrival in the United Kingdom.

During their five years in Tanganyika the Polish refugees, with very few exceptions, have maintained a high standard of discipline and conduct.

A small deficit had been expected in the butter of the year 1946-47, but the deficit was possible after transferring the butter to the Government Service and 179,000 cwt of surplus pool butter, to add to the surplus of the surplus balance. A small deficit in the forest was also expected for 1947, but there will be a surplus.

The first loan ever to be issued on the credit of Tanganyika will soon be issued, and soon as the necessary Order in Council has been made by His Majesty's notice of the Government of Tanganyika in 1948-1948-49. Loan will be given, and our development work will be greatly benefited by the addition of some £1,000,000.

many of our readers have to deal day by day. Unless any reader should be tempted to suggest as impracticable in East or Central Africa conditions the methods tried and found successful by Mr. Walker, it should be made clear that his ideas were received with equal scepticism in the Colony in which he had charge of a great enterprise. Yet within a few weeks the whole spirit of the labour force had, he assures us, been transformed, and so had the financial position of the company. Like so many farmers, planters and others in Eastern Africa, he had to do the best he could with a labour force disinclined to work many hours a day or many days in the month. So striking a change of attitude has been achieved by the policy which he describes that it is now quite common for a labourer to do two tasks in a day, and not uncommon for him to complete three; and it is the rule, rather than the exception, for the workers to report for duty every day.

Believing example to be indispensable, however well planned the other incentives, the company began by telling the European

precisely what was intended, and stressing that many who were not ready to give the plan a fair trial would do well to resign at once, for a more

to co-operate wholeheartedly would entail dismissal. A few withdrew, but the remainder of the staff, who were encouraged to take more and more responsibility, had soon exchanged their misgivings for enthusiastic support, while their interest spread so quickly that applications for work far outnumbered the vacancies, so that laggards and trouble-makers could be quickly weeded out and replaced by reliable men. There has, we are assured, been progressive improvement in the quality of the work done, the first plain proof being the number of sound suggestions received from the workers for improvements in methods, and even for adjustments to the machinery. Payment is made for all suggestions which can be adopted, and care is taken to see that credit is publicly given to all who deserve it. Some of our readers decide to make trial of the plan, is we trust may be the case, we should be very interested to hear in due course of the results attained.

Governor Calls on Africans to Work Hard

Review of the Conditions of Tanganyika Territory

IF IT IS EFFICIENTLY USED, the potential supply of labour in this country is ample for all our needs, but it is not coming forward in sufficient numbers to enable full progress in production to be made.

If the conditions under which such labour worked were bad, the position would be more readily understood and more easily rectified, but, though I do not suggest that everything is perfect, it is none the less clear that the labour force better and more efficient employers is better housed and better treated than in their own homes.

If the Africans want to improve their own lot, if they want more education, more hospitals and more social services generally, then they will have to work far harder than they do now, and in far greater numbers. These benefits, which I believe are urgently desired by all thinking Africans, cannot be paid for unless the wealth of the country is increased. Therefore I say to everyone in Tanganyika, and especially to the Africans, that in a country like this at this moment before us when we can help ourselves and help others, but hard work by everyone is an essential prerequisite to success.

Distribution of Labour—The continually increasing demand for goods and services has developed one of the most serious economic problems we have to face, and a confused distribution and of the representatives of the leading manufacturing industries throughout the Territory to consider tentative proposals for rationalizing the distribution and utilization of labour. This conference, which met in July and again in November, approved in principle a proposal for the establishment of a Central Labour

Being extracts from statements in the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory by the Governor, Sir William Battershill.

Organization Commission and submitted a report containing detailed proposals which are now receiving Government's attention.

The centralized control of the distribution of labour on a provincial scale has already been introduced in the Northern Province, where a Labour Utilization Board has been satisfactorily established.

Improved Working Conditions

Conditions of employment continue to improve and there has been increased attention to the welfare of workers. In particular, employers throughout the Territory are showing greater interest in the improved housing of their labourers, and considerable advances have been made in this respect despite the recurring difficulties caused by the shortage of building materials, especially cement.

The central maintenance colleges for the training of ex-askari tradesmen has continued to operate satisfactorily, with a full complement of staff, and a new wing has recently been opened. Advanced courses to enable promising tradesmen who have attained a comparatively high standard in the elementary course to advance further towards becoming skilled craftsmen. The succession of generally unfavourable seasons in recent years has placed in 1947 for a season of abundant and well-distributed rains, so that the farmers have enjoyed excellent harvests of large quantities of grain and pulses, and satisfactory crops of most of the cash crops.

The food situation has generally recovered, and the reserves of staple foodstuffs are at present limited only by the scarcity of land, storage space, and transport. A committee has been appointed to go into the question of permanent food storage facilities at key-points in the Territory, but which is still in a difficulty in drawing up the necessary plan—for our needs are obvious—the prevailing lack of materials may be expected to constitute difficulty in its completion.

The 1947 crop has been exceptionally good, over 70,000 tons has been produced for sale on the produce markets and by estates for their own labour requirements. Encouragement of more production by financial assistance to producers, in accordance with the four-year food plan, resulted in a very large acreage being planted, 1,400,000 acres, just under 100,000 tons of approved £22,819 15s. machinery loans and £16,810 as cash loans.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR DONALD CAMERON must be adjudged a great Colonial Governor for he had the strength of character which held pertinaciously to what he regarded as the right course, disregarding opposition and unpopularity. He was a man of wide experience and clear vision. I very much admired these qualities, which would have assured him an exceptional measure of public support if he had not been strangely sensitive to the slightest criticism. Unfortunately, he was more resentful of detached comment, however well meant, than any other Governor in East or Central Africa during the past quarter of a century. It was therefore inevitable that he should quarrel violently with the outspoken settler community in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, and that breach was never healed. Some of his senior officials also incurred his heavy displeasure and were kept at arm's length. These facts were reluctantly called to the notice of his death because to omit mention of them would be to falsify history, and no other administrator has stamped himself so unmistakably on Tanganyika Territory.

A lesser man would have been exhausted or broken by his recurring differences with the white population in the Territory, with the

Governors of Kenya and Uganda, and with the Colonial Office (to which he had to refer direct). But he rode his storms successfully, if somewhat grimly, giving no quarter, and determined above all to provide Tanganyika with that form of indirect rule which is his monument. He did much more for the Territory than some of his critics will allow, but there can be little doubt that no individual did so much as he to postpone that closer union of the three East African Dependencies which must come, and take the first major step towards which has just been taken. How different might have been the course of East African history if he had been appointed Governor of Uganda and Sir William Gowers Governor of Tanganyika.

POPULATION hitherto unimpaired to economic development must be stimulated into action, writes Mr. H. Alan Walker in a later part of another page. While the successful experiments in new methods of managing Native Labour, to which he refers, are not undertaken in East Africa, the human material and the problems of the people and the difficulties with whom and with which so

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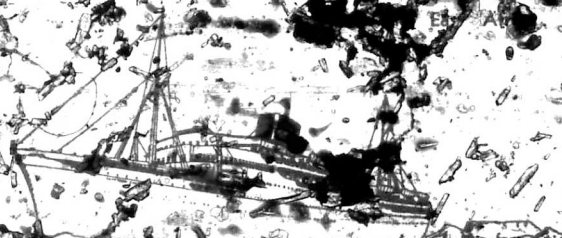
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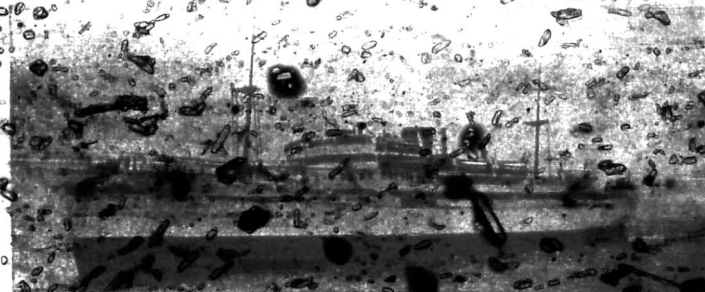
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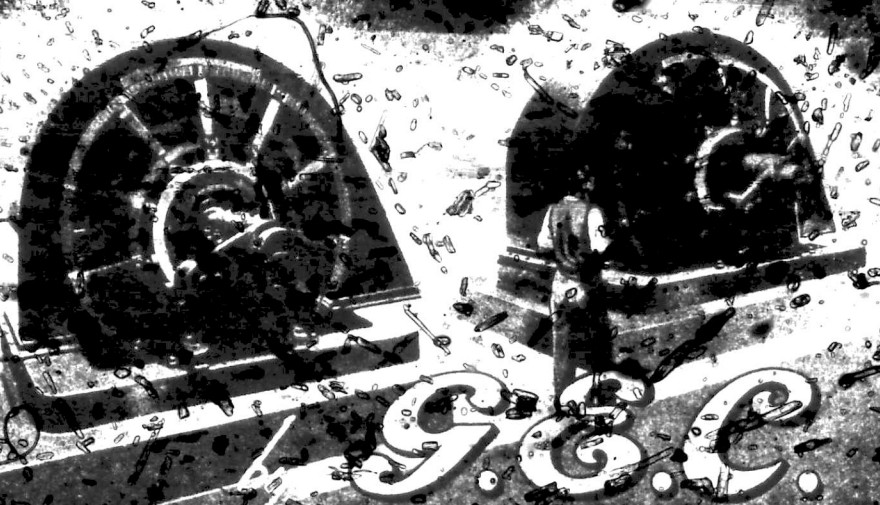
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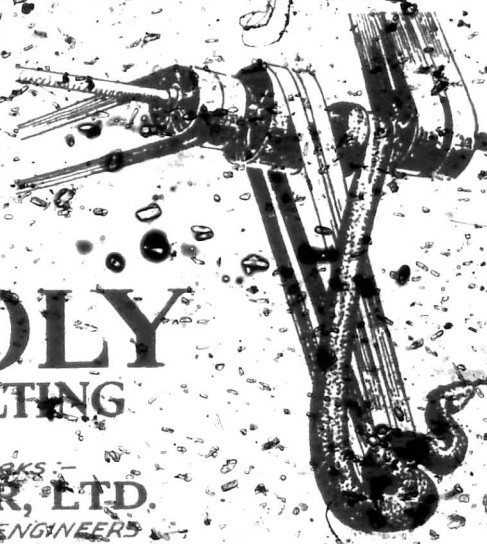


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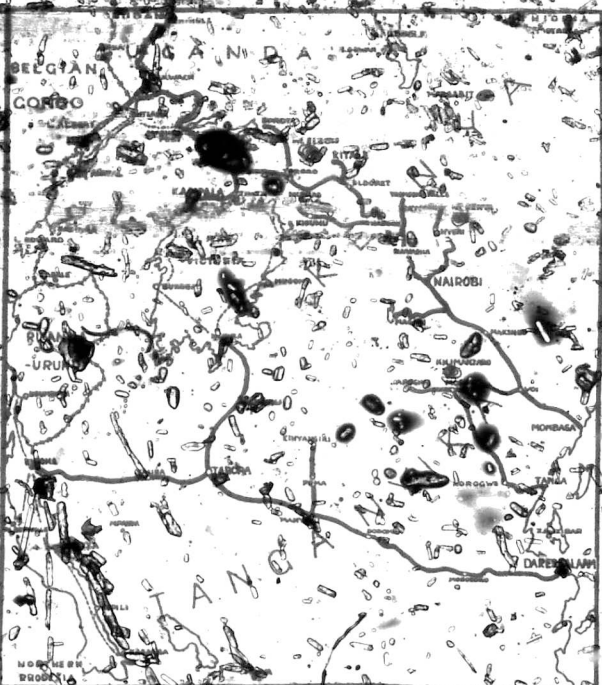
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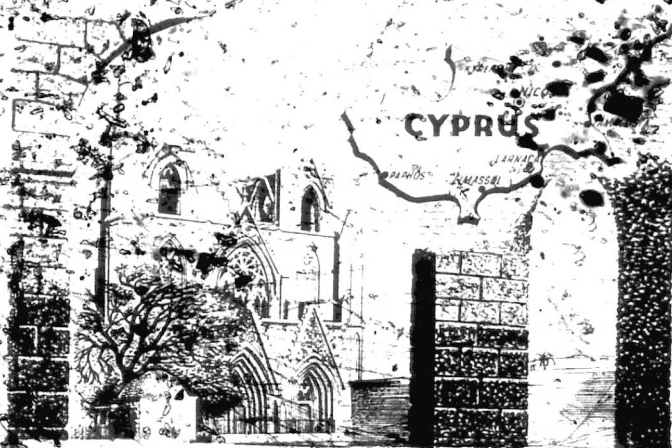
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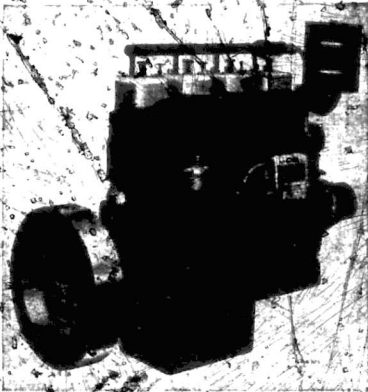
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Mining

Wages of Rhodesian Miners

WAGES of Native workers on mines other than gold properties are shown by the latest issue of the Southern Rhodesian Economic Bulletin to have risen considerably. The following averages for various grades per 30-day ticket are given for 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively:

- Asbestos: underground, 34s. 10d., 27s. 10d., 26s. 6d.; surface, 27s. 7d., 26s. 6d., 24s. 2d.
- Chrome: underground, 32s. 11d., 26s. 6d., 22s. 6d.; surface, 34s. 9d., 30s. 11d., 21s. 5d.
- Coal: underground, 98s. 4d., 88s. 4d., 49s. 9d.; surface, 38s. 8d., 37s. 11d., 34s. 5d.
- Mica: underground, 24s. 10d., 25s. 4d., 13s. 9d.; surface, 19s. 4d., 18s. 3d., 11s. 5d.

Bonus payments accounted for sharp increases. Asbestos machine and drill workers, for instance, earned an average 76s. more than twice the amount paid to any other class of African worker on the asbestos mines. A point of interest is that since 1944, Native surface workers on chrome mines have earned higher average wages than those employed underground. Machine and drill workers in coal mines are the highest paid class. Their wages in 1946 rose sharply to 92s. 6d. per 30-day ticket.

Andura Syndicate

ANDURA SYNDICATE, LTD., report that in the year ended December 31, 1946, the debit balance at profit and loss account increased by £630 to £72,721. An application to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to issue 2,500,000 shares was not granted, and the response to a circular to the shareholders to subscribe for 166,000 shares at 1s. 6d. per share was insufficient to justify a further provision of funds with which to operate the company's properties as being considered by the directors. The issued share capital consists of £82,472 in shares of 5s and £58,382 in shares of 1s. 6d. The balance sheet concessions are valued at £6,316. Cash appears at £10. The directors are Lieut.-Colonel Paul Adams (Chairman) and Mr. J. W. Youd.

Turner and Newall Report

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., a company largely interested in asbestos production in Southern Rhodesia, report a gross profit for the year ended September 30, 1947, of £4,049,086, compared with £2,807,319 in the previous year. After deducting depreciation, directors' fees and other items, the profit was £1,715,420. General reserve receives £200,000, £200,000 is allocated to the welfare trust, preference dividends require £25,604, and dividends totalling 15% on the ordinary stock £440,463, leaving a balance of £1,919,422 to be carried forward, against £2,827,573 brought over.

The issued capital consists of £5,338,609 in ordinary stock of £1 each and £1,444,269 in 7% cumulative preference stock. Reserves total £6,480,014, and current liabilities £2,284,596. Fixed assets are valued at £6,689,760 and current assets at £15,408,057, including £4,688,202 in cash.

The report states that the company's African mines produced to full capacity in spite of the shortage of Native labour and mill supplies, but though the production programme was completed the output did not suffice to meet the full demands of the company's factories and regular customers.

The directors are Mr. W. W. Stephen (Chairman), Sir Samuel Turner (Deputy Chairman), Mr. H. Hamilton, Mr. R. S. Soothill, Mr. R. Starkey, Mr. R. H. Turner, and Mr. G. Wilson. The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 22.

Company Progress Reports

Starwood Stars: Sundry revenue in December amounted to £403.

Cam and Meths: £17,000 tons of ore were treated in December for a working profit of £10,033.

Redwood: Working profit of £1,502 was earned in December from the crushing of 9,100 tons of ore. Redwood shaft, 350 ft. level, main drive E advanced 30 ft. to 174 ft., 20.7 dwt. reduced to 12 dwt. over 7 in. on the main drive, E advanced to 95 ft., av. dwt. reduced to 13.9 dwt. over 7 in. from 106 to 95 ft. on drive W advanced 41 ft. to 159 ft. in height. 400 tons of work suspended temporarily.

Contemara Gold Mine

CRUSHINGS of 220 tons of ore a day by mid-1948 are the target of the Contemara gold mine in Southern Rhodesia, according to an official of the Prohibitor, Exploration Company, a Canadian concern, which acquired the mine a year ago. Extensive re-equipment and development are under way, and exploration has indicated good prospects. The objective is a tonnage of at least 1,000 tons a day.

Gold Fields Rhodesia

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announce that the issue and 40% paid shares will no longer have distinguishing numbers. Share certificates dated prior to December 24, 1947, need not be surrendered for amendment and transfer deeds supported by such certificates need not bear the relative distinguishing numbers.

New Consolidated Gold Fields

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS, LTD., announce that Mr. K. S. Parker has been appointed assistant manager, and that on the retirement of Mr. R. Earl Taylor, Mr. J. C. Mullinger and Mr. R. H. A. Neuschel have been appointed joint secretaries to the company and to Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa.

Victoria Falls

THE VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSMISSION CO., LTD., announce an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 4 1/2% (the same as a dividend of 7% on the 6% participating preference stock).

Standard Tribute Agreement

THE MINING AFFAIRS BOARD of Southern Rhodesia has published a standard tribute agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Mines Department.

Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD., are holding an extraordinary general meeting on January 23 to consider a special resolution to put the company into voluntary liquidation.

Mine Surveyors

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Mine Surveyors' Institute is to be formed.

News of Our Advertisers

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD., report that their contracts in 1947 included the supply of large transformers for Rhodesia.

MESSRS. JOHN MORRIS (BOISFORT), LTD., are building in the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies a shallow draught river tug of 160 ft. length of 300 ft. beam, and with a maximum speed of 7 1/2 ft. Crossley diesel engines will provide a speed of 10 knots. There is a cargo hold of 220 tons capacity, and accommodation for a crew of 20 and 12 first-class, 18 second-class and 50 deck passengers.

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Barclays Bank Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (U.K. & C.O.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa:

Southern Rhodesia.—Commodity imports in the first eight months of 1947 showed an increase of 59% over the comparable 1946 total. Imports from the U.K. totalled £6,292,949, or 31% compared with 37% of imports from the U.S.A. were valued at £3,700,000, compared with the comparable 1946 total of £1,600,000. In order of importance the Colony's most valuable exports in the eight months were tobacco £3,900,000, gold £3,080,000, raw asbestos £1,400,000, cattle hides £169,500, and chrome ore £401,165.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade is brisk, with supplies coming forward rather more freely. Cotton piece-goods from Japan have arrived.

Nyasaland.—Native trade remains steady. Congestion at the port of Beira has delayed the arrival of badly needed textiles.

Judging by issues of tobacco seed, Transvaal growers will be considerably increased, but a large number of new growers are women and children, attracted by the high prices which ruled last season for the sale of low grades, with the result that much badly handled leaf is likely to reach the 1948 market. The tonnage of seed cotton bought by the end of October amounted to 5,113 short tons, 22% above the original estimate. There is a high percentage of No. 1 grade. Tea exports in October amounted to 477,622 lb., compared with 274,519 lb. in September.

Coffee Auctions Well Supported

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Coffee pickings have been going on in Kenya and Uganda, and approximately 600 tons per week have been coming forward for auction in Nairobi, where top-grade coffee has averaged just over £160 per ton. Mombasa auctions continued to receive strong support, prices ranging from £130 per ton for Sukoba plantation to £80 for Uganda Native coffee.

Shipments of cotton from Mombasa from January 1 to the end of October were 241,043 bales, compared with 224,328 bales for the corresponding period of 1946. Fewer bales arrived in Dar es Salaam during October, partly through lack of railway wagons and partly owing to reluctance of Natives in the interior to sell the Natives having ample cash as a result of good crops. Goatskins and sheepskins continued to be in strong demand, particularly from the United States, and prices remained firm.

Growers of pyrethrum in the Kenya highlands were still picking, and it was expected that they would continue to do so until the end of the year, when the guaranteed prices cease to apply on and wares inadequately in excess of demand. The total crop of rice and paddy in the area of Tanganyika produced approximately 2,000 tons, a more satisfactory result compared with the 1946 crop which amounted to less than 1,400 tons.

Imports continued heavy, and included large quantities of textiles—particularly into Mombasa—with increased supplies from the Continent and Hong Kong.

British India Line Report

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. announced a profit of £33,250 for the year ending September 30, 1946. After deducting dividends of 5% and 5% preference stock and the interim dividends of 5% and 5% already paid on the ordinary shares, there is a balance carried forward of £67,786, against £66,760 brought in.

The paid-up capital consists of £700,000 in 5% and £2,000,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares, and £987,200 in ordinary shares of £50 each. General reserve stands at £2,000,000, insurance reserve at £1,500,000, tonnage replacement reserve at £768,014, pension fund at £500,000, investment depreciation reserve at £200,000, and current liabilities at £6,732,376. Fixed assets are valued at £9,658,649, and current assets at £14,763,229, including Government securities at £8,268,202 and £502,527 in cash.

During the year, the vessel S.S. TALLAWA was lost, S.S. MANELA sold for breaking up, and S.S. KENYA acquired by the Ministry of Transport, and the company took delivery of S.S. RALAMOOTRA (6,700 tons), S.S. SAKRA (7,400), S.S. PENTAKOTA (6,700), S.S. SAKRA (5,600), S.S. OKHA (5,600), S.S. UROLA (6,850), and S.S. LINDAUA (7,289).

The directors are Sir William G. Currie (Chairman), Mr. A. O. Lang (Deputy Chairman), Viscount Bledisloe, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Leather, Mr. Hon. J. G. Simon, Viscount Bruce, Sir Geoffrey Kneller, Sir A. G. Anderson, Sir George G. Gordon and Mr. J. G. Black. The managing directors are Sir William Currie, Mr. A. O. Lang, Sir George Campbell, Mr. D. F. Anderson and Mr. J. G. Simon. The 40th annual general meeting will be held in London next Wednesday.

Of Commercial Concern

Zanzibar's clove-crop for 1947-48 is estimated at 4,600,000 lb.

A. Baumann and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. has been registered in Tanganyika.

The Imperial Shipping Committee is henceforth to be known as the Commonwealth Shipping Committee.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. are paying the 6% cumulative preference dividend for the half-year to December 31, 1947.

South African and General Investment Co. Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, have declared a dividend of 3% (the same).

Southern Rhodesia expects to produce 750,000 lb. of tea this year, and the present planted area should in due course yield about 2,000,000 lb. annually.

The ordinary stock of British Overseas Stores, Ltd. is now quoted in 5s. units. It was previously in units of 4s. 6d. On the London Stock Exchange the quotation is 6s.-7s.-.

In the first seven months of last year imports into Kenya and Uganda were valued at £15,658,673, a sharp increase on the corresponding figure in the previous year, of £12,003,200.

Tanganyika imports and exports for the first nine months of 1947 were £9,343,770 and £7,965,630 respectively, compared with £5,877,428 and £6,749,968 in the corresponding period of 1946.

Kiyuvu (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd. announce a revenue for the year ended January 31, 1947, of £5,277, compared with £6,000 in the previous year. Profit amounted to £277, against a loss of £177, and the debit balance has been reduced to £3,855. The directors recommend a sale of the property and assets in Kampala.

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New Rhodesian Companies

ELECTRO CHEMICALS, LTD., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia for the manufacture of chlorine, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, and other chemical products. Plans for the premises near Salisbury will cost some £30,000.

BRITISH RHODESIAN BRICK AND POTTERIES CO., LTD., has been registered in Bulawayo with an authorized capital of 1,500,000 in shares of 5s. to exploit a clay deposit discovered in 1936 and considered admirably suitable for brick-making. The capacity of the works, which should start production next April, will be about 12,000,000 bricks a year.

Rhodesia's Tobacco Industry

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S recently concluded Virginia tobacco season resulted in the sale by auction in Salisbury of a total of 57,257,742 lb. of leaf, at an average price over the whole season of 29.6d. per lb. In 1946 the average had been 22.35d., but considering the severe drought from which much of the crop suffered, this year's output must be considered highly satisfactory. The crop of the industry have been some £7,000,000 and the next year is expected to produce at least 76,000,000 lbs. worth of something like £9,000,000.

New Clay Liner

CLARA MACLENNAN, a new single-screw cargo liner built for Glen Line, is now loading cargo for her maiden voyage to Ceylon. In a measured mile in high competition she averaged 16.1 knots on the official trials. Her gross tonnage is 3,365 and the vessel is designed to carry a dead weight of about 8,800 tons in five large holds, each divided into three compartments. She is a sister ship of the CLARA MACLENNAN, completed in June last.

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Port Bell Mishap

WE ARE AUTHORIZED by the Bristol Aeroplane Company to announce that the Bristol Hercules-powered flying-boat SEVERN was delayed at Port Bell by an engine trouble which on its recent proving flight for B.O.A.C. The company denies any responsibility for the interruption of the flight, and writes: "The unscheduled halt at Port Bell was in fact necessary because of a defective instrument, and the company's engineer on site reports that the engine behaved faultlessly right up to the time of landing at Port Bell. As a precautionary measure the engines were subjected to examination, and were found to be perfectly serviceable."

Sudan Trade

EXPORTS from the Sudan in the first six months of 1947 were valued at £E.7,859,268 (compared with £E.5,583,422 for the corresponding period of 1946), the principal items being raw cotton valued at £E.4,623,682, cotton seed £E.584,177, and gum £E.748,029. Total imports for the same period amounted to £E.6,011,410 (against £E.5,786,578 for January-June, 1946), the main items being cotton-piece goods to the value of £E.1,235,782, base minerals and manufactures thereof £E.465,861, tea £E.339,088, and vehicles and transport equipment £E.335,144.

African Co-Operative Society

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S first African co-operative society has been established in the Petate district, where the former Peitauke Producers' Association, which has operated successfully for several years under Government guidance, has now been registered as a co-operative society. A European manager has been engaged to superintend the operations until an African can be trained for the duties. Plans for opening stores and encouraging thrift have been prepared. Already 1,500 members have been enrolled at a membership fee of 1s. each.

Pertinent Query

SIR ARTHUR LONGMORE wrote recently in the *Sunday Times*: "We are for the first time embarking on long-term planning for the mutual economic support of Great Britain and her Colonies. The British taxpayer is committed to spend hundreds of millions over a period of years on Colonial welfare and development. This shows faith in the future, but how does it fit in with the trusteeship policy unless there is to be discrimination in the field of development and the allocation of funds between those Colonies likely to remain under British rule for some time and those which will seek to follow Burma's lead before long?"

Rhodesia Railways

RHODESIA RAILWAYS are spending more than £5,500,000 on locomotives, wagons and coaches. Of the locomotives, 22 have been supplied, 10 more are due in the first half of 1948, and another 10 in the second half of the year. About 220 wagons have been shipped, another 216 are due before June next, 345 between June and December, and 612 in the first half of 1949. Passenger coaches, of which 119 have been ordered, are not expected to begin to arrive in Rhodesia until after the middle of 1949.

Companies and Capital

TWENTY-FIVE NEW COMPANIES with a capital of £638,000 were registered in Southern Rhodesia in September, compared with 26 with a capital of £683,000 in the previous month. In January-September 1947 companies with a nominal capital of £4,958,900 were incorporated. The following: commerce, 11 companies, £1,720,500; secondary education, 11 companies, £1,628,000; mining, 13 companies, £1,181,300; agriculture, eight companies, £482,000; transport, six companies, £167,000; other industries, six companies, £79,000.

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Problems of Rhodesias & Nyasaland Inter-Territorial Development Committee

A Council to study the effects of development plans is to be set up by the Central African Council. It will consist of Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Development Commission, Mr. F. C. Gifford, Chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Development Authority, the Financial Secretary of Nyasaland and one other member from each territory.

The Council considers that although each territory has its own machinery to correlate development plans, there is need for consultation between the three territories, for new projects in individual countries are bound to have repercussions on their neighbours, particularly on transport, labour and port facilities.

Surveys for West Coast Route

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, reported on his talk in London regarding port facilities at the sixth meeting of the Council, recently held in Salisbury. In this matter Southern Rhodesia's spokesman was acting on behalf of all three territories in negotiations concerning the improvement of facilities at Beira. He welcomed the British Rhodesia's participation in investigations regarding an outlet of the West African coast. Surveys are likely to be made this year after consultation with the Governments of South Africa and Bechuanaland.

Traffic possibilities of the proposed Simon's Bight cut-off and alternative beach lines are to be freshly assessed. The proposal to bypass the Zambezi rapids above Finsbury by means of canals is to be abandoned, and an all-weather road is to be constructed from Livingstone to a point above either the Mamboua or Karambora Rapids. The Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments undertook to improve parts of the Salisbury to Chinyere road and the Portuguese authorities are to be asked to improve their section of the road in the territory.

Installation of radio-telephone links between the three territories is to be deferred on account of the high costs of equipment and daily in deliveries. The Governments of the two Rhodesias have agreed, however, to install a land line connecting Salisbury with Lubaka via Chirundu, as soon as equipment becomes available. A possible telephone service between Beira and Salisbury will be the subject of a report by the Southern Rhodesian Postmaster General.

More Aircraft

Central African Airways having applied for funds to buy extra aircraft and equipment to enable the Corporation to meet increasing public demands, the Council authorized the borrowing of sufficient funds to purchase Doves aircraft and Bristol engines, and the three Governments have undertaken to provide their estimates for extra funds for the purchase of further machines for the Corporation fleet.

The recently appointed regional secretary, Dr. K. Mason, speaking of his visit to technical officers in the three territories stressed the need for the concentration of research workers on a limited number of problems. He considered that they are now scattered too thinly along a broad front, and a review was made of discussions held with the South African Government concerning movement of Africans to and

from the Union and of arrangements to bring into effect a new migrant labour agreement.

New Industries for Africa

Sir Miles Thomas, who is due to leave England shortly to revisit Southern Rhodesia (this time accompanied by Lady Thomas), wrote in the last issue of the *Sunday Times*:

In the African Colonies coal and iron are scarce. In close proximity to limestone and chrome deposits, Africa has the economics in steel production. Britain is to-day paying approximately £20 per ton for ferro-chrome steel and spends nearly £250,000 in Swedish and Canadian currency for the necessary quantities. Hydro-electric generation plants in Africa envisage the production of sufficient ferro-chrome within the Empire to enable an export earning of £250,000 a year, even at reduced prices, to be attained. The production of ferro-chrome in Africa by a war-developed electrolytic process would give a price of 37s a ton, as against 60s. in Great Britain, and an output of 500,000 tons of this basic material in Africa would save the equivalent of three-quarters of a million tons of coking coal for steel uses at home.

The boundaries of activity in the development of secondary industries need careful study and determination. Metal fabricated engineering goods, refrigerators, motor vehicles, radio sets, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and the like, can be divided into two types of manufacture. There are the high precision working parts which demand expensive tools and complicated manufacturing set-ups. There remain the more common external parts which can either be shipped to the home country or completely knocked down for local assembly, or, and preferably, can be produced by local artisans on the spot.

The latter offers great possibilities of incorporating a high labour content and local resources in the goods sold in any particular market. It creates a class of wage-earning artisans whose increased spending power expands the market for the agricultural products of their fellow workers.

Raising the standards of living of the millions of Native peoples within the Empire can release great potential purchasing power. This is the factor that can put Britain more nearly on a par with the American in quantity production and bulk sales.

Turkish Tobacco Prices

Prices below which Turkish tobacco may not be sold by Rhodesian producers have been gazetted as follows: 1st American grade (comprising Y1 and Y3), 28s per lb.; 2nd American grade (comprising Y6 and top strips of Y62 and Y7), 23s per lb.; 1st kappia grade (comprising the bottom sides of Y62 and Y7), 13s per lb.; 2nd kappia grade (comprising real kappia), 7s per lb.; discards, 1d. per lb.

United Tobacco

UNITED TOBACCO COMPANIES (SOUTH) LTD. report that in the year ended September 30 last net trading profits, after deducting all charges and taxation, totalled £682,523, compared with £558,224 in the previous year, and that dividends from subsidiary companies less normal tax, added £427,451 to £322,251, making a net profit of £1,109,974 (£927,444). Dividends on ordinary and deferred shares were agreed 25% in increase (the same) free of tax, but a year ago there was also a capital bonus of 11 1/9%. A first interim dividend of 5% (same) has been paid for the current year.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Enkeldoan has now an electrical power station. About a dozen veteran ex-Servicemen are inmates of the Kenya British Legion's hostel, Nairobi.

The Dean of Westminster's fund for an extension of welfare work among American students in England totals £8,400.

The Pwani Council of Kenya has, we learn, decided not to proceed with the intended appointment of an executive and development officer.

Over £1,000,000 surplus is expected for 1947 in Uganda. The draft estimates for 1948 show expenditure at £4,877,347 and revenue at £4,890,337.

The Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia have formed a fruit growers' association and asked the Government to station a horticulturist in Umtali.

A firm of butchers on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has been fined £1,000 for giving short weight and contravening the price control regulations.

A concert with European instrumentalists and African choristers has been arranged by the British Council for presentation in two African social halls in Nairobi.

More than 40 African shopkeepers in Nairobi have applied for licences to sell non-spirituos liquor since the Legislative Council passed a measure permitting Africans to buy European beer and wine.

The Northern Province great scheme is being abandoned by the Government of Tanganyika, which is selling the machinery and stores. Part of the area is to be made available on short leases to ex-Servicemen.

A conference on trypanosomiasis is to be held in Brazzaville, in the French Congo, from February 2 to 9. The British African Dependencies, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, French and Portuguese Africa, and Liberia will send representatives.

A Muganda who qualified in medicine at Makerere College, Uganda, having become totally blind, has undergone a course of training at the Salvation Army Institute for Blinded Africans in Kenya, and has returned to Uganda as a masseur.

The Commission of Inquiry sent by the four Great Powers to the former Italian Colonies arrived on Saturday at Addis Ababa. It was expected that they would spend at least three days in Ethiopia and then go to Somalia, formerly Italian Somaliland.

On March 1st the camel postage stamp which has been issued in the Sudan for 50 years will be withdrawn. A commemorative cancel stamp to mark the 50th anniversary will be issued until the end of the year, when new pictorial designs will come into use.

The Colonial Development Corporation is advertising for senior officials about 400 years old with successful business records, and for fractional managers who are expert in such subjects as agriculture, engineering, forestry and food processing.

The new flying-boat service between this country, East, Central and South Africa is not now to be open until February. The journey between the United Kingdom and Varadero will take 44 days, or rather more than three times as long as the Sky-master service.

An inquiry into the recent disturbance in the Umtali District of Northern Rhodesia has found that the police were justified in firing on the rioters, and that the killing of one African and the wounding of another was therefore justified. Mr. D. J. Coffey was the commissioner.

At Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, radio beacon equipment, mooring buoys, and office and store buildings, have been installed for use by the B.O.A.C. as an emergency landing base for flying-boats. At Livingstone the installation of radio equipment has been completed.

The Royal Air Force has presented to Southern Rhodesia the complete official records of operations by No. 744 (Rhodesia) Bomber Squadron and No. 260 (Rhodesia) Fighter Squadron in the last two years of the war.

The additional bonus of 5s. per bag on all maize produced in Northern Rhodesia in excess of six bags per acre will in future be paid to African participants and improved farmers. The conditions are identical with those applying to the European farmer producing maize for the first time.

A Muslim Federated Council has been formed in East Africa. One-third of its members are to be elected by the Muslim communities and the rest by representative Muslim institutions, 14 of which were represented at a conference recently held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Shams-u-Deen.

Contributions to the income of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London include £13,050 from the Colonial Office towards the cost of courses under the Colonial Service training scheme, £500 each from Uganda and Tanganyika, £400 from the Sudan, £100 from Northern Rhodesia, and £50 each from Nyasaland and Zanzibar. Neither Southern Rhodesia nor Kenya appears to have subscribed.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has been requested by unanimous vote of the City Council of Bulawayo to introduce legislation to forbid the sale of lease to non-Europeans of property in European areas. The question has arisen because Indians have sought to purchase a number of properties in the European areas with the object, it was argued, of facilitating further Indian immigration into the Colony.

WHEREVER YOU GO THERE'S

WHEREVER YOU GO THEY'RE GOOD

O'WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON

New Year Honours

Continued from page 468)
O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BINGHAM, ROBERT JAMES, B.O.A.C. station superintendent and pilot. Was flying on Empire air routes for several years before the war. In 1942 became a British superintendent in Portuguese East Africa, where he undertook the additional duties of British Vice-Consul and Intelligence reporting officer to the War Office, the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Ministry of Information.

COOPER, JUSTICE JAMES ALFRED, F.R.I.C., prominent architect in Southern Rhodesia. Moved to the Colony in 1896. Was for 25 years the general manager and chief of architects. Served in the East African Expedition and the 1942 war.

ELTON, HENRY JOHN, head of the Shipping Department of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

GLASS, GEORGE ALFRED, Chief Public Health Inspector, Sudan. Government official for 25 years. Medical Officer in 1924.

GOODMAN, JOHN, lately Chairman of the Shipping Deferral, Advisory Committee, and since 1945 a partner in Gray, Dawes & Co. Ltd., East African shippers. On the job in 1915.

HAMILTON, CAPTAIN COLIN WILLIAM, O.B.E., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.), since 1941 port manager, Mombasa. Served in the Royal Navy until the war, after his appointment to the Kenya and Uganda Harbour Administrations. Is Chairman of the African State Committee in Mombasa, Chairman of the Municipal Authority and a member of various boards and committees.

HEARLE, MAJOR JAMES BARNISTER, for public services in Kenya. Has served as Sial Controller, Deputy Chairman and secretary of the Kenya Sial Growers' Association, Government engineer and secretary of the Kenya Sial Board, Chairman of the East African Machinery Sub-Committee, a member of the Agricultural Production Board and of the executive committee of that board, Chairman of the Central Province Labour Committee and a member of the Labour Advisory Board.

KENNEDY, FREDERICK, principal, Colonial Office.

MAHONY, MAJOR NATHAN, for public services in Uganda. Was at one time a member of the Kenya Legislative Council and of the Nairobi municipality, and is now an Indian member of the Uganda Legislative. Chief representative in Uganda of Messrs. Ram and Co., cotton ginners. Was served on the Railway Advisory Council, the Traffic Advisory Board of Health, the Labour Advisory Committee, the Traffic Control Board, Kampala Town Council, the Advisory Committee on Supplies, the Air Licensing Board, and the Boards of Africa and Indian Education. He has been President of the Kampala Indian Association.

MAUNSEL, RICHARD LUCIUS DIXIE, Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, Sudan Railways, with whom he joined in 1927.

MILLAR, ANDREW LOVE, for services to agriculture and the cattle industry in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Millar first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1920, and is a well-known breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Director of the Farmers' Co-op. Ltd. and a member of the Rhodesia Cattle Storage Commission, the Cattle Improvement Committee, and of the executive of the Rhodesia Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

RYAN, JOHN, O.B.E., managing director of British East Africa Co. Ltd. and in that capacity well-known in the East African sial trade.

SMITH, MAJOR ARRANOT, for public and social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia. Was for many years Rhodesian manager of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd. and was Mayor of Salisbury in 1937. His other public services include membership of the Customs Tariff Commission, the Salisbury Juvenile Affairs Board, chairmanship of the Advisory Council of the Salisbury Polytechnic, and of acting chairmanship of the executive committee of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. He is a trustee of the State Lotteries Trust and a past President of the Associated Chambers of Industries of Southern Rhodesia and of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries.

PLEDGE, HENRY WILLIAM, of the establishment staff of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, with whom he has served since 1909.

PRICE, HAROLD ROBERT, since 1940 Director of Public Works, Natal. After serving in Cyprus, went to Nyasaland as an engineer in 1934.

RAMADHANI, FRANCIS, staff grade clerk, Tanganyika Local Civil Service.

SMITH, HONEY WALTER, Deputy Chief Accountant, Colonial Office.

STEVEN, MAJOR HENRY LOCKWOOD, organizing secretary, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

BOWIE, LADY AGNES ANNE BROWN DE HOSTE, for social services in Nyasaland. Wife of Sir William Pitt Bowie.

WILKINSON, PHILIP, for services rendered to the assistance of the Overseas Airways Corporation with his own and his wife's visits from overseas.

CUNNINGHAM, DONALD JAMES, Government Disposal Officer, Treasury, Southern Rhodesia.

DRAKE, MRS. ALICE ELIZABETH, manager of the Rhodesian Children's Home, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

PEROZZA, ANTONIO, office assistant, Tanganyika.

HOPKINS, MISS CONSTANCE MARY, a member of the Ruanda Mission of the Church Missionary Society since 1916. Started the girls boarding school in Kabale in 1923, where she still is.

JOSEPH, RUTHENYELU MASHAI, M.B., B.S., medical officer, Zanzibar.

MCARTHY, GUTHRIE GEARY, lately senior assistant game warden, Tanganyika.

MC DONALD, MISS LOUISE, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

NATHOO, HASSAN ESMAIL, I.D.S., for social and welfare services in Kenya.

NEEDHAM, THOMAS JAMES, for public services in Southern Rhodesia.

MAXWELL, ROBERTSON, THE REV. DAVID, principal, Leazes School, Northern Rhodesia.

PLEDGE, HENRY WILLIAM, staff officer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

RAMADHANI, FRANCIS, staff grade clerk, Tanganyika.

WHITFIELD, ARTHUR GEORGE, chief draughtsman, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

MUSSEIN, MOHAMMED, sheikh of the Tanika, British Somaliland.

SHANI, AMRITAL KASHIRAM, clerk, Zanzibar.

British Empire Medal (Military Division)

CHEMBOGE, KWANA, warrant officer, platoon commander, The King's African Rifles.

MANTHALL, WILLIAM, warrant officer, platoon commander, The King's African Rifles.

(Civil Division)

KARWITZ, SHADRACK MILTON, senior agricultural instructor, Kenya.

NYAIRA, JEREMIAH, head of out, Veterinary Department, Kenya.

NYIRENDA, JAMES, hospital assistant, Tanganyika.

ZAKARIAH, LINCOLN, hospital assistant, Medical Department, Kenya.

King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Field

MADGE, CAPTAIN CHARLES EDWARD, senior captain, Royal Overseas Airways Corporation. Joined Imperial Airways in 1936 and is well-known in East Africa.

Annals

"Rhodesian Graphic," published at 2s. by the Royal Publication Syndicate, Salisbury, sets out to review events of the past year in word and picture, and provides in handy format (8 1/2" x 11") an attractive picture of an attractive Colony. Most of the stories are told photographically.

The Rhodesian Annual, 1947, published by the Rhodesian Publication Syndicate, Salisbury, gives a page to each month, the top half containing a photograph taken during the visit to the Colony last year of the Royal Family. The selection has been well made to represent outstanding incidents in the year.

The Rhodesian Annual, 1947, published by the Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Bulawayo and Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd. (Ct. 3s. 6d.) contains many photographs of the Royal visit, the usual excellent selection of photographs of scenic attractions, reproductions of two vivid pictures by Thomas Baines, some exceptionally good photographs of bird life, variety shows, and poems and illustrations of industrial interest.

Developing Water Resources

LONG-TERM PLAN for the development of the water resources of Southern Rhodesia is necessary, stated Mr. R. H. Roberts, Assistant Director of Irrigation, in a recent address. Problems raised by uneven rainfall and great waste during the wet season must be overcome if the colony was to maintain a large population. Large dams must be built to collect the water in the washes and thousands of small dams in the headwaters of the rivers.

Book Reviews

History of Second World War

Grant, Tribute to E.A. Campaign

CHRONICLE of the Second World War, published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs (1938), is a most useful record of events from the time of the Munich Agreement in September, 1938, to the formal surrender of the Japanese in Burma on October 23, 1945. The main focus is the campaign against the Italians in East Africa, which started from their invasion of British-Somaliland on August 4, 1940, but neither the opening of hostilities by the Italians nor the collapse of their forces in East Africa is considered worthy of the use of the heavy type reserved for what are regarded as principal events. Nor does the index even mention the East African Campaign!

"The Housing of Africans in the Urban Areas of Kenya" compiled by Mr. G. C. W. Ombwe, assistant municipal engineer in Nairobi, can be cordially recommended to all concerned with the housing of Africans, whether on farms, estates or in townships. Excellently illustrated with photographs and plans of houses of many different types, the brochure gives costs and other useful data. This is easily the best pamphlet of the kind we have yet seen from anywhere in Central Africa. It is published by the Kenya Information Office, Nairobi, but no price is stated.

"The Last Stronghold of Big Game," by A. R. Siedentz, Hodder & Stoughton, 10s. 6d.), is not the thrilling and exciting book about wild life in Tanganyika which the publishers's blurb claims, is a work of a more sober and practical nature, a record of the experiences of a practised hunter and observer. This is not one of the books which simply must be added to the library of the lover of East African game, but page after page can be read, without finding it less any striking passage. The writer must be a far better hunter than he is a narrator.

Scholarships for Tanganyika

UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, which has set aside £1,000,000 to provide scholarships for Colonial residents, the following awards have been made to residents in Tanganyika: P. M. Ewan, a scholarship for three years for the B.Sc. course in electrical engineering at Westminster College, London; B. Matovu, one year's general study at a provincial university, followed by one year at the London Institute of Education; H. M. Mwaipanda, G. V. Mwaish, and other students of up to 18 months each for post-graduate medical courses; Mhina, scholarship of up to two years in veterinary science.

Colonies and United Nations

Nothing Judged on Merit

WHEN SOCIALIST LEADERS, some of whom are in the Cabinet, are campaigning ceaselessly for what they were pleased to call "an international authority" over the British Colonial Empire, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA declared, among other arguments against such a betrayal of the King's subjects overseas, that under any such arrangement Colonial interests, instead of being impartially judged, would become mere bargaining counters in international diplomatic trafficking.

That objection now stands so clearly justified that even the Fabians, who were among its strongest advocates of the policy we denounced, are now driven in honesty which does them credit to declare publicly that their expectations were sadly misguided. Thus the current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau states in an editorial note:

"Evil was done when at the first session of the United Nations, when the unbridgeable split between Colonial and non-Colonial Powers emerged. Since that time nothing has been judged on its merits; enervation has got the upper hand.

"Got's Law in International Bickering" Britain's objection (which was overlooked in submitting political information is not against the act of submitting it, but against the inner politics of Colonial countries being used as a convenient cat's paw in international bickering. The opposition against transferring Colonies to the Trusteeship Council was even stronger and was eventually supported by the General Assembly. Most British Colonies are advancing rapidly towards self-government, and the interposition of some new, inexperienced, international body might well create more trouble than it is worth at this stage.

Does that mean that British Labour Ministers have turned their backs on their past professions? What they asked for in the past was that the principle of accountability should be extended to all territories. This has been done under Chapter XI and does not in any way imply the use of the existing Trusteeship Council. The Indian delegates claimed, that under trusteeship the Colonial Powers would be free to deal with those problems which would be dealt with effectively and impartially. Effectively and impartially? There's the rub."

Active Labour

NEED for a Labour Utilization Board in Southern Rhodesia, similar to that now operating in Tanganyika, was stressed in a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Norton Farmers' Association.

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Letters to the Editor

Man Will Beat the Tsetse Mr. Redfern Replies to Professor Buxton

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In a recent issue, under the heading "Man Will Beat the Tsetse Fly," Professor P. A. Buxton eulogized the rifle-and-bullet science of our Rhodesian chief entomologist.

Professor Buxton's visit to the Colony was of short duration. His investigation appears to be confined to discussions with the impressive body of scientific servants called the Trypanosomiasis Committee in Southern Rhodesia and to two brief tours to sections of the fly areas arranged and conducted by the chief entomologist on his subordinate. The Professor did not allow time in which to hear the views of retired police officers, Native Department officials and others having intimate and lengthy acquaintance with the fly areas who were willing to impart their valuable knowledge.

The Professor accuses all who have seen things for themselves and not as shown to him, of "unscientificness." Well, without visiting the massacre areas it should not be difficult to realize that raw Natives, armed by Government, paid £1 per annum and given permits to trade the carcasses of the spotted wanderer where the game is plentiful and not too far distant from kraals to which to trade. Provided a sufficient number of tails are produced for the unmercifully large quantity of ammunition supplied, there is no question of how or where a kill has been made.

Anyone who goes hunting in the additional thousands

of square miles, thrown open to shooting in season and out in the remotest parts of the Colony, could have told the Professor that there is perfect liberty to kill or wound indiscriminately, and that if the hunter "so desires" he may, even if only for "fun," pump small-bore ammunition into herds of elephants.

All who visit, uncondemned, the true fly areas of the lower altitudes and see the happy assemblies of fly and baboons not only realize the futility of entomological operations but also express abhorrence at the indefinitely revolting cruelties of the methods in vogue.

It was not until reading Mrs. Elsie Huxley's sound views that any optimism could be felt in the headline "Man Will Beat the Tsetse Fly." Immunization of domestic stock and man could be made applicable not only in the case of *Glossina morsitans* but in dealing with the many other species of tsetse which remain to be discovered in the great Zambezi valley when entomologists give up game slaughter and revert to entomology.

Professor Buxton has praise also for the Colony in the matter of the Wildlife Game Reserve. As I have only just returned from a month of observation of the game and of the water deficiencies of that arid area, it seems hardly fair to correct one who obviously has no knowledge of the reserve. The reserve can, however, be taken as a token, the only token, that the Colony has not entirely repudiated its obligation to support Great Britain in upholding the International Convention for the Preservation of the Fauna of Africa.

Salsbury.

Southern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

A. V. REDFERN.

Compulsory Education in Ethiopia English Taught in All Schools

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The introduction to the Ethiopian Parliament of a Bill to establish compulsory education throughout the country marks a great advance. Education has taken first place in Ethiopia's programme of reconstruction. Elementary, secondary, teacher-training, combined technical, art and craft, music, agriculture, and law schools have been established since February, 1942, when the Ethiopian Government took office after the Italian war and occupation.

All Ethiopian schools were closed during the Italian occupation, when all that existed was a so-called Ballia Corps admitting some 500 boys and giving a very fragmentary and Fascist education in preparation for service in the Italian army. So the Ethiopian Government had to start again from scratch.

All Government departments have now educational branches for the young employees. For instance, the Post Office teaches English and general academic subjects as well as Morse code, etc. In the Finance Department, accountancy and kindred subjects; the Army, Morse, radio, signals, and cryptography. In all cases English is included.

Woodford Green,

Essex.

Yours faithfully,

SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Nyasaland Cotton Respects

MR. H. C. DUCKER writes in the *Eastern Cotton Growing Review*: "There is no ground whatever for believing that plantation production of cotton by Europeans with hired labour can ever be revived in Nyasaland and tenant production on the lines so far followed will not take the place of it. But organized settlement schemes for land at present uncultivated and resettlement schemes for land ineffectively occupied do offer considerable promise with mechanized tillage and co-partnership arrangements."

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wearable, and it was vital that non-officials should do their utmost to ensure that the machinery of government functioned smoothly and efficiently.

Revenue on Record

Northern Rhodesia's estimated revenue of £5,399,000 for 1948 is the highest on record, said the Financial Secretary, Mr. G. S. THORNTON, when introducing the budget. No less than £3,700,000 had been derived from income tax payments from increased profits of the copper mines. Expenditure was estimated at £5,245,000, giving a surplus of £154,000. In view of the unsettled state of the country's finances, Government did not intend any increase in direct or indirect taxation.

Revenue for 1947 was a total £4,105,000 and expenditure £4,260,000, leaving a deficit of £161,000. Suspensions of duty made to reduce the cost of living, together with restrictions of imports, would cause a loss in customs duties during the forthcoming year, and £440,000 would be required for subsidies on maize, wheat, meat, soap, beans and fish.

A long-term policy of subsidies would create serious problems; subsidizing unemployable Africans would reduce the incentive to employment, and the ultimate beneficiaries would be employers rather than employees. Means were being devised to obtain contributions from employers, and when the final report on the cost of living was received it would be necessary to review this whole question in relation to a comprehensive wages policy.

It was fortunate that maize imports would now come mainly from South Africa and the Congo at less than 35s a bag. Not more than 80,000 bags, at £3, would be coming from Argentina.

Could the country continue to meet expenditure at the annual level of £4,200,000? It was still largely dependent upon the copper industry, the present enormous output of which could hardly be maintained, though the immediate future need not cause concern. Barring a catastrophic drop in copper, the 1949 revenue would probably reach a high level.

Local Cement for Dam Construction

Financial assistance from the Colonial Development Corporation would be asked for the proposed cement factory at Chilanzhi. It was not believed that a type of cement locally suitable (of the kind used in the dam) might be obtained from a Chinese firm (patented) which would give the factory a substantial advantage.

In the debate which followed, Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS described the Bureau of Education Department as in a deplorable and chaotic state, and urged that local merchants should have the opportunity of setting up a cement plant and store for Government use.

Mr. PATERSON thought the 1948 budget was "stupendous"; that non-officials had realized that their responsibilities were enormous, but he thought the money was spent wisely; and that it was surprising that provision should have been made for two of three hundred new posts during the year. Such an increase in staff might serve simply to bolster up inefficiency.

Mr. STREWBY GORE-BROWNE wondered if any Native was to be built from architects and material were all available, yet non-progress was made in Balovale prison he had and a lunatic had been taken on and off for seven years, though a lunatic had often been given four lunatics were kept in prison except for the necessary interval before being certified.

He was anxious, too, about the future of African secondary and higher education, in which Northern Rhodesia could not afford to be left out from the rest of Africa. He did not want primary, African or European education, both were essential. Since the Development Plan would be carried through largely with the help of Native authorities, it was time to consider the improvement of their salaries and status. It was not true, as had been inferred, that membership of the Executive Council automatically implied that one was in the confidence of Government. For instance, a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on the subject of local government had not been shown to him. Only non-official members of Executive Council, non-officials desired cooperation, for which effective means had to be found. What was Government going to do about it?

Mr. PATERSON declared that the limits beyond the control would be a great boon for Central Africa. While he agreed that it was unwise to depend on one industry, regarding the future of copper was good. Moreover, a cement factory was being started in the long Northern Rhodesia might be being manufactured in other parts of the world. He objected to the Financial Secretary's suggestion that local non-officials should be asked to contribute. He was all

Government making people work, let them tell the loafers either to work or to go back to the reserves.

A point had been made about the work of committees; he was not anxious about that, since committees were essential media through which Government could obtain non-official advice. What he wanted to know was the cost of commissions in the next year. And had the time not come to adopt a different approach to civil servants' hidden emoluments? Would it not pay the country better to dispense with them and pay civil servants a full salary? He asked Government to refer his views to the Civil Servants' Association for an opinion.

In view of the vital need for food, the Agricultural Department ought to be expanded, with considerable benefit to the country. Was the Director of Agriculture satisfied that he had asked for sufficient staff?

He was satisfied that there was sufficient work for two judges in Northern Rhodesia; Masaland having now joined the Court of Appeal, one judge should be sufficient, with the magistrate acting when necessary.

It was wrong for Government to run a newspaper, and he thought that Mutende should be offloaded on some publishing house.

Remedial Treatment for Prisoners

THE REV. E. G. NIGHTINGALE thought no central prison fulfilled its proper functions unless adequate arrangements were made for teaching a trade to long-service prisoners. Remedial treatment was a predominant responsibility, and the Prison Department was seriously deficient in that matter.

Mr. BECKETT asked for an annual report from Northern Rhodesia's representatives in Britain, so that Council might know of his difficulties and see how he could be helped. He objected to financial support for the East African Governors' Conference since Northern Rhodesia's concern was with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and criticized the absence of satisfactory Government plans for putting agriculture on a sounder basis.

Mr. PRIEST commented on the unduly heavy expenditure on the Department of Civil Aviation.

Mr. MORRIS pleaded for every encouragement for the exploitation of local coal deposits.

Mr. CAMPBELL, referring to the bad state of the roads, which had led to fatal motor accidents, suggested that as there were now two large contracting companies in the country, it was possible that their services should be made use of by the Government. Mr. COOK considered that the country was spending too much.

Mr. R. Welch

Mr. R. WELCH, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, said, at a meeting in his constituency, that he had intended to press for the encouragement of immigration because he considered that the only prospect for the development of the Native population lay in a greater European population in Central Africa, but he felt that owing to housing difficulties and other reasons the time was not ripe to press this point.

Smallpox

SMALLPOX has afflicted many Native living in the Laanshya and Panga mine compounds in Northern Rhodesia. A large-scale vaccination campaign is in progress and a cordon has been established around the townships.

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N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Non-Official Members Warn Government

UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA shows greater readiness to consider non-official views, Mr. Ross Williams, leader of the non-official members, will resign from the Legislative Council and advise his colleagues to follow suit.

MR. WELENSKY gave that warning recently in the Legislature, and stated that he would in circumstances accept nomination to the Executive Council as now constituted. Only when non-official members were given some responsibility in the Council's decisions would they accept appointment to it.

The non-officials had been in the unenviable position of having to consider a budget on which Government had already expressed its views; they had therefore declined to give their views, leaving sole responsibility to the Government.

Recent increases of salaries to officials appeared, it is said, to have gone by favour. One increase of about £100 had been made by Executive Council just after the last budget session; the Finance Committee merely noted the decision, which then became an accomplished fact, though neither the Legislature nor the Finance Committee had agreed to it.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE concurred. The Financial Secretary had asserted that although the budget had been sent to the Secretary of State and approved in general terms, there was nothing to prevent members of Council from amending it. That was more specious than true, for it was well-nigh impossible for non-official members to alter the budget structure which had been dealt with by Executive Council or the Finance Committee.

Position Most Unsatisfactory

Recognizing from the start that a non-official majority without control of the Executive was extremely difficult to handle, the non-official members made the point that everything depended upon the manner in which the Governor of the day dealt with it. The position was now most unsatisfactory; it was to be hoped that a worthwhile plan could be produced for the conference to be attended by non-official members from African Dependencies met in London in 1948.

MR. T. S. PAGE suggested that non-official members might table a motion to provide in standing orders for submitting the budget to the Finance Committee, then to the Governor, and finally to the Legislature.

MR. G. E. BAKER considered the present position intolerable and a symptom of the prevailing case of non-co-operation. There must be co-operation by white and black officials and non-officials, but only when European non-officials had a larger voice in the administration would the country be satisfactorily governed.

Mr. B. Goodwin said that there were sound reasons for limiting the constitution to a few non-official members a larger voice. If their views and requests were consistently ignored, the time would come when they would be forced to resign and the electorate would undoubtedly support their appropriate representations ought to be made to the Secretary of State before the next election.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Administrative Secretary, asked Mr. Welensky to withdraw his quite unfounded remarks concerning salaries, and said that the non-official members had been free to examine the 1947 estimates thoroughly, and had approved them. The Finance Committee had "noted" the salary increase to which Mr. Welensky had referred. Did he consider that the word "noted" had some special significance?

MR. WELENSKY replied that when the Finance Committee "noted" something, it merely recognized a decision of the Executive Council which it had no power to approve or disapprove.

MR. WILLIAMS commented that Finance Committee either approved or disapproved, the word "noted" did not imply disapproval.

MR. CRAWFORD, Economic Secretary, deprecated the suggestion of Government inquisitism regarding salaries. Many people, believing that he had justified the means in politics, would go to any extreme to discredit political opponents, but Mr. Crawford had gone too far, and it was doubtful if he had his colleagues with him in alleging favouritism in the making of public appointments.

Executive Council the Meeting-Ground

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL saw no objection to amendment of standing orders and orders to enable non-official members to make more detailed suggestions with the budget. Although the existing constitution presented difficulties, it worked in other territories where the common meeting-ground for official and non-official members was Executive Council. If that Council were not the meeting-ground for discussion of very important matters, everything had first to be discussed in Executive Council and then at separate meetings with non-officials.

As to the legal position of members of the Executive Council, Lord Halsbury's "Laws of England" stated: "The Government may act in disregard of the advice of the Council, but must respect the fact to the Crown, and any member may sue that there be recorded on the minutes the grounds of his advice." The Attorney-General did not believe that a Governor would deliberately ignore the instructions of the King.

If official and non-official members of Legislative Council failed to co-operate because of legal and constitutional misunderstandings, it would be tragic for the country. The existing constitution gave tremendous opportunity for progress in the interests of all, provided co-operation existed.

MR. R. S. HUBBARD, Acting Chief Secretary, stated that allegations that members of Executive Council could be consulted only when it was convenient to Government were unfounded. The Governor was required to report to the Secretary of State in the exact conformity with the advice of the majority of Executive Council, and all members had the right to forward their views to the Minister.

In practice, a Governor seldom gave a veto against the views of non-official members of the Council, and when disagreement existed, a compromise could usually be reached. While non-officials refused to serve on Executive Council, the official side did its best to obtain their advice, so long as urgent business was not unduly delayed. The present constitution was

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MR. LESLIE FESTER, former Financial Secretary in Kenya, who on his retirement from the Colonial Service joined the Finance Commission of the Control Commission for Germany, is now being posted to Vienna.

SIR RONALD CAMPBELL, British Ambassador in Egypt, is returning to London for consultations on Anglo-Egyptian relations. Recently Egypt invited the British Government to discuss proposed modifications to the constitution of the Sudan.

MISS E. M. HALL, appointed an organizing instructress in domestic science in Uganda, was born in Woodford Green, Essex, educated at St. Mary's Convent, Woodford Green, and the Westminster National Training College of Domestic Subjects. She has held appointments with the Surrey and East-Suffolk Education Committees and in Kingston, Jamaica.

DR. HARVEY S. PURCHASE, senior veterinary research officer in Kenya, has left this country by air for Ottawa, Washington, Nanking and Bangkok has a member of the Mission to Siam of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. He served in Northern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1935, and was then transferred to Kenya.

The Engagement is announced between Mr. Patrick KEVAN O'RiORDAN, Colonial Administrative Service, Nyasaland, elder son of Mr. K. M. O'Riordan, C.B. (D.O. Indian Police, ret'd.), and Mrs. O'Riordan, of Roxford, Lynnhington, Hampshire, and Miss LOVEDAY, KATE BULLYANT, younger daughter of Mrs. Eric Bullivant, of Farnham, Beaminster, Dorset.

Among officials who have recently retired from the Sudan are Mr. F. A. GALLIN, after 20 years in the Post and Telegraph Department; Mr. F. A. COOPER, with 22 years' service in the P.W.D.; Mr. S. T. HUBB, a railway official for 24 years; and Mr. I. G. REDWOOD, who with one brief sojournment to the Sudan East and Power Co. Ltd. has served in the P.W.D. for 20 years.

Mr. E. D. EASTAWAY, since 1935 head of the Union-Castle Line passenger department in London, is shortly retiring after 49 years' service. Joining the company in 1899, he played cricket for the company's team for 36 consecutive seasons. Mr. V. D. COX, who will replace him in the passenger department, joined the Line in 1904 and has been assistant to Mr. Eastaway since 1935.

Mr. W. G. HERFORD, A.R.I.B.A., who has been appointed honorary Architectural and Town Planning Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was born in South Africa in 1907 and educated in Capetown, at the Liverpool School of Architecture, and at the British School in Rome. He is a member of the Town Planning Institute of the University of London, consulting architect to various public and private bodies, and was for about 18 months Director of Research at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Obituary

MR. REGINALD EDWIN BRASSALL BELL, who had joined Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd. the London firm of paper manufacturers, died last week at the age of 60. He had paid several business visits to East Africa.

DR. ROBERT HOWARD, senior treasurer of the U.N.F. Missions in Central Africa, whose sudden death was announced recently, joined the mission staff in Nyasaland in 1899 and served in that territory until his marriage to Miss Hunter, nurse in the mission. She was later appointed matron of the hospital in Zanzibar and Dr. Howard then supervised the medical work of that house. In 1918 he left the mission for five years' service in Pemba under the Zanzibar Government, after which he and his wife returned to this country. He was elected to the council of the mission in 1924 and became senior treasurer in 1941. In Nyasaland he trained the first African to become a dispenser.

Minister of State for Colonies Appointment of Lord Listowel

THE KING has been pleased to approve that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Listowel be appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs as from January 1, the date on which he succeeded the office of Secretary of State for Burma.

Lord Listowel, who is 41 years of age, will no longer be a member of the Cabinet. His salary for his new post is to be £3,000 a year. His relation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, has been officially defined as similar to that which exists between Mr. Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

East African Service Appointments

AMONG RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service are the following:

MR. J. A. G. GORRIE, M.C., an administrative officer in Nyasaland, was born in Dundee, and educated at Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating B.A. He was mobilized from the Army with the rank of major, and was awarded the D.C. in Normandy in 1944.

MR. D. B. JOHNS, of Hursley, Gloucestershire, a research officer (entomologist) in Kenya, was born in Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and educated at Dursley Secondary School and Bristol University where he graduated B.Sc. in zoology.

MAJOR G. K. KROON, of Amiesham, an administrative officer in Kenya, was educated at Beakhampton School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; he was commissioned a Regular officer in the Indian Army in 1918 and served in Burma.

DR. JOHN FRITHLING, of Westwick, Ayrshire, a medical officer in Kenya, was born in Galston, Ayrshire, educated at Galston Hunter Grade School, Glasgow Academy, Edinburgh University, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (of which he is a Licentiate), Edinburgh, Sanatorium, Gnosauere, Switzerland, and Brompton Hospital, London. He has held appointments at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and has been in private practice in Berlin.

MR. T. G. MATHUR, of Madras, an assistant engineer in the public works Department of Nyasaland, was born in Uganda, and educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University, graduating B.Sc. in civil engineering. He served as an officer in the R.F. Seconded to the Madras Sappers and Engineers, he was taken prisoner in Singapore.

MR. J. B. WATCHEA, of Anne's, Lancashire, an assistant master in the Education Department of British Somaliland, was educated at a Quaker's School, Lytham, King Edward VI School, Lancaster, and University College, Leicester, and has held machine appointments in Oxford and Lancashire.

East African Office

RECENT VISITORS to the East African Office in London have included the following:

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. B. Bary, Mr. L. Beck, Mr. J. Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bell, Mrs. J. B. Bishopp, Mr. A. Braimbridge, Major S. Burrell, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. and the Misses D. A. and P. Clowes, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Lloyd-Davies, Squadron Leader L. A. Dwyer, Mr. J. E. Eustace, Mr. E. Farrar, Messrs. L. J. G. and L. G. Figschou, Miss A. Figschou, Mr. J. Giffard, Mrs. W. H. Gill, the Misses A. and E. G. G. Green, Mrs. J. E. Green, Mrs. M. W. Green, Mr. J. Guty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Higginson, Miss M. Horton, Miss G. Kirkland, Mr. M. Kionaga, Mr. G. Krauss.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lambourne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Markin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Littlefair, Miss G. Linstein, the Hon. A. N. and Mrs. Maclean, Captain H. A. Maitley, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Marsh, Mr. J. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Martin, Mr. R. J. E. Mayers, Mr. C. M. Mombasa, Mr. J. B. Nicholson, Mr. S. G. North, Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon, and Mrs. D. O'Hanlon, Mr. and Mrs. V. Phillips, Mr. E. H. Poyter, the Misses G. and M. G. Rowley, Mr. E. C. Rawlings, Mr. C. G. Richards, Peter Gordon Ross, Mrs. M. H. S. B. Stiles, Mr. C. B. Macartney Spedding, Mr. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mr. M. I. P. Trenchard, Mr. T. Twomey, Miss J. Watkins, Mr. O. P. E. Walters, and Mr. J. Williamson.

PERSONALIA

MR. V. W. TEMPLE has been elected a director of the Rubber Estates Ltd.

SIR HENRY D. E. SNAGGS has retired from the board of Barclays Bank (D.C.).

MR. BREK NORTH LEWIS and MISS ESME BRISLEY have been married in Nakuru.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. N. HORLICKS, Chairman of Horlicks, Ltd., is now in Kenya on a business visit.

MRS. SAID AHMED, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday, is thought to be Kenya's oldest woman.

MR. R. A. M. KNOX has been elected President of the Caledonian Society of Nairobi, with MR. J. ROSS-WHYTE as the new Vice-President.

LORD PREGOARD, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, left England by air at the beginning of the week for the West Indies.

MR. HARDWIKE, H. C. WILDERNESS and MISS LEPETH MACDIARMID will be married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 23.

LIEUTENANT MARSHAL SIR J. A. LEE have been re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce.

MR. and MRS. A. W. SKIFFE have sold Honeycombe Farm, Miserden, Gloucestershire, and the outward-bound by sea for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. A. PHILIP, a director of the Holland Africa Line, formerly inspector of the Mozambique Beira, has been making a tour of East Africa in person.

THE REV. ALAN C. DON, Dean of the Diocese, is expected to visit the Sudan this month. He is due to preach in Khartoum Cathedral on January 25.

MRS. G. S. SPURRY, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, exchanged Christmas greetings by telegram with No. 245 (Northern Rhodesia) Squadron of the R.A.F.

DR. A. F. MAHALEY, Director of Colonial Medical Research, paid a staff visit to the East African Territories recently to co-ordinate various medical research projects.

LORD MCDOWAN, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and LADY MCGOWAN were on their way by sea to revisit the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. H. C. HUNTER has been appointed a member of the National Building and Housing Board of Southern Rhodesia, following the resignation of Mr. S. M. MacFarlane.

MR. E. DAVISON, warden of the Kookie Game Reserve, Southern Rhodesia, has discovered part of a fossilized forest which is believed to be something like 200 million years old.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. G. KIRKWOOD, for many years an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, leaving home to settle in the Nakuru district, where he has lately bought a property.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY D. PRIDHAM WHIPPEL, who is leaving from the Royal Navy at his own request on February 15 to facilitate the promotion of junior officers, at one time served in East African waters.

THE QUEEN has accepted the office of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Cape Town Highlanders Regiment, which fought with distinction in the campaign in Ethiopia in 1941.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. E. GROVER, Director of Army Welfare in the War Office, during a recent visit to the Sudan inspected the 1st battalion the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, of which he is colonel.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in Cairo at the beginning of the week with Khartoum, and called on the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sir Husni Bey, who is residing in London temporarily.

MR. G. B. GARNETT, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has been made Director in the place of Mr. G. W. NYE, who has been appointed to the staff of the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Three members of the Colonial Service have been selected to attend this year's course at the Imperial Defence College. They are MR. S. D. R. HOLMES, MR. H. H. PHREY and H. M. L. MCDOWELL.

MR. O. WARBURG, a director of Messrs. Ocker Warburg and Co., Ltd., left this country to the DURBAN CASTLE last week for an extended visit to South and East Africa. He expects to be in Kenya in March or April.

AIR MARSHAL SIR GEORGE PRIE, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the R.A.F. from the beginning of this year, was officer-in-charge of administration at R.A.F. headquarters, Middle East, from 1941 to 1943.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE and H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE are on their way to the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE as the guests of the Government of the Union. They may revisit the Rhodesias before returning to England.

MR. A. J. F. BUNNING, who has been appointed Adviser on Inland Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, joined the Colonial Service in 1921 and became general manager of the Nigerian Railways early in 1944.

LORD BICCHER, LORD and LADY ELBANK, LORD HOITHE, LORD and LADY MURCHWOOD, and the DUK and DUCHESS OF KULAND are on their way to the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE and DURBAN CASTLE. Several of them may visit Southern Rhodesia shortly.

The engagement is announced between MRS. ROLAND TOLA KAUFMAN, widow of the late Mr. O. Kaufman and of Mrs. Kaufman, of Trobat, Bulawayo, and Miss KARONIA HORNUNG, B.E., only daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. George Hornung, who is away.

LORD TWEEBSMUIR, Vice-Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board, will leave by air next Friday for Jamaica at the invitation of the Imperial Association of the Colony. Before leaving London he had accepted an invitation to sit on the Opposition Front Bench in the House of Lords.

MRS. ALAN BISHOP, wife of the new Air Officer Commanding in East Africa, Air Commodore BISHOP, is a keen stamp collector and is slated by the Kenya Information Office to have brought to the Colony an amazing collection, and to be anxious to start a philatelist club in Kenya.

MR. IRVING M. MASON, general manager in East Africa for the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is about to leave his Nairobi headquarters for a long business tour of Mauritius, the Belgian Congo and West Africa on his way to England. He will be absent from Kenya for fully six months.

CAPTAIN C. J. CLUTTERBUCK, who has served with the Union-Castle Line since 1929, leaves to-day in the RICHMOND CASTLE to take up his new appointment as marine superintendent of the line in Port Elizabeth for his services while commanding the RANAFF CASTLE when she was sunk by an enemy submarine off the coast of East Africa at the end of November, 1942, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his "great courage, coolness, and excellent judgment."

The cheap charge for small advertisements (not of trade character) is 5d. per word per insertion.

PUPIL PARVIER

ADVERTISEMENTS could like to contact East African farmer who would be willing to take his son public school for 17 years as a return for a small sum to learn farming with a view to ultimate settlement. Any helpful suggestions would be most welcome. P. P. O'Brien, Dunstons, Dunstons, Surrey (Dunstons 296).

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. — A bout 1,200,000 tons of paper are burnt or thrown into ashbins in Great Britain every year. — Mr. Cyril Dunn.

"Criticism is to be welcomed because it makes you pause and consider all aspects of a problem." — Mr. Arthur Rank.

The Communists will fail because they ignore the facts of sin and man's inability to reach perfection by his own power. — The Archbishop of York.

Insincerity is now common in public life, in which lies and cheating have become an art and facts are distorted by propaganda. — The Pope in his Christmas broadcast.

The cost of building a modern liner is above £110 a ton, an appalling figure. In 1937-38 the cost was only £6 a ton. — Sir William Girdle, Chairman of the C.O. Line.

The prime purpose of education should be to support a boy in the development of his own moral qualities of application, perseverance and self sacrifice. That is not done by soft options and sagging standards. — Dr. G. B. Jeffery, President of the Mathematical Association.

"Many of our exports are already in jeopardy because of their high price. Rising prices and rising wages are an acute danger to our whole economy." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Before the middle of 1948 we shall be faced, because of our lack of foreign funds, with the grim alternative of reducing our supplies of food from abroad or reducing our imports of raw materials." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Synthetic rubber is not as good as real rubber except for its resistance to oil. It does not last nearly so well, it tends to deteriorate from the time of manufacture, and it is much more difficult to work in the factory." — Mr. Walter Fisher, M.P.

In every Arab town and village in Palestine military reconing is in full swing. Men between the ages of 18 and 25 are being medically examined for the forces. Arabs of all castes are determined to clear up once and for all this question of the Jews in Palestine. I know they will do that no matter what. — Azzaedeen Shawa Bey, head of the Palestine Arabs' Political Mission.

Bread and potato rationing is having an adverse effect on the health of boys and girls. — Sir John Drummond, formerly scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food.

"Economic misery, administrative inefficiency and a sense of insecurity and hopelessness in the heart of the common man are first class conductors for Communism." — Commander S. King-Hall.

In Great Britain there are 30,000 fewer cattle, 2,000,000 fewer sheep, and 210,000 fewer pigs than last year. The total tillage area was down by 424,000 acres in Great Britain and by 78,000 acres in Scotland. — Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.

Why do so many good people suppose that Britain could be neutral in a war between the United States and Russia? Neutrality is not in the gift of the neutral, who has no right to say about it. The decision lies with the belligerents. — Mr. Richard Law.

The Government urges people to work harder, and then says they can spend their money on beer, night football pools, pin tables, cinemas and gambling of all kinds, but not on bacon, butter, or buying a new house. This is called Socialist planning for the benefit of the community. — Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P.

Vauxhall

10h.p. - 12h.p. - 14h.p.



THE New Vauxhalls are based on the proved design of the immediate pre-war models and are backed by 43 years of engineering tradition in building fine cars. They incorporate many improvements and refinements of detail.

Economy is more than ever a feature of the post-war range, and Vauxhall economy is measured in continuous low fuel costs, light upkeep charges and long life.

We shall be glad to supply details of Vauxhall luxury saloons.

Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches at: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Bagu, Blantyre, Arusha.

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. Box 951

NAIROBI

BACKGROUND

Mr. Attlee on Russia.—In Eastern Europe the Communist Party, while overthrowing an economic tyranny of landlordism and capitalism, has renounced the doctrines of individual freedom and political democracy and rejected the whole spiritual heritage of Western Europe. The history of Soviet Russia provides us with a warning here—that without political freedom, collectivism can quickly go astray and lead to new forms of oppression and injustice. Where there is no political freedom, privilege and injustice creep back. In Communist Russia privileges for the few is a growing phenomenon, and the gap between the highest and the lowest incomes is constantly widening. Soviet Communism pursues a policy which threatens with a new form of imperialism—ideological, economic and strategic—the welfare and way of life of the other nations of Europe.—Mr. Attlee.

Mr. Henry Wallace.—Mr. Henry Wallace will stand as a third party candidate for the Presidency of the United States. His motives are as usual muddled, and his action is calculated only to wreck what generous aims he may have. He stands for progress, and what he does strengthens the forces of reaction. He stands for peace, and what he does encourages war. He stands for democracy, and what he does can aid only democracy's foes. He stands for world unity and for equality, and what he does but tries those who believe in unity to conquest and the quality of universal servitude. In his own mind he had not assailed him with flattering agency. Mr. Wallace very probably would not have stood for these intellectuals—whose the common quality is inability to understand their own country's history. Mr. Wallace appears as a new force, instead of what he is—a new incarnation of appeasement.—*Time and Tide*.

Transport Stock.—The first day of dealings in the new Transport 1947-48 stock was marked by scenes of activity unprecedented in the history of the gilt-edged market. It was expected that the stock would open at a discount of between 2 and 3 points. The actual opening discount was 3½ points. Even at its worst the stock dropped only to 2½ discount, and closed at a best at 2½ discount. At 197½s. it yields 13.2s. per cent. The introduction of over £1,000 millions of new stock was a major operation. So far the stock seems to have been absorbed into the hierarchy without undue dislocation or outside interference. Its appearance has been greeted by the market at any rate with respect.—*Financial Times*.

War Losses.—The war took a good deal out of us—nearly 750,000 people killed and wounded and a quarter of our material wealth spent or destroyed. By a deliberate act of policy we sacrificed two-thirds of our export trade, sold more than £1,000 millions of our overseas investments, and increased more than four-fold our overseas indebtedness. We lost one-third of our shipping, suffered abnormal wear and tear, accumulated obsolescence, forced neglect of maintenance, while damage from air attack caused a serious destruction and deterioration of property. In other words, the country was faced with a great burden of overseas indebtedness, coupled with a reduced overseas earning capacity, at a time when an increase in imports was urgently necessary both to restore and improve our standards of living and to provide the materials necessary for the expansion of our export trade.—Mr. Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party, in the *Daily Herald*.

Trade Dilemma.—The solution of our short-term problems would point to the maximum diversion of exports from soft to hard currency areas, but there is the danger that as this process is carried too far grave harm may be done to the re-establishment of our traditional pattern of trade by which we earn dollars through exports to what are now classed as soft currency areas. As the dollar-earning capacity of these countries is restored, so our trade with them becomes progressively more important, and will tend to stop exports to these markets may seriously handicap us in meeting the long-term problem of British exports. Then there is the question of the capital investment programme. Cuts in capital investment now to aid our immediate balance of payments problem must hamper us in dealing with future difficulties. The Government have not given any clear picture of the way in which the resources set free by the capital cuts will be used. In particular, they refuse to give a steel budget, which is quite essential if any adequate appreciation is to be formed of prospects for 1948.—Mr. R. Mauding.

"If any merchandise which could be sold in America is included in the new agreement with Russia we are deliberately selling it at its cheapest and buying in the dearest market."—Sir Ernest Bean.

Manning Industry.—This week urban street traders have to register at employment exchanges. All persons, including employers and directors, working for bookmakers and betting establishments, night clubs, gaming and amusement saloons, and football pools must be registered by their firms in the next fortnight. Then comes the turn of young men and women with no gainful pursuit. The purpose of these registrations is to find out how many spivs, drone cells, idlers, or social leeches there are. Registration will indicate the true dimensions of "spivery" and "dronery." It will correct exaggerated talk. It will demonstrate how little the country can rely on industrial direction to correct the maldistribution of labour. All through the spring and early summer of last year the Government were winding up the remaining labour controls. They had, however, for so long failed to work out a long-range policy for the distribution of labour between industries that they were finally driven back on the abandoned controls in search of quick results. The Orders reflect a lack of policy; they are due to expire at the end of this year. Parliament accepted the second of them by a majority of only 45, and the Government will be well advised to proceed on the assumption that the Orders must not be renewed or, while they last, relied on to any extent. The maldistribution of labour is both a cause and a consequence of economic inflation. When there are more jobs than would be worked men naturally go for the easy, pleasant, satisfying, or profitable work. If full employment is to be permanent the problem of securing labour for unattractive trades will also be permanent. The remedies must be equally permanent. Unessential trades can be starved of fuel or materials or obliged to reduce their labour force. They can even be concentrated, as in time of war. All such measures are preferable to the direction of individual workers. But in the last analysis none of these measures can take the place of a systematic and positive policy to attract workers of their own free will into certain trades. The trade unions have still to recognize that they cannot enjoy the benefits of full employment in a planned economy without themselves accepting heavy responsibilities and discipline, and in particular the planned distribution of rewards and satisfactions.—*The Times*.

Restrictions on Imports into Eastern Africa

New Statement of Policy by Colonial Office

FOLLOWING VIGOROUS PROTESTS from leading trade organizations in Eastern Africa and other parts of the Colonial Empire and from the public, the Colonial Office issued a few days ago a new statement of policy in regard to imports into the Dependencies under its control.

There is now to be a relaxation in favour of most goods of United Kingdom and Colonial origin.

The statement reads:

"For some months now Colonial Governments have been pursuing a policy of restricting to the greatest possible extent imports from all sources including the United Kingdom, for the following reasons:

"Balance of payments difficulties make it most important for Colonial Governments to restrict imports of all United Kingdom goods which can be sold for dollars or for hard currency, which are made wholly or largely of dollar materials, or which are in short supply and can be used in trade negotiations in order to obtain essential supplies.

Importance of Sterling Balances

It is furthermore important from the point of view both of the Colonies and of the other countries in the sterling area that Colonial sterling balances should not decrease, although it is recognized that for certain purposes (e.g., in order to provide goods required as incentives to production or in connexion with Colonial development schemes) some running down of the balances may be inevitable.

However, in the part of the Government's policy that Colonial territories should be pressed to practise austerity simply for the sake of austerity, when neither supply nor balance of payments considerations require it.

Accordingly, Colonial Governments, which are given a very wide discretion in the matter of import licensing against the background of the above principles, have recently been informed that this question has been considered again by the United Kingdom Government in the light of the experience which has been gained since the present policy was adopted, and that, as a result, some relaxation appears to be possible where this can be done without detriment to the supply and balance of payments position.

Commodities Still Affected

It has been suggested to them that there is no objection to their relaxing the restrictions on the import into their territories of goods from the United Kingdom and other Colonial territories which do not fall into any of the classes referred to in the second paragraph above, to the extent that is possible without detriment to their territories' sterling balances.

In order to assist them in framing their new arrangements, Colonial Governments have been furnished with a list of the most important classes of goods falling under paragraph 2 above.

We are able to add that the commodities of which Colonial Governments have been asked to continue to restrict imports for the above reasons are the following:

Worsted suitings, lined piece goods, poplins, cotton linings, fully-fashioned, wool stockings, knitted wool garments of expensive types.

Whisky, beer, manufactured tobacco, manufactured machines, not subject to programming.

Good quality cutlery, decorated bone china ware, painted enamel plates and sheet glass, wool carpets and lead pipe manufacturers.

This list may be modified from time to time.

The export of capital equipment is strictly con-

trolled in the United Kingdom, action in regard to it is not required from Colonial Governments.

P. E. A. Restricts Non-Portuguese Goods

Imports of certain goods into Portuguese East Africa are now limited in specified proportions according to their origin. A notice in the *Boletim Oficial* has imposed the following regulations:

Cotton Piece Goods.—Fine textiles (cambric, poplin, satin, etc.), maximum import from non-Portuguese sources, 80% in value.

Made-up Cotton Textiles.—50% national and 50% of foreign origin, by value.

Textiles in current use by Europeans (duck, drill, khaki, sheeting, towelling, etc.)—Imports of foreign origin will be permitted up to 50% by value.

In the case of textiles used by Natives (cottons, ginghams, prints, bleached and unbleached calico, twill, blankets, etc.) the maximum permissible from foreign sources is 30% by value.

Only such imports as will not affect the consumption of local production will be permitted.

Coffee, Chicory, Tinned Fish.—Imports of foreign origin will be authorized up to 20% in value of consumption.

Vermouths, D.O.
Brandy, Gin, Liqueurs, and Beered Wines.—Imports of foreign origin will be authorized up to 10% in value.

Whisky.—The amount authorized to be imported will be up to 30% in value of imports of brandies of national origin.

Pure Alcohol.—The amount of foreign origin allowed to be imported will be up to 10% in value of local consumption when justified by quality and price.

Denatured Alcohol.—The amount of foreign origin allowed to be imported will be up to 20% in value of local consumption when justified by quality and price.

Cocoaates, Flavoured Cream, Mixed Sweets, and Crystallized Fruit.—Imports of foreign origin will be authorized up to 70% in value. The quota allotted to any business goods may be applied wholly or partially to any balance in this group.

Butter, Wheat, Flour, Sices.—Such imports will be authorized only if required for the full demand of the local market without regard to national production.

Tobacco Imports Permitted

Imports of cigars and pipe tobacco will be permitted.

Gold, Platinum and Silver (bars, medals, imbruidery, and vase, hand, toys, mirrors, statues, trinkets and other objects of art, fireworks, perfumery, carpets, suits, runners, worked silk, silk piece goods, velvets). Imports of these articles of foreign origin will be allowed up to 50% with the exception of runners and silks, imports of which of foreign origin will be authorized up to 70%.

Geographic Goods: gramophones, records, musical instruments, wireless sets and parts, pianos. Imports allowed without regard to national production.

Motor Cars to carry up to 10 persons, accessories and spares for motor cars, tricycles, etc. No restrictions on imports from other countries.

Firearms and Ammunition.—Import at discretion of local authorities.

Applications for import licences covering any of the goods controlled by the Import Board should be made before agreements are concluded with suppliers. Applications for authority to import goods already in port or on order will not be accepted except in justified cases which will be treated on their own merits. The quality must be specified in all applications for the import of cotton piece goods.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

First Freeman of Salisbury

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY received the freedom of the city when he visited Salisbury last month, being the first member of the nobility. At Belvedere airport he was greeted by the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Figgins, and Colonel R. Fanshawe, Comptroller to the Governor. Replying to an address by the Mayor, he declared that the answer to the war-created crisis facing the British people lay in developing the Overseas Empire and that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of Africa in this connexion.

New Year Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

PRIVY COUNCILLOR

NICHOLS, GEORGE HEATON, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, London, 1944-47.

Mr. Heaton Nichols, who had represented South Africa in London for three years until his resignation two months ago, served as chairman of the Chartered Company in Northern Rhodesia as a young man, training the first Native police in Bechuanaland. Later he became a pioneer of sugar planting in Zululand, which elected him to the House of Assembly in 1920. He became a Senator in 1940, and later Administrator of Natal. At the moment of appointment to the Privy Council his personal recognition of the value of his work in London.

KNIGHTS-BACHELOR

BERESFORD, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE DE LA POER, C.B., M.C., Controller of Salvage, G.H.Q., India. Was for a time during the war 'Kajid of the Sudan Defence Force.

NHLE, JOHN BARCLAY, M.C., K.C.

Entered the Colonial Service in 1921 and acted as Judge of the Kong, where he became an acting puisne judge. In 1927 went to Iraq as Legal Secretary, and four years later joined the British delegation to the League of Nations, was subsequently Legal Adviser to the British Embassy in Baghdad. Transferred to Uganda as Solicitor-General in 1934, he acted as Attorney-General and also as Chief Justice before being appointed Attorney-General in British Guiana. After serving as Legal Secretary in Ceylon, he became Chief Justice in Kenya in 1945.

SCOTT, HERBERT SEPTIMUS, C.M.G., for services in Africa.

After leaving Oxford entered the Education Department of the Transvaal, becoming Director in 1924. From 1928 to 1935 was Director of Education in Kenya. During the recent war served at the Ministry of Information. Is a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education.

ORDER OF THE BATH (Military Division) G.C.B.

SYFRET, ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD NEVILLE, K.C.B., K.B.E. In command of naval forces at the Madagascar landings.

**ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE
K.C.M.G.**

HANKINSON, WALTER CROSSFIELD, G.H.Q., O.B.E., M.C., High Commissioner designate in Ceylon for the United Kingdom.

Was on the staff of the Colonial Office from 1920 to 1925, when he transferred to the Dominions Office, being from 1937 to 1939 principal private secretary to successive Secretaries of State. Latterly Deputy High Commissioner in Australia.

C.M.G.

COHEN, ANDREW BENJAMIN, O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary, Colonial Office.

Head of the African Department of the Colonial Office for the past year, Mr. Cohen has shown himself to be a slighted, courageous and possessed of exceptional power of work. He accompanied Mr. Crech Jones on his visit to East Africa in 1946 and acted as secretary to Sir Alan Pim when he reported on the finances of Northern Rhodesia some years ago.

FOSTER-SUTTON, STAFFORD WILLIAM POWELL, O.B.E., K.C., Member for Law and Order and Attorney General, Kenya.

Has held the position of Chairman of the European Civil Service Advisory Board, and his earlier appointments included Solicitor-General Jamaica, 1936-40, and Attorney General, Cyprus, 1940-44, when he went to Kenya as Attorney General. Has proved a strong member of the official team and a good debater.

MUIR, ERNEST, C.I.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., Hon. Medical Adviser to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

NORTON, ROGER EDWARD, O.B.E., Commissioner, East African Office, London.

Asked in 1945 to build up the East African Office in London to meet post-war requirements, Mr. Norton quickly proved himself the right man for the task, and he had soon given the office a standing far surpassing that of pre-war days. During the war he was Director of Produce Department of the East African Production and Supply Council.

ROBERTSON, WENTLEY ALEXANDER, Forestry Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Recently visited the East and Central African Dependencies for the Colonial Office.

THORNTON, GEORGE EDWIN, M.B.E., Financial Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

Served in East Africa in the 1914-18 war and joined the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia in 1917. Income Tax Commissioner from 1939 to 1947, he then became Financial Secretary. Has served as Chairman of various boards and committees. Was awarded the M.B.E. in 1932.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER D.G.C.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, G.I., G.B.E. A keen friend of East Africa, as is evident from her acceptance of the office of Patroness of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League and attendance from time to time at its meetings. Her Royal Highness has repeatedly visited Kenya to stay with her uncle, Lord Francis Scott, and has exhibited some of her paintings of the Colony.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, G.B.E.

Travelled through Central and East Africa with the Earl of Athlone after he had retired in 1931 from the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and is now on her way to revisit the Union and, probably, Rhodesia.

THOMAS, DR. GODFREY, L.D.S., M.C., B.S., K.C.B., G.I., G.B.E.

A Private Secretary in the office of Viscount Halifax from 1919 to 1936, and since then Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE O.B.E. (Civil Division)

MELANEY, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., M.D., S.O.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Secretary, Medical Research Council. Chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee and member of the Colonial Research Committee and the Colonial Products Research Council.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

LOCKHART, SIR CHARLES RAMSDALE, C.B.E., F.R.S., Adviser to the East African Governors' Conference.

After serving in the 1914-18 war in Gallipoli, Egypt and with the King's African Rifles, he entered the Colonial Service in 1919, becoming Treasurer in 1923 and Financial Secretary in 1937. In 1938 he was transferred to Kenya as Financial Secretary and later became Economic Adviser to the East African Governors' Conference and a director designate of the Overseas Food Corporation.

ROBERTSON, JAMES WILSON, M.B.E., Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government.

Joined the Sudan Service in 1922, became Deputy Governor of the Blue Nile Province in 1936 and Deputy Civil Secretary three years later, and Civil Secretary in 1941. Wrote 'The Sudan in the Fens' (1940-41).

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM LACHLAN SMITH, M.A., C.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda.

Went to Uganda as a veterinary officer in 1922, and has served in the Protectorate ever since, becoming senior veterinary officer in 1936 and Deputy Director five years later.

ROYLANE, LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT WAEKER, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Victoria League (not treasurer, as stated in the official announcements).

During the war he rendered valuable services in the organization of Service Clubs. Is Chairman of Lloyds Insurance.

SHEPHERD, CECIL MAXLEY, PH.D., Professor of Economics, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

STARKEY, ROLAND, M.I.N.S.T., M.M., for public services in Southern Rhodesia especially in connexion with asbestos mining.

A director of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., and one of the leading mining men in Rhodesia.

STUART, ARTHUR NICHOLSON, adviser to the Ministry of Food on tea production.

Deputy Chairman of the National Bank of India since 1946 and Chairman of Messrs. Anglo-Siam and Co., Ltd., being closely interested in Eastern Indian affairs in both connexions.

WALKER, DOUGLAS, Secretary, general secretary, Federation of British Industries.

(Continued on page 478)

Developments in the sphere of Imperial defence will profoundly affect the territories. Although military stores worth many millions are to be transferred from the Middle East to a great new depot some 63 miles from Mombasa, the War Office still pretends that this decision does not indicate any definite intention to form a military base in East Africa. We are not at war and so I was, I think, the first writer to predict some years ago that divisions of British troops would have to be stationed in East Africa after the war, the raging and recent events in India, Egypt, Palestine and elsewhere clearly point to the inevitability of such a development in the near future. The Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force will be similarly concerned, so that the three defence services will soon be playing a much more prominent part in the life of Eastern Africa, where their joint expenditure may run into very large sums.

Profitable Markets for Primary Products

This will introduce serious complications, especially upon labour supply, wages and hotel and travel congestion, but it will provide a ready and profitable local market for all farm and garden produce and for a substantial proportion of many locally manufactured articles.

Plantation crops are far better protected than ever in the past against the hazards of slumps and booms. Coffee growers have a five-year agreement with the Ministry of Food. Tea growers, who could doubtless reach similar arrangements if they wished, have no anxieties about future markets. The Imperial Government, which in recent months has twice raised its buying price for sisal, would readily contract for the whole crop for some years, and sell as much as it could spare for dollars; and eight years of research, financed by Sir John Ramsden and Major Conrad Welsh, have proved profitable uses for the 25% of the sisal leaf which has hitherto been wasted. British tobacco manufacturers and the Imperial Government would rejoice at much larger exports of good quality leaf from any of the territories between the Limpopo and the Nile. Indeed, this very week a five-year plan has been agreed for much increased consumption of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia which is now guaranteed about a quarter of the market in the United Kingdom.

How Will Time Be Used?

But the sunlight, though generally bright and heartening, is not without its dark shadows. The least African Governments are faced with the problem of resettling about one million Africans and rehabilitating at least a million acres of land impoverished by maltreatment by Native Authorities. Shortfalls in local harvests have compelled various Governments to bear the heavy burden of importing maize from the Argentine at the fantastic price of £3 a bag, or about four times the general East African price. There have been many strikes by African labour, increasing indiscipline and agitation, and, in the words of Sir Philip Mitchell, "a growing moral deterioration of younger Africans."

These are serious matters, intrinsically and symptomatically, and they raise the question whether Africa is to be marred without sufficient sense of direction. The dilemma must be faced by all public leaders—but not by them alone, for every individual has it in his own power to contribute something to the improvement of public opinion and responsibility.

In so far as that obligation is generally recognized and accepted, the major problems of Africa assume less menacing forms but unless there is a strong and sustained movement to counter false values there may be serious setbacks. The difficulties and dangers which everyone can see can only be minimized or entirely eliminated by the right kind of action at the right time. Indeed, a great deal will depend upon how time is used in Eastern Africa in the next few years.

That brings us back to this question of leadership. The wisdom and initiative of Europeans must, of course, count most, and the increasing realization everywhere of the need for the co-operation of Africans and Asians is a good sign. I am sure of those who believe that better social contacts are an indispensable ingredient in successful co-operation, and the United Kenya Club, in which Europeans, Indians and Africans meet on exactly the same social footing, is an encouraging indication of what can be quickly achieved. Its example deserves to be widely emulated, for it offers a solvent for suspicion and an alternative to friction.

Firm Faith in Fundamentals

But recent troubles can, of course, not be cured merely by political and economic means. There must be firm faith in those fundamentals which have made our race pioneers and builders in so many honourable departments of activity. We must recover our sense of mission.

On that condition it can be said that never were the prospects of East and Central African advancement as bright as they are to-day, and it is therefore with high hope that I can wish you all a very happy New Year.

**Port Facilities at Beira
Mr. Davenport in Portugal**

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines, Public Works, Commerce and Industries in Southern Rhodesia, who left London at the end of last week for Lisbon, and the British Ambassador have been received by Dr. da Mata, Foreign Minister of Portugal, to whom they represented the urgent need for improved port facilities at Beira.

In London Mr. Davenport had discussions with British Government departments and commercial leaders particularly concerned with transport to and from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and before leaving England he expressed confidence in a satisfactory outcome of his mission to raise Beira's increasing prospects depends upon efficient handling of Rhodesian traffic.

Something like £2,000,000 would, he said, have to be spent on port improvements within the next two or three years and that would be merely a beginning. One immediate requirement was another deep-water wharf for commercial cargo, and it was equally necessary to have better bulk handling of chrome ore and coal. The whole question of the future of Beira was, of course, bound up with the future of Beira Works, Ltd. and the Beira Railway Co., Ltd. and the attitude towards them of the Portuguese Government.

Prime Minister's Statement

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently in Salisbury that within 10 years the trade between Rhodesia and Beira would be doubled apart altogether from the new demands resulting from the great development plans now under consideration.

If £7,000,000 were spent on the port of Beira, that will probably not be adequate for the great flow of business which was to be expected. Further talks with the Portuguese authorities were essential since the position of the concessionaire of the port of Beira was very unsatisfactory. Compared with the time needed to improve the port, the improvement of the Rhodesia Railways would be a relatively short process; it had already started, and high priority had been obtained for locomotives and wagons.

The question of surveying the route for a railway to Walvis Bay had been carefully considered and he was in London and it was hoped that a survey party representing the Governments of the United Kingdom, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, would begin work in 1948.

Leadership at a Time of High Challenge

Broadened to East Africa by F. S. Joelson

NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT will be a memorable year for British East and Central Africa. Therefore, as their New Year resolution, the territories could scarcely do better than determine to provide themselves with the best possible leadership. I put that point first, because so much will depend in this vital stage upon the wisdom, initiative, moral courage, and community spirit of the leaders, official and non-official.

Let us think for a moment of some of the major changes and challenges. Ten days ago there came into being an East Africa High Commission composed of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, under whom are seven senior officers charged with the administration of the public services common to the three countries. Soon a General Legislative Assembly will be established, with a majority of non-official European, Indian and African members from the three territories. They ought clearly to be the very best men available for election or nomination to this interterritorial body, for its chief functions will be to create a broad East African outlook and to foster cordial co-operation over an ever widening range of thought and action.

Men of Character and Common Sense

Heavy responsibility will rest upon the High Commission, its official and non-official members of the Central Assembly, and the members of the territorial Legislative Councils. It is rare to their magnitude of opportunity, they will render great service to East Africa, politically, socially and economically. Incidentally, too, the political hierarchy at the Colonial Office has been extended by yesterday's appointment of Lord Listowel to the office of Minister of State, it may be assumed, I imagine, that Mr. Green, one of the will attend the industrial session of the Central Assembly in London in December.

General elections will soon be held in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, which in the next few years will all need the best representation obtainable. It is therefore to be hoped that the fine grounds for the choice of candidates at those elections will be character and competence. Next summer, delegates from all the Legislatures in British Colonial Africa will meet in London for the annual non-official conference of the territories, and it should be the duty of every Colony to send a representative delegation, remembering that the impressions which they leave behind will influence decisions for a considerable time. Apart from conferring with their respective members and other parts of Africa, they will discuss their problems with senior members of the staff of the Colonial Office and other Government departments in the United Kingdom, with Colonial Ministers, and with the British industry, commerce, finance, science and agriculture.

Sense of Urgency Needed

Even this brief glance at the coming months is enough to emphasize the need for good political leadership and the great developments upon which all the territories are embarked. Quite widely demand the best business leadership. Good leadership must provide and maintain a sense of urgency, and I would say that the lack of a sense of urgency was perhaps one of the major problems in East and Central Africa this any other single fault. Enterprise must now be the criterion in every facet of affairs, both for the sake of the territories individually and collectively, and because they have a part to contribute to make to the needs of the whole world area.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

recently made the striking assertion that the whole future of the sterling group depends upon a quick and intensive development of British African resources. That was the most definite affirmation of the kind ever made by a Socialist Minister, and it derived added significance from the fact that Sir Stafford has been given Cabinet control over all the financial and economic activities of the Government. It is therefore reasonable to deduce that the Cabinet has been driven to recognize that the highest priority must be given to African development projects which promise great results fairly soon, and that high priority must also be given to some other plans which will take five or seven years to reach fruition.

Large-Scale Projects

I mean such imaginative and exciting projects as the great East African groundnut scheme, the creation of a large steel industry in the Rhodesias, the building of the world's largest dam for hydro-electric purposes at the Kariba Gorge between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the hydro-electric power station at the Owen Falls in Uganda, and probably the construction of a railway westward from Central Africa to a point on the Atlantic coast which can be developed as a first-class port capable of handling the swiftly developing traffic of the Rhodesias.

Hundreds of millions of pounds will be spent in the next few years on these and other capital works in East and Southern Africa. Legislation is now before Parliament to create a Colonial Development Corporation in control of 110 millions sterling and an Overseas Road Corporation with 50 million pounds, and both will spend much of their money on tropical Africa. Great sums are available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds; all the territories have reserves and surplus balances to spend; and never before has such a weight of private money been available for investment in sound commercial, industrial and mining ventures in Eastern Africa.

Industrialization in the Making

To find the money for an attractive scheme is no longer a problem; now it is the controllers of money who eagerly seek satisfactory outlets. They recognize, in the words of Sir Philip Thomas, that Rhodesia is undergoing an industrial revolution, and that immense changes of great economic, strategic and social significance are certain in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

Those territories may not have time to wait for large-scale local manufacturing for the most modern methods of cement, tanning, fertilizers and other essentials which have to be imported, and within a few years they will for the first time export great quantities of edible meat products and soap, and possibly iron and steel and other valuable goods processed on the spot from local materials. East-class British interests are to my knowledge actively seeking all these possibilities, and many others; and it would not surprise me if the groundnut scheme developed in time to the point of manufacturing on the spot margarine, cattle cake, and other by-products, including biscuits. Here, then, are the beginnings of real industrialization, which may rest upon a firmer foundation of much expanded local production.

All these activities will make new demands on local labour, which must be made more efficient. One urgent requirement is knowledge of the incentives to which the African of to-day will most readily respond. A better use of the available resources in manpower, and in Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya, in particular, will have to be squarely faced by the Government if its present plans are not to be frustrated.

of the B. I. C. A. (British Industrial Commission for Africa)

of Commerce and Industry by each visitor as twice. Rhodesia House was responsible, of course, for the preliminary negotiations leading up to the discussions over there, and in most cases has had the task of following them up.

In addition, there are innumerable contacts at Ministerial level that fall to our lot to deal with, involving personal contacts with practically every Government department in London. Problems relating to the supply of foodstuffs, building materials, railway rolling stock and so on have to be dealt with by Rhodesia House as the Colony's representative establishment in London.

Furthermore, from a staff that is only a fraction of the number employed by the High Commission in London, we have provided representation at many Empire and international conferences.

Then there is the actual carrying of the heavy load for our own Government. Every time a contract requires equipment from this country the order goes through Rhodesia House. Those of you who are in business don't need to be told of the difficulties of supply possible to-day, but what Rhodesia House brings experience in this respect is a flea bite compared with what we have to contend with in South Africa. First the required goods must be located, often a difficult task, sometimes we have to arrange for the manufacturers to receive an allocation of raw materials to make them. Then there is the constant endless buying and negotiating in order to obtain delivery, then shipping space has to be found and secured.

Orders for £2,000,000 are not infrequently placed. When I tell you that in 1947 the University and shipping department have placed orders, Government departments will have nearly £1,000,000 valued at over £2,000,000, you may realize that the job is not an easy one. Inquiries by prospective settlers for Southern Rhodesia numbered over 4,000 in 1947, including over 15,000 by post. Southern Rhodesia could not absorb this vast number in one year, but we do accept about 300 settlers a year. Allowing for the fact that many of these people are married men with families, the number of individuals represented by this total is five to six hundred a month, or about 6,000 a year, the number now reaching the Colony from the United Kingdom. This figure has been achieved without any large scale advertising and it would be easy to transport quadruple this number. Already we have accumulated hundreds of names of persons in anticipation of next year's building programme.

In addition we constantly receive a large number of industrial and commercial inquiries from those who are assessing the possibilities of the country, and we maintain constant liaison with the Industrial Development Commission in Salisbury in this connexion. We attach the greatest importance to this side of our work.

Rhodesia House also lends material assistance to civic bodies, schools and other institutions. It maintains close and cordial relations with the Press and the B.B.C., and provides speakers for public meetings. It may surprise you to know how responsive the British public is to public meetings. I have had an opportunity of speaking to a number of important gatherings in various parts of the country, and keenly testify personally to the volume of interest shown in our country. Members of our staff and several Rhodesians now living over here perform public lecturing duties on behalf of the Central Office of Information, and in this way knowledge of Southern Rhodesia is being spread throughout the United Kingdom in meetings varying from small gatherings in the South Wales mining villages to crowded houses at the great industrial centres.

Finally, there is that most vexed question of shipping passages. A really intimate main-flow into Rhodesia House from all sorts of official and unofficial quarters in Southern Rhodesia and Great Britain asking for, and

sometimes demanding, assistance for all sorts of individuals - cousins, brothers, children and wives, parents, friends, employees, African and immigrant, or visitors of every kind. Some very forceful and urgent things have been said about this, because we have not been able to do exactly what was wanted on each and every occasion, so want to tell you again, how we stand in relation to passenger booking matters.

Quotations for Passages

Rhodesia House is not, and never has been, a shipping agency. In normal times it has no connexion whatever with shipping companies except as a customer for passage for Civil Service recruits. During the war and until 18 months ago, when ships were released from British Government requisition, we did receive a small allocation of berths on ships that might be sailing to South or East African ports, but we ceased to have a right to any allocation when the ships were returned to their owners. Knowing that the country would be crying out for all sorts of key men for post-war development we were able, by the good will of the shipping companies, to come to an arrangement whereby we can not infrequently average of slightly less than 300 persons a month for passage on the supplies that it is in the national interest to such people to reach.

The whole question therefore boils down to a matter of simple arithmetic. If the country wants building crans, buses, teachers, nurses, police and other personnel, total passages must be found for the families of these key immigrants to join their husbands and fathers, then there is obviously a clearly defined limit to the number of berths we can arrange for Rhodesians returning home from holidays in the United Kingdom.

We have managed to assist over 600 Rhodesians during 1947, but the needs of the country must come first, and that applies to the future as well. We still have over 2,000 people we have to get away as urgently as possible, and we have been warned already that in 1948 we shall be required to send out still more building workers than in 1947, as well as a large number of police recruits. We cannot hope these people back to make room for holiday-makers, Rhodesians, for if we did so our arrangements with the shipping companies, which was made solely to help the country, to get urgently needed personnel, could not be maintained.

Annual Report

I have said nothing of the work of the accounting branch, or of the difficulties of entertaining visitors, although in spite of criticism my staff has managed to give some little hospitality to over 400 Rhodesians during 1947. I hope the annual report now in preparation will be on the table of the House quite early in the new year and that it will be an interesting and informative document.

My days here are full, and packed with work. My staff is small and our resources limited, but we are doing our utmost to bring home to the people of the Old Country what Rhodesia is and how bright is the future in which Rhodesians believe.

As the year unfolds, I am sure that Rhodesians will show the world that not only do they know where they are going, but that they mean to get there. Remember our national motto: "Man it (Rhodesia) be worthy of its name." It can be so worthy of itself Rhodesians as individuals each Rhodesia's vision and follow after it.

Forever

FOUR EXPATRIATES from Northern Rhodesia have completed the course of the Southern Rhodesia Empire Training School at Mesa. They are: Mr. G. G. Grout, of Fort Jameson, took the 1st place in the examinations.

has been keenly interested in Imperial affairs for some years, and will enter upon his new duties with the best wishes of the whole of the Colonial Empire.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS into the Colonies of most goods of United Kingdom and Colonial origin are to be considerably relaxed. The official announcement in that sense which we set to **Loosening Some** **Restrictions** means that the Colonial Office now admits that the instructions issued some little time ago to Colonial Governments have imposed unnecessary handicaps both upon Colonial development and welfare and upon British trade with the Colonial Empire. Immediate recognition that that would be so brought strong protests from the general public and commercial circles in the African Dependencies. Whisky, beer, manufactured tobacco, most manufactured foodstuffs, some woollens, cottons and stuffings, goods of ivory and china ware, wool carpets and glass will continue to be sparingly admitted to Colonial markets for one of three reasons: (1) because they can be readily sold for the hard currencies of which the whole sterling group stands in such dire need; (2) because they are largely made of materials bought with dollars; or (3) because they are especially useful in trade negotiations as exchange counters for other essential supplies. The blunder of hasty and wholesale restriction having been recognized and corrected, there will be few complaints, if any, from the Colonies that

certain articles should be favoured by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for disposal in the best interests of the Empire as a whole, even though that policy may deprive many willing buyers within the Empire. The Colonies will not forget that in most of the manufactures of which they are now to have smaller supplies they have hitherto fared far better than the public in the United Kingdom itself.

These few items **Challenge to The Empire** over the rest of the range of exports from the United Kingdom there is to be encouragement of wise Colonial buying, the interpretation of what should be imported being left to the local authorities in each case except where large sums are involved. A Colonial Government is incapable of sanctioning the entire of the consumer goods necessary to induce African peasants to reap all their cash crops or to encourage wage earners to work reasonably steadily, and inadequate supplies of consumer goods have been generally blamed for unsatisfactory output by many Africans, whether working for themselves or others. Now that the Colonies are seen in a new light by our politicians—nearly all of whom have been apathetic, if not antagonistic, in the past—their economy is assured of more serious and sympathetic consideration from Westminster, which is beginning to understand something of the magnitude of the 'challenge' and the opportunities which are now offered jointly to the Mother Country, the Dominions and the Colonies.

Representing Southern Rhodesia in London

High Commissioner's Broadcast to the Colony

WE NEED HAVE NO QUALMS about our future. Of course, circumstances that we can largely be bound to affect, should be grounds, and we shall experience delay and frustration from many causes beyond our control. But as they meet—and they are meeting our way will become smoother and our progress unimpeded, provided we are big enough to rise to every occasion. It is for every one of us to catch a glimpse of Rhodesia's future, and then, with faith in ourselves and our country, to bend to the task. The ball is in our court. We can keep it there if we display real hard team-work, guided by the spirit of enterprise.

"Rhodesia is the SA National Barometer"

Although a visitor after visiting has told you much the same story as the past year, I suggest that we who have the opportunity of serving Rhodesia in London, can do a great deal more for our country because we have the best of things. For Rhodesia's House is a kind of national barometer, and every upward step increases our responsibilities and the calls made upon us.

What is the answer to those who sometimes ask what Rhodesia's House is for. Our primary function is to put over Rhodesia and the Rhodesian point of view to this country. It is my job as High Commissioner to interpret the policy and purpose of the Rhodesian people as expressed by the Government of the day to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and to act as their personal representative for this purpose. This entails contact with a surprising number of Ministers here in London. High Commissioners have Ministerial status in this country, and the holder of that office has access to His Majesty's Ministries at all times when his duties require it. It is a privilege which arises from the status of the Colony, and is obviously of considerable value to us.

Through its own Rhodesia House performs the same representative function on the official level, and with the general public. We are, in fact, Rhodesia in London, the country's spokesman and interpreter.

The quality of Government business to be conducted at the highest level is reflected in the record number of visits by Cabinet Ministers. During 1947 the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister

In last London meeting Southern Rhodesia's programme...