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Thursday 11th 1947

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EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL. 24

START

REDUCTION

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In peace and in normal conditions remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds its position today, although exports of sisal and coffee have been well maintained during recent years. Gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demands, cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Madagascari and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested to trade with Tanganyika.



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Mr. S. F. Moore is the manager of the group of mines of Shabani, Mr. W. G. Jamieson is responsible for the supervision of the compounds...

Mining Shares

NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER mining shares rose at the end of last week, although caution being the watchword...

- Bechuanaland Exploration, 11s. 6d.; Bushtick, 1s. 11d.; ...

Bushtick Mines

BUSHTICK MINES (1934) LTD. caused a working profit of £16,724 for the year ended June 30, 1947...

General Explorations

GENERAL EXPLORATIONS LTD. state in an interim report to shareholders...

£2,000,000 for Copperbelt Mines

AS A RESULT of the changes from the present fund saving scheme to the new pension scheme...

Rhodesian Arbitration Award

THE ARBITRATION AWARD of £16,000 and an increase in wages of about £40,000 a year for Southern Rhodesian mining enterprises...

It is expected that the mine workers will accept the attitude of the Chamber of Mines is doubtful...

Dividends

TRUSTEE'S GOLD MINES LTD. have declared a dividend for the year ended March 31, 1947...

Miners' School Closed

THE GUINEA FOUNTAIN Miners' Training School in Southern Rhodesia is to be closed when the present students have passed out...

Mining Personalia

G. E. COCK has been appointed a director of the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd.

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British Central Africa Co., Ltd.

Sir Anderson Montague, Chairman

Tin. Rt. Hon. Sir Anderson Montague, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, has concluded with the report of the year ended 31st October 1944, a most successful one for the following reasons:

The main item of the heavy loss suffered by the company in the death of Sir Henry Chapman, a director who was also the Board's great store of valuable experience gained by years of successful work in connection with Rhodesia Railways, and of Mr. Edgar, the secretary of the company. On its inception, had 45 years rendered true and faithful service beyond the call of duty. The vacant seat on the Board has been filled by the appointment of Colonel Fiddis Parker, M.C., in the second half of the year to September 1944, profit of 25% and planning was carried out a substantial advance on last year's figure of £2,774, and the profit on the year was £15,153.

Dividend and Bonus

The amount set aside for dividend is £13,550, a 25% increase on the profit of the year, which is a record for the company. The profit is £15,153, against £11,980 in the year ended 31st October 1943. The present dividend is 25% unit, as against 1d per unit last year.

You will notice an increase in directors' fees. The article provides that £2,000 shall be divisible each year among the directors, whether with 5% of the amount available for distribution as dividend. But during the year there has been Chairman the board have preferred to take a smaller allocation by way of remuneration, so that the final position is more favourable to the shareholders than the normal rate of remuneration now shown in the articles.

The price of the average under cultivation was 48% higher than last year, against 43% lb. Bidding at the auction was very brisk and good prices were obtained.

The amount of green leaf packed on the two estates in the year was 2,419,654 lb. showed an increase of 10% on the year.

Under cultivation, the crop threshold was better than expected and showed a substantial better return than last year. Sales were brisk in South Africa.

The report of the Nyasa Estates Ltd., the subsidiary in which your company holds an 85% interest, showed a drop in output of sugar and low of sales. However, the demand was good and prices were high. Last year's report an upward movement in the company's land pointing to

remain's interest in Nyasa, and on the part of prospective buyers, this interest was maintained during the 12 months under review.

Current Prospects

The tea plantations now constitute a large part of the company's activities. It is always difficult to make forecasts before the crop is actually secured. This year Mr. Kaye-Nicol's recent monthly report indicates a slight increase of 2.1% in the quantity of made tea; seems reasonable to hope for a further improvement before the season ends.

The tobacco auction rates opened satisfactorily with prices for the better grades somewhat higher than last year, but lower for the cheaper grades. Sales effected up to the latest reports received show an all-over drop of approximately 6d. per lb.

A considerable portion of this year's soyabean crop has already been sold locally. The Government consent and engaged prices compared with last year.

Two years ago the Board approved a programme to secure improved conditions for Native labour, as to housing, sanitary conditions, medical attendance, etc. Last year I reported official approval of our plans for Native hutments, but delay was caused by scarcity of building materials, particularly cement, and this scarcity unfortunately still continues. Otherwise our welfare policy is being pursued. There have also been considerable increases in wages paid to Native labour. Difficulty has arisen from time to time in securing adequate supplies of Native labour, but similar difficulty does not exist very generally.

Policies of Development

Sir Sidney Abington's report has now been issued, and a planning committee has been appointed and is now taking evidence. The unsatisfactory condition emphasized in the report is the congestion of Natives settled in the European centres, such as Lilongwe, Blantyre, etc. An obvious remedy would seem to be decentralization, the creation of new centres of population in more of a country. The Government has recently announced policies of development of a most generous scale in East Africa, including £100 millions for various schemes by which, with European co-operation, the problems of raising the standards of living and well-being can be adequately tackled on both the rural and urban lines; and the foundation of new Native centres or villages, possibly on co-operative lines, and with improved methods of Native education, in which well-being part of such planning.

My own word is one of grateful appreciation and thanks to Mr. Kaye-Nicol, our general manager, and to the rest of the staff in Africa for their loyal and energetic co-operation and devotion. Many of the staff in Africa and at home have carried on gallantly right through the war years. Mr. Kaye-Nicol and others in Africa without any home leave.

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Company Week

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. Mr. A. Hadley's Review

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held last week in London.

Mr. Arthur L. Hadley, Chairman, in his opening address had circulated the following statement of profit and account for the year ended 31st December, 1946, including £500,000 reserve for repairs of main lines. The gross revenue of £2,349,000, including £156,720 higher as working expenditure increased by 10% and earnings were lower by 450,590.

According to this operating profit of £1,665,802, the various amounts credited in the revenue account including investment income of £2,140,000 and 50,970 transferred from the stabilization account, there was a total of £18,619,000 in main line revenue. In respect of 185,000 departing stock and 120,000 in respect of tax in the form of South African 1932 and 1931 8/35 (levying £25,000) which was the same as the year ended 31st December 1945, namely £125,000 less income tax at 9%.

Proposed Dividend

The Southern Rhodesia Government has now released from the Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd. the entire share capital of this company, the change of ownership to be effected from the 31st December 1946. The dividend for the year ended 31st December 1946 will be payable to the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. and the Legislature is now being considered in this regard.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. is operated by a statutory Board to be set up in Rhodesia. There will be a similar Board for Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

The Board has a revenue for the first eight months of £1,777,000, a 17% increase on the previous year. The white working expenditure has increased by 1447,660.

The Rhodesia Railways in common with other ways continue to work under most difficult conditions, owing to shortage of engines, locomotives and materials in general as well as the labor position being aggravated by an acute shortage of housing. They are unable to meet the full transport requirements of the territories.

New locomotives and trucks. Locomotives ordered in the country nearly two years ago and 300 trucks ordered in 1942 to carry traffic ordered last year ago are not being shipped. 12 motor and refrigerator wagons are due to be shipped from Canada. 47 furries locomotives and motor trucks are due for delivery starting in 1947. 1000 motor trucks of the type urgently required to meet the existing and expanding traffic in Rhodesia.

The new stock now being shipped—the first since the outbreak of the war, while far short of his full requirements will, he hopes, considerably assist our general manager in carrying out the hard work performed by the ranks of employees during the past year. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the proposed dividend was approved. The retiring directors were re-elected.

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Opportunities for Africans

N. Rhodesian Commission of Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA announced on Monday that it had decided to appoint as soon as possible a commission with the following terms of reference:

Being to inquire into the Government's policy relating to the employment of Africans in the public service, and to make recommendations thereon, including any measures which should be taken to improve the employment of Africans in the public service, and to make recommendations thereon, including any measures which should be taken to improve the employment of Africans in the public service.

What posts are now occupied by Africans, and what training facilities should be made available to Africans to enable them to become more responsible and skilled positions, and how should these training facilities be provided.

Whether the wage structure of the public service should be altered, and if so, what recommendations and such adjustments as may be necessary.

The Commission will report to the Government and the Chamber of Mines and the African Union to help in an inquiry which Mr. Dalrymple flew to Northern Rhodesia to undertake, after consulting with those bodies, the suggestions and recommendations of a Commission.

Responsibility of Vernacular Press

Roots in Blue Nile Province

SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED and two wounded in a riot which broke out in the Blue Nile province of the Sudan on August 15, 1947. The riot was a result of the publication of an article in a local vernacular newspaper which was widely distributed. The article was issued as an appeal to the Press and to the public opinion to disregard personal and sectarian attacks in the vernacular Press.

Counseling local journalists to exercise discretion when they wrote the Civilian retort said:

"The Press, in particular, when the Sudan's future may be decided by councils of the nations, and when there is tenacious determination to the more peaceful and the good news of the Sudan and the promotion of Sudanese which will be the measure of the Sudan's progress in the other countries."

"I have been greatly pleased by the press and the vernacular papers which have appeared in several of our local Arabic papers. I am glad to see that these attacks, from which we have suffered in the past, are being given all Sudanese and all Sudanese people a personal and special message. I am glad to see that these attacks are being given all Sudanese and all Sudanese people a personal and special message."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Land Bank is being established in Tanganyika. The Kenya Legislative Council is now a branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Review of the life of the first weekly newspaper to be printed in One, One, Southern Rhodesia.

A select committee of the Kenya Legislative Council has recommended new legislation for the protection of all animals.

African bull owned by Mrs. M. J. Lane was reported to be the first in the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society to be shown.

An East African Chapter of the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists has been formed in Kenya.

After an unsuccessful three-day strike for a minimum wage of £12 10s a month, Native bus drivers of the Tanganyika Railways returned to work.

There is now only one air mail service a week between Southern Rhodesia and Beira. There is no telegraphic service between the Colony with its port.

Two Baganda have been convicted for passing medicine in a shop without a licence. One of the men has been a medical student at Makerere College.

The Sudan Medical Service hospital stern was steamer, the BAKER, bound for Khartoum from Malakal, ran into heavy weather and sank. There were no casualties.

Congestion continues at the port of Beira, which has accommodated 100 vessels at the wharf and seven at the buoys. Presently there are 23 ocean vessels and four coasters at the port.

Building plans have been offered by the Northern Rhodesian Government for a co-operative society in Ndola, and the copper mining companies have offered to finance the scheme to the extent of £65,000 under certain conditions.

Twenty-three West Africans have been given honours in connection with the groundnut scheme. They are clerks, foremen and field assistants. It is hoped will train their fellow Africans of Tanganyika in various duties.

Arrangements for the diamond jubilee in 1958 of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are already being considered by the City Council, and the inclusion of a sum of £100,000 in the 1947-48 estimates to cover preliminary expenditure has been proposed.

Visitors at the East African Office in London are numbered at 1,000 a month. There has been a significant increase in the availability of eggs for export in bulk from East Africa, the change of supplies of zinc and plaster, and in regard to sunflower seeds, citrus acid, tartaric acid, synthetic vermiculture, and paw-paw growth.

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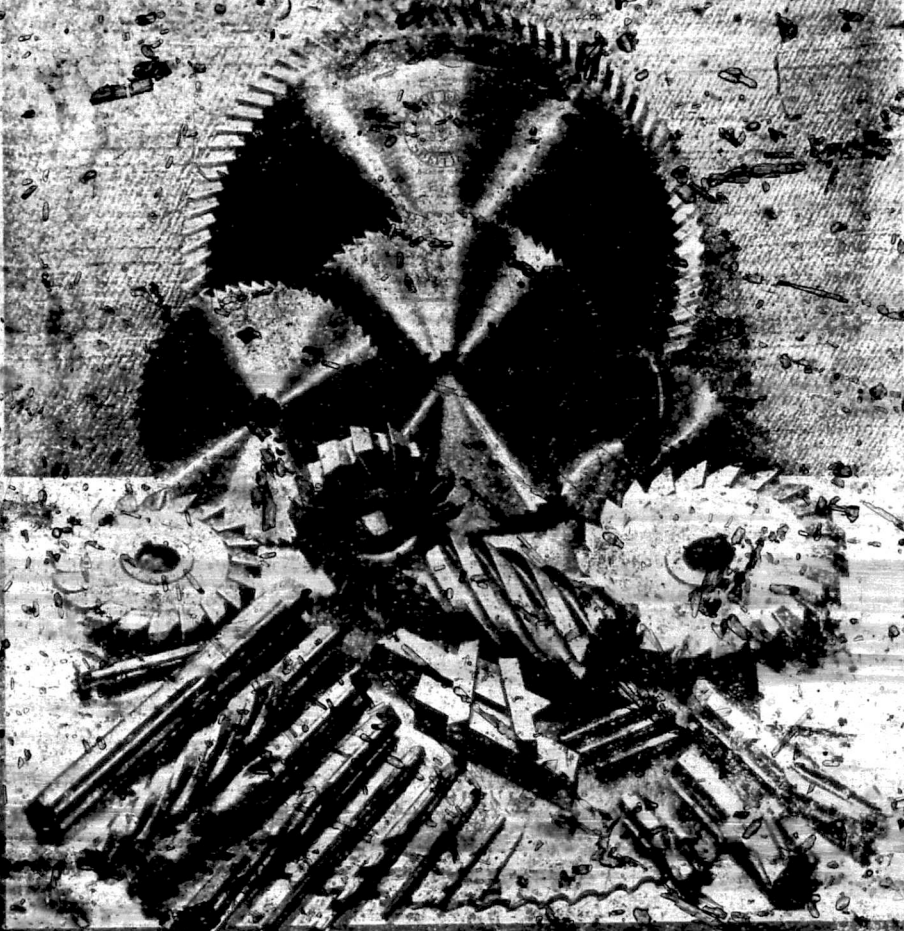
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Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club

Mr. Braimbridge Reviews English Tour

MR. C. VINEY BRAIMBRIDGE, honorary secretary for many years past of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, writes:

The first post-war tour of the K.K.C.C. was successful, enjoyable and full of interest. The tie against Paghani, for example, providing a thrilling finish, with seven wickets down, the home team man hit a six to bring the scores level, and thereafter no further runs were scored.

The most creditable victory was perhaps that over a strong combined Barclays Bank XI at Eastbourne, where A. M. Davies batted convincingly to make 60 very good runs, and then R. W. Smith took 5 wickets for 46. The two County professionals, Duffell and Hurst, playing for Essex, Chitt and Groomer, carried too heavy guns for most of the K.K.C.C. batsmen, but the match against Horsham could not have been won if the Kongonis were only allowed to argue with the wickets down, the remainder falling for the addition of one run.

Brilliant Bowling

The outstanding success of the tour was R. W. Smith, the fast-medium left-arm bowler, who took 47 wickets at a cost of 9.5 runs each. G. L. Krauss, probably Kenya's best bat at the moment, in spite of a bad patch finished up with a succession of big scores in his best style and totalled nearly 400 runs, with an average of just under 40. E. J. Boase, somewhat neglected in the earlier matches, bowled his leg-breaks consistently later, and R. J. E. Meyers, besides playing some useful innings and spinning the ball with success, was his usual brilliant self in the field. G. G. Edwards played a really fine innings of 97 at Middleton, and P. E. Walker won the match at Littlehampton with an invulnerable run on a bad wicket.

A. M. Davies captained the side competently, batted well, and though handicapped by a damaged thumb produced some good bowling performances. It was a misfortune that N. S. Mitchell (inner), the Somerset and England cricketer, could make only one appearance to score 72 runs.

The tour was well organized, with headquarters in Horsham, and its success is a happy augury for the future, should austerity persist.

Since Southern Rhodesia has to import maize from the Argentine at £3 per bag, the price to consumers in the Colony has been raised to £3.50 per bag, and the rate paid to growers is now 30s. Bread, eggs, meat, milk and flour have also become more expensive, and it is estimated that these items will raise the cost-of-living index by three points.

High Praise for Rhodesia

Sir Miles Thomas's Great Faith

SIR MILES THOMAS, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization, who recently arrived in Southern Rhodesia at the invitation of the Prime Minister to advise the Government of the Colony on development generally, including immigration policy, took the Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times* a few days ago.

"Southern Rhodesia has facilities for expansion unequalled in the world. I have an almost religious belief in the possibilities of developing the Colony's natural resources. But you must rationalize colonization by putting development projects in their proper order. It is necessary to sort out loose talk and opinion and tackle first things first."

"In assessing priorities, communications should head the list. Rhodesia's railways are hopelessly inadequate and represent a bottleneck to commercial expansion, while telephone and telegraphic intercommunication does not allow Rhodesian business to operate at a speed consonant with the world today."

The Colony had, he said, remarkable assets—immense coal reserves, iron ore and limestone in close proximity, the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi which was a heaven-sent opportunity for hydro-electric development, and dollar-earning minerals like chrome and asbestos which provided a useful instrument of barter with the United States.


Canadian Mission to Rhodesia

MR. JAMES A. MCKIN, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, leads the Canadian Trade Mission which is due in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 7. The mission, which will spend three days in the Colony, will consist of representative Canadian business men and will have discussions with Ministers, officials, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and with private businessmen. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, and Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Commerce and Industries, are likely to open negotiations on tariff and general trade matters. The mission will visit the Belgian Congo on its way to Rhodesia.

Governor Quickly Criticized

DR. F. S. SELWYN CLARKE, based in the Seychelles only in mid-July, took up his new duties as Governor. Already, according to a telegram to the *Cross-Colonist*, he has "incurred the strongest criticism for his autocratic handling of the departments and for filling important vacancies without knowledge of local circumstances and recent events, and without seeking such knowledge through the usual channels which could have informed him."

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Sir Hubert Young

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, a former Governor of both Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, is the Liberal candidate in the by-election in the Edge Hill division of Bulawayo, where the contestants are expected to be nominated. The *Daily Telegraph* diarist, usually urbane and complimentary, has commented tartly on his sudden intervention after two leading Messianic Liberals had volunteered their support for the Conservative candidate. The writer continues: "The Liberals last night in Edge Hill in 1935 when they ran over candidates and made their last serious bid for power. The Conservatives held the division in the last Parliament by the narrow majority of 301. When a candidate appeared for the Liberal cause in West Kensington, the party chairman declared with a good deal of gusto that he would embarrass the Tories. I wonder if that also goes for Edge Hill."

African Leaders Disagree

THE KENYA AFRICAN UNION published a statement opposing the policy of Mr. Mathu, senior African representative on the Legislative Council, on Paper 210 and the Registration Bill. The statement was signed by the Vice-President of the Union Mr. A. Awori. A later statement, signed by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Union, apologised for the earlier announcement and attributed it to "misunderstandings." Mr. Awori has since resigned.

Claims to pressure on space extracted from the broadcast in which Mr. H. B. Puddu, U.S.A. who interviewed the four Uganda chiefs, have been checked over.

Obituary

Mr. J. A. Holdengarde

MR. THEODORE ALBERT EDWARD HOLDENGARDE, 50, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Liberal Party, and twice mayor of Bulawayo, has died in that city at the age of 69. Born in the Eastern Province of South Africa, and educated at the Cathedral School, Grahamstown, University College, and Durban University, he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1910 and founded Bogaerts Metal Works, Ltd. Among other public appointments, Mr. Holdengarde was Chairman of the Bulawayo Municipal Council, a long-time member of the Bulawayo District Public Health Association, President of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, a member of the Chamber of Industries, the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, and the Bulawayo branches of the Royal Empire Society, and Chairman of the Society of Jewish and Gentiles.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOWE, wife of Dr. C. W. Howe of Njoro, died recently in Nakuru after a long illness.

MR. I. WRIGHTSON, who first went to Rhodesia in 1891 and was one of Bulawayo's first town councillors, has died.

MR. W. C. W. HEDDER, who had taught in Plumtree School since 1925, has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia. He leaves a widow and a son.

JOHN ROELF ROELFENS, whose death in the Belgian Congo is reported, had served the White Fathers in that Colony for 56 years, being one of those pioneers who opposed the Arab slave raiders in the country to the west of Lake Tanganyika.

GEORGE ARTHUR PITT, in 1917 first mayor of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, a position which he held for five successive years from 1926 onwards, has died in that town at the age of 84. Arriving in Rhodesia in 1895, he started a general dealer's business in Salisbury and became a member of the town council in 1896. In 1908 he moved to Gatooma.

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the East African Office in London have included the following:

- Mr. M. H. Adnam, Mr. P. Adonga, Mr. J. A. Ashby, Mr. W. A. Broadfoot, Mr. I. B. Burton, Mr. J. Cobb, Mr. J. Espin, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mr. F. S. Dunn, Mr. A. Randall, Franklin, Major E. A. Jones, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. F. Little, Mr. G. Little, Mr. G. J. H. McDonnell, Mr. B. K. Mwanali, Mr. S. K. Mugaña, Mr. W. B. Mwangi, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nicholl, Mr. G. W. A. C. O'Leary, Mr. E. Otim, Mrs. Owen, Mr. F. Watkins, Pritchford, Mrs. J. D. Rankine, Mr. L. Sandegani, Mr. H. S. Smith, Miss April Smith, Mrs. B. Springer, and Mrs. P. Wandawa.

Public Appointments

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—Assessor of Income for the Joint Income Tax Department of East Africa. The person appointed will be required to serve in East or West Africa, or in the Territory of Nairobi or Mombasa, Kenya, or Kampala, Uganda. Candidates under 45 years of age should be qualified accountants or should have had substantial experience in income tax law and practice. Initial salary according to age and qualifications is a scale ranging to £720 a year. In addition a cost of living bonus, the amount of which depends on family commitments, is payable. Overseas leave and other privileges in accordance with Government regulations. Successful candidates will be considered for appointment to the permanent and pensionable establishments of the Department, subject to a probationary period of two to three years. There will be opportunities for promotion in future years to the higher grades of the Department carrying salaries of up to £1,100 a year.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience and enclosing this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, quoting M. 100/47 on both letter and envelope.

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CIGARETTES

PERSONALIA

GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM arrived in London by air last week.

THE KING has become Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

MR. B. E. LADLEY, M.L.C., has returned to Masaland on holiday in South Africa.

MR. J. A. HOLMES, Deputy Mayor of Bulawayo, has been elected Mayor for the coming year.

MR. G. C. SCHILLER has been elected Chairman of the Coffee Trade Federation of Great Britain.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will open the Bulawayo agricultural show to-morrow.

COLONEL G. A. THEOBALD has sold his farm near Elburgon and is leaving Kenya for the United Kingdom.

While MR. S. W. FOSTER, Solicitor-General, is acting as Governor of Kenya, MR. J. B. HANSON, the Solicitor-General, is acting as Attorney-General.

MAJOR F. J. BARR has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika in the place of Mr. F. J. Anderson.

MR. F. J. EATIN, who has worked in Uganda since 1911, has been deputed to Sir Donald Stewart, Uganda's appointed Development Commissioner.

DR. M. SOMMERVILLE has been appointed member of the Corn Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia in place of MR. P. O. BROCKLEHURST.

MR. C. E. ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN C. W. FENTON WELLS and MR. A. C. SCREE have been appointed members of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, M.P., Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, has returned to his country after his visit to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

MR. A. J. WOOD, Chairman of Messrs. Allen, Gledhill and Shepherd, Ltd., accompanied by MRS. GOLDBY and their young daughter, have recently visited Beit.

MISS RENEE CLAYTON, a pupil of Arusha school in Tanganyika, has been awarded the first Wigglesworth Scholarship for 1947. She will study at Dollar Academy, Dollar, Scotland.

MR. C. A. BURNHAM, Financial Secretary of Masaland, has been appointed Nyasaland representative on the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, in place of Mr. C. G. COLEMAN.

MR. C. G. COLEMAN, Assistant Conservative Whip in the House of Commons, is visiting Lord and Lady Chesham in Tanganyika. He expects to spend about a month in the territory.

DR. J. F. WILLIAMS, chief shareholder in Williamson Diamond Mines, Ltd., has paid to the European Parents' Association of Tanganyika, £10,000 for the creation of an educational fund.

MR. R. C. CUNNELL and MR. E. E. LOOMBE, officials of the Bank of England, recently visited Khrushchev on the invitation of the Sudan Government to advise upon the new exchange control regulations.

COLONEL DODDS-PARKER, M.P., chairman of the Joint African Board, will leave London on September 15 for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He will return by way of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

MR. J. H. E. LUDGE, managing director of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., who has arrived from Kenya, is on sick leave of the country for some weeks. He is expected to be in London in October.

MR. R. G. DAKIN, general manager in East Africa of the Uganda Company, and a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, is shortly due in London by air for a short visit.

MR. FLEX COFE, American Minister in Ethiopia, has received the American Medal of Freedom for "exceptionally meritorious service" in 1942, when as American Consul General in Algiers he kept contact with the French resistance movement.

MR. J. R. HOFFMAN has arrived in Kampala to become manager of the Imperial Hotel, of which Mr. A. E. BROWN has had charge since the end of the war, during which he served in Burma with the 11th East African Brigade.

Mrs. G. MARSDEN, who in 1942 became the first woman Mayor of Salisbury, topped the poll in the recent municipal election with 939 votes. MR. J. POLLEY received 857, MR. E. OLLEY 797, and Mr. J. BOSHILL a new James' tooth coumbell, 774.

DR. MADGE HOLLIDAY, who in her personal years in the Colonial Medical Service in Malaya, has been appointed medical officer in charge of maternity and child welfare in the Mombasa municipality. Dr. Holliday is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

MR. GONNELL CHARLES POPE, a well-known Chairman of the Joint Legislative Board, continues his main feature article in Sunday's Observer. He pleaded for full Empire co-operation and co-ordination in the present economic crisis and in all future planning.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, and LADY MITCHELL will sail in the MANTOYA, on Saturday for London. Sir Philip, who was lately run down following long-continued overwork, has done much sailing in the British Channel and has completely recovered his health.

MR. N. H. MURPHY, D.S.O., D.S.M., Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of London, and MR. J. G. CLADDUM, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.S., Professor of Medical Microbiology in the University of Edinburgh, have been appointed members of the Medical Research Council.

MR. E. NEWBY, Mayor of Livingston, was elected President of the first conference of the Northern Rhodesian Municipal Association, recently held in Ndolo. MR. A. ALBERTSON was elected Vice-President, and MR. A. H. THOMPSON, town clerk of Livingston, honorary secretary.

MR. J. L. G. TROUGHTON, Financial Secretary in Kenya, has made a good recovery from his illness, and is acting as Chief Justice. Mr. Tom Linkine arrives in Freetown, and Mr. G. G. POPE was transferred to the Colony last year after 11 years in Northern Rhodesia as Acting Financial Secretary.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is giving a tea party at the Colonial Office this afternoon for the Uganda chiefs who are visiting the country. Some of the honorees received their honours in the Sudan to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sir Gordon Grahame, who was martyred in Uganda in 1888.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MR. W. E. ARNOLD, public relations officer at Rhodesia House, were the guests of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron at the Wyton last week. Mr. Goodenough recently visited Dublin, where his son will shortly begin reading for a science degree at Trinity College.

MR. C. G. G. COLEMAN, who was born in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Legat Secretary in the Sudan where he has served since 1937. After graduating at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, he went as a Rhodes scholar to Brasenose College, Oxford. After five years as a district commissioner in the Sudan he transferred to the legal side. He became a High Court Judge, Advocate-General in 1943, and Chief Justice at the end of last year.

A sisal delegation will arrive in London by air on Wednesday, to discuss marketing problems. Tanganyika's representatives are MESSRS. E. HITCHCOCK, K. A. M. A. KARIMU, G. N. SHERRY and S. TRANTER, Kenya has nominated MESSRS. R. S. ABONG, J. A. DAVAN and J. E. EVERTON, and the secretary is MRS. A. E. MARRIS, secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Mr. W. H. WILKINSON, Sisal Controller in East Africa, is Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, is accompanying the delegation.

TO THE NEWS

"A.C.E. marked. 'Above all we need more law.'—Dr. Haden Gue, M.P., M.D.

"Americans are spending 93% of their incomes and saving only 7%."—Viscount Samuel.

"The sins of Socialism are those of envy and its economics are those of scarcity."—Lord Tom Hope.

"Diplomacy is the business of handling a porcupine without touching the quills."—New York Sun.

"Could not the Government put their heads together in order to provide better wood?"—Mr. E. P. Smith, M.P.

"The working hours of British miners were reduced to 35 a week when American miners were working 58."—Editor of the Washington Post.

"The greatest of all illusions is that help is to be found from mere expediency or the clever handling of mass sentiment."—The Rev. Sidney M. Berry.

"Owing to the decrease in American film production the American market could easily absorb 40 first-rate British films every year. I quote the head of one of the largest and most successful film and cinema enterprises in America."—Sir Alexander Korda.

"Any statesman who gets bogged down at certain points in trying to order people about and shorten their lives will have a lively time."—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"We spent £68,000 in the first six months of this year on books and, in a matter from the United Kingdom, The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

"During the first six months of this year about 250,000 people have gone abroad for holidays and spent some £15,000,000."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"When recently in Montreal I bought a local paper and found one and a half times the number of pages of all the national newspapers of Great Britain put together."—Lord Layton.

"The output of petrol within the Empire is some 30,000,000 tons a year. The estimated needs of the United Kingdom are about 10,000,000 tons."—Spokesman for Austin Motor Company.

"The material incentives regain something of their lost power it would be dangerous self-deception to believe that British agriculture will significantly increase its present production."—Mr. H. D. Walston.

"In general American observers find that 32% of patients suffering from infantile paralysis recover completely, 20% suffer slight handicap in later life, 25% are crippled and 5% die."—The Lancet.

"Some 400,000 British people have inquired at Australia House, London, about 'settlement' in Australia. We ought to have an Imperial conference to examine the better distribution of man-power throughout the Empire."—Mr. Arthur Colwell, Australian Minister of Immigration.

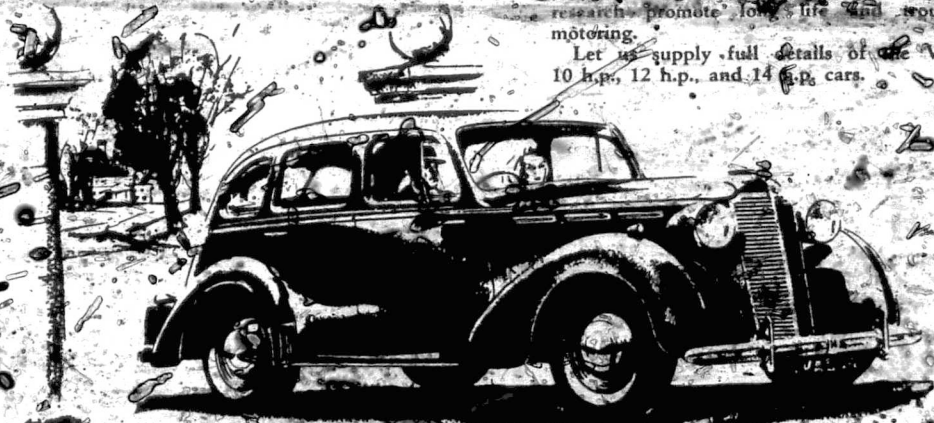
"By 1950 South Africa must produce 200,000 tons of sugar a year. To involve vast development of Zululand, spending millions on irrigation, building a 70-mile railway, and erecting five new sugar mills each costing more than £500,000."—Senator A. M. Conroy, Minister of Lands.

"My experience of manufacturing industry shows that wherever human relations have been handled with real sympathy and intelligence, the working spirit is good. This matter of the right human relations depends on individual leaders. Success will be won on the factory floor rather than in Westminster. Conservative politicians want to do any preaching, they should concentrate on their own supporters in the board room and in the ranks of management."—Sir George Schuster.

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BACKGROUND

Equality of Sacrifice.—Although the population of the United States is more than three times that of Great Britain, their respective losses in dead count from the 50,000 British civilians killed in air-raids were numerically roughly equal. The dead were all actual or potential producers, and this great comparative contribution has therefore, apart from other considerations, imposed a heavy economic handicap on Great Britain as against the United States. Secondly, in the interval of more than a year between the outbreak of war and the institution of lend-lease, Great Britain and the Dominions bore alone practically the whole cost of the war. This involved the loss of foreign investments which had previously made so important a contribution towards closing the gap between our visible imports and our visible exports. No corresponding burden fell to the United States. Thirdly, during the same period Great Britain conserved practically the whole of her productive, peacetime industry to the new productive manufactures of war. Fourthly, Great Britain emerged from the war with a considerably smaller merchant marine and the United States with a considerably larger one than before the war. When measured by population, the national income Great Britain has borne and is bearing a higher share of the financial and material burden of the war than should be hers if the principle of equality of sacrifice were implemented. In fact, Great Britain, who by her lone hand and the Dominions and Colonies during the black days of 1940-41, alone made ultimate victory possible, is left with a very much higher proportional burden a head of population than any other of the United Nations, except Russia. These things are no one's fault; but they ought to be known and taken into account. Should they not be clearly and affirmatively set forth by your Information Service in America? I believe that the great majority of Americans are too fair-minded to deny their weight or their implications."—Sir Geoffrey Whitard.

Good Will Dissipated.—This bit-by-bit approach to the heads of policy proclaimed by the Prime Minister three weeks ago simply means that the good will of the people is dissipated. Never perhaps in the unready of politicians of a democracy to put the stark alternatives plainly to the people been so evidently disadvantageous. There has been far too much pessimism about Britain's future. There is no reason why if the right steps are taken, a fresh foundation cannot now be laid. But the preface must be laid, the process of reformation and effort.—*The Times*.

Britain's Strength.—Although Great Britain has 4,000 men under arms in place of the 1,000,000 peace-time 300,000, we have 100 men and women at the wheel of even before. We now make more motor-cars than we have ever made before, and twice as many trucks. We are building more ships than ever before; more than half the shipbuilding in the world is now being built in Britain. In June we established an all-time high rate of steel production. Some important products, such as coal and cotton, are down, but the total production in Great Britain is between 10% and 20% better than before the war. If you think we are right in your interest as well as ours to lend us dollars, we shall recover all the more through our international trade, including your own present high production, will continue. If you do not lend us dollars, or if you propose to restrict our trade which we cannot accept, we shall still recover, though more slowly, and meanwhile you will lose for a period your best market. I am not taking my money out of my country, and I advise any American business man who wants to spread his risks to develop his business in Britain."—Sir Ian Fraser, C.P., speaking in New York.

Britain's Crisis.—The country is still rushing headlong towards a major crisis. Salvation lies at home. It is with this knowledge that the struggle between the National Union of Mine workers and certain scaldrant elements in the industry and between the Union and the Coal Board must be viewed. We are witnessing a struggle whose outcome will determine whether the country will continue as a first-class economic Power or not. That is why the failure of the Coal Board and the Union elements to agree on extra hours is fully as serious as the vacillation of the Government. Unless this coal problem is solved quickly, any export programme which may be issued next month will be meaningless from the moment it is published. If the problem is not solved, the only plan the Government need seriously consider will be how to order a permanently low standard of life. The Government now faced with a crisis, is simply sitting and taking panic measures as when events press too hard.—*Financial Times*.

The Socialist Government have taken 450,000 people from production and added them at prodigious cost and waste to the machinery of government and to the machinery of the church.

No United Will.—The greatest difficulty before the Government is not the balance of trade or production, or even that, but in its own mind, and until that difficulty is solved little or nothing will be done. Mr. Attlee should realize by now that Parliament must be recalled in September and that he must face it with a stronger and more united team. There are Ministers like Mr. Dalton, Mr. Shawwell and Mr. Isaacs, whose continuance in their offices has become a confession of ineptness, yet it is not individuals alone who are to blame for the absence of a united will.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Coal the Key.—The whole efficacy of reconstruction is practically made by the coal-production figures, and a few more reports like those of recent weeks will finally knock it sideways. What defence have we against foreign criticism when coal output is barely topping 3,000,000 tons a week; when the Coal Board at the head of the newly nationalized industry has not the power to decide in what way the agreed national hours are to be worked; when recruitment is falling off while Poles stand idle; and when that offensive failure Mr. Shawwell remains Minister of Fuel and Power? And since the vast majority of people in this country would regard an early attempt to nationalize the iron and steel industry as the final proof of the Government's incompetence, how can we blame foreigners for thinking the same?"—*Spectator*.

Power.—"All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely," runs Lord Acton's great axiom. The men who take power are not the men who surrender it. They are not the same men, and they are not the same men. The exercise of unbridled power effects a change in character, and the Council of Governments changes. It is significant to note that the young guard of the Socialists is much more authoritarian than the old guard. Lipps long ago urged that a majority Socialist Government should equip itself, as the means to Socialism, with just such powers as it has now acquired. Strachey had a long period of association with the Communists. Aneurin Bevan feels the only great powers could match his remarkable personal equipment. Shawcross is happy only when he is persecuting someone. The temper and complexion of the Cabinet a few years hence may be very different from what it is to-day.—*Mr. W. J. Brown*.



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and this must inevitably result in a diminution of the risk of infection. It should not be forgotten that at the same time other transmitters of disease, flies, house lice and fleas, should be controlled.

It is essential that the various problems involved in the use of these insecticides should be investigated and attacked in a bold and imaginative manner. Simultaneously we should not overlook the possibilities of the prophylactic and curative uses of paludrine and other medicaments and of the insect-repellants such as diethyltoluamide.

Tropical Life Should Be Revolutionized

If the coordinated attack on malaria which is now possible seems with success, which I believe it will, life in the tropics will be revolutionized, and science will have made another notable contribution to Colonial prosperity.

A problem of far greater complexity is involved in attempting to control the tsetse fly, the transmitter of trypanosomiasis. We do know that a partial measure of control does result from a clearing of the bush, the method is far too laborious and expensive to be applied over the vast areas which are involved. We know also that the fly can be killed by insecticides if brought into contact with them, but we do not know how this can best be done. The evidence at present available suggests that a solution may be found in insecticidal smokes, inhaled either directly from aeroplanes or by smoke-bombs dropped from them, but much further research is required.

We must be prepared to attack this problem on a scale commensurate with its magnitude, and the cost will be heavy. We should be encouraged to undertake this, however, when we see the success achieved in areas that major agricultural pest, the locust, by the combined use of "Gammaxane," DDT and dinitro-o-cresol.

I have attempted most inadequately to show the part which science can play in the development of an

Empire and in the improvement of the health and prosperity of these people. For the man of science the opportunities are great, equally great are his responsibilities. He will not fail if he receives from the administration the support to which he is entitled.

Letter to the Editor

Criticism of the War Office

Director of Public Relations Replies

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—I have no doubt that the scathing criticism of alleged War Office incompetence published in your issue of August 21, was well intended. I can assure, therefore, that both your readers and officers will be glad to learn that it has been based on two completely false premises:—

- (1) That Group 68 is due to be released by the end of this year, and
- (2) That men called up in November and December, 1945, can claim release not later than December, this year.

The facts are—

- (1) As already announced, the release of Group 68 will begin on December 19, 1947.
- (2) Men called up in November and December, 1945, cannot claim release before December 31, 1948. In point of fact, however, they are likely to be released much earlier.

Your obedient servant,

R. EDGEMOND JOHNSTONE,

Major-General,

Director of Public Relations

War Office,

Whitehall,

London, S.W.1.

[The leading article to which Major-General Johnstone refers was written by the editor on information supplied by the public relations department of the War Office to a member of the editorial staff, who was instructed to confirm the facts a second time in order that there might be no possibility of misunderstanding on our part. That member of the staff—an ex-Regular officer of considerable service, who would certainly not wish to misrepresent the War Office point of view—writes:—

"The Director of Public Relations at the War Office, in the announcement about Group 68 in the leading article in your issue of August 21, was based on two completely false premises. I can assure you, I can only say, however, that the premises were given to me by a member of his staff. I had two quite lengthy telephone talks with the member with the same name, who assured me, beyond any shadow of doubt, (1) that Group 68 comprised men who were called up in November and December, 1945; (2) that these men were definitely due for release at the end of this year; and (3) that despite the fact that they would spend so short a time in East Africa, they were being sent out.

"In his letter the Director of Public Relations goes on to say that the release of Group 68 will begin on December 19, 1947. But at no time until now has Group 68 been mentioned and certainly not in the announcement which prompted my original investigation.

"One last point I would make. The Director contradicts his letter by stating: 'Men called up in November and December, 1945, cannot claim release before December 31, 1948.' I asked the member of his staff if the period of service was for two years or three. His reply was definite: two years.

"I will thus be seen that the blame for any errors must rest with the War Office, not with this newspaper, which nevertheless regrets having given public prominence to statements and deductions, even if they were from official sources. (E. A. & R.)

To Save Dollars

To save dollars the Southern Rhodesian Government is negotiating with the Chambers of Commerce in the hope of reaching a satisfactory agreement for a voluntary reduction in luxury imports. This method is preferred to a rigid system of import control. Dollars are needed for the purchase of maize from the United States and for timber, cars and steel from North America.

EAST AFRICA

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• UGANDA

• TANGANYIKA

• ZANZIBAR

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quantities far in excess of that required for nutritional purposes, and by that time our knowledge of the new developments, and probably others, will be sufficiently advanced to enable them to be developed on an industrial scale.

Colonial Microbiological Institute

During the course of a short visit which Sir Robert Robinson and I made to the Caribbean in 1944, we were impressed by the importance of the microbiology which might play in the development of the economy of Colonies in the tropics. Microbiology has been a Cinderella amongst the sciences, and its importance has come to be fully recognized only with the discovery of penicillin and the other valuable antibiotics now being studied so vigorously. With the recognition of its importance in the Colonies, the Colonial Products Research Council decided to open a Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad. This was I believe, the first research institute in the British Commonwealth dealing solely with the subject, and it will have as its first Director, Dr. A. C. Thayer, who is well known in this field is well known.

As scientists we are accustomed to regard this science mainly with the fermentation industries, but the flavour of our tea, cocoa and tobacco is dependent largely also upon the action of microflora. It is possible also that the *Fusarium*, responsible for the Panama disease which attacks the banana, may be open to biological control.

This institute may be able to assist in the solution of some of the difficult problems associated with soil fertility. Recent research in providing evidence that the polysaccharides resulting from the action of the soil microflora, play an important part in the formation of the soil humus. It is too optimistic to expect that this joint biological and chemical attack on the conditions present in the soil may provide new methods for the prevention of the impoverishment of the soils so widespread in the Colonies.

Great British Discovery

Synthetic organic chemistry has replaced many drugs previously obtained from plants. I need only mention the anti-malarials, more especially quinine. This new drug, probably the greatest contribution of British chemistry in the field of chemotherapy and one which may revolutionize the treatment of malaria, is the work of H. S. Curt and Dr. F. L. Ross and their collaborators working in the pharmaceutical laboratories of the "Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd."

The special merit of their achievement is that they have broken away from tradition. Unlike previous synthetic anti-malarials, paludrine has no structural resemblance to quinine. It would appear to be highly improbable that quinine can any longer be regarded as the drug of choice in the treatment of malaria.

Such progress does not, however, diminish the necessity for a further study of the constituents of the plants with which medicinal properties have been associated. The application of the modern technique to this problem should make it a fruitful field of research both for the chemist and the pharmacologist. Investigations of this character will not only be of interest to the structural organic chemist but may be of assistance also to the taxonomist.

It is a platitude to say that the health of a nation depends upon an adequate supply of nutritious food and the prevention of disease. Both are dependent upon science, and in neither respect can the conditions in the Colonies be viewed with complacency. Chemistry can play a major part in their improvement, but only if it is used on an adequate scale, as our experience during the war has shown. Our scientific efforts should, in my opinion, be applied first to these fields.

If we are to have an adequate supply of food, we must have an efficient system of agriculture, but this will

be of little gain if, after the crops are harvested, we lose much of the crop by pest infestation. It has in the past been too little realized how great is the loss of foodstuffs by insect, fungoid and rodent attack. It is estimated that of the annual crop of cereals, on seeds, but not on some 30,000,000 tons a year are lost in this way; in other words, there is an average total loss of 3% to 5% of the world's food production. In Canada it is 17% to 20%, but in Kenya the loss of maize may be as much as 10%, and in East Africa about one-third of the total production is lost in this way.

Improved methods of agriculture together with the prevention of pest infestation will have little effect if we do not at the same time prevent this loss. Fortunately, we are acquainted with methods which can do much to mitigate it if they are scientifically applied. We can reduce the moisture content of grains before they are stored; we can see that adequate storage accommodation is available; we can see that it is free from insect infestation prior to storage and inaccessible to rodents.

Preventing Loss in Storage

Dematization before storage can be effected by various chemicals, but unfortunately many of these are also toxic to man and animals. In some cases, for example, hydrogen cyanide and methyl bromide, the toxicity is very high, but we know how to overcome any risks which may be attached to their use. The toxicity of the newer and most valuable insecticides, "Gammaxane" and D.D.T. is apparently very low, and is doubtful if they involve any danger to man in the quantities usually employed. Unfortunately, accurate knowledge on this point is still lacking and it will require long-term experiments to determine whether they can act as cumulative poisons. Until such evidence is available it is obvious that their use in direct contact with foodstuffs cannot be permitted. If on further investigation these insecticides are found to be safe and effective ways will have to be found which should largely prevent a loss of foodstuffs by insect attack.

Of even greater importance than the prevention of the loss of food is the control of insect-borne diseases of man and beast which so seriously undermine their health and which render large areas of the Colonies uninhabitable. The field operations in Burma and elsewhere proved conclusively that a large measure of control is possible, and a successful if the campaign in these tropical areas could otherwise have been fought with success. Our most important enemies are undoubtedly the mosquito and tsetse fly. Since Sir Ronald Ross's epoch-making discovery that the mosquito was responsible for the transmission of malaria, and the subsequent proof that it was responsible also for yellow fever, large-scale measures for its control have been successfully undertaken. These measures cannot, however, be generally applied, and I believe that a new era has now arrived by the discovery of the new synthetic insecticides.

Elimination of the Mosquito

We already have sufficient knowledge to enable us to eradicate the mosquito from isolated areas. If applied on an adequate scale, it should prove possible by this means to eliminate completely the mosquito from islands, such as Cyprus, Trinidad and Mauritius, without in any way affecting the beneficial insects. The financial cost will be negligible compared with the gain in health and efficiency of the inhabitants. Control in continental areas is of greater difficulty, but the results obtained by Symes and his co-workers in British Guiana and Uganda have already indicated that the problem is not insoluble.

In spite of certain views which, contrary to what is to be proved that the internal and external spraying of the houses of towns and villages with suitable solutions of the insecticides, owing to their lethal and residual effect, does result in a pronounced fall in the mosquito count

of the answer, but experience shows that any or all of them will fail to produce the right results. Any man of long experience in Eastern Africa knows that more and better work was done more cheerfully by almost all Africans when they were far less well fed, paid and housed.

"I have always liked the African, and I am sure that there is a satisfactory answer, or series of answers. That is why I was so keen that a scientific industry should be made of the K.U.R. by a research team, working with funds provided under the Colonial Development and

Welfare Act. Dr. Northcote, who headed the team, is now on his way back to England by sea. I do not know what conclusions he and his colleagues may have reached, but I hope that they will be able to point out at least promising lines for practical experiments with labour—not, of course, only labour employed by Government. We are all in this boat together, Government no more and no less than private employers; and the results, when they can be obtained, will be of direct benefit to the African as well as the European, for more production is essential to the progress of East Africa.

Science Could Revolutionize Life in the Tropics

Dr. J. L. Simonsen's Address to the British Association

IF THE COLONIES are to be developed and play their full part in the world's economy, they can no longer continue to be regarded solely as prime producers. Agriculture must continue to be their main industry, but the introduction of other industries is essential, and their progress will require research of a high order; this is especially true of agriculture, which must be highly efficient, since it is not improbable that this will provide the main source of their industrial raw materials.

The Colonial Products Research Council held its first meeting in January, 1943. It may not be without interest to record here a part of its terms of reference:

"To review the field of Colonial production and to advise what Colonial raw materials are likely to be of value to the manufacture of intermediate and other products required by industry, in consultation with the Director, to initiate and supervise researches, both pure and applied, on such products, and generally to consider how by the application of research greater use can be made of them.

"Whilst the term 'raw materials' includes minerals, animal and vegetable products I propose to-day to confine my remarks more especially to the last. With regard to minerals, it will suffice to say that in the future economy of many of the Colonies they are likely to play a predominant part. Much now depends upon a detailed geological survey, still so sadly lacking, and so far as the African Colonies are concerned upon the full utilization of the admirable facilities available in the Union of South Africa for experiments on their processing.

Raw Materials for Chemical Industry

As raw materials for the chemical industry, plant products can be of two kinds, primary products such as sucrose (sugar), vegetable and essential oils, or secondary (waste) products, bagasse, straw, shells of nuts. We must for the provision of these depend upon two important factors, water and an efficient system of agriculture. We in this country are not sufficiently water-minded, but in many Colonies water is not too abundant and a systematic survey is required, not only of its availability for irrigation, but also as a source of hydro-electric power.

It might prove profitable to study in how far some of the saline water from inland lakes could be rendered suitable for irrigation by the use of resin filters.

In making a survey of the plant products of the Colonial Empire, it is at once apparent that the most abundant are the carbohydrates, starch and sugar. Any large-scale chemical industry based upon plant products must look to these for the basic raw materials. Starch already finds an extended application in industry; it differs considerably in its properties, depending upon its source. New uses are also likely to be developed. The elegant methods evolved in the Birmingham laboratory

Being extracts from an address to the Chemistry Section of the Association by its President, Dr. J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Research of the Colonial Products Research Council.

for the separation of the two constituents, amylose and amylo-pectin, have rendered these readily accessible products. Amylose resembles cellulose closely in its properties and could doubtless for many purposes replace this.

We know very little of the nature of the starches present in the starch-producing plants of the tropics, and a survey of them is urgently required. Preliminary investigations are in progress, but they need to be considerably extended. The work is tedious, and it can be carried out only in the territories where the plants occur. We cannot assume that other starches with properties as unique as those of arrowroot will not be found.

Work on Sucrose

Apart from its use as a foodstuff, the industrial application of sucrose has been confined almost solely to the fermentation industries. In addition to its utilization for manufacture of alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol and other solvents, it is now a source of many important acids. Much consideration has been given to the possibility of using carbohydrates for the manufacture of power alcohol or similar products for use in internal combustion engines. This may prove possible to a very limited extent, but the cost of power from such materials would be prohibitive and the area required for the cultivation of the necessary plant products could ill be spared from that required for the growing of foodstuffs.

Although sucrose is the organic chemical produced in our State on the largest scale of any in the world, until recent years very little attention has been directed to the possibility of utilizing it as a raw material for the chemical industry. Active work with this object in view is now in progress in this country and the United States. We are fortunate that for many years this country has led the world in the study of the chemistry of the carbohydrates, and taking advantage of this, the Colonial Products Research Council has since 1943 had a team working in Birmingham on this fundamental problem under the direction of Professor Sir Norman Haworth and Dr. L. A. Walling. The sucrose molecule is complex, and we do not expect rapid or spectacular results, but some progress has been made.

In one derivative of sucrose, levulinic acid, we have a substance which in the form of its sodium salt is an excellent anti-freeze, superior in many respects to ethylene glycol. From this acid also compounds have been prepared which show promising chemotherapeutic properties. Other derivatives of sucrose may find application in the plastics industry.

The processes required for the preparation of some of these substances are comparatively simple and could be carried out readily in the territories in which the sugar cane is cultivated. This would undoubtedly cheapen their manufacture, since research has shown that in many cases the cane can be used in place of the highly skilled sugar mill. We expect that in a few years sugar will once more be used in

in Rhodesia, and we understand that the 10% cost of the product from Lete should be shiftings lower than any now available from those territories.

Apart from the Mocimbeque Company, the other enterprises financing this coal-mining proposition are the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambèze, and companies of the group of the Société Générale, namely the Société de Recherche Minière du Sud-Katanga, the Société Générale, Industrielle et Chimique de Katanga,

the Société des Charbonnages de la Luena, the East African Shipping Agency, and the National Bank of Lisbon.

The Portuguese State will receive 10% of the shares, and the right to nominate one member of the board. The company is to supply free of charge all coal required for the haulage from the mines to Dona Anna on the basis of five kilos per kilometre per 100 tons (gross) hauled.

Finding Incentives for the African Workers

Sir Reginald Robins Stresses Need to Raise National Income

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours since 1942, and previously for six years general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, left London by air on Friday with Lady Robins to return to Nairobi after four months in this country. It was Lady Robins's first air trip.

Though nominally on recuperative leave, much of his time in the United Kingdom has been spent by Sir Reginald in strenuous endeavours to expedite delivery of rolling-stock of which the system stands in great need. All the leading builders of locomotives and railway waggons have been visited, some of them on several occasions, and the general manager has had the most cordial welcome everywhere, but, as he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA with characteristic candour on the eve of his departure, the results could not have been more disappointing.

To those who know something of the state of the manufacturing industries concerned the reasons are obvious. Shortages of coal and steel have made it impossible for most works to reach the production figures which they had set themselves to achieve this year. It is, indeed, probable that not one builder of locomotives or railway trucks has reached his self-set target. Owing to the heavy strain of the war years, all the railways in the United Kingdom are in urgent need of replenishment, and so are the Colonial territories which were occupied by the enemy, especially Malaya, which must have prior consideration. East Africa could naturally not ask to be ranked above, or even with, British overseas claimants whose equipment had been completely destroyed by the Japanese.

East Africa Fairly Treated

"But," said Sir Reginald, "East Africa has been reasonably treated. While I am, of course, disappointed that my hopes have not been realized, I have had frank and convincing explanations from the Government departments and manufacturers with whom I have been dealing, and I am satisfied that the requirements of East Africa have had and will have fair consideration."

Within the East African group Tanganyika must have a certain measure of priority on account of the great groundnut scheme, the new railway to be built to serve the groundnut areas in the Southern Province, the new line of about 120 miles to the new lead mine at Mpanda, the new port at Mtwara, and other big developments. Although that traffic will flow out through Dar es Salaam, Lindi and later through Mtwara, when it is built a couple of years hence, it must not be overlooked that much of the trade of Tanganyika is carried, and will continue to be carried, by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which serve the Moshi-Arusha, Bukoba, and Mwanza-Musoma districts in particular.

Fortunately, new steps will soon be taken for the co-ordination of all the transport agencies of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. My own relations with the general manager of the Tanganyika system have always been most friendly, but it will be advantageous to have

the amalgamation of the two systems for which White Paper 270 provides.

"I believe," interposed the interviewer, "that you are to become Director of Transport in East Africa, with responsibility for railways, roads and air services, and that Mr. Dawson, who has been acting as your deputy during your absence, is to succeed you as general manager."

"Please do not ask me to anticipate whatever official announcements may be made," replied Sir Reginald smilingly. "You recently gave the news of the appointment of my very good friend, Sir Gilbert Rennie, to be Governor of Northern Rhodesia some weeks in advance of the official statement. Surely you don't want to scalp a second of the three members of Kenya's Development and Reconstruction Authority!"

Integrating All Transport

"But if I must not be drawn by your suggestions, I think I may say that all responsible authorities recognize the importance of integrating the various forms of transport into a scheme which will offer the public the best services at the lowest cost. That must be the objective of operators of rail, road and air services, and I have no doubt that practical measures can be taken to bring improvements."

"We must not be lulled into a false sense of security by the wonderful way in which traffic returns have kept up since the end of the war. I know nobody in East Africa or outside it who predicted the maintenance of traffic on the present basis. If East Africa should become a big military base—and all the indications are that a decision either way has not yet been made—there will, of course, be a growth in the traffic density, with the likelihood of the need for more deep-water berths at Kilindini. For purely commercial purposes, however, the present port equipment (which was extended about 50% during the war) should be adequate for some years."

"One of the outstanding needs of the territories is to increase their national income. That can be done only by a greater contribution by the average individual. That, in plain English, means more work. It is not easy to make the African realize that necessity; and the man who comes home on leave nowadays has plenty of evidence that millions of Englishmen are just as reluctant to understand it."

Africans Must Do Better Work

"But work is one of the fundamental laws of nature, and nothing is more certain than in the long run, and not a very long run either, the African cannot be provided with better housing, better food, more wages, more education, improved health services and the rest, desirable as all these things are, unless he will contribute an ever-increasing share by more and better work."

"Few pieces of knowledge are more urgently necessary at this stage than to discover the incentives to which the African will respond. We must find out the best way of encouraging him to play his part. It is clear that more wages, better rations and model houses are not the answer to the conundrum. They may be part

will produce higher real incomes quickly, say in five years, and those which will increase productivity only much more slowly.

£1,310,000 for Great North Road

There is an allocation of £5,500,000 to East Africa for regional schemes. One such scheme which has just been approved is a striking and important for the economic development of the region that deserves special notice. This is a great trunk road known as the Great North Road, to connect the trunk road system of Northern Rhodesia in the south with the excellent main road system of Uganda in the north, thus affording continuous road communication through the British territories in East and Central Africa. £1,310,000 has been earmarked for this purpose, £850,000 for the Tanganyika section and £460,000 for the Kenya section. In addition, these territories will contribute sums from their own resources.

It is proposed to allocate out of the East African regional allocations £460,000 for improvements to the road system of Uganda, making £1,770,000 to be spent out of the regional allocation on roads.

This does not take account of local funds to be spent for the same purpose. The total estimated cost of road improvements in Tanganyika is, for example, £2,576,000. These road works are estimated to last seven years and will be begun at once.

In the old days, private investors in this country were

able and willing to invest their savings in Colonial enterprises. The heavy taxation which the chief instrument in the redistribution of wealth in the United Kingdom makes it impossible for private investors to play the full part that they used to play in developing the Colonies, and no one has hitherto been found to take their place—although a valuable contribution has been made by Barclays Overseas Development Corporation.

Two public corporations will now fill this gap and we hope, lead to a reinvigoration of Colonial economic life. They cannot be constituted until Parliament has passed the necessary legislation. But in order that preliminary thinking may be done, Lord Freeseane and Sir Frank Stockdale, who bring to the task a great wealth of commercial and Colonial experience, have been invited to be Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Economic Development Corporation when constituted, and other appointments will follow.

Public and Private Enterprise

The controversy which rages round the question of public and private enterprise in this country hardly exists in the Colonies. There we can say "the harvest truly is great but the labourers are few" and all who can help reap the great unharvested harvest are welcome in the field. The only criterion is enterprise, whether it be private or public, and the economic development of the Colonies will continue, as hitherto, to offer scope for the more enterprising of our race.

Plans for Development of Tete Coalfields

Portuguese Government Loan for Communications

EXCLUSIVE TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

A LOAN OF £70,000,000 bearing a maximum interest rate of 3%, and repayable by 30 annual instalments starting in 1952, has just been granted by the Government of Portugal to that of Portuguese East Africa.

Completion of the Tete Railway at a cost of about £2,000,000, and the construction of roads feeding that railway, at a cost of £800,000, are the two largest items in the programme for which the money is being provided. It is thus evident that active work on the line is to be accelerated. Of the total length of 173 miles approximately half has been built. We have reason to believe that the authorities expect to complete the railway by the end of 1949.

New Capital To Be Raised

In the expectation that that time-table will be fulfilled, new capital is about to be raised for a great increase in the production of coal from the Tete coalfields (sometimes called the Moanze coalfields), over which a concession of six claims representing approximately 1,500 acres is held by the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambèze. This company formed in 1920, has pioneered the exploitation of these coalfields, and began production in 1926.

The output of the coalfields during these last 21 years has been restricted by the lack of transport facilities. Hitherto the only means of transport has been by river steamers and barges down the Zambezi River, which in that part is navigable for only six months in the year. The average annual tonnage transported has been in the neighbourhood of 12,000 tons. Despite these difficulties, the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambèze has succeeded in balancing its accounts.

Construction of the Tete Railway will provide direct

railway communication between this vast coalfield and the port of Beira via the existing Central Africa Railway, the Lower Zambezi Bridge and the Trans Zambezia Railway, the total distance to Beira being 375 miles.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is now able to state that under the auspices of the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambèze, the Mozambique Company and the Société Générale de Belgique, a new company, to be called the Compagnie Coloniale de Mocambique, is in process of formation, with an initial capital of 36,000,000 escudos, or £360,000.

The Société Générale de Belgique is perhaps the strongest financial group in Belgium, and has long been deeply interested in mining, commercial, agricultural, and other enterprises in Central Africa, especially in the Belgian Congo, of course. The Société Générale owns or controls the majority of the important collieries in Belgium, which are recognized as amongst the most up-to-date in the world.

The new company has arranged to acquire from the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambèze their interests in the coalfields, and has just been granted by the Portuguese Government 25 additional and adjacent coal claims (representing 6,250 acres approximately) which are required for the large-scale development of the area.

Output to Reach 300,000 Tons Annually

As soon as the railway reaches these coalfields and modern machinery can be installed, it is planned to produce at a rate of 100,000 tons annually, rising rapidly to 300,000 tons annually. This would make Beira an important bunkering and coal-exporting port after meeting its local requirements.

The quality of the coals is said to be at least as good as that now produced in the Union of South Africa or

Empire Must Cultivate Its Own Garden

Enterprise the Criterion, Says Mr. Ivor Thomas

IT IS A PARADOX OF HISTORY that the United Kingdom has spent thousands of millions of pounds in developing foreign countries while our own territories have been allowed to lie relatively waste.

The result was an economy which, in the perfect world of the classical economists, may have produced the highest possible standard of living for the British people, but it was inherently unstable. The delicate mechanism of this system has had three major shocks in our lifetime: two world wars and the world economic crisis.

Realism demands that, instead of relying on the shattered mechanism of international trade, we must cultivate our own garden. That garden lies in our own fields, and the vast undeveloped tracts of our Colonies.

Great Britain's need is the Colonies' opportunity. The Colonies can help us overcome our present difficulties, and we can help them to attain standards of living hitherto not thought possible. In helping the Colonies we shall help ourselves; in helping us the Colonies will help themselves. Together we shall survive the fury of the economic gale.

This does not mean that we and the Empire can or should isolate ourselves economically from the rest of the world. To think that we can do so is an illusion as great as the belief that we can reopen to-morrow the clogged channels of multilateral trade.

Towards Triangular Trade

The truth lies somewhere in between the extremes of complete multilateral trade and complete Imperial autarky. We shall get not multilateral trade, but triangular trade in which, say, Malayan rubber and tin are sold to the United States, the United States sends food and raw materials and some manufactured goods to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom sends textiles and machinery and other manufactured goods to Malaya.

In this way the imponderable ties of sentiment which link the Colonies to the United Kingdom will be strengthened by the solid advantages of commercial interest. We shall each be stronger economically and financially than we could be separately. The symbol of our solidarity will be the pound sterling, which over the vast sterling area will be a common measure of exchange.

The Colonies can help negatively and positively.

Negatively, they can reduce their imports of goods from dollar countries, thereby reducing the strain on the pooled dollar resources of the sterling area. This they have all agreed to do. New regulations governing the issue of import licences for goods from dollar countries are being sent out.

Positively, the Colonies can help by increasing their sales to dollar countries, thereby earning more dollars for the sterling area pool out of which they and we will benefit. The Colonies are already making a notable contribution in this way.

Minerals which are good dollar-earners are copper, barite, manganese, vanadium, graphite and tin.

Substantial deposits of diamonds and lead have recently been found in Tanganyika. These also are potentially good dollar-earners and will be developed. The diamonds, of course, are needed more for jewellery than for the adornment of the person, though as long as they bring dollars we shall not ask too many questions. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the disposal of the diamonds, but the working of the lead will be of great importance, especially in providing

some 130 miles of railway to serve the mines. This is now in hand.

Colonies Can Produce More Foodstuffs

Other good dollar-earners are sisal, timber, and hides and skins, and we shall do our utmost to increase their dollar-earning capacity, though we shall need to consider in each case whether it is more advantageous to sell them direct for dollars or import them into this country for working up into manufactured goods for export.

The Colonies can also help our dollar position by producing more of the foodstuffs which at present we have to buy to a large extent in dollar countries. Our hopes in this direction are largely centred on groundnuts, which when crushed yield the edible oil which is the basis of margarine. The first stage of the great scheme for cultivating groundnuts on two and a half million acres in East Africa is now in hand. The virgin bush is being cleared in the first stage, and will yield its first crop in the coming season. This crop will not, however, be available for consumption, as it must be used for seed in the subsequent stages of this vast enterprise, which will clear great tracts of tree-laden bush and make them fit for human habitation.

These groundnut schemes mark an epoch in Colonial development. We ought not to disparage what was done under private enterprise for some of the work done, such as the introduction of rubber and the working of tin in Malaya, the mining of copper in Northern Rhodesia and gold in Ashanti, and the planting of sugar in the West Indies and South Pacific, have been the mainstay of the economic life of those Colonies.

But it had already become manifest before the war that if the Colonies were left to rely for their development solely on the investment of private capital seeking the maximum return, they could never hope to achieve their full potentialities. Indeed, the original impetus of private enterprise could no longer be relied upon. A new impetus was then provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945, which have made available £120,000,000 of United Kingdom money over the next 10 years, to be used, along with local revenues and moneys raised by loan, for welfare and economic development and research in the Colonies.

£175,000,000 Expenditure Already Approved

At the present time 10 year development plans of 16 Colonies have been approved, including most of the larger Colonies. These cover the period ending on March 31, 1956. It is expected that the development plans of all the Colonies will have been presented by the end of the present calendar year.

The 16 plans approved cover a total expenditure of £174,996,000, of which £55,644,000, or about 33%, is to be contributed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and £119,352,000 by local revenues and loan resources. Details for the 16 plans approved are as follows:

The total expenditures amount to £17,383,000 in the case of Tanganyika, £17,586,000 for Kenya, £10,000,000 for Uganda, £13,000,000 for Northern Rhodesia, £2,717,000 for Mauritius, £5,640,000 for Nyasaland, £1,460,000 for Zanzibar, and £3,740,000 for the Seychelles.

Not only and fast lanes can be drawn between welfare and development. Education is commonly regarded as welfare, but one of the prime needs for the economic development of Africa is an increase in secondary school education. The medical services are commonly regarded as welfare, and malaria, which is one of the most limiting factors to Colonial progress, is advanced in the elimination of disease raises the carrying capacity of a Colony. The true distinction is between schemes which

Being taken from an address given on Monday to the Kewley Rotary Club by Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

both is anything to be done possible under the conditions of war. This is no time for leisurely evolution of planning by committees. It so happens, fortunately, that every Dependency has its ten-year plan. There are parts of all those plans which could and should be expedited and expanded in this emergency. What matter if they unbalance the integrated programme? The niceties of routine may have to be jettisoned in an emergency which threatens the loss of the ship.

As the captain takes full responsibility in the storm, the Governor of each territory should in the Empire's present straits make it his first duty to give virile leadership. That will not involve unfair subordination of the interests of his territory to those of Great Britain, for unless Great

Challenge to Governors.

Britain be strong the dependent territories can be neither strong nor safe. Their very existence requires the urgent underpinning of the United Kingdom, their protector, their main market, their chief supplier. The Governor then ought to be the inspirer of his territory. That will demand more traveling and personal examination and exhortation on the spot than is now given by many holders of that high office. They ought to make time for frequent absences from their headquarters, as Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and all successful commanders in the field did during the war. There is no substitute for personal contact, especially when unpleasant tasks have to be discharged, hopes disappointed or great demands made.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

has become a pre-occupation in East Africa, where the Government announced on August 23 that the issue of new import licences was to be suspended. That has, of course, produced a complete standstill in purchasing from overseas from the United Kingdom as well as from dollar or other foreign sources, and when this issue went to press the Colonial Office could still do no more than say that it was hoped the present position would not continue much longer. That means, in plain English, that, even after a suspension of business lasting ten days, no guidance could be given for the territories as to the trading community in this country which buys in Eastern Africa. A brief suspension would have been entirely understandable, but the prolongation of this situation is one more proof of the failure of the Government to think and plan ahead. What has happened may also be primarily the fault of the

Colonial Office; it may be at the mercy of the Board of Trade in this matter, and that Department may have to await directions from a Cabinet committee which cannot make up its mind. A day or two, not the best part of a fortnight, should have sufficed to clarify the position, regarding which a detailed statement is certainly required.

ROYAL AIR FORCE aircraft are about to visit East Africa. Why should No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, a unit with a magnificent war record, not be invited to fly to Southern Rhodesia as part of its operational training? The aircrews would assuredly welcome the opportunity of seeing something of the Colony whose name they bear, and the Colony would be equally glad to show hospitality to the young airmen to whom is entrusted the maintenance of a tradition enhanced and upheld in war by many gallant Rhodesians, of whom not a few sacrificed their lives while serving with the squadron.

Invitation Suggested.

British Rule in the Sudan U.S.A. Votes for Termination

AFTER THE Brazilian and the Colombian proposals for the settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute had been defeated in the Security Council of the United Nations, the matter still remains on the agenda for the meeting to be held on September 9.

Nokrsky Pasha continued his uncompromising attitude. In regard to an Australian amendment asking for the inclusion of the Sudanese in any renewed negotiations, he said that Egypt wanted to work out the future of the Sudan with the Sudanese people unlettered by outside interference. Britain had no right in the matter and that would not discuss it with them. He rejected the Egyptian proposals for direct negotiation for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, a new Suez defence pact and the end of the joint administration of the Sudan. He maintained that the future of the Sudan was a domestic issue.

Mr. Gromyko said that the resolution was an attempt to impose enslaving conditions and a crude violation of the principle of sovereignty. Sir Alexander Cadogan opposed the suggestion that the parts of the resolution dealing with the evacuation and mutual defence of the Suez Canal zone should be taken separately. If the first part were accepted and the second part suppressed, he said, it would be totally unjust, particularly from the British point of view. He preferred the Brazilian resolution because it was in general terms.

He considered the provision in the resolution calling for the termination of the British-Egyptian administration in the Sudan to mean that the administration should be terminated when the Sudanese were ready for self-government.

The vote was taken clause by clause, but only received more than one vote and the resolution was lost. The clause on the termination of the joint administration of the Sudan secured the votes of the United States, China, Colombia and Brazil.

Nyasaland's New Governor

Mr. F. Colby, Administrative Secretary of Nigeria, has been appointed Governor of Nyasaland in succession to Sir Edmund Richards. Mr. Colby, who was educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge, joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1925 and was promoted to the post of Administrative Secretary in 1935. He will attend the Conference of African Governors in November.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DOLLAR CRISIS means for the British East and Central African Dependencies four things in particular. They must: (1) reduce to the absolute indispensable minimum their purchase of American goods; (2) sell to the United States as much as possible of their mineral and agricultural production; (3) temporarily reduce or forgo the buying of those British manufactures which can be sold to dollar or other suppliers in exchange for food or raw materials desperately needed by the United Kingdom; and (4) increase to the maximum their output of all commodities of which other parts of the Empire in particular stand in need. If that policy were to be followed with vigour by every Dominion, every Colony, and every non-British member of the sterling group, each would know that progressive easing of present distresses was certain. Many of the Dependencies have not yet known the meaning of austerity. Now that everyone in Great Britain must suffer still further serious cuts in food, clothing and fuel, they will cheerfully embrace the opportunity of once more demonstrating their practical sympathy and anxiety to help. There will be no limit to the general wish to rally to the support of the other members of the British family of nations (for this is the grave concern of the

whole Empire, not merely of the Mother Country), and it will be the responsibility of local leadership everywhere to translate that loyalty into the terms best suited to the particular case.

This is a time for candour and courage. Each territory, each industry, should promptly examine its position, assess its capacity to help in short-term and long-term measures, resolve upon the maximum possible contribution, and then set out to beat its own targets, as was the general practice during the war years. Indeed, the Empire's prime requirement is to recapture the sense of urgency, the spirit of mutual confidence and reliance which sustained and saved us under the assaults of our enemies. That demands leadership—and none will deny that our present results mainly from the lack of leadership. There may be words to inspire, as Mr. Churchill's great war-time speeches had the value of military victories, so every Colony ought to hear clarion calls to action from those to whom it looks for guidance. But action should quickly follow, action a

This issue contains the twenty-third annual volume.

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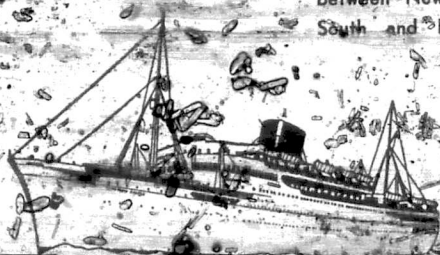
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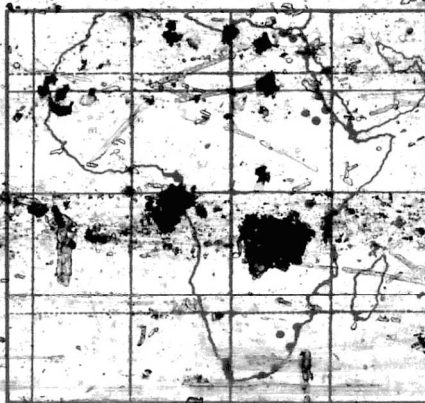
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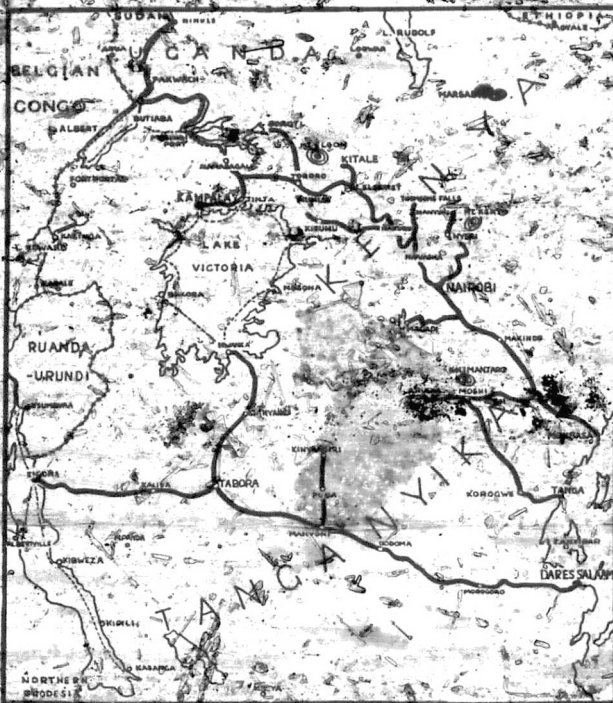
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The gradual changes in the peace-time economy with its varied demands may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Uganda. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions.

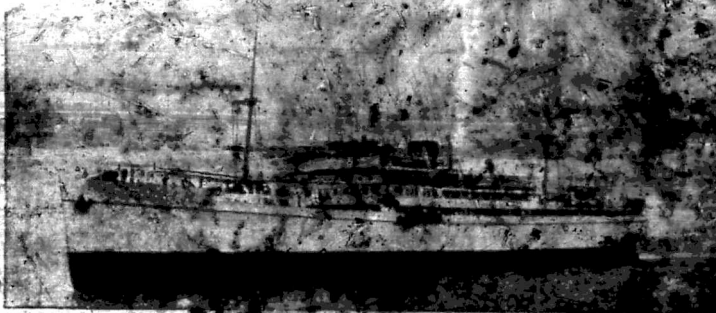
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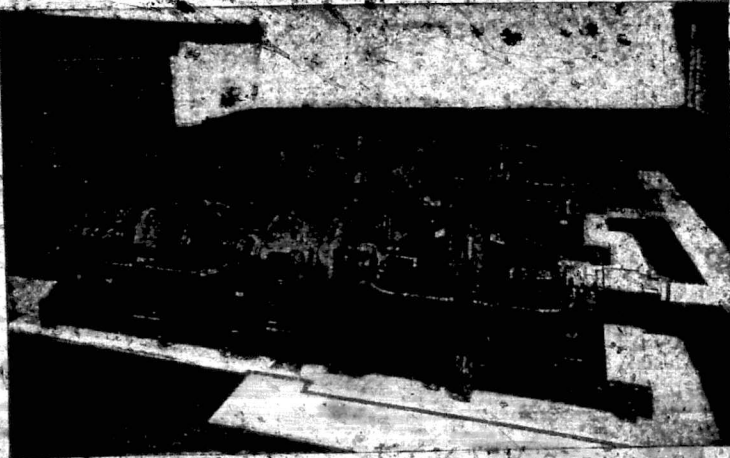
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Keita Gold Areas Report Preliminary Results for Past Year

IN THE YEAR ended June 30 last, 26,711 tons of ore were treated at the Keita mine (77,672 tons in the previous year) for 18,181 oz. of 22.22 oz. gold at a cost before depreciation of £1,776,283.5 per ton. Development totalled 4,637 ft. at the Keita and Mt. Meru mines of driving amounting to 4,658 ft., 78 ft. was sampled, showing 485 ft. of ore giving a payability of 3.17 dwt. across 34 inches.

Ore reserves are estimated at 1,386,755 tons of an average grade of 4.04 dwt. against 1,403,847 tons of 4.1 dwt. on June 30, 1946. The roads and classifiers for extending the milling plant to 1,500 tons daily have been erected and the cyanide tankwork is nearing completion. Electrical switchgear is arriving at the mine and the large mill motors are awaiting shipment. Extension of the plant is not now expected to be completed before the end of the year.

At the end of the period under review 2,585 Natives were employed, compared with 2,292 on the same date last year. This labour force is still inadequate and of poor quality.

The debenture holders have agreed that the payment of interest on the 8½% redeemable debenture stock of Keita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. should be postponed until July 1, 1949.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in May were valued at £7,000 (compared with £118,354 in May 1946). Gold accounted for £3,088 (442,962), diamonds for £16,779 (£63,760), tin ore for £3,230 (£4,703), and mica for £9,021 (£4,034). Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., maintained normal production during May, 1947, but no stones were exported during the month. The total exports for the first five months of the year were £390,527 (£618,336).

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., has announced the issue at par of 600,000 shares at 1s each. Shareholders may subscribe for three new shares for every 22 shares held. The authorized capital is £300,000, of which £220,000 has already been issued. The new money will be used for the development of the Murie mine on which a favourable report has been received from Mr. P. H. Harman Jones.

£1,500,000 Insurance Scheme Security for Copperbelt Europeans

A PLAN TO ASSURE the financial security of all Europeans employed by the large copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines has been arranged by them with the Lead and General Assurance Society, Ltd. The scheme will benefit some 3,700 men and women, and the total involved for life insurance alone will exceed £1,500,000, excluding pensions. The present provident fund will be superseded by a comprehensive plan for pensions, savings and a bonus scheme by which employees will share in the profits of the companies.

The pensions scheme will be based on the pay and length of service of the employees, who will contribute 5% of their basic salaries, while the companies will add up to 20% according to length of service. Fully paid pensions will be bought outright with these funds. They will begin at 60 for men and 55 for women. Earlier or later retirement is provided for where necessary, and a lump sum life assurance up to one year's salary is permitted.

Employees leaving the company's service before reaching pensionable age will have the option of a pension starting at the pensionable age or the cash equivalent of all contributions made both by the company and the employee. As an example, an employee on a salary of £800 a year retiring after 30 years' service would receive a pension of roughly £500.

Profit-Sharing System

Every employee will receive a bonus of 5% of his annual salary when the net profit per long ton of copper is lower than £10, and for every £1 above £10 there will be an increase of 1%. Thus if copper should show a profit to the companies of £5 per long ton, an employee earning £1,000 a year would receive a bonus of £80, part of which would be paid to him at Christmas or when going on leave. Half of any bonus over 7½% will be paid into a special fund, from which payments will be made to employees on leaving the company or on retirement.

Mr. T. A. E. Law, a well-known authority on pension insurance schemes, has recently returned to London from the Copperbelt.

Mining Share Prices

SHARE MOVEMENTS of East and Central African mines last week were recorded on the London Stock Exchange as follows:

Rises—Bushdick, 3s. 3d.—3s. 1d. and Falcon, 13s. 9d.—16s. 3d. (1s. 3d.); Keita, Consol., 9d.—1s. 3d. (3d.); Motapa, 5s. 9d.—6s. 3d. (3d.); Rhodesia Broken Hill Dev., 14s. 9d.—15s. 3d. (3d.); Selukwe, 1s. 9d.—2s. 3d. (3d.); Surprise Mining and Finance, 5s. 3d.—6s. 3d. (3d.); Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance, 2s. 6d.—3s. 6d. (3d.); Wankie Consol., 7s. 7s. (1s. 3d.).

Falls—Chartered, 42s.—43s. (6d.); Globe and Phoenix, 20s.—21s. (4d.); Gold Fields Rhodesian, 11s. 6d.—12s. (3d.); Phoenix Consol., 9d.—3s. 1d. (7d.); Rhodesian Consol., American, 3s. 6d.—29s. (9d.); Rhodesia-Katanga, 3s. 6d.—4s. (6d.); Rhodesian Corp., 7s. 7d.—8d. (6d.); Rhokana, 10s.—10s. (1d.); Rhodesian Selkirk Trust, 1s.—17s. 6d. (9d.); Royal Antelope, 12s. 3d.—12s. 9d. (2d.); Selection Trust, 24—24 (1/16); Tanganyika Concessions pref., 10s.—10s. (3d.); Thistle-Euro, 2s. 3d.—3s. 3d. (3d.); Zambian Minerals, 8s.—9d.—9s. 9d. (1/2).

Unchanged—Cass and Motor, 1 3/16—1 5/16; London and Rhodesian, 5s.—9d. 6s. 5d.; Nchanga, 24—24; Roskoff, 4s. 9d.—5s. 3d.; Rosterman, 4s. 9d.—5s. 3d.; Wankie Colliery, 17s. 6d.—16s. 6d.; Willowby's Consol., 8s.—8s.; Zambian Exploring, 20s.—21s.

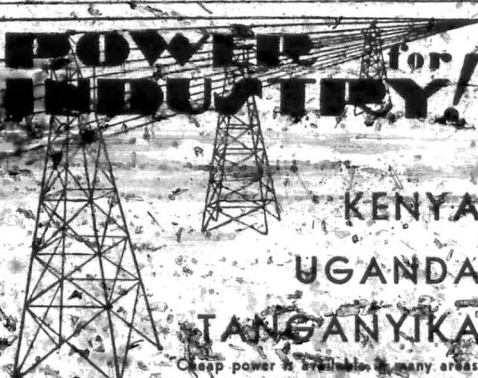
Company Progress Reports

New Siza Mines—14,774 tons of ore were treated in the quarter ended June 30 for 3,386 oz. of gold and 3,342 oz. silver. Development work of 841ft. was accomplished during April-June. Shortage of Native labour for underground work gave cause for great anxiety. All-in costs, for the nine months to June 30 were 41.26s. per ton of ore crushed and 2.30s. per fine oz. of gold.

Rosterman—1,232 oz. of gold were recovered during July from 2,599 tons of ore milled and 657 tons of waste sorted. The estimated dobet is £233. Development: New eastward reef, No. 1 level; W. drive 500 ft. S. advanced 79 ft. (total 478 ft.) from 85 ft. to 180 ft. values average 113 dwt. over 35 ft. E. drive 385 ft. S. advanced 57 ft. (total 90 ft.) from 35 ft. to 70 ft. values averaged 19 dwt. over 20 in. W. drive 365 ft. S. advanced 22 ft. (total 42 ft.) from 15 ft. to 40 ft. values averaged 21 dwt. over 23 ft.

Consolidated Gold Fields

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., are seeking power to increase the authorized capital from £6,500,000 (at which it has stood since 1934) to £7,500,000, by the creation of 1,000,000 new ordinary shares of 10s. each.



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The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
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LONDON OFFICE: 1, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Nyasaland External Trade

Large Increase in 1946

EXTERNAL TRADE in Nyasaland during 1946, details of which have been published in the annual trade report, showed expansion in both directions. Total domestic imports, excluding Government imports, were valued at £2,000,495, compared with £1,580,652 in 1945 and £856,814 in 1942. Domestic exports, including re-exports, amounted to £2,364,970, as against £1,876,063 in 1945 and £1,397,266 in 1942.

Among imports, the value of cotton manufactures was £739,613, or 36.97% of the merchandise imported, compared with £728,713, or 46.12% in 1945, and £187,003, or 26.14% in 1939. Cotton piece goods contributed £593,884, with a lineal yardage of 8,688,492 (11,022,430). The per cent. cash per yard was 16.50d. in 1946, 14.25d. in 1945, and 3.07d. in 1939. The Indian quota was reduced by 15,433 yds., but still provided 51.76% of the total, against 24.3% sent from the United Kingdom.

Woolen manufactures were valued at £18,352 (£8,653), boots and shoes reached the highest recorded figure of 6,947 dozen pairs valued at £24,613 (£5,757); and bicycles accounted for £38,959 (£26,807).

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 34.49%, India 23.21%, and Southern Rhodesia 5.5%. The largest foreign source of goods was the United States, with 3.12%.

In 1946, the United Kingdom took 55.83% by weight and 34.49% by value of the Protectorate's exports, the rest of the British Empire absorbing 30.93% and 37.28% respectively. The chief exports were tobacco, £1,252,806; tea, £749,624; cotton, £126,252; groundnuts, £34,882; beans, £34,005; and tung oil, £25,303.

The local tobacco and cigarette-making industry employs about 300 African labourers and absorbs over 1,000,000 lb. of tobacco yearly. The annual output is valued at between £50,000 and £60,000. Scrap-making provides employment for some 250 Natives and produces 600 tons to a value of £45,000. Sisal rope and twine manufacture has an export value of £14,000 per annum.

Of Commercial Concern

Production of sisal and tow by East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., in July, the first month in the financial year, amounted to 240 tons.

A total of 645,200 tons of cargo was handled at Beira during the first half of the current year. Imports amounted to 305,300 tons and exports to 339,900 tons. East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 4% making 7% for the year. Both figures are the same as for the previous year.

Aiming at production of a million wire-cut bricks and 300,000 face bricks by the end of the year, a company, financed entirely by Rhodesian capital, has been formed in Salisbury.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., last week again declared an interim dividend for year 1947 of 8½% less income tax at 9s. in the £, payable on September 11. The total distribution last year was 16%.

Messrs. Taylor, Woodrow & Co., Ltd., who recently formed an East African subsidiary, have declared an interim dividend of 7½% on their increased capital, compared with an interim of 7½% for the 14 months ended December, 1946, in which the total dividend was 22½%.

Proposals made by the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., for the operation of a fleet of motor buses in the capital of Southern Rhodesia are being considered by the City Council. The intention would be to form a local subsidiary with a capital of at least £200,000. It is hoped that 50 buses would be running next year.

Kenya Government 2½% Stock

The offer to holders of Kenya Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1948-1958 (repayable on January 15, 1948) to convert into Kenya Government 2½% Inscribed Stock, 1965-1970, the latter of which closed on August 11, was accepted to the extent of approximately £282,500. The balance of the £3,710,000 stock of which has been taken up for cash by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mining

Rhodesian Mineral Production Reduced Output for May

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral production in May was valued at £625,441, some £11,000 less than the comparable figure for 1946. Output in the current year to the end of May at £3,101,525 was 1% lower than for the same months of the previous year, and about 14% lower than in the same period of 1945.

Gold.—In May 43,080 oz. gold were produced to the value of £374,563 against 45,958 oz., valued at £395,815 in May, 1946. Respective figures for production in the first five months of the corresponding years were 218,439 oz., valued at £1,884,035, and 224,266 oz., valued at £1,931,437.

Asbestos.—Production for May was 4,470 tons and £41,521 compared with 4,455 tons and £139,116 in April. The total for the first five months was 22,071 tons and £703,177, slightly below the previous year's figures.

Chrome Ore.—Output increased from 12,202 tons and £29,744 in April to 13,637 tons and £33,243 in May. For the five months production totalled 62,371 tons and £155,119, or 3% above the 1946 level.

Coal.—Production in May rose to 139,157 tons from the April output of 133,872 tons. The respective values were £30,116 and £47,953. Totals for five months were respectively 697,227 tons and £250,600, compared with 711,397 tons and £245,122 in the same period of 1946.

Mica.—In May, 25 tons valued at £11,426 were produced compared with 32 tons worth £14,449 in April. For the current year to May the total was 124 tons and £51,117, against 125 tons and £50,222 for the corresponding period of 1946.

Other Minerals.—Values of other minerals and metals rose from £9,683 in April to £17,440 in May. This was chiefly due to substantial increases in the outputs of tin concentrates (27 tons, £6,219) and antimony ore (46 tons, £2,151). Production for the month included copper ore, 37 tons, £2,096; tantalum, 22 tons, £1,983; iron pyrites, 1,329 tons, £1,329; silver, 7149 oz., £1,311; tungsten concentrates, 37 tons, 1745; and magnesite, 413 tons, 644.

At the estimate of 2,450 Europeans employed on mines there is little change during the year. The number of Natives so employed is about 71,000.

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Africans' Debt to Europeans

Mr. H. Franklin's Broadcast

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in his impressions of the recent session of the African Representative Council. Mr. H. Franklin, Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, said:

The Governor in his opening address gave members serious warning of their responsibilities and the councillors did seem to appreciate that responsibility. There was still a tendency for some speakers to exaggerate. One spoke of the looming catastrophe of famine due to drought, when there is no such catastrophe looming at all. There was none of the really wild exaggeration we heard of at the last meeting on the subject of amalgamation.

The debt which councillors owe to Europeans in their ideas and arguments was very apparent. Time and again an argument of a proposal unfolded I thought to myself. He got that from his employer or from some missionary. It was very hard to hear speakers frequently and frankly acknowledge that. Let the African people of this country do owe to Europeans. Many a speaker stressed the benefits the Europeans had brought since the abolition of the slave trade—Christianity, education, improved agriculture and so on—as opposed to the Indians who, according to many speakers, had brought them nothing.

All in all, my own impression was that if two of the best Africans of this territory are put into Legislative Council next year they will have a real contribution to make on matters of essentially Native concern. Discussions such as those on the witchcraft ordinance and on African marriage registration did enable me at any rate to see points through Native eyes that never occurred to me before, and I think that any other European observer would have found the same exercises. That, I think, is what African members of Legislative Council will prove their value.

Africans In Industry

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in a recent address that no Native could become a decent workman if he were constantly leaving his work and resuming his life in the Reserves just as he was beginning to learn his job. He ought to be able to live with his family near his work and have health, education and other facilities provided. There was not sufficient land for all Africans to be farmers on their own account, and the majority would have to go into some other industry. Town planners must provide for them. His own calculations were increasing that the total population of the territory would have a similar population of booleans on their doorstep.

Urban Living Costs

MR. T. RUSSELL, of the Department of Statistics in Southern Rhodesia, has recently that a single Native needed about £4 per month as a single man and about £10 per month as a married man with two children. In a survey of 1,000 wage-earning Natives in urban areas taken some time ago only 80 received more than £5 a month. Another survey showed 343 European families earning less than £10 per month.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

The Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Barclays Bank (D.C. O.) state in the monthly report issued a few days ago:

Southern Rhodesia.—Figures for the first four months of the current year compared with 1946 are as follows: total imports, £2,302,353 (£8,306,763); total exports, £5,394,389 (£5,450,889). One month and twenty-four emigrants entered the Colony in May, bringing the total for the first five months to 5,144.

The official estimate of this season's tobacco crop is 55,000,000 lb. net weight of flue-cured tobacco from 91,800 acres and 800,000 lb. of fire-cured from 1,350 acres. These figures are considerably higher than was at one time thought possible when, due to drought, the crop seemed likely to be in the region of some 40,000,000 lb. For the season to July 12 a total of 25,083,775 lb. of flue-cured tobacco was sold for £2,610,488 at an average price of 34.54d. per lb.; 77,482 lb. of fire-cured were also sold for £49,550, at an average price of 15.42d. per lb.

Negotiations are reported to be taking place for the opening of a coalfield about 70 miles north of Bulawayo in an area roughly between the Shangani and Gwani rivers, where coal is said to have been found in three different localities over a widespread area.

Pension Fund Payments

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Trade has been brisk particularly in the Copperbelt and in areas where African farmers have sold their crops. A further impetus to trade is expected shortly when mining companies pay out employees who have decided to wind up their pension fund credits.

It is estimated that the European-grown maize crop this year will yield 245,000 bags, of which 20,000 bags will be retained by growers for their own requirements. No estimate has been made for Native-grown maize. The mineral output during April totalled £2,403,244.

NYASALAND.—European trade has been brisk. There is a tight import control in supplies of certain piece goods. The production of food generally is slow average and a certain export control is being maintained. Maize production figures are below normal. It is expected that there will be a surplus of 2,500 short tons in the autumn crop and bean buying is in progress.

Native tobacco markets are nearing the close, and official production estimates have been exceeded in most areas. Value of tobacco sold at auction sales during the period ended July 17 were: flue-cured, £257,265; fire-cured, £53,854; air-cured, £546,624. Prospects for the cotton crop are good although the plantings badly require rain. The yield is estimated to equal that of 1946. Prices to growers will be advanced by 5% on a uniform level and will be payable in 14 markets (except Bulawayo) from September 1 to 30th.

British Central Africa Co.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD. announce a profit on estates and plantations for the year ended September 30, 1946 of £91,475 and an increase from 11 months of £7,000. The respective figures from these sources for the previous year were £23,784 and £3,902. After meeting head office expenditure and directors' fees, and adding £17,933 brought forward, the total for appropriation amounted to £133,062. Taxation required £29,598 (£13,737) and £1,500 was written off as estate expenditure. A dividend of 5% and bonus of 4/11% require £13,550 and £18,438 to be carried forwards.

The fixed capital consists of £216,800 in 2s. units. Fixed assets are valued at £209,748 and current assets at £120,023 including £5,000 in Savings Bonds, £5,000 in 6% Reserve Certificates, and £1,000 in cash.

During the year 27 acres of land were sold for £1,018. The company had 536 acres under tobacco in 1946 (in the previous year which averaged 331 lb. (454 lb.) of leaf per acre. The yield of tea was 1,727,077 lb. (3,419,654 lb.), and of coffee beans 803 tons (582 tons). Natal Sisal Estates, Ltd. in which the company has an 85% interest, produced 284 tons of sisal and 104.

The directors are SIR ANDREW MONTAGUE-BARLOW, chairman, MR. DONALD C. BROOK, COLONEL A. R. D. DEES, PETER M.P., and VIVIAN C. O'NEIL. SIR HENRY GAPPAN was a director until his recent death.

The next ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 24th and a report and accounts for the year to that date will appear in our next issue.

The Dividends have declared a dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares compared with 6% last year. The 6% participating preference shares receive a participation of 11%, making 71% against 6%.

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£5,000,000 BHL for Maize

AN expenditure of upwards of £5,000,000 would be involved if Southern Rhodesia had to import the present world prices enough maize to make good an estimated deficit of 1,750,000 bags in this year's crop.

The journal of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union writes editorially on this subject under the heading "Grim Reading".

The whole economy of Southern Rhodesia depends on the maize crop. The yield estimates for the 1946-47 crop, now being reaped and poised for both European and Native, make grim reading. For the European fields, only the 1945-46 yield (which was well below national domestic requirements) of 234,107 acres at a rate of 6.21 bags per acre, or a total of 1,454,132 bags.

This season's estimates, reflecting a decrease of more than 3000 acres planted (228,720) and a yield reduced to 570,000 bags, or an average of 3.8 bags per acre. In this most disastrous result the effects of the drought, particularly in Matabeleland, are strongly marked. In Matabeleland the overall average per acre drops from last year's unsatisfactory 3.2 bags to the estimated 0.5. The extent to which Matabeleland fared better in the districts is shown by an average estimated yield of 4.4 bags per acre, against last year's actual average of 6.81.

In other words, this year's European crop, now coming into veneration, is expected to be more than 500,000 bags short of last season's total, which was itself far short of requirements.

The estimates of the current crop in the Native areas are no more cheerful. Against a normal estimated production of about 2,400,000 bags, of which about 400,000 is made available to the Colony's markets, the rest being retained for food and seed in the Native areas, this season's production is expected to yield only about 1,580,000 bags, of which only 102,000 bags may be expected to find their way into the open market. In other words, a shortage of not less than 800,000 bags is expected from the Native areas.

During the coming 12 months the Colony will be short of maize requirements by more than 1,350,000 bags.

Air Line's Medical Services

B.O.A.C.'s medical directorate, with Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Tyrrell at its head, has many varied duties, including study of the medical aspects of aircraft design, research on the problems of aircrew fatigue, the physiological and psychological questions associated with flying, as well as the safety and comfort of passengers. For the supervision of medical services on the different Empire air routes, medical superintendents have been appointed. The officer in charge of the Middle East and African division is stationed at the Bombyard.

Clandestine Immigration

Discussions have recently taken place in Pretoria on the clandestine immigration of Native labour from the Central African territories to South Africa. Delegations from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were led respectively by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. F. L. Brown.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are 492 Girl Guides and 167 Brownies in Tanganyika.

Reduction of the butter consumption in Southern Rhodesia to 4.22 per person per week has been announced by the Victoria League Colonial Bureaux, now at 35 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

H.M.S. "AC" 600 was due in Beira yesterday. This is the first post-war visit to the port by a British warship. Southern Rhodesia beat the Western Province of South Africa by 10 points to six in the Rugby Currie Cup tournament.

Sudanization to an extent of nearly 60% of the posts now held by non-Sudanese in the Sudan is expected to be realized by 1962.

September 25 is likely to be the date for the Salaam the date of the next meeting of the East African Governors Conference.

The Uganda Herald, founded 5 years ago as a weekly newspaper, is now published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

An inter-territorial meeting of the East African branches of the British Medical Association is to be held in Uganda in September.

Encouragement of the paper industry forms part of Zanzibar's development programme. Hawaiian pap-paws are being planted experimentally.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last three months of this year amounted to £5,566,348, an increase of £1,612,597, or 23% on the corresponding period 1946.

Last year 6,180 Europeans and 9,858 Africans visited the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia. In 1945 there were 2,146 European visitors and the number of Africans was not recorded.

The radio telephone service from East Africa has been extended to Australia, India, Barbados and Bermuda between 3.30 and 4.45 p.m. East African time. The charges are 75s. for the first three minutes and 25s. for each subsequent minute.

A 1000s' grant for the Zanzibar Peace Memorial Museum at a salary of £325 rising by 5% annually to £400. There is a cost of living allowance of £50 for a single man; for a married man with four or more children it would be £120.

Loss of the "Vipera"

THE LATE COMMANDER FAROCHARSON, master of the motor vessel "Vipera" which foundered on Lake Nyasa last year with the loss of 148 passengers and crew, has been cleared by the High Court of the Protectorate of the charge made by the naval court of inquiry of negligent seamanship during the storm. The appeal against that finding was lodged by his sister.

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had been in office they would not have acted differently, for support of the United Nations above party in this House. The United Kingdom has played a very prominent part in setting up the trusteeship system and in the declaration which now forms Chapter XI of the Charter. On occasions the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations has had to prevent this chapter from being abused. On the basis of our great Colonial experience, we have had to make sure that it is not used as a basis for trying to secure a general supervision over the non-self-governing territories, such as exists over trustee territories. Chapter XI in the Charter at the instance of the United Kingdom and we have always taken a most prominent part in trying to secure acceptance of the doctrine that Colonial territories are a responsibility in the face of the world.

Regional Association

The second development to which I should draw attention is that of regional association with other nations. Here again I should not claim any particular credit for the idea, though I think that this Government can claim some credit for the action taken. It is one of the most significant changes in the modern world that the Colonies, which used to be a source of friction between the Great Powers, are now a bond of unity. As recently as 1898 Colonial questions were almost a cause of war between Great Britain and France. The great task of Colonial development is one in which we can all legitimately take pride. The whole nation can take pride in this work.

Civil Aviation Services

Owing to pressure on space the following questions and answers were held over from last week.

MR. N. MACPHERSON asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation whether B.O.A.C. or any of its associated companies had yet established a service between the African mainland and Mauritius.

MR. LINDGREN: "Neither the British Overseas Airways Corporation nor any of their associated companies is operating a service between the African mainland and Mauritius. The possibility of the introduction of a service to Mauritius by the East African Airways Corporation is under examination."

MR. MACPHERSON: "Will the hon. gentleman urge the African associates to give the most favourable consideration

to the linking of this most important outpost of Empire by British air lines to the main arterial system?"

MR. LINDGREN: "Yes, but one of the considerations which has to be taken into account is that of traffic potential, and that, in conjunction with other matters, is under discussion through the Colonial Office."

Kikuyu Land Claims

MR. WILKES asked in what circumstances a clan of the Kikuyu people were removed from their land in Tigonini in 1938.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Kikuyu referred to were among 700 occupying a small isolated area of unalienated Crown land, known as Tigonini, whose rights were extinguished under the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938, in accordance with the recommendations of the Carter Land Commission of 1933 that Native land units should be consolidated."

The majority of the Tigonini right-holders accepted both the land at Nyamweru which was offered in exchange and the financial compensation for improvements they had effected at Tigonini, but some refused to go to Nyamweru, on the grounds that the land was under a curse, or to accept the financial compensation offered, which they regarded as inadequate.

Both these complaints have been investigated by the Kenya Government. It is now clearly in the interests of these people that they should rejoin their fellow Africans at Nyamweru in the Kikuyu land unit where land is still available for them. The Government's offer of compensation, which is based on an assessment made in 1939, was acceptable to the majority of the right-holders and is still available for the remainder if they will accept it.

MR. RANKIN asked the Minister of Food how many Africans were now employed in the groundnut scheme, and in what capacities.

MR. STRACHEY: "At the end of July about 2,500 Africans were employed in the groundnut scheme. Of these about 1,500 were engaged in relatively unskilled work as field labourers, camp attendants and hospital attendants. The rest were employed as motor drivers, clerks and artisans or were being trained for these more highly skilled jobs."

MR. RANKIN: "Will my rt. hon. friend see that when this scheme is in full working operation the minor specialized categories will be staffed solely by African labour?"

MR. STRACHEY: "I could not give my hon. friend a guarantee, but the whole object of the scheme is to train Africans to the most skilled jobs possible."

Locusts and the Groundnut Scheme

COLONEL SHEATLEY asked the Minister of Food if the foliage of groundnut plants was liable to be attacked by locusts, and what precautions it was proposed to take to deal with this danger to the success of the East African Groundnut scheme?

MR. STRACHEY: "The foliage of the groundnut plant is eaten by some varieties of locusts. Co-ordinated measures for dealing with outbreaks are in operation over the whole of East Africa. If either the whole layout of cultivation in the new groundnut areas and the equipment available will make it possible to fight locusts in a way which could not be attempted where there are scattered holdings or relatively small farms."

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Help from The Colonies E. A. Governments Prompt Action

MR. S. W. P. FOSTER SETTON, Acting Governor of Kenya, has sent the following message to the annual conference of the East African Chambers of Commerce in Mombasa: "This Government is actively exploring means of helping the United Kingdom in the present crisis. I shall be most grateful for any suggestions your meeting can make."

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika, has informed the Legislative Council of plans to increase the Territory's output of sisal, coffee, gold, diamonds and other commodities, especially those which can be sold for dollars.

Kenya Native Cattle

DR. CUSSON and MR. DU TOIT, two officers of the South African Native Affairs Department, who have been touring Kenya, considered the herd of Native cattle at the Baraton veterinary training centre in the Nanch Reserve the finest of its kind in Africa.

Debate on the Colonies

(Continued from page 1293)

development can be maintained only if almost entirely the local population is not hampered by party politics.

"It is interesting to recall that in 1904 an American called Leigh Hunt wished to start some scheme by which he could bring unwanted Negroes back from America to Africa. He went to the Sudan and obtained a concession to grow cotton on a scheme developed and he was helped by Sir Frederick Eckstein, and ultimately this became the Sudan Plantation Syndicate. Slowly and surely the scheme took shape. It consisted of 30 blocks of 15,000 acres each. The Government took an active part in the scheme and they agreed to contribute loans amounting to £13,000,000. I do not mention the name because I should like to see the right hon. gentleman to consider whether the groundnut scheme ultimately might not follow the same lines. It was a co-operative scheme. The Government took 40% of the proceeds of cotton, the tenants 40% and the syndicate who managed and to some extent financed it took 20%. That scheme has been a great success. The groundnut scheme also worked out. The White Paper is a most optimistic prospectus.

"The sisal and mining industries and the railways in Tanganyika all want materials and labour. I would like the Minister to let me know some time how the cement shipped into the country is distributed. What proportion is going to the sisal industry and how much to the groundnut scheme. It is rumoured that the Ministry of Food match everything in the way of schemes and materials.

"The sisal industry in Tanganyika employs roughly 30,000 people and wants another 10,000. There is a good deal of talk about labour being drafted from this established industry, which means so much to the country, to the groundnut scheme. I ask the Minister to appoint a committee of all the different industries, with an independent chairman, so that the labour which has to be recruited comes through one source and is fairly and fairly distributed.

Density of Labour

"Let us picture what will happen in five years, when we hope to see between 30,000 and 40,000 Africans housed in model villages with good houses, water, sanitation, cinemas and other amenities—this in a country now bush and infested with the tsetse fly. The Governor of Uganda said the other day: 'In the past, respect our administrators, educationists and others have usually had. They have failed to eradicate the belief that physical labour is socially degrading. We have to be careful about that in the future, and we must remember that the majority of these Africans are not inclined to work hard enough to bring to the fore the amenities which will be necessary. We can get much information by seeing what the Union of Congo has done in the Belgian Congo. They have concentrated on a healthy first of all.

"The idea of bringing the population to go by the road side cannot imagine Africans coming to live in model villages with modern appliances going back to their friends and living in primitive surroundings in which they were brought up. This will be the beginning of the end of indirect rule. The old order is changing. This groundnut scheme will make it change all the quicker and we must be quite ready to meet it. We must be prepared to meet criticism in this House in the future. The only hope is good, disciplined work.

"The most important thing is the choice of the best men to run this show. The ordinary African is not interested in going to a place where there is electricity and water and cement floors to his house. He will go where there is what he calls a good bwana. Therefore the best

men, who know the Africans, should be chosen to run this scheme. It may mean a revolution in the economy of East Africa.

"MR. LONDON BOYD: 'The present Government are largely carrying out the Colonial policy of the Coalition Government, which was itself the logical development in its constitutional and economic spheres of the Conservative Colonial policy of the past. We no longer hear the President of the Board of Trade say that it is fundamental to Socialism that we should liquidate the British Empire as soon as we can. We no longer see the Daily Herald say that the British Empire, having fulfilled its historic function, must disappear. We are no longer advised by a Cabinet Minister to look at the pages of British Imperial history and hide our heads in shame.

"We are now quite rightly advised by the Under-Secretary of State to hold our heads high, as he did recently in the Trade Union Committee. We are told that we ought to believe in our Empire and our Colonial mission. He asserts, and we do not deny it, that the fundamental freedoms are more adequately safeguarded in the British Colonial Empire than in many sovereign States. Things have indeed changed.

"The Secretary of State said that the only way to teach people the capacity to govern was to give them the experience of doing so, and he said that this process might be a painful one. The process is equally necessary and equally painful for Cabinet Ministers as for Native peoples. There may be difficulties in explaining the monopoly selling of diamonds in Tanganyika. The process of educating our masters is one which the African people have learned over many generations.

Hands Off Imperial Preference

"I hope we all agree and I believe the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State agree, that nothing must be done in Geneva to whittle away Imperial Preference. In a desire to secure what may be only temporary agreement with the United States in the fiscal field we should take no steps to whittle away Imperial Preference to the Colonies, thereby disrupting perhaps for all time or for many years, their whole agricultural economy.

"The present Colonial Secretary can claim full credit for some of the more egregious errors in bulk buying which have characterized the purchases of his Department and of the Ministry of Food in the last few months. I do not believe that if the Coalition Government had been continued we would have fixed the corn price in one Colony at £19 per ton, below the world price when it was stated to get increased production, or that in another Colony we would not have provided against a possible world price of £15 per ton. That was bad business, which, if it had been undertaken by private people, would have landed them in bankruptcy.

"It is on the quantity of the work done, not on White Papers, that this Government will be judged. We will give them our support because we are confident that we have their wholehearted support in not surrendering the British Empire to any international body, which will substitute for direct guidance a mass of middle class confused councils, open to surrendering it to any other Power in the world. We know, and know that they now know, that if we relinquish our Colonial Empire it would not pass into cleaner hands, and mankind would not be better off.

"THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (MR. IVOR THORNTON): 'I believe there are still alive 10 former Secretaries of State for the Colonies and six former Under-Secretaries. Whatever office of State they may have subsequently held, they would agree that there is no more fascinating department in the Government.'

"The United Kingdom is making its full contribution with respect to the Colonial territories in the work of the United Nations, and I readily admit that it is the gentlemen opposite

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Mission Part in Development Immense and Unexpected Opportunity

CANON M. A. C. WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, writes in the monthly newsletter of that Society:

The East African groundnut scheme is going to bring revolutionary changes. New communities of Africans, consisting of village settlements varying in total population from 1,500 to 2,000 or thereabouts in each instance, will be planted in these areas. The Government is planning comprehensive social services for each of these settlements. Whether it will be possible to restrict the residents to the families of the men engaged in the scheme remains to be seen. But in any case part of the scheme is concerned with making these settlements models for raising the whole standard of living in East and Central Africa. They will inevitably become the fermenting centres of many new ideas.

What plans has the Church to grapple with this immense and quite unexpected opportunity? Here is one of those creative moments in history when some sudden great political, social or economic change alters the current of events and brings into play new factors. In a word, here is a revolutionary situation.

Rivalry or Co-Operation?

Many of the Africans collected into these settlements will be Christians. Who is going to minister their spiritual needs? Are we going to see the melancholy picture of different Christian denominations setting up their rival church buildings, or shall we see that kind of close co-operation which recognizes the fundamental unity of those who bear the name of Christ? How vital a contribution such a scheme might make towards Christian unity. How easily it may lead to disunity if imagination and courage are lacking.

Perhaps most serious of all in this moment of destiny is the question of whether or not the pre-occupation of diocesan and mission authorities with maintaining existing institutions, planned for a different set of circumstances, will lead to a paralysis of effort in the face of a situation which calls for a high degree of mobility and flexibility in the structure of the Church's activities.

Empire Gifts for Parliament

PROPOSALS that the constituent parts of the Commonwealth might each make a symbolic contribution towards the reconstruction of the House of Commons, have been considered by the Speaker, the Minister of Works and the Leader of the House, and it has been decided in view of offers received, that the traditional furniture of the Chamber should be contributed by the self-governing States of the Commonwealth. The Speaker's chair of black beech wood will be presented by Australia; the table in white oak will be supplied by Canada; chairs in stinkwood for the clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means and for the two clerks of the House will come from South Africa; two brass-bound dispatch boxes in *puriri* will be the gift of New Zealand; and two silver gilt inkstands will be Southern Rhodesia's contribution.

Rhodesian Ex-Askari

FEW EX-ASKARI of the Rhodesian African Rifles have shown any interest in Government schemes designed for them. No more than five have applied for bursaries for higher education and the farming schools, which have a capacity of 150 pupils, have enrolled only 40 for the first course and 32 for the second. The most popular occupation is lorry-driving. Civil occupations have absorbed 477 men, and 403 have re-enlisted. 418 have been given recommendations with which to seek work independently.

Payment for Public Service Inquiry in Northern Rhodesia

TWO ELECTED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, a nominated non-official member and the Attorney General (as Chairman) have been appointed to make recommendations as to the fees and allowances which should be paid to non-official members of the Legislature and to other members of the House serving on Government committees and boards.

Members of the Legislature now receive a fee of ten guineas and a subsistence allowance of 26s. a day for travelling expenses, for work on the Council's committees and boards. Other members of the House receive a daily fee of three guineas and a maximum subsistence allowance of 25s. plus travelling expenses. The committee will have to consider whether these fees should be raised; whether distinctions should be made between meetings dealing with philanthropic and charitable matters and other official meetings; whether members of the Legislature should be paid a fixed annual sum; and whether African members should be paid at the same rates.

Christianity and the African

THE ONE PICTURE for a world which has become so gravely materialistic is a wider acceptance of Christian principles and a closer adherence to the Christian religion. This is nowhere more important than in Central Africa, where the rapid advancement of the African will have a most demoralizing effect without the stabilizing influence of Christianity. If the work of the Christian mission is successful in caring for the spiritual welfare of the African, it will be an important factor also in promoting the general welfare of the community. It seems to be that the missions can do this only if they are at one with themselves. The Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia has long been formed to ensure a unity of Christian mission work, and all people of right mind hope for a fulfilment of that purpose. Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Rift Valley Flying Club

MR. J. A. DAVEN has been elected Chairman of the Rift Valley Flying Club, which has recently been formed in Kenya. The proprietors of the Nakuru Hotel, who gave £100 to the fund, have bought two Tiger Moths, and these together with the Aviator already in use, are being leased by the club. Brigadier-General A. C. Legwin, who is at present on leave in this country, has been invited to accept the presidency. Mr. S. C. Gear is the honorary secretary and treasurer, and other members of the committee are Mrs. A. W. L. Taylor and Messrs. H. Chandler, F. Faulkner, K. D. S. MacOwen and H. Williams.

Spiffins for East Africa

THE R.A.F. is going to celebrate throughout East Africa the seventh anniversary of the Battle of Britain. After a church parade at Nairobi Cathedral on September 14, there will be a ceremonial fly-past of R.A.F. fighter aircraft. One flight of Spiffins from Middle East Command will visit, among other places, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. The public will be invited to inspect the aircraft and see demonstrations.

Exchange of Groundnuts

BECAUSE TWO TYPES of groundnuts popular in Natal and the Orange Free State grow much more quickly than the varieties now used in East Africa, graded seed from South Africa is being supplied for the great East African groundnut scheme. The Union is, however, in need of groundnuts for its own vegetable oil factories, and some 24,000 tons from East Africa have therefore been sent to replace the special seed.

East African Service Appointments

AMONG RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service are the following:—

MR. W. L. AUSTIN, of East Withering, Sussex, appointed an assistant electrical engineer in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. He is a graduate of the Institution of Electrical Engineering and an associate member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; he has held appointments in electrical departments of the boroughs of St. Pancras, Brompton and Bromley, and served as an officer of the R.A.F.

MRS. E. H. GREEN, a Londoner, appointed an education officer in Northern Rhodesia. She was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, London, and at College, London University, graduated B.A. and qualified in a diploma in education; he joined the Intelligence Corps in September, 1941, was commissioned in the Indian Army in 1942, and before the war held teaching appointments at Northumberland Heath Boys' School and Welwyn Modern School.

MR. G. G. HAMILTON, of Aberdeen, appointed a labour officer in Tanganyika, was born in Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, and has been an official in North-East Scotland of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

DR. H. R. BURTON, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. of Cardiff, appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika, was born in Ystrad Rhondda, educated at Tonypanddy Secondary School, the University of Wales, the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Llandough Hospital, Cardiff, Old Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and the Harefield Institute of Anaesthetics, graduating B.Sc., M.B., B.S. He has held appointments at Whitchurch E.M.S. Hospital, Cardiff, and Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and served in the Middle East.

MR. M. C. MORTIMER, of Dorchester, appointed an education officer in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Pople Grammar School, Dorset, and Oriel College, Oxford, graduated B.A. with honours in 1937, qualified for his diploma in education in 1938, and graduated M.A. in 1946; he served in the Army from 1940 to 1942, being demobilized as a major.

Nurses for N. Rhodesia

The following nursing sisters have been appointed to Northern Rhodesia:

MISS B. EVANS, of Criccieth, North Wales, a State registered nurse, State registered children's nurse and certified midwife, who received her training at Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool, Hope Hospital, Salford, Walten Hospital, Liverpool, and has recently been employed as a ward sister at Alder Hey Hospital.

MISS E. J. GRAY, of Romsey, Hants., a State registered nurse, was trained at Salisbury General Hospital and qualified in midwifery at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; she has nursed at Croydon General Hospital, North London District Nurses' Association, Kingston, and Redhill County Hospital, Surrey. MISS P. B. MARSHALL, of Falkirk, a State registered nurse and certified midwife, was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion, Edinburgh; she has nursed at a private clinic in Edinburgh, Rubislaw Nursing Home, Aberdeen, and the Royal Infirmary, Stirling.

MISS D. MARTIN, of Ludlow, a State registered nurse and certified midwife, has also qualified for the orthopaedic nursing certificate; she was trained at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, and Robert Jones and Agnes Hupt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, and Birmingham Maternity Hospital, and has recently held a nursing appointment at Ivy House, Ludlow.

MISS M. E. MURPHY, of Monmouth, was born in Ross-on-Wye and is a State registered nurse and certified midwife; she was trained at Herefordshire General Hospital and Southend Hospital, Essex, and has held nursing appointments in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service Reserve, and at Newbury Emergency Hospital. MISS H. MORPHY, of Drimadog, Co. Cork, a State registered nurse and certified midwife, received her training at the Prince of Wales General Hospital, London, Middlesex Hospital and Tooting Combe Maternity Hospital, London; she has also had nursing experience as a night duty sister at Wimbledon Hospital.

MISS M. B. TAYLOR, of Glasgow, was born in Clydebank, holds the qualifications of State registered nurse, certified midwife and a certificate of Queen's Rosh examination; trained at the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, Glasgow, Royal Maternity Hospital, and Queen's Institute of District Nurses, Glasgow, and has also had nursing experience at the County Hospital, Ayr.

MRS. W. J. SMITH, of West Calder, Midlothian, a State registered general nurse, fever nurse and certified midwife, was trained at the City Hospital, Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary, Stirling, and Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital, Glasgow; and has recently been employed as a night midwife at the last-named hospital.

MRS. B. E. WATSON, of Wembley, holds the State registration, Central Midwives Board and City's Hospital certificates; she was trained at City's Hospital, London, and Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and has recently been engaged in private nursing in London.

Obituary

Mr. J. G. Stuffield.

WE TRULY REGRET to report the recent death in his club in London at the age of 64 of MR. JOHN GREGORY STUFFIELD, a director of the British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd, with which he had been connected for fully 30 years. He visited East Africa in 1920 and 1929, on each occasion making extensive tours of the territories. Though reticent and seldom present at East African meetings in London, he was keenly interested in the affairs of the territories.

He was a freeman of the City of London, a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Vintners, a sidesman of All Hallows' Church, and for many years an ardent worker of the I.C.H. In Chelmsford, where he lived, he was active in local affairs and until recently commanded the Chelmsford unit of the Sea Cadet Corps. He was also Chairman of the Essex Musical Association.

By his wish the funeral was private, but a too memorial service was held.

He is survived by Mrs. Stuffield and their one son.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. R. HOWE, wife of Dr. C. W. Howe, has died in Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. WAYVERN BROOK-HOWARD was killed instantaneously in a car accident near Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, last week. He leaves a widow.

THE REV. ROBERT JONES, vicar of East Stratton, near Winchester, and formerly of the C.M.S. Chaplaincy of the Rift Valley, Nakuru, Kenya, died in his country on Friday. He leaves a widow.

MR. C. L. HILLMAN, whose death at the age of 30 is reported from Gatooma, served as a trooper in the Bechuanaland Police in the 1893 Column into Southern Rhodesia, and after the Matabele campaign joined the Matabeleland Police. Most of his life had been spent in Gatooma, and in the past 54 years, he had been absent from the Colony for only six months.

MR. R. I. POCOCK, who died suddenly in London, last week at the age of 34, was superintendent of the Zoological Society's gardens from 1904 to 1923, and then worked as a systematic zoologist at the Natural History Museum, from which he corresponded with the East Africans on problems of wild life. He was for many years engaged in the correspondence which appeared in our columns some years ago on the subject of the crowing crested cobra. For a long period Mr. Pocock was also natural history editor of the *Field*.

Minimum Wages

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Negro Settlers' Association, Kenya, has passed the following resolution:—That this committee views with grave concern the inevitable repercussions of the existing system of minimum wage awards in townships. The present system may lead to an influx of Africans into townships, which are already overcrowded with unemployed Africans, to the detriment of agriculture. While not in any way wishing to deny to the African reasonable wages and conditions, this committee considers that the time has come for the inclusion on the minimum wage tribunal of one or more representatives of mixed farming.

Auditor General's Protest

MR. C. H. BRYAN DAVIES, Auditor General of Southern Rhodesia, has complained of unauthorized expenditure by Government departments, with a large number of cases, he reports, "excess expenditure" and "excess expenditure" without the necessary approval and it is hoped that strong action by the Treasury control of the expenditure will be maintained as required by Parliament.

PERSONALIA

THE KAIRO, FOR UGANDA is visiting Spain. Mr. ROGER NORBYN, East African Commissioner in London, has left for Switzerland for a short holiday.

The Rev. G. R. SKELING has been elected President of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia for the next two years.

MR. P. W. KENNEDY, A.M.I.C.E., and Miss L. H. MALE, of Ashted, Sney, will shortly be married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Brown, Union Castle agent in Beira, and Mrs. BROWN were passengers for the country in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

Mr. E. M. C. NDAU, of Makerere College, Kampala, has been awarded a scholarship at the London School of Oriental and African Studies.

MR. E. POWELLHAR, has been elected a director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd. in place of Mr. F. C. HODGKIN, who has resigned.

Mrs. H. JENKINS, who has been Director of State Services in Southern Rhodesia since 1935, when the office was organized, will retire at the end of this month.

Mr. A. C. TAYLOR EDWARDS, Acting Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, acted as Governor's Deputy during the absence on tour of Mr. F. L. BROWN, the Acting Governor.

Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, recently broadcast in the East African Service of the B.B.C. Lady MITCHELL and he will leave again by sea for East Africa next week.

MR. LEONARD ABRIDGER, Chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., left London by air a few days ago for the Middle East and East Africa. He expects to return in October.

MR. BRIM MCDONALD, a local director in Egypt of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), which he served for many years in East Africa, will leave London by air on September 3 to return to Cairo.

MR. MARSHMAN, Sir BRIM BIRKA, appointed A.O.C.-in-C. Transport Command, has been Deputy A.O.C.-in-C. Mediterranean and Middle East since July and previously A.O.C.-in-C. Africa.

MR. A. M. CAMBRIDGE, agent of the Union-Castle Line in South and East Africa and a director of the company, who has been in England for several months, is on his way back to the CAPETOWN CASTLE with Mrs. CAMBRIDGE.

Some time ago we gave the exciting news that Mr. S. BROWN might become the first Speaker of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. An official announcement to that effect has now been made in Lusaka.

Mr. H. GRAFF, a farmer who has served in Uganda since 1914, formerly as Director of Supplies, is to join the staff of the East African Office in London, where he will be in charge of matters concerning the coffee industry.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, said at the launching of the PRETORIA CASTLE, in Belfast, that it was only by the development of the growing parts of the Empire that the British Commonwealth could hope to meet today's burdens now borne by the war-torn Country. With this object in view, Rhodesia cleared a share of British talent, capital and guns.

MR. COLEMAN MYERS, a member of the Staff of the Butsway Light Plane Club, won the "Round Rhodesia" air race in his Auster Arrow aircraft 20 seconds ahead of Mr. G. GARDNER of Umtali in a Piper Moth. Another Piper Moth, piloted by Mr. YOUNG of Salisbury, was also entered and awarded the trophy for the fastest time; he covered the course of 527 miles in three hours 12 minutes and 30 seconds.

Mrs. MORTON JAMES, a Rhodesian and actress for the common year, is the first Rhodesian-born playmate of the capital of southern Rhodesia, and the deputy Mayor, Mrs. M. JAMES, is the first Rhodesian-born actress.

MR. GIBSON and Mrs. GIBSON have left Durban for Cairo, where they are in the care of the International Refugee Organisation. Until the early part of the war Brigadier Lish was in the Administrative Services in the Sudan.

Lieut. COLONEL G. H. JONES has been promoted major and posted to the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, as second-in-command. He joined the Somaliland Camel Corps on the outbreak of war, and later commanded a battalion of the K.A.R.

The recently created Natural Resources Board of Nyasaland has two official members, the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province (Chalumna) and the Conservator of Forests, and three non-official members, Messrs. G. G. S. HADLOW, T. RIMSEY and F. D. WARREN.

GENERAL SIR MILES DEMPSEY, from 1920 to 1925 C.-in-C. Allied Land Forces, S.E. A.C., and until June this year C.-in-C. in the Middle East, has resigned from the Army. He was appointed Chairman of the Race-course Betting Control Board last month. While in the Middle East he visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. E. B. HADDON recently gave a garden party in Cambridge for the seven Uganda chiefs now visiting this country, and on the following day Mrs. GUILLEBAUD gave a tea party so that the chiefs and other Africans might meet Bishop Willis, former Bishop of Uganda, who had continued to live at that time of those presby.

MR. E. N. AMERY has devoted part of his holiday in Switzerland to attending the International Trade Conference in Geneva, owing to his views about the possibility of reductions in Imperial preference. Mr. RONALD RUSSELL, of the Empire Economic Union, a member of the London County Council and author of "Imperial Preference," accompanied him.

Mr. BRUCE MITCHELL, who in South Africa's last Test Match against England scored 170 runs and 100 not out, served in East Africa during the war. So did Mr. ROY BOWAN, who took three English wickets in the first innings for 33 runs, and three in the second (when England had scored 81, the sixth wicket had fallen) three for 25. Mr. Mitchell, one of the veterans of the side at 37 years of age, has now been in the previous South African record by scoring 2,996 runs in Test matches.

Kongonis' Cricket Tour

KENYA, KONGONIS began their English tour with a victory against Lincoln and ended with another win at Middleton-on-Sea. Of the 14 matches played they won seven, lost five, and drew two. The highest individual score, 95, was made by Mr. G. E. Edward, and the highest total for the tour by Mr. G. L. Kraus, who collected nearly 400 runs. Mr. R. W. Smith bowled splendidly throughout, getting 40 wickets. The following games were won: v. Lindfield, by 183 runs; v. the Saffrons at Eastbourne, by 15 runs; v. West Chatham, by 3 wickets; v. Littlehampton, by 4 wickets; v. Ditching, by 3 wickets; v. Bognor, by 186 runs; and v. Middleton Sports Club, by 3 wickets. The tourists lost to Enfield Village Club by 27 runs, to Essex Club and Clonno by 4 wickets, and to Horsham by 10 runs. They tied with Pagham, both teams scoring 100. The captain was Mr. A. M. Davis, C.P. de V. Allen, who talked about the tour last Sunday in the evening. The African programme of the B.B.C. supported the side against Sussex Club and Ground, Mr. Davis standing down through injury.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked—“I don't claim that the Government are perfect by any means.”—The Lord President of the Council.

“This is the time for a conference of Empire Prime Ministers.”—Mr. Menzies, Leader of the Federal Opposition in Australia.

“Commercial exports from the United States have been exceeding imports at a rate of £50,000,000 a week.”—Viscount Samuel.

“The individual contributes 30s. a year to the sustenance of Germany. The contribution of the individual American is 17s.”—Mr. Edelman, M.P.

“One great weakness of Socialism is that it has not yet found ways of making co-operation a creative rather than a defensive force.”—*Observer*.

“In the last two years this country has supplied £740,000,000 to other countries, some of which took little or no part in the war.”—Lord Cleeve.

“I predict that if American aid is forthcoming on conditions we could accept it will be inadequate in amount and late in delivery.”—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

“The State must release at least a million workers from the Forces and the Civil Service and by curtailing the overweening programme of public works.”—Mr. G. L. Schwartz.

“It is partly because men try to be cynical that we are in such a mess. In removing the thought of the other world they have deprived mankind of its greatest incentive to effort.”—The Bishop of London.

“In Bedford three German prisoners load a lorry with 6,000 bricks in three quarters of an hour. When the lorry reaches Dulcor 15 home workers require 31 hours to unload it!”—Mr. Robert Field.

“If the film industry followed the book trader's example of selling the classics and showed all the great films of the past, they would pack the cinemas and get the same appreciation from the public as we have had.”—Mr. W. G. Smith.

“Before the war it cost Denmark roughly 22 lb. of butter to buy a ton of British coal. To-day we must ship over 50 lb. of butter to Britain to enable us to buy one ton of coal from the United States.”—*Bedford Tidende*, Copenhagen.









“Each of the ‘big three’ in the American motor trade, Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth, has more than twice the total output of all British motor manufacturers put together.”

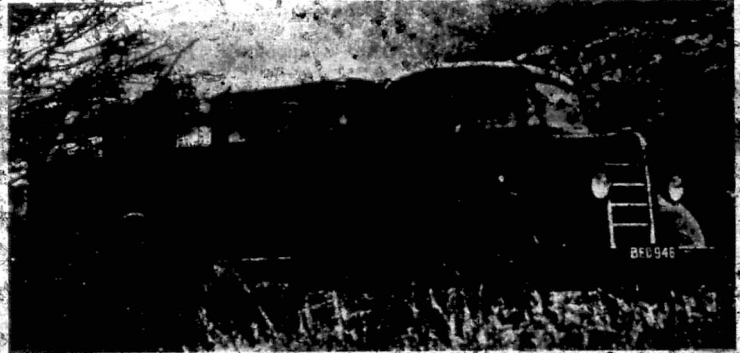
“Mr. Oliver Lucas, managing director of Messrs. Joseph Lucas Ltd.”

“It is the historic paradox of British Labour Governments that the economic circumstances under which they are elected give them no option but to admit to Socialism, under the cloak of Left policies even more zealously than the Tories.”—Mr. F. A. Ridley, in the *Socialist Leader*.

“It is a pity that America finds it impossible to apply the Rotary motor service abroad in international trade. Though the greatest creditor nation she has yet to learn the elementary kindergarten principles of international trade.”—Mr. R. A. Morley, President of Ipswich Chamber of Commerce.

“The true reason for the Russian attempt to wreck the Marshall plan was that the Soviet leaders saw that European economic recovery would mean a return to European political and social stability, whereas the sabotaging of such recovery would mean political crisis and social upheaval, which would create the conditions for communizing Europe.”—Paris correspondent of *Time and Tide*.

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	USA 3-4-ton Short
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BACKGROUND

World Crisis.— This is a world crisis. Its nature is a failure of production in many countries as a consequence of the war and its sequel. There are no short cuts, whether by currency devices or customs unions. The only lasting cure for the ills reflected by the dollar hemorrhage is the restoration of European and British output and production in the Far East—so that the abnormal dependence of this and other countries upon North America is diminished, so that Europe can look to the same widespread sources as before the war for foodstuffs and raw materials, and so that British industry is able to supply for sterling the goods at present available only for dollars. British spokesmen in their deliberations with the Americans must demonstrate that the apparent emphasis of United States policy, which seems to couple commercial union in Europe with a destruction of Commonwealth ties, is contrary in this emergency to the advantage of the nations. But the new Battle of Britain will not be won in Washington. It will be won or lost here—in the council chamber, the office, the factory and the field. If the Government could produce tomorrow a definite and detailed programme, already decided upon and backed by the trade unions, for raising the output of coal at once to the rate of 250,000,000 tons a year proposed by the Trades Union Congress itself, for savings in imports of food (not raw materials) on the scale now likely to be required, for the precise economies in capital works needed to fit men and resources in sufficient numbers for the export trades, and for financial remedies to arrest the pressure of inflationary demands upon materials and labour, they could face with a sober confidence both their own people and Mr. Snyder. — *The Times*.

Stop the Drift.— The drift continues. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet have forgotten the first duty of any Government, which is to govern. In January the Government promised the nation a long-term plan. We are still without it. If Mr. Attlee is to win back the confidence of the country, party and political considerations must be ruled out, and he must re-form his Cabinet with men who can be relied upon to carry out his decisions with loyalty and efficiency. At present there are too many passengers in the Government boat. Young and able men in the Labour Party should be given their chance. — *News Chronicle*.

“Improved conditions and higher pay do not necessarily produce harder work. The first essential is to get people to believe that their work is of public importance.”
Viscount Cecil

Wise Agriculture.— We should import the cheapest foods, not, as in the war, the least bulky. Broadly this means that we should import cereals and grow our own meat, milk, bacon and eggs. The case for such a policy is overwhelming, for not only are the latter foods the most expensive to buy, but in large parts of this country they are the cheapest to grow because they are the natural products of fertile land with high rainfall and a temperate climate. One of the greatest natural assets this country has is its capacity to grow good grass; it is unfortunate that many townsmen believe that only land under corn crops is being farmed at all. If we insist on farmers in the high rainfall zones ploughing up their grass and growing their own cereals, they come into the market for the arable machines and the men to work them, to the detriment of the grass-growing zones. There is no one thing which would encourage farmers more than that they should be told that they have no longer to fly in the face of nature and attempt to grow centrally imposed quotas of crops for which they know by long experience that their land is unsuited. Let us farm so that the rain becomes our friend and not our enemy. — Lord Waldegrave.

Lack of Leaders.— The reign of mediocrity in Church and State has brought our beloved country and Empire to a perilous and precarious condition. Never perhaps in our history was the need of leadership more acutely felt and more obviously lacking. The uninspired and uninspiring platitudes of those in office have singularly failed to arouse the British people to face either the menace of the economic crisis or the underlying moral and spiritual issues. The ultimate threat is to liberty itself—freedom of body, mind and spirit. Here, if anywhere, all sane men and women must make a start, no matter what their particular shade of political opinion or religious orientation may be. Shades of Hampton and kindred ghosts watch us in eager anticipation of a revival of their spirit in us, their descendants. Such a revival alone can lift us out of our depressed and distressed condition. Mr. Churchill has sounded the right note in defence of liberty. Either freedom or totalitarianism— which? Away with mediocrity. Give us leaders! — Professor Maurice Kelton, D.D. in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Chancellor Should Resign.— No Chancellor has seen a more disastrous end to his financial policy than Mr. Dalton. No man bears so much responsibility as he for the economic plight in which we find ourselves. For the sake of his pet theories he persistently rejected the advice of those best qualified to give it. As July 15, the date for the free convertibility of sterling into dollars, approached, he was solemnly warned of the danger ahead by some of his Ministerial colleagues, his Treasury advisers, but also from across the Atlantic. The United States Government was itself doubtful whether Britain could stand the coming strain. Mr. Dalton was told. His reply was that Britain's financial position was impregnable. The Government is now going back on all that Mr. Dalton has done. Wasteful capital expenditure is to be stopped. Measures are to be taken to check inflation. Excessive purchasing power is to be reduced. Punctilious financial theories have had to yield to facts. Thus the Government heralds the end of a mistaken policy. Should this not also mean the resignation of the Minister responsible for it? — *Daily Mail*.

Incompetence.— The unsaleable supplies of home grown fruit and vegetables arise from the incompetence of the Minister of Food, who allows much foreign produce to come on to the home market at the height of our own season. This explains the present glut of cucumbers, the glut of foreign tomatoes in the period July 15-31 was for the same reason. Issuing an open general licence to the Dutch and the Canaries, he did not take the trouble to find out that our own main crop of tomatoes was coming on the market much earlier than last year. In the same way the Minister allowed 2,800 tons of Italian cherries to be dumped on the London market in the first 10 days of the Kent cherry season. Worse than that transport was allowed from Kent to Tilbury to carry the Italian produce. Large quantities of Italian plums have been imported during the past few weeks, thus spoiling the market for our own crop. British-grown cooking apples are at the moment unsaleable, yet Italian apples are being imported. Has there ever been so short a supply of apples as this? — Mr. John Baker White, M.P.

POWER



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Colonial Development Corporation Chairman and Deputy Chairman Appointed

LORD TREFGARNE has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to become chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation when it is formally constituted, and Sir Frank Stockdale has accepted an invitation to become Deputy Chairman. These appointments are provisional pending the passing of the necessary legislation for the establishment of the Corporation, but they are announced at once so that further preliminary work may be undertaken on the urgent tasks awaiting the Corporation. Other appointments are being considered.

The Government's intention to establish the Corporation was made known to the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on June 25. He then stated that the object of the Corporation would be to establish or assist enterprises in the Colonies designed to increase their general productive capacity and that the total borrowing powers of the Corporation would be of the order of £100,000,000. The Corporation, Mr. Creech Jones emphasized, would operate on commercial principles, but act throughout in close collaboration with Colonial Governments. Its chief aim would be that their activities were conducted in the way best suited to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Lord Trefgarne's Career

Lord Trefgarne, formerly Mr. G. M. Garrb Jones, was born in 1894 in the village in Pembrokeshire from which his title is taken. In the 1914-18 war he was first an infantry officer and then a pilot in which capacity he spent a year in the U.S.A.

He was private secretary to Lord Greenwood at the Department of Overseas Trade and while Chief Secretary for Ireland and later Liberal M.P. for South Hackney and Labour Member for North Aberdeen. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production and Chairman of the Raw Materials Committee, the Radio Production Committee, the Location of Industry Committee, and the Central Priority Committee during the last war. He withdrew from politics at the end of it in order to return to his business interests. He was elevated to the peerage last January for services.

Lord Trefgarne is a director of a number of public companies including Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and the Tobacco Securities Trust Co., Ltd. and of British Overseas Airways Corporation. He is Honorary Chairman of the Television Advisory Committee, and of a well-known machine tool-manufacturing company.

He was a member of the Empire Parliamentary Mission to the West African Colonies in 1928, has travelled on business in British and French Africa and in the West Indies, and last year paid a brief visit to East Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

His work as head of the Colonial Development Corporation will now be Lord Trefgarne's principal activity, for he will resign from the boards of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and British Overseas Airways Corporation, though retaining certain contacts as a director with private industries which do not conflict with his new responsibilities or make heavy demands on his time.

Sir Frank Stockdale

Sir Frank Stockdale, C.M.G., C.B.E., was born in 1883, educated at Wisbech and Magdalene College, Cambridge, and entered the Colonial Service in 1905 as mycologist and lecturer in agricultural science in the West Indies. Three years later he went to British Guiana as Government botanist and assistant director of the Department of Science and Agriculture. He was appointed Director of Agriculture in Mauritius in 1932.

and in 1933 Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Ceylon. In 1934 he became Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, after filling the position of assistant adviser since 1929. In 1940 he returned to the West Indies as Commissioner for Development and Welfare and in 1945 was appointed Adviser on Development Planning to the Colonial Office, where he has been responsible for advising on the 10-year development plans submitted by Colonial Governments. He has visited East Africa on several occasions.

Editorial comment on these appointments appears under Matters of Moment.

Southern Rhodesia's Problems Millions Needed for Development

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines, Commerce and Public Works, said recently that Southern Rhodesia was short of many things, including railway trucks, tractors, iron piping and nails. About 100 railway trucks were on the way and a further 200 would follow in the next few weeks and 25 refrigerated vans were being shipped from Canada and 12 British locomotives would soon be on the way. Attempts to order a further 700 trucks were being made but orders had to be placed for delivery during the first half of 1950.

"In our foreign income," Mr. Davenport said, "we have exports equivalent to about 25,000,000 worth of dollars. Our imports this year may be as much as 28,000,000 to 30,000,000, which means we are robbing Britain of 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 worth of dollars, which she can ill-afford.

From now on there would always be a shortage of Native labour, to provide sufficient labour from the end of June next 1,400,000 tons of grain would be required. Wheat and sugar were adequate until April.

Turning to the brighter side, the Minister said that the iron and steel works at Que Que would be ready to start production in August, but would have to wait until the railway could guarantee regular deliveries of coal. The Gaborone cotton spinning factory was finding a ready market for its output, and when the Kariba Gorge Scheme came to fruition it would mark the turning point in the Colony's industrial history. It might, however, take a year to complete.

Encouraging Private Enterprise

Many millions of pounds, Mr. Davenport said in conclusion, are necessary to develop the country in the near future. We cannot depend on Britain for our loans funds and must rely more and more on our own resources. We must also lay ourselves out to attract private capital and encourage private enterprise.

Mr. T. H. Peattie, Minister for Internal Affairs, said in a recent speech that economic problems quite as difficult as those during the worst period of the war now face Southern Rhodesia, but taking the long view the Colony's prospects had never been brighter.

In immigration and the influx of capital there had been unprecedented expansion. The Government's target of 5,000 immigrants a year had been greatly exceeded and more than 9,000 newcomers had entered the Colony last year. During the past five months of 1947 over 5,200 more had arrived and the figure of 1,406 for May had been a record in the history of the Colony. Capital brought in by new immigrants had totalled £2,200,000 in 1946 and £1,700,000 for the first five months of this year.

The nominal capital of new companies had been £8,500,000 in 1946 and £3,200,000 for the first half of 1947.

its part in the rehabilitation of a world ravaged by war, in the restoration of economic stability in the United Kingdom, and in the development of the Colonies themselves.

I am confident that His Majesty's Government will

receive this explanation with that everyone in the Colonies will show a willingness to help in the common cause by putting up with such discomforts as may result from restriction of imports and by striving to increase production.

Colonial Debate in the House of Commons

Handsome Tribute to Sir Philip Mitchell

TWO BRITISH REPORTS of the recent Colonial debate in the House of Commons have already been published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, on account of heavy pressure on our space other speeches must be recorded more briefly than we should have wished.

MR. DOBBS-PARKER referred to Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch on agriculture in East Africa, saying it was written by one of the greatest Colonial Governors this country has produced.

"His dispatch recommends that we cannot go on with the agricultural system of the hoe and the goat. It must adapt up-to-date agricultural practices. This posture is European supervision. We cannot expect the African to jump from the hoe state to the tractor. We believe it essential to have a considerable degree of European supervision in the immediate middle and even the distant future.

Comments on European Supervision

The Abraham report on Nyasaland cast some doubt on what are the intentions of the Government for attracting European supervision, particularly ex-Servicemen, to work in the Empire. We have an area containing 60 million people, and we should not go from 183 man into one great free trade area, comparable with this country. The strength of the United States and Russia is that they have a free market of 160 million people. We should do the same by bringing in all these countries, which are mainly producers of primary products. But to do that we must have European supervision. The Abraham's report has placed a certain amount of doubt in people's minds about the intentions of the Government on future European settlement in some of these areas.

The White Paper on Colonial mining policy also leaves doubts as to the Government's intentions. I know of companies which are holding back on Colonial development until they get a greater assurance of what their future is to be.

MR. YOUNGER said: "We should not underestimate the force of nationalism in the Colonies. In backward areas nationalism is an inevitable step in the general movement for freedom, self-government and eventual independence. It is a natural aspiration, to which we must not be contrary."

"We must seek always to be ahead of it, even when we think it is moving faster than it should be or wise. I believe that so far our post-war policy has stood that test. But its tempo will constantly increase, and there is never likely to be a moment when we can sit back quietly to consolidate the advances made."

Boldness Will Be Forgiveness

"When history judges the Minister's policy mistakes of boldness will be forgiven him. Indeed, as the Colony approaches readiness for full self-government it will be found that it is upon stretching boldness that is determined that the permanence of the ties of the British Commonwealth will ultimately depend."

MR. WALTER FLETCHER: "I served in the East African campaign in 1914-15 and lived in East Africa a good many years afterwards. It was evident in growing groundnuts long before the present scheme came into being. Though I am a great believer in that scheme I believe it will encounter more dangers than existed before."

"The highest total world crop of groundnuts—excluding that of the Netherlands East Indies and China and Manchuria which in times past were some great contributors—in 1945-46 was 3,740,000 tons. The scheme which at its optimum can reach 750,000 tons, will produce only about 10% of that. We are not going to get a sort of crop that millennium. It has been the lesson taught and need not to abuse the soil. It is possibly a better economy on his own than he employed by a big corporation. When the Government has privately owned and operated as a possible danger in this scheme that when we get lower prices again it will be the Natives trained and I hope weaned away from some of this primitive and bad methods of agriculture, who will become the direct competitor of the Government-controlled scheme."

"The Government to support their own scheme and the large amount of public money that is being given to themselves undue priority and all benefits to themselves in terms of privileges and advantages that will not be available to the

native producer. I have seen this happen in various other commodities.

"To-day in Northern Nigeria there are 200,000 tons of groundnuts to be ready in this country. They have not been moved since last season because of transport difficulties, chiefly an insufficiency of engines."

"I thought the Colonial Secretary was serious to what had been done in the past. We have been told that something was done during the so-called 'capitalist' era, called by one member 'laissez faire period.' I think the word 'laissez' is the one that matters. It was a period when things were done. We are now in the 'laissez' period, when we have to go before a number of permissive committees. The speech of the Colonial Secretary mentioned more committees, more new bodies being set up, and more administrative bureaucracy for us in front of us than I have ever heard in any previous speech."

"While we wish the right hon. gentleman well in the new Colonial development plans, outlined and carried on with enthusiasm by him, we should not allow this cheap, unthinking and unfounded attack on the enormous job done in the previous period for the development of the Colonies to go unopposed. A tribute should go out to the members of this House who have made just a big contribution to Colonial development as is being made to-day."

Need for Economic Self-Sufficiency

MR. SKIDMORE: "The only thing which can permanently establish the Colonies in self-sufficiency is a sound economic system with a much higher standard of living. Therefore, those engaged in the raw food production, secondary industries, management, education, health and general administration must work together as a team to the general end that the people shall have a sound economic life and through that, fair and adequate nutrition. Collaboration and co-operation have to be the key-words, not old distresses and present hurts."

"Many of us have thought that we are trying to plan Colonial prosperity through welfare, instead of welfare through development. Due care must be given to welfare, but unless people work they cannot achieve that economic development which will pay for the welfare services. Some of us felt too much concern was being put on welfare in one of the 10-year plans presented by Colonial Governments. To our satisfaction some of these plans have been amended to preserve a better balance."

"In the five or six Colonies I have seen lately I have been much impressed by the leadership, intelligence, initiative and, above all, friendly attitude of the young Colonial appointees; but often I have found a lingering reminder of a tradition which is already dead in this country among the highest officials. The greatest simplicity on the part of those who are the Colonial people (those sent out to teach and help them), the greatest inapproximation by white officials to the best kind of life we can afford for the governed, would be a wonderful example."

"The crying need in every Colony is for technical advice, for manual assistants, doctors, dentists, railway engineers, road surveyors and chemists—these are the people who are needed most, because they are these to set welfare and development on its feet. Two general managers of railway companies told me that it was not so much a question of rolling-stock which worried them as the fact that minor railway officials were treated as an inferior caste and resigned almost immediately. Because they were technicians they have to live in a class three house. In one European club there was a well-marked class difference in the geography of the place: promotion took one to the next part of the club."

"The emphasis in education for Africa is upon the provision of technicians, agriculturists and experts of all kinds. If there is one thing we do not want it is imitation Oxford and Cambridge."

COLONEL BONDURANT: "Nothing could be more harmful than for these debates to afford political parties the opportunity for snatching credit for different items of development in the Colonies. Present developments are all the result of work done by the right hon. gentleman's predecessors. The Minister will also admit that continuity of administration and of

(Continued on page 1301)

How the Colonies Can Help in the Crisis

Text of Message from the Secretary of State

THE UNITED KINGDOM is facing an economic crisis as serious as any in her 100-year history. Our ability to surmount it is a great and varied one in the economic field efforts as significant as made in the major crises of the war. I feel sure that Colonial peoples will want to understand the nature of the economic difficulties that they affect Colonial territories, and what Colonial peoples can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity. For this reason I am sending this personal message to you.

The Colonies are so closely linked with the United Kingdom in finance and trade that the economic stability of this country must always be of vital interest to them. But apart from that mutual interest, the fortunes of the United Kingdom and the Colonies are linked by bonds of friendship, bonds which have been strengthened by the common effort made by the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire in the war.

In that common effort the United Kingdom and the Colonies also put in the best and the most they could. The United Kingdom started with the greatest accumulated resources and threw them all into the struggle with the conviction of a bright future material loss. That is why our present economic position is one of comparative, though we believe temporary, weakness. But against that weakness can be played the underlying permanent strength which can be drawn in the interests of both Britain and ourselves from the natural resources and people of this country and those of its overseas connections. We can, I believe, if a common effort is made, rebuild a strength greater than that enjoyed before the war.

Loss of Overseas Investments

The basic position of the United Kingdom, which for many years prior to 1939 enjoyed a substantial income from overseas investments, has now lost the greater part of that income as a result of having realized many of its investments and incurred large debts in the process of financing a war. It has therefore become dependent for us as to our overseas investments. Some of our previous scale of imports, certainly we cannot do so without a substantial increase of our earnings from the sale of exports. These difficulties have hitherto been mitigated and their true character partly concealed by a large proportion of our imports having been financed either by a decrease in and mutual aid during the war or by the American and Canadian credits since the war.

The United Kingdom must now balance its overseas accounts without any external assistance of that kind. At the same time the country is still faced with the task of restoring extensive war damage and making up for arrears of maintenance during the war, as well as undertaking other necessary and desirable developments at home and overseas.

The situation has been made much worse by the rise during the last two years in world prices of food and other primary products brought and famine in many parts of the world, and by the world shortage of American dollars. This shortage is due to the need of countries all over the world to import from the United States more than they can pay for with their current exports.

As we ourselves are not able to replace the U.S.A. as a source of supply of goods, other countries have been driven in order to acquire the necessary additional dollars to pay for these imports from America, to require the United Kingdom to pay directly or indirectly in dollars for the goods we buy from them. This additional

This message was telegraphed by Mr. Creech Jones to the non-self-governing Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.

dramatic on our dollar resources will lead to the measures just announced to limit the spending in the dollar area of sterling held in certain foreign countries.

The basic problem of the United Kingdom remains, the large adverse balance in dollars. The basic cause is our current inability to pay with exports for the goods we desire to import.

The measures which are being taken by His Majesty's Government fall broadly into the two categories of reducing imports where that is possible and of increasing production, whether in substitution for goods which would otherwise have to be imported or in the export. These measures inevitably demand of the British people such sacrifices in consumption and an increased effort in production.

Limiting Imports

The Colonial territories can help in several ways. They can ensure that they do not add to the United Kingdom's difficulties by themselves importing more than they can pay for with current earnings, since that would involve using up Colonial reserves and asking the United Kingdom to export goods without any return in imports.

Secondly, they can help by confining their imports, wherever possible to levels below that of the actual earnings of their exports, thereby adding to their financial balances and strengthening the general position of the sterling area. The restriction of imports for official consumption has the same practical importance in the Colonies as in the United Kingdom itself.

It is particularly important that there should be no unnecessarily expenditure in America, and that it is also in present conditions necessary that there should be the greatest possible economy in imports from any part of the world, including the sterling area itself. Such imports, e.g. from the United Kingdom, reduce our export capacity which is not otherwise being used to earn hard currencies and correct the overall dollar deficiency. Practical ways in which this limitation can be given effect will be discussed with Colonial Governments.

Increase Production and Restrict Consumption

Thirdly, many Colonial territories can help by increasing their production of goods which the United Kingdom at present has to pay for in dollars or of goods which can be exported and sold for dollars so relieving the immediate problem of deficiency of dollars in the sterling area as a whole. As in the United Kingdom itself, only an increase in production can afford a satisfactory long-term solution of these difficulties. Restriction of consumption must be regarded as a temporary expedient which it would be most undesirable to continue as a permanent policy.

The increase of Colonial production is the major long-term contribution which Colonial territories can make. The needs of the world for food and raw materials offer unprecedented opportunities for the Colonies to develop their production and their trade on lines which, as with the soundly organized trade, will bring mutual advantages to both parties to it.

His Majesty's Government are anxious to help the Colonies in every possible way in their efforts to increase production. Technical investigations in many fields are already being carried out in order to ensure that the Colonial territories are enabled to derive full benefit from their natural resources, and capital for producing under-taking can be available from the Colonial Development Corporation.

It is, however, not enough to have the necessary production. The Governments and people of the Colonies is essential. Colonial Governments to play

had information beyond that supplied by the aircraft which made occasional spotting flights. All replied that we had a bad memory, and more than once the agent was described as a South African Dutchman who had poached elephants in the district before the war. If these independent testimonies are to be credited, the achievements of Pretorius are all the more notorious.

Disguised as an Arab

The admiral wanted to know the ship's exact position on the map, the range from the sea, and what guns and torpedoes were aboard. Pretorius counted eight 10cm. guns, though powerful enough, Pratorius set out to discover the truth about the torpedoes. A few miles from the ship was a village from which the Germans were seen to draw labour. The white man, so thought that he looked like an Arab, lay in a villager and told him to bring his chief, who was delighted to see an enemy of his enemy, promised secrecy and collaboration, and, as evidence of good faith, suggested that he should immediately kill five Germans who were making themselves a nuisance in the village. When told that Pretorius wanted to get aboard the cruiser, he said that his own son was at work there as a stoker, and that by taking a basket of chickens as a passport he could visit him. Arab clothing was produced and rehearsals for the enterprise started. The chief, who was to pose as the "Arab's" boy, understood that he must discover the whereabouts of the long bullets that swim in the water.

Near the cruiser a scow stopped Pratorius, who humbly explained that his boy wished to see his sex for a few minutes. The ostensible Arab mentioned by way of explanation that he was on his way to Mohoro, and that he had a basket of chickens which the Europeans might honour him by accepting. An officer sent for the chief's son, who whispered the vital information that the torpedoes had been taken to the mouth of the river to be fired at any British ship approaching Salafe. When this news reached Admiral King-Hall, he ordered all shipping to stand well out to sea where near the Rufiji, and the Germans, baulked of the easy prey on which they had counted, convinced themselves that one of the ship's officers was a traitor!

Month in a Mangrove Swamp

Pratorius found a contact with a minimum of six feet of water for seven miles with an occasional small solid reef barred access, and the cruiser was to be within the range of six-inch guns, the admiral asked for two megatons. For a whole month meantime Pratorius lay concealed in a mangrove swamp, making hourly reconnaissances of the rise and fall of the water as shown on a marked pole stuck in the sea off shore. He had his reward when the SVERDRUP and the KONIGSBERG went into action and quickly battered the KONIGSBERG into twisted steel. The book omits to state that the cruisers were able to remove several of the big guns which were used in later land operations.

General Spence, himself a great soldier in his younger days, recognizing that Pretorius had a "unique ability" in that capacity, allowed him to carry on in his own way with the result that "at many points" in fact he supplied me with invaluable information. Courage, coolness, in "facing danger" with extreme resourcefulness in "braving the fiercest combination of dash and caution" in the campaign, and "a sense of humour" amounting to "a sense of humour" Pretorius's command.

Often, after a day spent in the field, he left a detachment to get behind the German lines so that the High Command might know where von Lettow was bringing in reinforcements or staging a retrograde motion. He was constantly in close contact with the enemy, often over-hearing conversations, getting his porters to mix with the German carriers and askari, firing their guns and other stores, scattering their supply columns, and cap-

turing their stores. His unflinching remonition of danger, which he trusted to distract his course and of his life again and again. Then, he was saved by Africans, he managed to get away each time. Once when he spent three months in an enemy territory raising a revolt he dared not sleep a second night in the same place. Three times, deputies who took his place as guide were killed. One was the great belous, guide of the Pioneer Column into Rhodesia in 1890.

Use of a Captured Message

While he was in hospital in southern Tanganyika one of his men arrived with a letter taken from a captured messenger. It was addressed to von Lettow by Major von Tafel, who had led a column hundreds of miles from the Tabora area in the hope of joining his G.O.C. It read: "Yes, I had to fight with the enemy, I conquered them and captured their food, but their supplies, together with mine, will last only three days. I am trekking to the top of the Bangala River, from where I will follow it down to the crossroads at the river."

The other roads were two miles from the Tabora and 75 from Pratorius, who calculated that he could just cover the distance in time, clear the area of mines, burn their food supplies, and so strike out Tafel's force. The plan worked. Was it about after the first day of the march the German van had appeared, and late to prevent the scorched earth policy was to obtain information. Tafel was two days for the food which he expected to have, and then followed the river down to the crossroads.

"My little avalanche," wrote Pretorius, "gradually got ahead of the enemy column. I could see through binoculars how weary and dispirited they were. Riding further ahead, we arrived at a gorge through which the river flows, mostly between high cliffs almost as straight as walls.

"Here I heard a shot, which came from the direction in which I knew Tafel's men to be. Who was shooting? My doubts brought me a sudden pang of anxiety. My spies had told me that Lettow was somewhere in the neighbourhood. If Tafel and his commander met what would be the result to my schemes to starve and capture the column?"

"I scrambled up the cliffs, ascending until I could see Tafel's men winding along a path beneath me. On the other side was another small army - von Lettow on his way to the Rovuma, never suspecting (thanks to a complete lack of native gossip) that his hard-pressed colleague was within a mile of him, wondering why succour had not come. Not far behind the first was von Lettow.

"Suddenly Tafel called up a number of his men and I found them. They stood at the entrance to the gorge, and abruptly the disposition ended. No doubt had been taken, and the column turned its back on its pursuer and marched on to its doom."

Surrender of Tafel's Column

Next day, after crossing the Rovuma, Tafel's column was boxed with 19 officers, 400 European and commissioned officers, 3,400 askari and 1,000 porters. The whole of German East Africa had been occupied.

This is the nature of the record left by Pratorius, who died in December, 1945. He would surely have hated the title "Jungle Man," passages in language which he would never have used, some of the illustrations which are so much at variance with the whole tenor of the book, and the frequent renderings of quite common tribal and other names; but, stating though these blemishes must be to any who knew the man or his work, we have a volume so rare as the master of bushcraft whose doings it records.

F. S. J.

Future of the Sudan

Neither the Independence Front (which demands complete independence for the Sudan) and the National Front (which agitates for union with Egypt) favours the suggestions made by members of the Security Council for the United Nations that Great Britain and Egypt should resume direct negotiations.

How Pretorius Outwitted the Germans

Achievements of a Great East African Scout

PRETORIUS, as we saw last week, had good cause to distrust and despise the Germans in East Africa. They had treated him outrageously. They were, he says, bullies and bad losers; and because he would not submit to their high-handedness, the authorities deliberately stole his farm from him.

Part of the penalty which he exacted was described in the first instalment of this review of his life story. The First World War provided him with opportunities of wreaking continuing revenge, while performing duties invaluable first to the Royal Navy and later to the Army. But he had the narrowest escape from death at the start of it.

Shot in Both Legs

In mid-August, 1914, he was in camp in Portuguese territory south of the Rovuma with his partner, Hemming, and a man who had wandered into their camp, when a runner brought news of war and that the British had landed in Lindi. At once the three men decided to make for that port, though that would mean penetrating the lines of the retreating enemy. Near Masasi they learnt that the British missionaries there had been arrested a few hours earlier and taken to Lindi. That disposed of the stories that the Navy were in control on the coast.

Doubling on their tracks, they marched for the Rovuma, on reaching which they discovered a strong German column hot on their heels. Having no means of crossing, they prepared to resist on a small island—three men and a few porters against about 200. That night the Germans rushed the little camp, and each man dashed for the bush. Pretorius, separated from his comrades, was shot in both legs. Dragging himself to the edge of the island, he plunged into the river. With rifle in hand and heavy bandolier round his neck, he was nearly drowned. Then, when he sat among dense reeds with the water up to his neck, fish nibbled at his wrists and would not be driven away, and there was great risk that crocodiles would be attracted by the blood which flowed from his shattered right leg. He dared not move, for the Germans were on the bank above him within 30 yards. Certain that he had been drowned, they recessed in the morning to the north bank. But that left him helpless, until in the following night the rhythm of paddles and the local dialect broke the silence.

Nightmare Journey to Enlist

Ferried to the south side, he began a nightmare journey. He was arrested by the Portuguese and sent to a wretched, guarded by two askari. As they rested in a village his gun carrier, Sindi, who had had the foresight to hide his rifle in a tree, suddenly appeared. He was soon back with the woman, the askari were disarmed, and the direction of the march changed. The agony of festering wounds grew worse. When one leg was black to the knee, he stabbed the suffering swollen limb with a sharp knife, and ordered the boys to squeeze hard. That saved his life. At last a mission station in British territory was reached—26 days after he had been wounded. He was in hospital in Fort Johnston and Blantyre for 19 weeks before he could walk. Then he went to Pretoria to enlist—and was rejected by the authorities, he afterwards triumphed though, through a German spy. Dishonoured and disgruntled, he made for the family farm which he had left 25 years before.

Then came a messenger to inquire if he would accept service with the Imperial Government. Whisked to Durban and aboard the flagship he was told by Admiral King-Hall that he was wanted to locate the German

cruiser KOENIGSBERG up the Rufiji River. It was the kind of task, which Pretorius craved, and for which no man was better fitted.

As a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa at that time, I often heard their complaint of the success of the British intelligence system, invariably attributing it to the treachery of Africans. Their own Natives had abundant reason to wish the Germans ill, but the great help they gave the British at different stages of the campaign depended upon the employment of the right scouts and agents. In that matter at any rate we made few mistakes—though in many other respects the campaign was badly bungled. With some outstanding exceptions, the generals who directed the German operations were incompetent and unimpressive. A common gibe in 1917 was that there were as many generals on the British side as there were officers of all ranks on theirs, and it was jocularly added: "If only the British will send out a few more generals we shall regain much of the territory we have lost." But for our intelligence scouts and most of our column commanders they had high respect.

Pretorius, who was landed alone on Mafia Island, 22 miles off the estuary of the Rufiji, then chose six Natives whom the commandants considered half a dozen of the worst rogues on the East Coast. They were ferried in darkness by the Navy to Komu, a deserted islet two miles from the mainland, for which they made next night in a dug-out canoe. They found the coastal villages empty and eight miles inland came upon a new road, over which much military traffic was passing. Two Africans were surprised, captured, told that they would be paid by the British until the end of the war, and ordered to guide the party to the KOENIGSBERG. From a rise 300 yards inland a ship, the decks of which were covered with stores, was seen. Pretorius kept observations. Then he returned to Komu, was picked up at night by sea arrangements, reported to the admiral, and was sent back to live in the vicinity of the vessel.

German Spies

Here again my own knowledge can supplement the book, which does not suggest that the Germans had any suspicion of the presence of British agents up to that period. Separate and unconnected sources of information made me think that they had.

Before Pretorius was first landed a British whaler reconnoitring the estuary had its steering gear shot away and drifted ashore. Two Englishmen who were captured were brought to our prison camp. Both told me that a German who escorted them part of the way had said when under the influence of drink that British spies were known to come ashore on moonless nights and get picked up by the Germans. I believe the general of Pretorius and no other scout has, I think, been given the opportunity to do so. In other words, the Germans suspected our activity before it began—which explains why the Germans found the coastal villages deserted. In the latter half of the campaign, when practically every German was desperately anxious to curry favour with any British, a favourable listening post was to talk freely about the course of the war. Once near Utete and once in Mahenge I met further officers of the KOENIGSBERG who told me, without any prompting, that the German intelligence knew for months before the sinking of the cruiser that we were landing and collecting agents. Both declared that a thousand rufees (a very high reward for an African in those days) had been offered to anyone who brought in an English scout alive or dead.

Later I asked other Germans who had been in the delta at the time, whether they thought the Royal Navy

their news and comment; they have given a most generous amount of space to the protests reaching them from all quarters. Anyone reading these columns of criticism might imagine that in this matter British and American interests were identical. Yet that is not the case. The spokesmen for the United States industry have been shocked by the severity of this attempt to preserve dollars, and they naturally assert that the measure is equivalent to trying to obtain a dollar's worth of film for twenty cents. The report of one of the more experienced and reliable critics has been that for many years Great Britain has been paying a dollar for every twenty-five cents worth of film received from the United States. The details of the controversy are not a subject suitable for discussion in a journal concerned with British East and Central Africa, but it is within our province to call attention to the fact that not one of the commentators yet appears to have recognized the fact that what must be a serious blow to American producers is a splendid opportunity for competitors within the British Empire.

There is a great deal of talk about mass education and the propagation of the British way of life. Who will deny that hundreds of millions of people within the Empire have been deriving through the films that are shown in their homes, mass education and representations of the American way of life?

**His Education
of the Movies**

There is a great deal of talk about mass education and the propagation of the British way of life. Who will deny that hundreds of millions of people within the Empire have been deriving through the films that are shown in their homes, mass education and representations of the American way of life? The American way of life is not a suggestion of that kind, and it is not at any rate treaty negotiations may make it impossible to follow the lead of the United Kingdom, but whatever the economic differences, there are moral arguments for better world. The film censorship committees or boards established during the war have done good work, but assemblies have often told us they can do no more, and eliminate the most objectionable subjects for not enough people would purchase the pictures, enabling them to be as high as they would wish. If for instance the present censorship board had the power to restrict films to those which would be profitable to make, they would be obliged to make them, and a censor board would be a waste of money. The censor board would be the same as a world film censorship board would complete the business of the industry.

month or so. Reluctant to do this, though possibly justifiable, it permits the showing of something which can be made reasonably satisfactory by cuts. Of course, it couples its licence with an admonition to the exhibitor that he must not expect such leniency to continue, and he warns his suppliers overseas: "There is an improvement for a time, and then the same trouble starts again."

Experience suggests that the remedy is to increase the supply of British films, and not to restrict the number of films made in the Dominions and Colonies, so many of which have admirable climatic conditions for outside photography and themes ideal for presentation.

**More and Better
British Pictures**

Experience suggests that the remedy is to increase the supply of British films, and not to restrict the number of films made in the Dominions and Colonies, so many of which have admirable climatic conditions for outside photography and themes ideal for presentation. Knowledge of the Empire in dramatic form why must the cinema public of the Empire see hectic reconstructions of unsavoury episodes in the early (or later) days of the American West, when it could be provided with better history and better entertainment based on the actual figures and events in, for instance, the evolution of British Africa since the days of Livingstone. Pictures should be based on the Pioneer Column into Rhodesia, the building of the Beira Railway, the defeat of Arab slave raiding in Central Africa, the work of great missionaries (such as Laws of Livingstonia and Dr. Crawford), or the transformation of empty bush into flourishing homesteads by the white man's industry. East and Central Africa could furnish scores of subjects which would furnish material for the cinema and would also contribute to the understanding of British Africa in other parts of the world. Film makers in the United Kingdom have been slow to appreciate their opportunities in the Empire, in which private operators, the Crown Film Unit, the Colonial Film Unit, and similar organizations of some African Governments are, however, now at work. A group of enterprising landlords have built modern studios on a large estate near the town of Nampoli, thus ensuring no shortage of good working facilities, of which it is hoped good use will be made. Thus, it seems to us, it is a great moment for the cinema. Instead of being the prospect of heavy film from Hollywood, our film-makers should set their sights on providing a greatly increased output of better British pictures, demands all over the Empire, and exhibitors should give the public the programmes of this new wave. They should and should be more interesting more significant and more varied than the ordinary air of indifference of the present. The great majority of the products

words). There was more apology on Mr. Wilson's return to London. "We shall have to rely greatly on the co-operation of the Commonwealth and the Dominions as well as with them," he has said.

Who have to rely? That note of reluctance should commend itself to nobody. Why not say: "The theories discussed for months in the calm of Geneva have no relation to the economic blizzard **Need for Empire** in which we find **Economic Conference** ourselves. We have had to tell our American friends that we must resist their pressure for the elimination of Imperial Preferences, which are to be built more strongly into the structure of Inter Empire trade. Now we must have urgent talks with the Dominions and Colonies to hammer out the best plans for mutual aid." That is the kind of statement which would be best suited to the times. But Ministers certainly do not understand the fact. The Lord-President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, broadcasting to the nation on Saturday night on the Government's attitude to the crisis, did not even mention the Empire (in which matter he sins in the company of most of our Parliamentarians, the Conservatives being only slightly less culpable than the Socialists). We have repeatedly pleaded for an Empire Economic Conference to integrate the plans of the self-governing and non-self-governing dominions of the Crown. That would be more fruitful than chasing rainbows in Geneva or Havana (to say we had doubtless scolded an extensive and expensive cohort of word-spinners).

WE MEAN NO DISRESPECT to Lord Trefgarne (formerly Mr. G. M. Garro Jones) or to Sir Frank Stockdale, who have accepted the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Colonial **Very Strange** Development Corporation. **Appointments** When we write that the news of their appointment by the Secretary of State will astonish and dismay the Colonies. All connected with Colonial development have expected that these key posts in a Government corporation with one hundred millions sterling at its disposal should be filled by two business men of outstanding capability, men whose names were household words in British affairs if not in those of the Outer Empire. Some of the ablest and most forceful persons in British industry would have put their services at the disposal of the Colonial Empire as a piece of public service. Indeed, there is scarcely any one of eminence who, if approached in this way, could not have been persuaded to

undertake this glorious but challenging and highly satisfying task. It is therefore a sad anti-climax to have two appointees who would we imagine, not have occurred to one of our readers as possible choices. In recent weeks we have often discussed the prospects with men prominent in public life in this country and in Africa, and in every case they proceeded on the assumption that only men who had great commercial, industrial, or financial achievements to their credit ought to be considered. That criterion, assuredly the right one, has evidently not been used.

Lord Trefgarne is, it is true, a director of a number of companies, but he is not outstanding in that phase of national activity. Would it be unfair to suggest that he would not have been selected for the **What Was the Colonial Development Cor-** poration, if he had not been some years a Labour Member of Parliament? It is difficult to resist the conviction that his political distinctions have carried weight when the one and only requirement should have been towering capacity. Sir Frank Stockdale's career has been wholly official (which we should not have thought the right background for the deputy chairmanship) and since he is in his middle sixties we hold that a considerably younger man should have been chosen. We do not, of course, blame either of the appointees, for when approached by Mr. Creech Jones each doubtless felt called to a new piece of important public service. We trust indeed that the success of the corporation will belie our fears. That hope, however, must not divert us from our public duty of pointing out that the interests of the Colonial Empire and the British taxpayer are being needlessly hazarded by the Secretary of State's selection. He should, we repeat, have secured for these posts two of the most distinguished organizers in competitive commercial life. It may be a hard saying, but we believe it to be true, that the announcement of these first two names will make it any easier to get remarkable men for the other directorships. Is this Colonial Development Corporation to be another poor thing like the Colonial Economic and Development Council?

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

REALITY is at long last forcing itself upon the attention of Ministers. They are beginning to see, alas, too fully and erratically, what men less blinded with theory and less subject to the astigmatism of **Blind Leaders** of **Impenitent** have seen **Begin To See** clearly and steadily for decades — that the future of Great Britain depends primarily upon the development of the Empire as a whole. Nearly half a century ago Joseph Chamberlain proclaimed that doctrine, which a few, tragically few, of our public leaders have never since failed to make the foundation-stone of the policies they have advocated. Chief among them is Mr. Amery, whose single-minded devotion to the Empire has been ill requited by generations more concerned to propitiate first the German and then the American attackers of Imperial trade than to strengthen it against assault and infuse it with new vigour. The late Lord Lloyd, another ardent Imperialist in the best sense of the word was likewise kept for years in the political wilderness and regarded by his Conservative colleagues as a **Pariah**. But now their warnings seem justified; and **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** may claim to have been of the company throughout its whole existence. To deal only with the immediate past, we were among the earliest critics of the American loan because it disregarded the Empire and, so far as we know, we were the

first paper in this country to forecast the failure of the international trade talks in Geneva.

Government spokesmen were then professing the firmest confidence in their success. Now that their hopes have been shattered they seek to camouflage with phrases which would be better left un-**Apologies** for uttered, a result which ought to be welcomed. Instead of saying bluntly and boldly that in this Empire crisis (for it is a crisis for the Dominions and Colonies no less than the United Kingdom) the King's Government will give each other the maximum sympathy and sustenance, as is the bare truth, Ministers appear incapable of mentioning the Empire without an introductory apology (Mr. Creech Jones, to his credit, being one of the exceptions). When the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, spoke on Saturday at the closing session of the Geneva conference of the International Trade Organization, he felt constrained to make a long explanation of why the countries of the Commonwealth would now have seen closer economic co-operation. That ought to be the permanent and most fundamental factor of Imperial trade, but it was presented as an unfortunate and temporary contradiction of the charter drafted in Geneva in the intervening months and years were the actual

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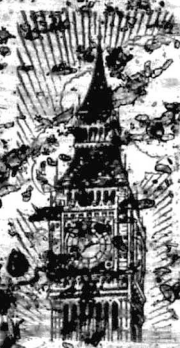
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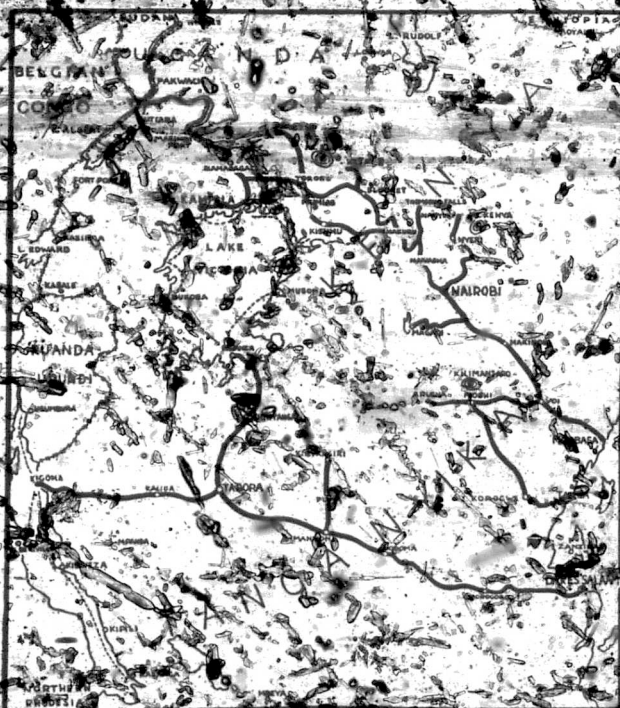
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