

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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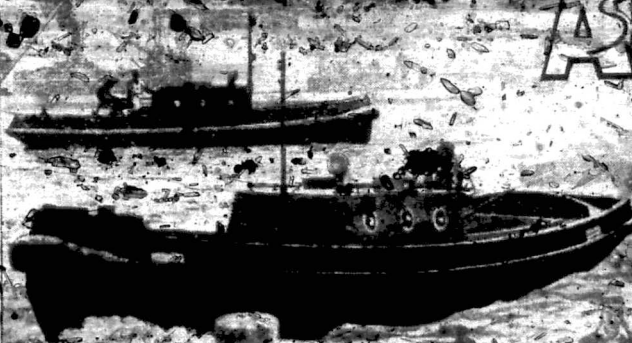
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Mining

Colonial Mining Policy
Reply to Industry's Criticisms

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY publishes in the current issue of its monthly journal the text of a reply received from the Colonial Office to the observations of the Council of the Institution on the Government's White Paper on "Colonial Mining Policy."

Mr. Eastwood signs the official reply, which states *inter alia*—

"The statement in the memorandum on Colonial mining policy that Government mining would be particularly desirable where private concerns are unwilling to take the risk of investment, is intended to apply especially to cases where the margin of profit likely to be realised would be too small to offer any inducement to private enterprise. There are, nevertheless, sound economic reasons for the Government continuing in mining operations, e.g. to provide employment for the population or to obtain supplies of the mineral in question for local industry. Colonial Governments would not be expected to take a risk which was considered to be speculative by fully competent experts."

Mechanization

The Secretary of State agrees broadly with the Institution's remarks on mechanization. He is aware of the main instances of large-scale failure to make mining more profitable by employing conditions better than those which prevail. Colonial Governments would not necessarily insist on the mechanization of a mine as a prerequisite to the granting of a mining lease, but it is reasonable to suggest that the lessee should be required to undertake full mechanization, as far as possible according to the circumstances of the mine.

As regards the period of mining leases, there would normally be only one renewal after the initial term. But Governments would be prepared to consider a further extension if there were a considerable body of ore remaining and the lessee offered satisfactory terms for working.

Mr. Creel-Jones sees no reason to depart from the advice given in the memorandum that mining lease should generally cover one mineral or a group of minerals found together

such as a lead or copper group. But if another mineral was found on the same site, it should be found in a separate mine. It would obviously be impossible to grant rights to work such minerals to anyone but the lessee. The Government must be free to consider each case on its merits.

It has so often happened in the past that mining operations have been allowed to decay locally. The Secretary of State is anxious to do all that he can to prevent this. He does not apprehend that the Government's Mining Operations must do as much damage as possible to local amenities. The reason for the inadequate protection against subsidence of Government-owned subsidised is "unavoidable." It will be for the local Government to decide whether reasonable provisions have been made in the matter.

If the system of low royalty on the profits earned on the capital employed in mining operations after making allowance for amortisation is adopted, there will be no need for a periodical revision of royalty. Such revision would only apply where for special reasons the royalty is on a specific basis.

Mr. Creel-Jones is most grateful to the Institution for their offer to place their experience at the service of His Majesty's Government if information or advice on local mining is required. He will not hesitate to take advantage of this offer.

Ex-Servicemen as Miners

Mr. R. S. R. Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Mining Settlements Committee, states in the annual report for 1946: "The Guinea Fowling School has been running since August 1945, and to date £2,746 has been spent on plant and £5,778 on operating expenses. For this increased expenditure of £5,778, 69 students have passed through the school, in addition the Government now possesses an amount of plant which has been reclaimed to an inclined shaft of 540 feet and is being worked over a strike of 1,000 feet. The mine proves to be worth £5,778, the training of the ex-servicemen will have cost the Government nothing. The value of the plant will be in the region of £200 per head, including allowances to wives and children."

Company Progress Reports

London and Rhodesia. A working profit of £160,000 was earned in the year ending June 30, 1946. In June 2,800 tons of ore were treated for a net return of £42,590.

Malawi. A quantity of vermiculite has been discovered in the West Suk district of Malawi.

Diatomite Synthesis. THE EAST AFRICAN DIATOMITE SYNDICATE is now producing asbestos diatomite for insulating purposes. The factory is in Chibi, Kenya.

No Tax on Gold. RECENTLY WE NOTED objections to the imposition by the Government of Tanganyika of an export cess on gold at a time when the rate of production have caused some properties to cease work. The Government have now removed both gold and mica from the list of minerals subject to export taxes.

Mining in Southern Rhodesia. MR. J. STEWART has joined the staff of New South Mines, Ltd., in Tanganyika. MR. G. MITCHELL, Assoc. Inst. M. M., is in England on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MICHAEL F. BERRY has been appointed a director of Rhodesia Railways East, Ltd. MR. J. K. LEWIS of the Department of Lands and Mines, Tanganyika, is to be transferred to the Mines Department in Malaya.

MR. J. P. DAVIDSON, who was lately appointed manager of the Goodenough mine, Bulawayo, was formerly in the Southern Rhodesian Mines Department. MR. C. B. BISSET, of Uganda, MR. W. K. BURGESS, of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and MR. W. D. WALLACE, of Cilebo, Southern Rhodesia, have been made associates of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. C. O. WRATH, a mining engineer who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926 and until 1945 was employed in Selukwe, has died in Bulawayo. He was President of the Selukwe Club, Vice-Chairman of the Selukwe Town Management Board, and Chairman of the Selukwe branch of the Native Welfare Society. MR. C. E. MEYER has been appointed prospector to the Mines Division of the Mines Department of Kenya. He has had considerable experience on gold deposits in the Nyanza area and on tin, asbestos and other mines in several parts of Africa. His first task will be in connexion with gold in a little-known area in the Nyanza Province.

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Company

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga Report of 1945 and 1946 Operations

MR. VAN BREE, in the course of the annual meeting of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga held in Brussels on October 1947, in which accounts for the years 1945 and 1946 were presented, referring to the period of delayed presentation of accounts, said the circumstances due to the war.

Increased Profits

Gross profits were 1,000,639,501 Belgian francs for 1945 and 1,512,838 francs for 1946. After deducting amortization and various other charges, net profits amounted to 457,272,445 francs for 1945 and 599,929,250 francs for 1946. The carry-over from 1944 was 1,773,189 francs made the balance available for distribution for 1945, 468,522,634 francs, of which 72,112,599 francs were carried forward, leaving the balance available for 1946 the sum of 674,403,449 francs.

Total dividends of 200 francs per share for 1945, of which 111 francs had already been paid up, amounting to 100 francs net for 1946 were approved. Payment of the sum of 350 francs net per share in respect of these two dividends at the Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, Branch of Congo, on July 14, 1947, against Coupon No. 41 was authorized.

Great Expansion without New Capital

MR. VAN BREE, managing director of the company, delivered an address in which he stated that the 1945 production figure of 160,000 metric tons of copper could be considered a good average yearly output. He stressed the fact that it was owing to the company's conservative policies that it now possessed the main elements of a sound mining business—large mineral reserves, enabling long-term programmes to be drawn up; plants and processes allowing production at a moderate cost; the strong ability to finance the expansion of the company in an exceptionally able and detailed staff. It was hoped to meet all the expenses of the many new developments envisaged, including measures to increase productivity and elasticity of copper production, to increase the zinc output, the building of new electric plants, and important welfare measures for the native population without having to call for new capital.

Tribute to Managing Director

MR. VAN BREE, in a short address, praised highly the devoted and able work of the managing director, to whose efforts much of the company's present success was due. He also read an extract of a letter from M. G. Blaize, president of the company, at present visiting the Congo, expressing his satisfaction with what he had seen of the company's installations and staff.

The report of the board of directors shows that, for the years 1945 and 1946, out of a world copper production estimated at 2,150,000 and 1,900,000 metric tons respectively, the Union Minière produced 160,211 and 121,885 metric tons respectively. Beside the mining of 2,600,000 tons of ore in 1945 and 2,000,000 tons in 1946, the company's known reserves of ore have increased.

New Plant for Cobalt

Cobalt sales were satisfactory and a new plant at Jadoville Ponds now enabled marketable cobalt to be produced on the spot, although much of the cobalt mined was still refined in the United States of America or in Belgium. Uranium ore was treated either untreated or after concentration.

The treatment of zinc-bearing ores mined by the company yielded not only sulphuric acid and roasted blends for export, but also 18.2 tons of uranium in

1945 and 16.5 tons in 1946. Silver continued to be an important by-product in certain instances. Cassiterite production ceased at the end of 1946, the deposits being exhausted.

Tanganyika Concessions Limited hold 127,000 of a total share capital of 1,270,000 shares of the Union Minière and 61,364 of the 11% debentures of 100 francs each, with a balance out of a debenture loan capital of 200,000 francs.

Nyasaland Tea Industry Shortage of Labour

ON the 11th annual general meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Association, the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Barlow, M.C., said that the total crop for the year under review was 13,834,399 lb., compared with 13,625,512 lb. in the previous year.

He said that this was for the first time since 1939 the crop in the United Kingdom was optional, and this was due to the fact that he had been offered a condition that the majority of the industry accept the terms of the Ministry of Food for the purchase of 12,500,000 lb. while 2,079,000 lb. were to be reserved for consumption locally and in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Though the increased price was doubtless considered generous at the time, heavy rises in costs had already occurred and it was likely that the increase in production would overtake the 3d. per lb. during the

current year. Labour experienced in the last few months had been particularly acute in some districts. These were due to the mass migration of Africans to Southern Rhodesia, in the first instance at first, but to the drive for more peasant food crops, to the 20,000 new tobacco growing licences which have been issued and to lack of goods in the shops. The prospect for the coming season was not bright.

Mr. Barlow recalled that a year previously the association had supported the *status quo* in tea restriction regulations until March, 1943, but pointed out that that policy was not being followed by the East African tea-growing territories. If the other African territories are to abandon tea restriction, can Nyasaland afford to stand out of such a policy?" he asked.

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Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK LTD. has published its monthly trade report for the month ending 31st January 1947. The following figures are given for the month and for the year to date:

Exports of goods, £1,777,810. Imports, £1,094,657. Balance of trade, £683,153. The year to date exports of goods are £14,974,008. Imports, £10,000,000. Balance of trade, £4,974,008. The year to date exports of services are £1,000,000. Imports, £500,000. Balance of trade, £500,000.

Exports of goods have suffered severely in the first half of the year. The supply of European goods is still very low. The price of raw materials in the district is very high. The price of cattle will suffer to some extent. The price of sheep will be lower. The price of pigs will be lower. The price of poultry will be lower. The price of fish will be lower. The price of fruit will be lower. The price of vegetables will be lower. The price of other goods will be lower.

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Tea Exports from Uganda

Uganda's tea exports for the first half of the year have been disappointing. The total quantity of tea exported for the first half of the year was 1,100 tons, compared with 1,300 tons for the same period last year. The price of tea has also fallen. The price of tea for the first half of the year was 10s. per cwt., compared with 12s. per cwt. for the same period last year. The quantity of tea exported for the first half of the year was 1,100 tons, compared with 1,300 tons for the same period last year. The price of tea has also fallen. The price of tea for the first half of the year was 10s. per cwt., compared with 12s. per cwt. for the same period last year.

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To-day the motor vessel LLANGIBBY CASTLE leaves London for East and South Africa, calling en route at Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden. She thus rejoins the LANDOVERY CASTLE on the Round Africa Service of the Union-Castle Line.

THE LLANGIBBY CASTLE had perhaps the most adventurous war-time career of any of the company's ships. She performed the extraordinary feat of travelling 3,400 miles in the North Atlantic during the winter of 1942 with 1,400 Service personnel and crew on board after her stern, rudder and gun had been blown away by a torpedo. In that almost unmanageable state she reached the Azores.

It was on the fourth day out from the United Kingdom on a voyage to Singapore, carrying 1,400 troops, that she was struck in the stern by a torpedo. The explosion sent itself upwards, destroying the stern of the ship and No. 8 bulkhead, killing and wounding 30 men (26 missing believed killed and 40 wounded). The rudder was destroyed and the defensive gun set blown overboard.

The difficulty of steering and controlling a ship without a rudder in a south-west gale and a high sea can be imagined. Fortunately, both engines still worked and, steered by the engines, the vessel proceeded, at a speed of nine knots for the Azores. On the same morning, however, she was again attacked, this time by a Focke-Wulf Condor. The aircraft was damaged by fire from the anti-aircraft guns, but was losing weight with black smoke emerging from its tail. Enemy submarines were in the locality, but the vessel made Horta, having accomplished 700 miles in three days without stern, rudder or gun.

Hazardous Voyage

Captain J. H. reported that the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Air Force and ship's personnel deserved the highest praise for their conduct and hard work during the ordeal. After 14 days in Horta, where only the most superior repairs could be carried out, the LLANGIBBY CASTLE again put to sea, still without rudder or stern, to begin the hazardous voyage to Gibraltar, but with the reassuring escort of three destroyers and an Admiralty ship.

As the ship was leaving harbour one of the destroyers raced in to report having sunk a U-boat and taken 41 prisoners. The LLANGIBBY CASTLE was ordered to make all possible speed northwards as other submarines were known to be working in the area to come out. In her crippled state, however, the vessel made an easterly swing, which carried her towards the U-boat infested area. That evening, the destroyers attacked the submarines with depth charges and fans, blowing up snowflakes and starbells, and during this determined offensive operation further two U-boats were reported sunk. The LLANGIBBY CASTLE again became unmanageable and was taken in tow by the tug in daylight on February 12, when, bound for the islands, she was able to steer a zigzag course. The following day the escort left to attack another U-boat which was trailing the liner.

After a stay in Gibraltar of 57 days, during which the damaged portions of the ship was strengthened and strapped up to the hull and to the United Kingdom. From the time of the torpedoing until her arrival back in the United Kingdom, the LLANGIBBY CASTLE travelled 3,400 miles in her damaged condition without a rudder, an achievement which

has few parallels. For his determination and skill in the command, Captain J. H. Bayes was awarded the C.B.E. Two other officers and eight ratings also received decorations.

The LLANGIBBY CASTLE also survived being bombed in 1941, when she was shelled during the North African landings. In November, 1942, when she was struck by an eight-inch shell in this operation and in the Italian landing she was an assault ship. During the invasion of France she carried about 100,000 men between Southampton and the Normandy beaches. Unfortunately a collision with another vessel off the French coast terminated the valuable aid she was giving, but she was in service again as soon as repairs had been effected. Her next duties were those of a troop transport to and from South-East Asia Command. Later she was put on the rotation of West-African troops from Burma and India. During this time she made a record voyage of 3,372 miles, three days to and from West Africa, without returning to a home port, her longest steady port being two days two hours.

Another during the war the LLANGIBBY CASTLE travelled 269,165 miles and carried 152,191 Service personnel and Government passengers.

N. Rhodesia to Spend £13,000,000 Analysis of Development Schemes

FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS in London, Northern Rhodesia's 10-year development plan has been revised to permit the following expenditure:

Social Services: health £1,394,000; African education £1,536,000; European education £250,000; total £3,380,000.
Economic Services: agriculture £276,000; forestry £314,000; minerals £59,000; game, tsetse and ven. £2,000,000 and £1,108,000.
Rural Development: £1,500,000.
Communications: road, air and water transport £2,150,000; aerodromes £350,000; posts, telegraphs and telephones £200,000; total £2,700,000.
Water Development: Supplies for human and livestock consumption £20,000; irrigation £20,000; total £40,000.
Economic Development: agricultural development, marketing and secondary industries £20,000.
Agriculture £1,000,000.
General building £1,300,000.
Supplies to local authorities £20,000.

The three major objectives of the plan are officially stated to be:

(a) To give, on a modest scale, the bare essentials of social and economic services which all sections of the community require; (b) to encourage development of the natural and potential assets of the country on the same lines as to prevent exploitation (and in the sense of the word) of those assets; and (c) to assist the African population to develop itself under its Native authorities with all possible speed.

"This is urgent because a high standard of living must be earned and cannot be awarded. To achieve it the Africans require better health and increased knowledge, energy and individual agricultural skill. Also a more efficient and less wasteful use of natural assets can only follow a better understanding of the principles involved if it is intelligently adopted."

The total expenditure on development and welfare projects during the 10-year period is calculated at rather more than £13,000,000.

Mr. Zlotnik has been fined £600 or 18 months imprisonment for offences against the customs regulations in Northern Rhodesia.

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Parliament

Employment of ex-Enemy Officials African Welfare in Groundnut Scheme

MEMBERS OF ITALIAN POLICE judges and other officials in ex-Italian Colonies in East Africa... when Mr. DAVID JONES asked the Secretary of State for War what steps were being taken to remove from Somalia and Eritrea since the surrender of the territories removed all obligation under international law to retain the former local officials in office.

Mr. BRIDGER: It is true that the Italian surrender of rights and interests in her former Colonies removes any obligation in international law to retain former Italian local officials in office until the Treaty of Peace with Italy is ratified by all the Governments concerned. His Majesty's Government is bound by the terms of the Hague Convention to maintain Italian law, and must therefore, in necessity, employ Italian officers to administer it.

Treaty Obligations

On the coming into force of this treaty there still remains the obligation to continue as far as possible the existing administrations in Eritrea and Somalia until the future of these Colonies is determined by the agreement of the four Foreign Ministers. It will be necessary to retain a certain number of the former Italian judges and officials (many of whom have served the military administrations) in the interim (in Eritrea) to enable the existing administrations to continue to function smoothly. Since 1945 Italian officials have been returning to Italy, and where possible, and as opportunity occurs, officials are being replaced by suitable non-Italians and indigenous personnel in the territories.

Mr. BOYD CARPENTER: Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind the loyal and devoted service which these officials have given to the British military administration over several years, and not be unduly influenced by the narrow national implications in the question?

Captain FIELD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made in the working of the tung oil scheme in Nyasaland and why Africans were not allowed to grow tung in the Southern Provinces.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The scheme is an experimental one to determine whether large scale development is practicable. It has been operating for a year and considerable quantities of the area planted has been satisfactory. Work is in hand on some 500 acres of which 25 acres have been planted with tung and 250 acres have been cleared for planting. There is a concession in Nyasaland for the growing of tung by Africans. There are in fact 51 registered African growers on native trust lands and 240 African tenant growers on European estates in the Southern Province.

Mr. SKINNARD asked whether the Minister was aware that tea planters in Nyasaland had been informed that they were likely to be employed on the scheme if they refused to feed their workers; that the price of imported maize was over seven shillings that local maize there was a tendency for farmers to reduce the acreage of maize in favour of tobacco; and whether the Government of Nyasaland would assist in a maize production scheme of this kind and undertake such a scheme of their own.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The likelihood of a shortage of locally grown maize for employment on estates had been foreseen and a Maize Control Board was accordingly established last February to purchase and distribute all maize in the country. It has made an initial allocation to all employers of 100% of their requirements. The final allocation is as yet known, but it is likely to be more than 80% in all. The costs estimated for about one-quarter of the present cost of imported maize.

Effect of Tobacco Prices

The present high price of tobacco has tended to reduce maize acreage in some areas, but the basic cause of reduced supplies is the decreasing yield resulting from over-cultivation on light soils. The Governor has for some time been urging that other crops should be grown, maize for his own workers, and the 10-year agricultural development plan of the Protectorate has as one of its main aims the increased production of local foodstuffs. The Government has also informed the Tea Association that it will graciously consider applications for land for the production of maize on a large scale, provided that the land is not required for African settlements.

Mr. BRANVILLE asked what arrangements were being made for the social welfare of Africans in connexion with the East African groundnut scheme.

Mr. STRACHEY: The Government's intentions for the social welfare of Africans connected with the groundnut scheme are stated in Command 7030. Many of the measures contemplated will be capable of development only when a large number of families have been established in the new villages which will be built for the workers on each 250-acre unit of 30,000 acres. At present only bush clearing operations are in progress and the Africans engaged on this work are living in a camp where they have the benefit of health and medical services and a greatly improved diet.

Mr. O'SMITH asked why there were no Africans on the committee appointed to examine the incidence of taxation in Kenya.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The committee in question is to consist of persons chosen for their expertise in financial and economic matters. There is no reason why an African should not have been appointed if he had the special qualifications and experience required.

Concession by United States Colonies Freed from Article 9

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS in Washington reported yesterday that the United States Government had acceded to the British request that non-self-governing Colonies be freed from restrictions imposed by Article 9 of the Anglo-American loan agreement, which bound Great Britain not to increase purchases of commodities in the sterling area while reducing them in the dollar area.

East Africa's Sterling Balances

EAST AFRICA'S sterling balances of approximately £100,000,000, that was disclosed by the Colonial Office last week. West Africa has £15,000,000, Palestine (including Transjordan) £180,000,000, and Malaya £125,000,000. These sterling assets comprise the funds of the currency boards and those held with the Crown Agent for the Colonies, loans to the Imperial Government, and the London balances of banks operating in the Colonies.



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Anthropological Research Dr. Meyer Fortes Views

DR. MEYER FORTES, Reader in Social Anthropology in the University of Oxford, pointed out that the last 12 years had seen a remarkable increase in anthropological knowledge of Africa, and that there were now in Great Britain about a dozen experienced professional anthropologists with expert knowledge of different parts of Africa. "Practically small as that number might seem, it represented a five or sixfold increase in half a generation. The credit belongs largely to the Institute. British anthropology had been developed and sustained by an international effort.

The demand for trained research workers now far exceeded the supply. This demand came directly or indirectly from quasi-Governmental agencies concerned with Colonial welfare, not with African studies as such or with the scientific study of human societies and culture. Was not the conduct of African studies wholly under these auspices liable to introduce a bias that might handicap rather than advance them?

"I am not thinking of a possible bias in favour of so-called applied research as opposed to so-called pure research. I do not know how these categories can be usefully distinguished. To me there are only problems susceptible of investigation by scientific methods and problems that are not, and there is some danger that the Colonial emphasis may lead to some of the latter being thrust forward. I am thinking mainly of the danger of a bias in favour of certain kinds of problems and areas selected not by scientific criteria but because they are symptomatic of pressing administrative difficulties. Opportunities for the collection of data and the elucidation of fundamental problems of human society may thus be lost.

Lessons of Experience

Valuable lessons may be learnt from the experience of the Institute in preparing for these new developments. I have in mind (a) the significance of international co-operation; (b) the value of adequate training and academic provision; (c) the importance of ensuring freedom of operation to research workers; (d) the indispensable role of a strictly scientific aim and theoretical inspiration if good work is to be done; and (e) the careers to be recruited.

"This has become especially clear to me as a result of my recent experience on the Gold Coast. The new Governmental interest in research made it possible to experiment with new methods of field research. These methods have drawbacks and advantages; they prove, however, that sound theoretical foundations are indispensable.

The conclusion is obvious: There is greater need than ever for an institution like the Institute to act as a focus for international co-operation for research and publication in the most important scientific fields.

MR. C. JAMES SMITH, Chief Inspector of Education (South) to the Sudan Government, spoke of linguistic research south of the 12th Parallel on a line running from Kumuk on the Ethiopian border to the Nuba Mountains and then along the Bahr el Jebel to French Equatorial Africa, extending southwards to the borders of the Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

A bewildering number of languages, mainly of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic and Sudanic types, were encountered. For instance, in the small area of the Nuba Mountains there are 10 language groups, comprising at least 30 distinct languages or dialects, and in 200 miles westward from Wau 14 distinct languages were found.

The most noteworthy language study had been done by missionaries. Of outstanding merit was the work in the Nuba Mountains of R. C. Stevenson, who had set himself to check the investigations of previous workers such as Kanczer, Junker and McDiarmid, widening them by a more detailed study of speech languages, and obtain a more precise picture of linguistic relationships within the field. Stevenson, who modestly called his work "spare-time," had investigated language and dialects in all of McDiarmid's 10 groups and produced grammars in three of them.

Language Study

Father Santandrea had been engaged, with the help of a grant from the Institute, in investigating the language groups to the west of Wau. He had done some work on such languages as Kalla, Bimba, Krefa and

Father Kirgan had completed the work done by Father Czuczulara and his. Father Kirgan's dictionary was ready for the press. With great labour, he had covered the whole of the dictionary and put it into Triangulo, the central dialect chosen as the literary standard for the area.

Dr. Trüdinger had completed his dictionary of the Northern Dinka (Padang). This was a very fine piece of work, being not only comprehensive and full of examples, but also marking the tones of every word. Father Spagnolo had completed his Bari-English dictionary. Owing to paper shortage only very few copies of the last two works could be published. It was hoped to print them when things became easier. Father Muratori has nearly completed a comparative dictionary of Bari, Lotuko, and Acoli.

The Rev. J. H. Reshead and his wife had done research in languages south of Wau, such as the Koma, dialects, Mabani, Uduk, and Fum Gum. These two workers had been trained at the Summer Institute of Linguistics at California under Drs. Townsend Nida and E. A. H. Meritt. Their course was short but intensive and very well planned. The text books issued by the institute on phonemics, morphology and translation were quite noteworthy. B. A. Lewis and G. A. Leith had done valuable work in recording and preparing a tentative grammar in Murle, which was related to Didinga.

Vernacular News Sheets

Some work at least had been done in nearly every language in the Southern Sudan, the stimulus to such work being the formation in 1940 of the Language Bureau and Group Language Committees. Their primary objects were the promotion of research on matters of orthography and spelling, and the promotion of vernacular literature. The committees had achieved agreement on all important matters of orthography and spelling in the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer, Zande, Bari, Lotuko and Araba groups. The Sudan Government gave a grant to all workers which would be used over the whole of one language, and the amount of the grant being designed to bring the book down to a price which could be afforded by the local people. Under the stimulus of these committees and grants some 30 books and pamphlets had been produced each year. Monthly news sheets in five different vernaculars were produced.

Linguistic research was planned in the Koma area, Abuja, Murle (with a comparative study of Murle and Didinga to see whether a common literary dialect might be adopted), and comparative work on the Dinka dialects to see if a central dialect could be found, intelligible over the whole of the Dinka area; if not, it would have to be decided whether a "Standard Dinka" could be evolved. Work would also proceed on the language of the Nuer, Wau, and Stevenson planned much wider research into the Nuba Mountains group and a study of Sidra (Jebel Daier).

A Language and Publications Bureau, with a linguist in charge and having a staff of five Sudanese translators, would be set up in the Southern Sudan in 1949 under the aegis of the Education Department.

Electors' Union

THE ELECTORS' UNION, a voluntary association, 1900 last year, its executive officer, Mr. Kendall Ward, told a recent meeting in Nakuru. The main items were £1,500 on salaries, £420 on London representation for six months, £500 on travelling expenses, £300 on the annual conference, £150 on rent, and £260 on printing and stationery. The expenditure for 1947 was estimated at £8,000.

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Conclusion of a report of a conference held under the auspices of the International African Institute.

World's Leading Soil Scientist Experimental Work in Tanganyika

Mr. G. W. Lock, who for the past five years has been in charge of the Mlingano Sisal Experimental Station north-west of the Tanga Province of Tanganyika Territory, was described as "the world's greatest scientific authority on sisal" by Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, when applauders' day was held on the station for the first time. Growers attended from such distant localities as Mbandani, Lindi, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Kilosa.

No other hard fibre industry in the world conducted research on so wide a scale as that of Tanganyika, said Mr. Hitchcock, who announced that local growers could raise 100,000 for the purpose within the next year.

Mr. R. W. P. Miller, Director of Agricultural Propagation and Sisal Controller, congratulated the industry on having so exceptionally enthusiastic and devoted a worker as Mr. Lock, who described the trials on which the station is engaged. They include the study of the effects of cover crops of different kinds, variations in sowing, the influence upon sisal growth and yield of weed control by different insecticides, growing sisal land with elephant grass, and sisal trials, experiments in the use of fertilizers, and the effect of different leaves on the growing of the fibre, and so on. Mr. and Mrs. Lock were presented with an engraved silver.

Corona Club Dinner

RECENTLY PUBLISHED an abbreviated list of persons with East African interests who were present at the Corona dinner in London. A subscriber suggests that we should have included the names of Messrs. J. B. A. Hamman, R. Hart, E. H. Lawrence, Mansford, E. C. Staples, S. Simpson, R. J. Shelton, A. S. Thomas, and B. J. Wain, and we add them with pleasure. Owing to the paper shortage there was no printed list, of course, as was customary in pre-war days. Since some 500 persons attended it was not an easy matter to compile an adequate list, particularly as that problem frequently faces the journalists nowadays because of organizers' laziness and difficulty in obtaining paper.

Mr. W. M. Leggate

MR. W. M. LEGGATE, M.C., of Hasley, Southern Rhodesia, and Dr. Ellen B. Cox have been married. Mr. Leggate has been in Southern Rhodesia for 37 years, and took a prominent part in obtaining responsible government for the Colony. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1920 for Salisbury District, and continued, except for the period 1933 to 1940, to represent that area on the Legislative Assembly until his retirement before the last General Election. Mr. Leggate was the first Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture and served as Colonial Secretary from 1925 to 1933. He was elected leader of the Rhodesia Party in 1938.

Kenya Taxation Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has now constituted its Taxation Inquiry Committee as follows: Mr. R. P. Newman (Chairman), Archibald L. J. Boshart, Lieut. Colonel Stanley Ghersi, and Messrs. J. Campbell, A. Dykes, A. Hope-Jones and Ganjan Singh. The secretary is Mr. A. S. McQueen. Their task is to report upon the incidence of taxation as between the various income groups, on individuals in relation to capacity to pay, and as between direct and indirect taxation; to consider the yield of central and local taxation in relation to the national income, and to examine the extent of tax evasion.

Kenya's New Mechanical Workshop Marshall's East Africa, Ltd.

EAST AFRICA AND KENYA is able to announce that a new mechanical workshop has been started in Kenya as a subsidiary of Marshall's Road Products, Ltd. The registration in Nairobi of Marshall's East Africa, Ltd. as the new firm is so be called, is the result of a proposal made by the managing director of the parent company, Mr. F. W. Harris, who, with Mr. R. Kent, started the factory earlier this year in connexion with the scheme to take over the dried vegetable factories in Karamoja in the Kikuyu Reserve. This project failed on account of native refusal to cooperate, but Mr. Harris was impressed by the need for increased engineering services in Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Blackman is the general manager of the local company and Mr. H. Tasher-Tremay is in charge of the mechanical section. For the Nairobi branch the former Kudu Club has been secured, and the initial consignment of machinery has already been shipped. Six qualified mechanics are shortly leaving by air for Nairobi and another six will follow them later. It is expected that the second branch will be in Nairobi. The directors of the parent company are Mr. F. H. Marshall, M.P., J.P. (Chairman), Mr. F. W. Harris, Mr. R. F. Guernsey, Mr. J. H. Spicer, Mr. E. Lee, and Lieut. Colonel Zeymann. To celebrate the inauguration of the new company a lunch, which was attended by Mr. R. Norton, the East African Commissioner in London, was held last Saturday at the Dorchester.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born to Sally Gray, Southern Rhodesia, to F. LIGHT HULT, and Mrs. J. C. R. HOOPER.

Messrs. J. COLLINGS, A. E. SHIPLEY, and G. J. SUTTON have been elected to the Municipal Board of Mombasa. COLONEL J. D. CRAIGIE, of Bulawayo, and MISS M. J. COWLEY, of the Isle of Man, have announced their engagements.

The Indian Association of Nakuru has elected DR. N. M. SINGH its President and MR. A. BRITAN, M.P., Vice-President.

MR. A. M. S. LELLOTT, of Masindi, Uganda, and Miss SHEILA RYLANDS, of Njoro, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. W. F. O. FRENCH, elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Rift Valley constituency, is now on holiday in Ireland.

MAJOR L. M. McBEAN, Surveyor-General in Southern Rhodesia, will be the Colony's representative at the Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference next month.

MR. G. J. ATKINSON, of Dulwich, and Miss J. M. HAILE, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Haile, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

G. MAITLAND ELYE, M.B.E., acting as an alternate director of the Kenya Farmers' Association during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Walter Thomas Davidson Thomson, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland, and Miss MARJORIE CONSTANCE ALFRED, have been married in Blantyre.

MR. E. L. DENMAN, a Bulawayo resident, who served with the B.A.F. in the war, recently made an attempt to climb Mount Everest. He reached a point 6,000 feet from the summit.

While Mr. H. A. THURISH, headmaster at Pembroke House, Gilgil, is on long leave, his position at the school is being filled by Mr. C. M. HAZARD, who is assisted by Mr. C. GORRETT.

GENERAL SIR FRANK HESSEY, who is to be the first G.O.C. in C. of Pakistan, commanded the 5th Indian Division in Eritrea in 1941. He is now G.O.C. in C. Northern Command, India.

COLONEL J. E. WOODMAN, the new Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, who has been transferred from the same office in Kenya, was accompanied by Mrs. Woodman and their two children.

MR. W. J. LOCKHART SMITH, Attorney-General, and MR. E. J. E. LAW, Crown Counsel in Nyasaland, will act as Chief Justice and Attorney-General respectively during the absence of Sir ENOCH JENKINS from the Protectorate.

MR. CHARLES VILLERS, who recently made a long tour of East, Central and South Africa, has this week joined the merchant banking house of Helbert Wagg & Co. Company for the express purpose of devoting himself to African affairs.

The engagement is announced between MRS GLOFFREY LLOYD WALSH, only son of Major and Mrs. Conrad C. Walsh, of Donham, Bucks., and Miss JEAN C. BAMBURGH EVANS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Evans, of Yeovil.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, who lately arrived in Nairobi to take up duty as Director of Establishment in the Secretariat, has been appointed Chairman of the Supply Board of Kenya, vice Mr. Troughton, Financial Secretary, who is on leave.

MR. R. H. HAZARD and DR. J. SMITH, Directors of Economics and Trade and of Agriculture and Forests respectively in the Sudan, have been appointed members of the Governor-General's Council in the place of Messrs. E. Foley and G. F. March, who have retired from the service.

MR. MARSHALL SIR CHARLES MEDHURST, who since 1928 has been a O.C. in C. Mediterranean, and the 1st Commandant of the East Africa Force, has returned to his family and estates in East Africa. He was accompanied by LADY MEDHURST.

MR. R. WELINKY, Leader of the Labour Party in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, is the leading speaker of three speakers on a lecture tour of Southern Rhodesia in order to foster the idea of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR GOWER, Second Sea Lord, who was Commandant-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron during the war, and MISS MARGARET JOYCE WATSON, who was a second officer, W.R.N.S., on the station, are about to be married.

THE REV. J. MCNAIR, author of "Livingstone the Liberator" and one of those primarily responsible for the foundation of the Livingstone Memorial in Blantyre, Scotland, has been honoured by Edinburgh University with the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

MR. R. HENRY BRIDGES, who was for many years in the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, left England by air a few days ago for the Gold Coast, where he is now Under-Secretary to the Government. A new District Officer in the District of Diabou is also being published shortly.

LIEUT. A. J. DE VRIES, Royal Netherlands Navy, and LADY CELIAN WOOLLER, daughter of the late Earl of Plymouth, have been married in London. Lord Plymouth was for many years recently interested in Eastern African affairs, and was at one time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. W. J. NASH, who has arrived on leave with Mrs. Nash, joined the Colonial Audit Service in Tanganyika in 1926 and after eight years in that Territory was transferred successively to Nigeria, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Antigua before his promotion to Africa in Kenya three years ago.

MRS. LYNN HENNING, who recently returned from East Africa, will be the main speaker of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 30. The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

MR. R. H. KESTER, who has been appointed as Bursar of Makerere College, Uganda, was recently announced as a bank official before the war, during which he served in East Africa. He held field rank at the time of his release. He was born in London and educated at Whitby Middle School, Croydon.

Our foremost expert on the East African soil has been transferred from Nyasaland to Kenya and appointed as Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources has now been officially confirmed. MR. R. O. HENNING, who becomes assistant secretary, has been in the Administrative Service in Kenya for the past 12 years.

MR. ANTHONY BEVINS, who for some time has dealt with ecclesiastical and other appointments in the Prime Minister's Office, is now to be known as Secretary for Appointments. He joined the Colonial Office in 1921 and in 1940 was seconded as second private secretary to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He was retained throughout the war by Mr. Churchill and made C.B.E. in 1944 and C.V.O. two years later.

MR. H. A. ROONEY, chief accountant in Africa of the British South Africa Company, has retired, but the company retains his services in a consultative capacity. He remains a member of the Board of the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Rooney first joined the B.S.A. Company in Fort Jameson in 1909 as assistant accountant in the Treasury of Northern Rhodesia. Six years later he was transferred to Southern Rhodesia as auditor of the commercial branch of the company.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.C. marked. Attacks are the salt of public life. — The Minister of Food.

"We have been talked out of India by the United States and the United Kingdom. — Mr. Selborne.

"Rationing of newspapers, which affects our traditional freedom of self-expression, should be decided by some judicial body outside the field of party politics. — Mr. Edward Hulton.

"Whatever advantages may flow from the Marshall plan, it is likely to keep up the price of foreign goods, so that there is little chance of the Marshall plan being a net gain to you. — Mr. G. W. Wilson.

"The Soviet Government believes in the Marshall plan, but from representations which it has made, it is the result of a desperate attempt of the part of the Americans to ensure the inevitable slump by ensuring overseas markets for their own goods. — Mr. Edward Craik.

"Before 1914 divorces in this country were fewer than 1,000 a year. Before 1939 the number was not above 40,000. In six months of this year 26,000 divorce cases have been entered for trial. — Lord Jowitt, 4th Viscount.

"When he allowed himself to be interviewed the Rev. Eric Lovell loved to translate a 'times leading article into Greek and Latin'. — The Rev. Mervyn Colwood.

"The Government is apparently anxious to the importance of increasing the supply of paper for the great newspapers and periodicals, yet less than 30% of their pre-war supplies. Government departments have increased the amount of paper they use from 40,000 tons to 71,000 tons. — Mr. Oliver Lytton, M.P.

"More than ever there is a need for leadership in democracy. Forces are at work everywhere tending to produce a kind of uniformity of thought and attitude of mind, and this creates a need for those who are in a measure able to resist the dominating forces of mass opinion and opinion. — Dr. C. G. L. Draper.

"The English are not naturally virile when handled by Americans. It is itself, its ambiguity and the complexity of its forms, which can be interpreted as being an inclination in many of ways. French should always be used as the master in any international agreement. — Mr. C. R. Draper.

"Dominion Governments should send their Prime Ministers to an Empire conference, to devise a general strategy for winning the battle for Britain." — Mr. Menzies.

"British Imperialism now requires a new basis in place of her ancient Indian Empire, and the scientific exploitation of Africa takes the place of that of India as the preliminary problem." — Mr. Ridley in the Socialist Reader.

"In each of the years 1945, 1946, and 1947, the British film industry has produced films in the United Kingdom worth a total of over £17,000,000. Dollar remittances from the earnings of British films in the United States are still relatively very small. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"We are living in a fool's paradise. The crisis, now way back, but hard work, severe economy, and souther money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the greatest spendthrift the country has ever known, is responsible for the 'priv' economy and which is the sinking. — Mr. R. G. L. Draper, M.P.

"The long-term remedies for recovery are, first, the renaissance of Western Europe, firmly based on the Christian and liberal tradition which is the only hope of the world, and second, preservation (or regaining) of our right to trade with our own Empire on our own terms." — Mr. Douglas Jerrold in the New English Review.

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BACKGROUND

East and West.—A system of Parliamentary democracy, first evolved in this island, is the foundation of the greater understanding which links the nations of the Commonwealth. Its acceptance by the peoples of India, of the latest and most dramatic illustration of the power of the political concept by which it is inspired to surpass all the barriers of race, creed, and culture which in past ages have sundered East from West. The inclusion of the two Asian Dominions of India and Pakistan within the wide association of the Commonwealth may well mark a turning-point in human history. Indian statesmen, as the success of the recent Asian Conference has shown, have firmly grasped the significance of their country's position as a focus of the cultural and political movements now developing throughout Asia. The free and willing entrance into the Commonwealth of the new dominions opens the way of creating a bridge between the two great world civilizations of East and West, across which men's minds may move, if wisely directed, to a new comradeship and a better understanding. The future of the Indian peoples has now been committed to their own hands; their welfare must depend in ever-increasing measure upon their observance of their relations with each other on the principles of freedom and co-operation which characterize the Commonwealth they are about to enter.

—The Times

Verge of Catastrophe.—The scale of national over-consumption in relation to production is £500 to £700 million a year, or 10% of the national income. The problem of economic planning public and private expenditure should be cut in roughly that ratio. One form of public expenditure, i.e. defence, cannot safely be shared. With the full measure of economy, others like new Government offices or the huge administrative overheads in Socialist controls, must be charged wholly on private spending power, must bear its full share. Some kind of vote may protest that this prescription repeats the relations of 1931. But that protest merely succeeded. Within a very few years the strict orthodoxy of living within our means was so far indicated that most people were better off than before. Today we approach an economic crisis more damaging than that of 1931. There is no way out but severe economy and harder work. The fiscal and economic programme thus indicated demands the utmost national unity. The best men of all parties and of no party should be brought together to see that united national effort which alone can win the day.

—Sunday Times

Mr. Herbert Morrison's Economic Planning Board lack the one quality most needed—inspiration. It is composed of three employers, three trade unionists, and three servants, each representing one side from the planning staff, and it is to be presided over by Sir Edwin Plowden, the chief planning officer, who is to be advised by the very board he is to preside over. It is essential, of course, for the Government to get the support of all sides of industry for many of its projects—in a staggering of years, for example—but it is too much to expect policy-making from representative figures of this kind. The advice which the economic board can be expected to offer, therefore, seems likely to be limited to the practicability of the plan made by Sir Edwin Plowden and his staff. But this is a narrow field, and does not allow for decisions on problems which may suddenly secure a higher priority by reason of emergency conditions. There is one on the board with special knowledge of agriculture, yet it may rapidly become an emergency issue, as so Mr. Morrison argues, the planners will call in the specialists. The country needs desperately the economic advice of practical-minded advisers given by people sound and flexible in their approach to new problems, but probably the last people ever to emerge as the representatives of a particular interest, such as the employer or the trade unionists. During the war the stress of national danger secured for the Government the help of many distinguished people who have now returned to their civilian occupations. Even if they could be persuaded to return to Government service, there would still remain the problem of replacing them in their civilian occupations. Meanwhile the work and the problem are there and the moment is not.

Calories.—Weight for weight there are more calories in bread than in stewing steak and twice as many in sausages as there are in chicken weight for weight. Most people would not voluntarily make that change. Stout has more calories weight for weight than smokes or heroin. Some people would make that change, but not on the grounds of the feeding value of the stout.

Mr. C. S. Reid, M.P.
Our population of 48,000,000 buy 29,000,000 newspapers every day in the United States, 15,000,000 buy only 48,000,000 papers.

—News Chronicle

One Party Effort.—If the output of coal could be increased by working a few more hours while the Government are negotiating, the mines in the next couple of years behind one of the Government's 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 more tons a year, it would enable me more than anything else would do for this dollar business, right? If we could reduce the time taken to turn a ship round in our ports it would make a tremendous difference to our food supplies. I want one year of supreme effort by the social democracy of Britain—one hundred weight of coal more a day out of the pits, a thicker turn round of shipping, a bit of overtime in the factories when you are asked for it.

—Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary, addressing the conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

National Planning.—The history of the taxation of electric cookers as an object lesson in national planning. In April last year the Chancellor took off the tax to encourage the use of modern methods. As a result he has found that in a few weeks the country is no longer without electricity so he would put back the tax. In a few weeks M.P.s and Ministers in their flat in most houses now being built if you did not cook with electric cookers you did not cook at all. So off came the tax again. It was on the classic method of the Government's planning—order, counter-order, disorder. The objections on both sides have revealed that the Chancellor knew nothing about them. Neither did his two henchmen, the Financial Secretary and the Solicitor General. They have been often mistaken, usually bewildered, but invariably courteous and patient. Besides making clear that they know nothing about bonus shares, they made it equally clear that they cared nothing about them. The Chancellor's ignorance about bonus shares has been equalled only by the height of his emotions about them. All through the debates he has appeared like the art Philistine and said: "Of course I know nothing about bonus shares, but I do know what I don't like. He held bonus shares in a firm, yet permitted the issue of a new share, his share-off. Condoning immorality. For a share of the proceeds is not unknown in other circles. The Greeks had a word for it, but this is the first time a Chancellor has joined that hitherto more restricted circle." —Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

The Finance Committee considers that the taxpayer should be relieved to such an extent as has been indicated, more especially where there has been the true and proper payment of the particular notices of assessment. The Committee is of opinion that the very delayed assessments on companies and individuals which has been a feature of the last few years is most undesirable in view of all imposing hardships on the taxpayer and secondly in view of the lost revenue position of the Colony.

Private Enterprise Does Not Delay Electricity for Kitumu and Kitale

LICENCES permitting the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. to proceed with the generation and supply of electricity in the municipalities of Kitumu and the township of Kitale were granted a few days ago by the Governor-in-Council in Kenya.

The following statement issued in Nairobi by the company shows that delay in official quarters was not allowed in accordance with all possible preparatory arrangements by the company.

"Announcements of the intention to apply for these licences was published in February, 1946, in the case of Kitumu, and in June, 1946, in that of Kitale. The formal applications to Government were made in the latter part of May and August respectively.

"Since the beginning of 1946 we have been making every possible prior preparation, so that an immediate start could be made when the licences were granted. Two of the three test sets intended for Kitumu of 200 H.P. each have already been tested in England and are on their way here and the third is due for testing now. The site has been selected and for some time the engineer specially engaged to take charge of the Kitumu station has been on the spot making such preliminary arrangements as were possible until he had legal standing in the matter.

Plant Has Arrived

At Kitale the site has been selected. The generating plant will consist of three diesel sets of 150 KW each. The sets were ordered in this country and have been in storage for some time. The third is expected shortly. We engaged the engineer in-charge some months ago. Meanwhile he has been engaged on other work from which he will be released on its completion to take up his duties in Kitale.

As the building, mass concrete line equipment, etc., were ordered in advance, the necessary materials are now available to proceed immediately at both plants.

The output of each installation will be for the initial development of the respective areas and several more to come, but provision has been made for the addition of a fourth set at each station as soon as the conditions are sufficiently mature to require it. The output of the first set at Kitumu and Kitale should be able to supply all the local requirements of the area and to stand by as a reserve against any contingency for through maintenance of the third.

In addition to the advance preparations outlined above, we have been employing extra skilled labour from India whenever opportunity offered, so that our staff position is sufficiently strong to make arrangements without delay to these new undertakings.

Rhodesian Good-Will Tour

Itinerary of Visits by Air

THAT Mr. J. A. HAYWOOD, Minister of Commerce and Industries in Southern Rhodesia, would lead a good-will mission to Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, East Africa and Mesopotamia in August was reported in our issue of last week.

We can now state that the Government of Southern Rhodesia will provide an aircraft for the mission, and that the provisional itinerary allows one day in Lusaka, one in the bushveld, three in Kampala, two in Nairobi, one in Mombasa, two in Dar es Salaam, and three in Blantyre. The departure from Salisbury will probably take place on August 12.

The Ministers en route will be the representative of Rhodesian commerce, two of local industries, and a member of the staff of the Department of Commerce, and a member of the staff of the Department of Education.

Minister Praises S. Rhodesia

Visit of Mr. A. G. Bottomley

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who is visiting Southern Rhodesia, is favourably impressed by what the Colony's Government is doing to encourage African progress.

A fortnight ago he told the *Rhodesia Herald* that enough emphasis is being placed on what you are trying to do for the African. "It would be a good idea to give information to be sent home—particularly to Labour Party back benches."

Mr. Bottomley described the staff of the Government secondary school at Gorongoni as "absolutely wonderful" and the staff for their job and are to be highly congratulated. "He wished that some of the teachers who were going to educate Africans would visit England to describe their experiences and explain their difficulties. At St. Augustine's Mission near Uganda he told Africans that children that the Church had provided education in Britain, where schooling became general only 75 years ago. The same would happen in Africa."

Doing a Wonderful Job

Referring to a visit to the irrigation project at Mambasa in the Sava Valley, Mr. Bottomley said: "I think the way in which you are trying to teach the African how to work in a class. You are doing a wonderful job."

Asked what he now thought of criticisms made recently by the Fabian Society, he told our contemporary:

"I was a member of the Fabian Society myself. In fact, I think the idealists make all the trouble. They are guided by sentiment and emotion more than by hard fact, but they serve a very useful purpose in keeping a vision just before us. They chase us just as much as they chase you, but members of the British Government while they do not retain the vision, know the hard administrative facts and appreciate the necessity for reform."

Mr. Bottomley stated there was need for younger members of the Labour Party to have first-hand information about the Empire. That was the sole object of his visit to Rhodesia and South Africa.

He was in Southern Rhodesia last week, and on his return to the Union of South Africa.

His official papers under Matters of Moment.

Conference of African Governors

October Meeting in London

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to make an exclusive announcement that all Governors in British Africa (responsive to the Colonial Office) have been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make arrangements to attend a Conference of Governors in London in October.

Lord Hailey's Tour

THE EXCLUSIVE NEWS that Lord Hailey would leave England in August to re-visit East and West Africa in order to make a further study of the use made of Native authorities in the modern systems of administration appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago. Official confirmation is now provided by the Colonial Office, which announces that the tour is being made at the request of the Secretary of State and will last about six months. Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia will all be visited. Mr. A. H. Cox, former Resident in Buganda, will accompany Lord Hailey as private secretary.

ated reliance on inflationary financing. Major aims of the exercise should be to reduce the capital budget.

Should East Africa become an important Empire military base, it is quite possible that military expenditure may be so ill-timed as to destroy the very means by which the Government can control inflation. It is a policy of Government to be aware of this and to be prepared to counter it by measures which may be occasioned by the establishment of a large garrison.

Is the scale of expenditure set by Kenya's last two budgets such as to be supported in future? The policy seems to be to spend all the annual revenue each year, and coupled with the fact that revenue has been so buoyant, would other considerations aside, the answer be probably 'No' unless rates of taxation are increased. Other factors which point in the same direction are the suggestion that rates of wages and salaries paid by Government are likely to rise and that the D.A.R.A. programme will call for increased recurrent expenditure.

Policy for the Future

Unless therefore the general level of prosperity increases, an unlikely contingency in view of the urgent necessity to reduce the excessive drain on the national resources, it appears that the future annual expenditure, which the Colony is now committed to, cannot be supported without higher taxation.

The policy of spending up to the hilt in times such as the present is dangerous, for in times of surplus, it is a temptation to spend for its own sake. It is a policy which was severely criticised by the 1947 Committee and which the present Committee cannot agree.

The Committee is not in favour of entirely free social services, such as educational or medical, being of opinion that the provision of such services entirely free is calculated to lead to an irresponsible demand for their extension, as well as to a lack of proper appreciation of them. It is suggested that some of the services provided for educational and medical purposes (*inter alia*) should be subject to the imposition of such services should be accompanied by increased charges.

In the case of roads the Committee suggests that a Road Fund should be instituted to be financed out of the proceeds of vehicle and driving licence duties, an petrol, oil, vehicle and vehicle tax, and a road tax.

Regarding expenditure which should be eliminated as far as possible, it is considered that the bulk of the expenditure on roads is wasted. The main principle of particular force is the Road Control and the Community Development Board. The same principle also applies to the A.S.A. scheme and to certain institutions.

The Committee expresses disapproval of the provision for the setting up of an electrical wiring and contracting department under the control of a labour supply division in the Printing and Stationery Department. The work these departments will undertake could more economically be done by the outside contractor.

Wages and Salaries Commission

The Wages and Salaries Commission has failed to exercise its powers in a way which is necessary for the good of the Colony's economy.

Instead of the policy being to provide a comprehensive list of services of high efficiency, the policy has been to provide a large number of services at the expense of the efficiency of all of them. Popular opinion has a strong feeling of grievance for the provision of services on a scale which the Colony cannot support.

The probable findings of the Salaries Commission, together with the accumulating effect of the D.A.R.A., will involve a substantial increase in the Colony's annual recurrent expenditure. This indicates that more efforts are required towards the weeding out of redundant departments and redundant posts, eliminating the less essential to the benefit of the more essential.

The principle of taxation according to means should be consistently applied. For this purpose the Committee recommends that immediate steps be taken for the early abolition of personal income taxes. This will result in a loss of revenue from these sources to some £600,000 per annum (possibly more). This loss will have to be met by other means, possibly by a redistribution of the burden of taxation.

As a matter of broad principle, the Committee are in favour of the possible reductions in customs and excise duties on the basis of a rule of benefit, and *modus vivendi* would not oppose increases of duties on certain goods of non-essential and luxury items provided increased revenue from these sources could be shown to be necessary for other directions. The time has come for a complete re-examination of all customs and excise duties having regard to the principle of taxation according to means.

Regarding both direct and indirect taxation, the Commission can see no justification for the continuance of preferences and

concessions in favour of certain industries, nor for any special concessions in favour of certain businesses, such as those in favour of agriculture for purposes of export.

The Committee considers that if any particular branch of industry is deserving of public assistance, the assistance should be given in a more particular manner, and that it should be possible through the medium of tax concessions. The Committee cannot see that present-day preferences and concessions of a general nature, or a general extension of financial assistance, are in the public interest.

The proposal for a tax concession in favour of the wool and mohair industry is worthy of serious consideration. It is a notable North African industry, and the Government should consider the practical difficulties of an alternative tax concession. The Committee considers that such a tax would serve a dual purpose, in not only yielding revenue but also helping to control stock-raising by encouraging useful flocking of cattle, as distinct from mere boarding.

The Committee is inclined to favour concessional taxes on tea and sugar and probably a match tax, not as a means of raising increased revenue but for redistributing the burden of taxation and offsetting other reductions.

The Committee is of the opinion that new and very desirable social legislation should have been introduced in the past few years. Encouraging legislation and that which will be needed to encourage industrial and development activities, and a liberalisation of such activities, will be necessary for the Colony's future.

The Committee is not in sympathy with a proposal for a personal deduction, and considers that the present rates of personal taxation are high, particularly for races or communities, since it is of the opinion that the differences in standards of living between such communities, which are the basis of the arguments in favour of such a deduction, are not more real or significant than similar differences in standards of living existing in homogeneous racial communities between persons in different classes.

The Committee is not in favour of any increase in rates of personal deductions, and considers that these rates should be reduced to a level consistent with the increased cost of administration to justify the increased cost of administration which such a reduction would involve.

Life Insurance

The Committee cannot see any justification for life insurance relief being confined to one particular form of saving. It is realized that this form of relief has some justification as a method of offsetting the advantages enjoyed by the pensionable employee, and the non-pensionable. The present rate of this allowance is considered to be anything over generous so far as persons in the higher income groups are concerned; a person earning £1,000 per annum can achieve a saving in tax of £235 by taking out suitable life policies.

The Committee suggests the introduction of some form of allowance and earned income relief of a kind similar to those operative in the U.K.

On the subject of the Committee considers that the present provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1940, which exempts the larger and smaller and their employees from assessment to tax in respect of the annual value of their houses, is not justified in the absence of such exemption can be imagined by the Committee, and it is suggested that the exemption should be withdrawn.

Regarding the taxation of corporate bodies, the Committee considers that, provided the present rate of tax is not increased, there will be no material disadvantage to enterprise or development. The operation of Section 21 of the Ordinance, which extends to companies, however the public are not substantially interested, is however open to objection in that it imposes a disadvantage on the small private company, and the public company so far as accumulating funds for development and expansion is concerned by the provision of some such provision as Section 21 is, however, not desirable.

Some provision should be made whereby all types of undertaking can claim a rebate for tax purposes at least of the original cost of the expenses incurred for the acquisition of the land, and that the owner can claim the cost of original clearing of land, and his expenditure of a similar nature to that incurred to date.

The taxpayer should be able to recover interest expenses based on a claim for a rebate where there has been an acquisition of land, or otherwise, by certain facts. Cases have been brought where taxpayers have brought their claims to the attention of the Tax Department, and asked for such rulings on some of them from the Tax Department, and their rulings have been accordingly, at a later date, and some of them have been reversed its ruling on the facts, and the taxpayer's assessments. Regardless of the validity of the ruling, the

control of the affairs of the college is an independent body, the students' members being Sudanese. The internal governing body is mainly from the teaching staff is responsible for the educational policy of the college. Part of that policy is the encouragement of a conservative and authoritarian attitude by the senior staff to students. The demonstrators last October were followed by a student ban. The students and their parents are protesting that the students have since then had more opportunities to study with their own parents. We do not want your interference if they were told by Umma and other leaders alike, and if ever you lean to run the country yourselves you will want no student interference either.

It is a healthy sign that the Khartoum student has lately pledged himself to take no part in political affairs and that since his college attained university status he is devoting even greater energies to his studies.

Real Problem Not Political

He may recognize that the real problem of the country is not political, dynastic, or even economic - for

the question of discipline would be regulated by an international commission set up by direct Anglo-Egyptian agreement, primarily that of his own education and character.

Either the Sudanese people assume independence under the manifold influence of educational progress and the peace, the unity and growing prosperity of their country, or they are forced to snatch blindly at a patch of office in the restless conditions which Egyptian intervention would provoke. Either the Sudanese budget continues to balance against the lighter sovereignty of the British Crown, or it has a new and uncertain equilibrium against the Egyptian.

The conflict - indeed there is one - is between the guaranteed fulfilment of Sudanese aspirations and a future likely to bring doubt and disillusionment.

Better Timing in Expenditure by Government
Recommendations of Budget Committee of Chambers of Commerce

THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON BUDGET MATTERS appointed at the end of last year jointly by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has just produced a long and valuable report which was presented to the Nairobi Chamber recently.

The members of the Committee have been MR. P. J. O'NEILL, convenor, MR. F. T. HOLDEN, MR. A. J. DONNELL, MR. W. J. ANSELL, MR. H. F. BARGHALL and MR. G. C. REID.

The report states (*inter alia*): "The report of the Kenya Development Committee contains several recommendations concerning the timing of the Development and Reconstruction Authority expenditure, with a view to offsetting cyclical recessions in private spending - recommendations which Government do not appear to be applying in practice. This committee recommends a vigorous pursuit of policy indicated, its extension to all Government extraordinary expenditures, and the fortification by suitably designed policies of taxation and Government borrowing.

Controlling the Trade Cycle

Of the total annual expenditure incurred in the Colony the share incurred by Government is small and the fraction of that fraction which is made up of deliberate variation from year to year is also fairly small though with the D.A.R. programme it is very much larger than has been in the past. For this reason it appears that any policy seriously designed to even out the trade cycle by controlling the total annual expenditure must be aimed at influencing private spending as well as at a calculated timing of Government expenditure.

Apart from advice and exhortations to the public, the only method to be adopted in this connexion appears to be to attempt to control the purchasing power in the hands of the public through the instruments of taxation and/or Government borrowing, a policy which has been vigorously pursued in the United Kingdom since 1939.

The Committee suggest therefore that in times of exceptional prosperity and inflationary tendencies, such as the present, tax-raising should be continued at a relatively high level and a vigorous anti-inflation policy be instituted, and that, conversely in times of depression or trade recession relief from taxation should be afforded and Government borrowing avoided.

It will be apparent that the Committee is not in favour of a general reduction in taxation at present, whatever may be their views concerning the reduction of taxation. This remedy should not

however be taken out of its context. The Committee's suggestions concerning taxation and borrowing policy are an integral part of their suggestions for a general policy with two co-ordinated components, which can most succinctly be described as the timing of expenditure and the timing of revenue extraction. If the two components are not co-ordinated, the policy is likely to be an inefficient one and will serve to magnify the effects of the trade cycle.

The Committee's suggestion of demand deficits or budgeting for deficits in times of depression and surplus in times of prosperity. The concern is not to be stuck with providing for a rainy day which is aimed at cushioning, not avoiding, the economic weather.

Timing of Expenditure

On all counts it would appear to be particularly favourable and desirable for the Government to launch a policy of Government loans and savings in view of the present economic conditions, the revival, and in spite of the fact that such a policy would involve incurring a current expenditure on interest charges on loans, which for the present would be unproductive. The Committee endorse the recommendation of the Development Committee to determine the need to raise the total as far as possible locally and to improve their attractiveness by offering their securities at a rate of interest well as clearly specifying their object.

Attention is drawn to an opinion recently expressed by the Federation of British Industries that interest rates may already have been depressed to such a low level as to discourage thrift and to encourage speculative activity and that this may apply with particular force to potential small investors who presumably should be encouraged here in the aim of raising loans as far as possible locally to be seriously pursued.

Until recently Government expenditure has been classified under two broad heads, recurrent and extraordinary, the first has now been added a third - D.A.R.A. The distinction between D.A.R.A. and extraordinary expenditure appears far from clear, and many items under the latter may appear more appropriate to D.A.R.A. The question is that the D.A.R.A. budget should be reduced and applied to capital projects. It would account for all renewals and reconstruction of capital assets, whereas all recurrent charges, including those now appearing in the D.A.R.A. budget, should be a charge on the ordinary annual budget.

Under this suggestion the ordinary budget would be relieved of the bulk of extraordinary expenditure, though non-recurrent items such as famine relief would still properly be chargeable to the ordinary budget as not giving rise to any permanent or lasting asset. The ordinary budget would then consist of the element of Government expenditure which is definitely recurrent and, except in extreme emergency, fixed each year and not subject to a will.

The capital budget would continue to cover all those items which to a larger or smaller degree can be lined up as deferred or advanced at will. It would be through this instrument that the capital budget of the Government could exercise a careful

the broad functions of the central organs should be... but such a view ignores the fact that the Colonial Office... already ripe for... economic and social development.

The Colonial Office... call even more insistently than before... war for advice, guidance and inspiration from... wide range of technical and administrative... which they... in... to provide... and... the realization of the... and... retained.

Devolution of Responsibility

The growing devolution of responsibility... Colonial governments and peoples does not derogate from... Government's continuing responsibility to Parliament for the broad lines of policy... the functions of the Colonial Office to see that the objectives so declared are pursued, that guidance and direction are given, and that technical, financial and other facilities are made available.

In relation to H.M. Government the Colonial people are in a position of special trust. Certain duties... not be delegated in present conditions either to local legislatures... nor in the... of the modern world, can all... responsibility for social, economic and political change be carried by... on the spot and his advice... the policy must necessarily secure the good will and understanding of the peoples concerned and their agreement and cooperation with the administration in the tasks to be done. The Colonial Office must always be careful not to sap the spirit of independence and self-reliance in the territories: "It must encourage a real sense of responsibility and a realization of the onerous duties that such responsibility involves."

There are sections on political and constitutional progress, social advance, the development of economic

resources, science and international relations, and... of valuable appendices.

Marketing Methods

Passage... marketing are numerous, and space will not permit more than the following:

It is a well-established fact that primary producers suffer most from the... slumps in... activity. The crucial importance of improving marketing arrangements for Colonial primary exports is thus apparent. No other single way can, such an immediate and direct contribution be made towards increasing the real wealth of Colonial peoples and... towards improving... standards of promoting technical advancement.

Plans for improved marketing are being made along two main lines. On the one hand, H.M. Government and the Colonial Governments are co-operating in international discussions... under the aegis of the International Trade Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations... and... securing a stable level of prices for all primary products on world markets. On the other hand, action is being taken by the Colonies themselves to improve the organization of producers and their marketing arrangements, to secure for... the maximum possible share of the... of overseas sales of their products, to equalize returns over good and bad years, and generally to provide incentives to accumulate capital and increase investment in primary production.

One of the most hopeful lines of advance for the improvement of Colonial production and... the development of commercial and trading activities by Colonial peoples themselves lies in the extension of co-operative practices... to a branch of economic activity in the Colonies which has greater potentialities for bringing good... also the social organization and welfare of Colonial peoples than mining.

Another other long-term agricultural development is the plan to extend the cultivation of tung, the oil from which is required for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, in the southern and sparsely populated areas of Nyasaland and to establish a public company or corporation as soon as the experimental stage has been successfully passed.

The East African Governments are considering the possibility of holding a nutrition school for training of local officers early in 1958.

£1,000,000 Grant for Gordon College

Sudan's Main Problem is Education and Character

THE CLAIM OF THE SUDAN for eventual independence is writes a special correspondent of... Khartoum, inseparably linked with the aims of higher education and these aims are embodied in Gordon College, Khartoum, an institution much esteemed by the Sudanese.

By the courtesy of *The Times*, we are able to quote the following extensive passages from the dispatch.

"The financial position of the college is ensured by the allocation of £1,000,000 out of a £2,000,000 grant made by the British Government to the Sudanese in recognition of war services. The decision of the Sudan Government to devote half of this sum to the college, which it already helps with a annual subsidy of £70,000 and whose 240 students pay no fees of about £10 a year, indicates the extent to which the administration is working to educate young Sudanese for the responsible posts awaiting them.

Aspirations of Young Sudanese

The Sudanese student, or at least his father, knows this and chooses a course in arts, science, public administration, engineering, or agriculture according to the opportunities which qualifications in these subjects afford in Government service. The college, heretofore open to an administration which has separation aspirations, is now open to a capitalist class which can afford to employ professional people.

To-day under the direction of an Australian Rhodes scholar, Mr. L. C. Wither, the college plans to take in 150 students by 1965. Lack of space... the limitations of secondary school education... expansion. There are at present two... secondary schools in the Sudan. Their 200 boarders... need in over 1,000 by 1962. There is also the King Fahd School in Khartoum

with an attendance of close on 300, more than half Egyptian. In Omdurman there are two non-Government secondary schools run by the... of a national foundation, and supported by the Graduates Congress. One Roman Catholic and one Coptic school complete the picture.

Tradition has hampered the progress of advanced education in Sudanese... The motive... that there. It is... by a... Sudan Medical Service... having permanently... physical and psychological... on the women... the Pharaonic... circumcision is... in the country and presents a deep-rooted social problem. The North Sudan... Council share with British officials the... and there is... participation for Sudanese women if this custom is abolished and its implications forgotten. There is today no more than 8,000 girls at Government primary schools. Some 300 mission schools in the south take in girl pupils and in Omdurman there is a training college for women teachers. Gordon College has only a handful of girls studying for diploma courses.

Under the new scheme a further £250,000 of the British Government grant is to be spent on a new secondary establishment for boys. It has still to be decided whether this should be an urban day school or a boarding school in the country. When completed, it will add considerably to the yearly quota of 180 students expected to leave Gordon College from secondary schools by 1950.

Gordon College is to have its own mosque, since the students are 95% Arab-speaking Muslims. Indeed, the history and literature of their race are taught in that classical Arabic which is as different from the modern and as difficult to perfect in the language of... to those who express themselves in colloquial English.

The time has shortly come when a University of the Sudan developed out of the primary school which Lord Kitchener named after General Gordon, will be authorized to award its own degrees. A first step in that direction was made by the Sudan Government's decision to invest

There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the Highlands and their settlement. The part under European control is a part of the Highlands area. The lands of the Kamba, Meru, Embu, and Kipsigis, Elgeyo and most of the North and South Kavirondo, or nearly nine tenths of the African population of Kenya, also lie in the Highlands area. I do not doubt that your Committee are aware of this, but too many criticisms are based on the wrong assumption that Africans generally live in Kenya largely in the comparatively unhealthy lowlands while the Europeans are in exclusive occupation of the Highlands. Moreover, much of the land in European occupation today was for all practical purposes vacant when taken up.

African Land Problem

A study of the classification and allocation of the Highlands area will show that there are large areas of low pastoral carrying capacity and areas which support only a very small population. It is little use admitting Africans to them except after much expenditure in servicing them. Nor can European settlement be much modified without prejudice to the economic requirements of Kenya in financing its current requirements and expanding for African the social services which they require.

The African land problem is less one of the distribution of existing land, which undoubtedly there should be some correction, than one of providing areas, and this the Kenya Government are alive to) than of the land to which the lands are being put. At the same

time, it should be remembered that the face of Kenya has changed, its requirements are different and economic activities and interests have changed. Aspects of the changing society in its social and economic aspects must be accepted for there is little prospect of a return to the pre-war arrangements of the past.

It is hardly a case that a solution to the large and complex problems can be found by individual or communal settlement of Africans in the Highlands. Some African settlement in certain localities in the Highlands, such as the Ukamba Hills (80,000-100,000 acres) are of course under consideration and otherwise may be found an important factor in the whole problem of settlement is the impoverishment of land by the methods employed by the Africans.

Improved Agriculture and Water Supplies

The African land problem needs primarily to be tackled by the great campaign of research, improved agriculture and water supplies, for which the Kenya Government is now devoting so much effort. A new board has been created which will strengthen here the position of the Executive and drawing forward these plans.

In this connection I need hardly remind you of the opening out of other economic activities for Africans in the Highlands and of the training given to a large number of skilled occupations, the effect of which will be felt in the years ahead throughout Kenya.

Duties of Colonial Office in Post War World

Blue Book on Colonial Empire since 1939

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS during the past few years are reviewed in "The Colonial Empire since 1939-1947," a 124-page booklet published last May by His Majesty's Stationery Office at 6s.

It is not to be expected that the volume of this nature is a specialist's journal as this, but they will nevertheless find interesting recapitulation on many topics.

African Troops' Mental Horizon Widened

African troops who have been recorded to have played a really notable part in the achievement of ultimate victory. They fought themselves with distinction against the Italians and the Japanese. For thousands of Africans service in the Army meant a completely new outlook on life. They made long journeys overseas and made acquaintance with races and countries of whose very existence they were previously ignorant. They grew accustomed to strange diets, new standards of hygiene and changed conditions of social and communal life. In many cases they acquired considerable technical and mechanical skill in a number of specialized occupations. The problem of turning these war-time acquisitions to peace-time account was one that confronted every Colonial administration in Africa.

In 1940 the whole Colonial Empire had not more than 1,000 men in the military forces and their purpose was primarily the maintenance of internal security. By the end of the war the Colonial Empire had 473,000 men under arms. East Africa made the chief contribution with 228,000, followed by West Africa with 146,000, Guyana with 26,000, Palestine and Transjordan with 25,000, and the Caribbean Colonies with 10,000. Casualties of the Colonial Forces were nearly 7,000 dead, 8,000 wounded and 8,000 prisoners of

War. Of 30,000 British merchant seamen who lost their lives 22,000 were of Colonial origin.

A chapter entitled "Transition in the War" deals with the functioning of the Colonial Office and its relations with the Dependencies. We read:

"In most cases the Colonies have acquired new ideas about political goals and relations between peoples, tens of thousands of them have enjoyed a variety of experience in and out of their country and feel that rapid social advance must be achieved. War has made many physical changes in their countries. Economic life has become more varied, with new crops and industries, new markets and new arrangements to help the farmer. But in many areas food supplies have been short, and in some of them economic conditions have been intolerable. The skill and labour required to improve conditions have often been unobtainable.

Liberal Spirit Required

It is the task of the Colonial Office to express the liberal spirit which the new conditions require and to work out fully and encourage development in bold and imaginative terms. The new conditions, the advances of science and the new ideas of freedom and administration and a new conception of relationship responsibility require a more suitable technique between London and the territories.

The Office is concerned with the growth of political responsibility, the development of economic resources, the raising of social standards and the defence and strategic requirements of a large number of territories spread over the globe.

The expansion of work in London is not inconsistent with the declared policy of increasing devolution of responsibility to Colonial Governments and their peoples. It was freely accepted during the war in direction from the Centre was a pre-requisite of victory. It might be argued that with the passing of the time,

circumstances should in present responsible of Colonial Affairs. Labour Ministers, primarily, because they alone can raise such issues above party politics. With the general policy of this Government in Colonial Affairs, it is a sacrilege for any quarter; but it is perfectly proper that if precisely the present programme had been planned by a Conservative Administration there would have been the loudest protests from the Labour Opposition. Happily, that has not arisen. Instead the world is given proof that Great Britain has one policy only for its Colonial Empire, a policy above party. It must in fairness be added that the present Government has shown more vigour and vision in running Colonial progress than its predecessor. But planning will justify itself only if the right men are selected for the most responsible offices.

Many highly important appointments have to be made in the early future.

including the members of the Colonial Development Corporation, Governors and other senior officials for a number of Colonies, and other advisers to the Secretary of State. On the choice of the best available men will depend how far the process of development and welfare of a Commonwealth previously attracted to the Colonial Empire can and should be challenged to make their contribution. The persons obtainable will, as we have written repeatedly in these columns, be only just good enough for the most onerous tasks, and not account therefore on the whole to be any further routine promotions of small incompetents. The day for complacency, complacence and banality should have passed for ever. Of the heavy duties of the Secretary of State none can be more important than the selection of the right men for key posts. For of all the shortages from which the world is suffering none is more severe than the lack of inspired leaders.

Africans in the Highlands of Kenya

Secretary of State's Reply to Fabian Representations

MR. CREECH-JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was recently asked that the Fabian Colonial Bureau (of which he had been Chairman from its establishment until he entered the present Ministry) was rather disturbed by various reports from certain quarters, particularly in regard to the settlement of Africans on the land.

The Bureau wrote: "We appreciate the very great difficulties involved in African resettlement and particularly that it is a lengthy and slow process. At the same time, we are very much aware of the danger of the impression arising around that European settlement is carried out comparatively rapidly whereas African settlement is slow and of the possible conclusion that schemes for European settlement receive more attention than schemes for Africans. Since African resettlement is necessarily a very delicate task involving movement of large numbers of people from their homes, it is particularly necessary that nothing should be allowed to shake the African confidence, but the whole land policy is ultimately beneficial to him."

Now we have your attention drawn to a report that the Rift Valley Province Squatters' Association recently presented a petition for redress of grievances to the Government and that they received a reply from the Chief Secretary which included the statement that "no claim to farms lands in the Highlands can be entertained. The Carter Land Commission will take all claims in great detail and find all African evidence at the time, and the findings of the Commission were accepted by the British Government."

As we were under the present British Government, it is regretful for further information on this matter.

The Fabian Colonial Bureau have now published the following extracts from the reply of the Secretary of State:

"You refer to the possible conclusion that schemes for European settlement receive more attention than schemes for Africans. It is odd that such a view should be advanced if it cannot be based on any study of the relevant facts.

The scheme for Europeans involves the settlement of only a limited number of farmers and assistants under

very stringent conditions and on a self-supporting financial basis. The scheme for African settlement is a far bigger and more complex matter involving careful and exhaustive surveys of a wider range of arrangements for communal settlement, and, what is probably more important, the rehabilitation and betterment of land already in African occupation, involving expenditure of some £4,500,000. As the results of these surveys accumulate the whole project is advancing from its initial stages with increasing emphasis and speed."

Development of African Lands

According to our most recent information, the results are encouraging. Extensive work is being done at Esgeji and Kosokon and on the Sabai border in the Kamasia district. In the Nandi district I am told, admirable progress is being made in introducing the Nandi to improved means of animal husbandry and recently 800 acres of bush have been cleared and planted into first class grazing. In the Fort Hall district, the Kikuyu are so far aware of their self-interests as to be co-operating with the Government in anti-rabies work to the extent of vaccinating in 1946 some 600 less than 24,000 acres comprising 6,900 acres of terraces. I saw some of this work when I was in Kenya last year and it is impressive. Important progress is being made in Makuru, where a number of successful group schemes have been sunk, and plans for setting group farms are far advanced.

With regard to the report about the Rift Valley Province Squatters' Association must point out that the statement by the Kenya Government which you quote that the findings of the Carter Commission were accepted by the British Government (i.e. an earlier Government than the present one) is a statement of historical fact which cannot be disputed as such. I feel, however, what you say, that some explanation of the general situation is necessary.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN THE OPINION of Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, himself a socialist and a Fabian, the Government of Southern Rhodesia is doing a wonderful job in teaching the African how to farm and in other ways. His brief visit to the Colony, undertaken solely in order to obtain personal evidence of the facts, has impressed him immensely, as will be clear to all readers of the interview given by the Minister to the *Rhodesia Herald* and quoted on a later page of this issue. He specifically suggested that Labour Party back-benchers should be told more about the services of all kinds provided in Southern Rhodesia for the African, and made the candid comment that in the Fabian Society "all the running is made by the idealists, who are guided by sentiment and emotion more than by hard fact." That, of course, is not news to Rhodesian or East Africans, who have often had to complain of a lack of knowledge and excess of theory upon which Fabian propaganda in Colonial matters has been based.

It is, however, outrageous that Fabians, who are not Ministers of the Crown should

not normally discover for themselves that the preconceptions which they shared with other Socialists were in fact mis-
Facts versus preconceptions. should make public admission of the truth. What has now dawned upon Mr. Bottomley in Rhodesia has during the past two years shone more clearly through the speeches of Mr. CRESH JONES, and it is discovered since he went to the Colonial Office that the true picture of British Eastern Africa (and doubtless of other parts of the Colonial Empire) is very different from the caricature which the Fabian Colonial Bureau (of which he was Chairman) exhibited with more zeal than discretion. It is highly to the credit, personal and political, of Labour leaders that they should have the moral courage to warn the public against being misled by the unlightened enthusiasts or well-meaning but ill-informed colleagues of that in effect, is the purpose and aim of such statements.

From the Empire standpoint it is a wholly satisfactory that Colonial affairs—and indeed, Indian and foreign

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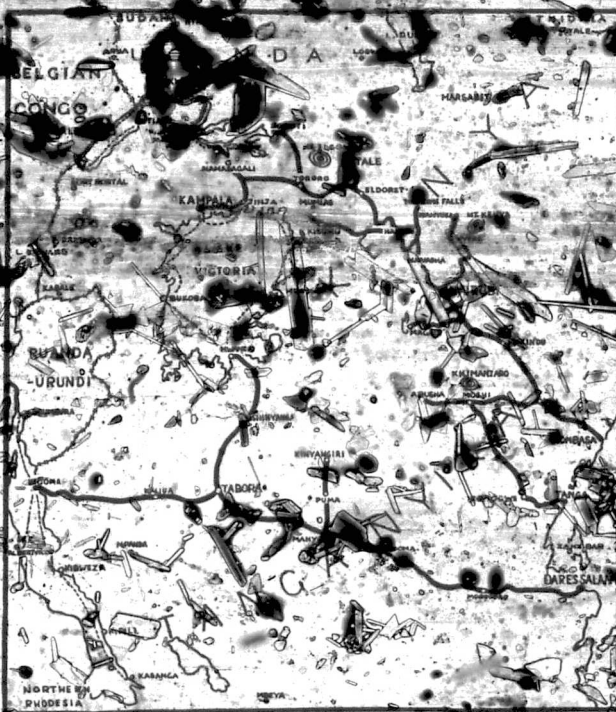
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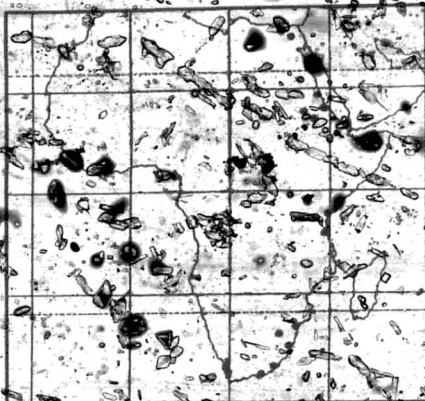
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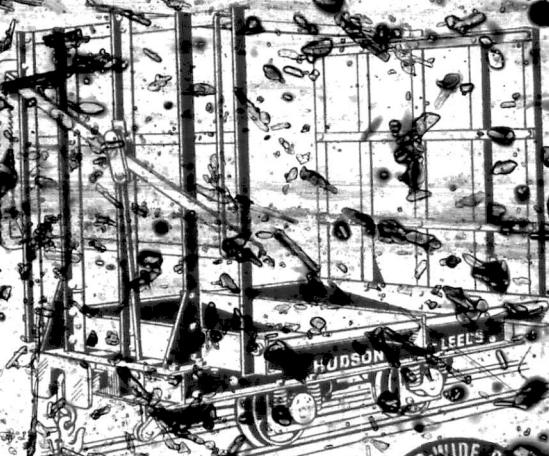
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South Africa offers good opportunities to British manufacturers, but present indications suggest some recession (temporary, it is hoped) in the selling market, and strenuous efforts are needed to improve even maintain our position in the export trade to the Union. Homewards the outlook is uncertain until the import programme as a whole is decided.

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Shareholders will be glad to see here again Mr. A. M. Campbell, the company's chief agent in South and

East Africa, who is once again one of our directors, and to some the opportunity of conferring with him and obtaining the benefit of his great experience in South and East Africa.

We also welcome Mr. A. H. Milbourne, who has been elected to the board as a long and valued service to the company.

The transition from war to peace-time arrangements has naturally caused many adjustments and difficulties which have imposed additional strain upon our personnel. As on previous occasions, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing on your behalf, words of appreciation to our directors and myself, our warm appreciation of the loyal and efficient services of our staff ashore and afloat.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff.

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Company Progress Reports

Rhodesia Broken Hill Output in June 1947 100 tons zinc and 100 tons of lead.

Wanganyika Sales during June were 140,099 tons of coal, 22,228 tons of ore.

Beneficial—13,000 tons of ore were treated in June for 793 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,183.

Wanganyika In June 32,500 tons of ore were milled for 2,918 oz. gold, resulting in a working profit of £2,522.

Globe and Rhinoceros 3,103 oz. of gold were recovered in June from the crushing of 6,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £13,000.

Transvaal In the quarter ended June 30 a working profit of £6,400 was made from the treatment of 25,300 tons of ore from which 3,208 oz. of gold was recovered.

Copper Price Reduced

The price of copper in the United Kingdom fell on July 1 by 4s a ton on Monday, bringing it to 110s 10d, which compares with a New York price of 112 1/2c.

Mineral Pensions Signed

THE LOANSHYA BRANCH of the Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia has instructed members not to sign any pension forms until an agreement has been reached between the company and the union and to cancel any forms which they may already have signed.

Mining Stoppage

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., announce that, owing to further deterioration in coal supplies, operations in the mine and the concentrator were suspended on July 11. The shut down is expected to last another week. On July 11 it was already being decided to shut down the smelter for an indefinite period, probably for about a month.

Wanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Wanganyika in March were valued at £68,981, compared with £107,798 for the corresponding month in 1946. Diamonds amounted to £49,357 (£63,000), gold for £11,586 (£21,900), and other minerals £7,930 (£4,147). Silver for £1,868 (£1,822) and for £2,480 (£1,192) and tin for £631 (£231), and silver for £100 (£335). The value of the mineral exports for January to March inclusive was £23,957 (£29,244).

News of Our Advertisers

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same) tax free.

VIROL LTD., made a net profit after deduction of tax amounting to £22,553 (as against £16,079 last year) for the year ended March 31, 1947. A dividend of 45% (12 1/2%) and a bonus of 21% (the same) have been recommended on the ordinary shares.

COLE and GARDNER LTD., and GARDNER (Food Manufacturers) report a net profit for the year ended December 30, 1946 after providing for taxation and debenture interest of £120,083, an increase of £52,000. The dividend on the increased ordinary capital is maintained at 15%.

THE WARRINGTON STEEL BROWN LTD., announce that exports delivered during 1946 presented a record in value being almost double those of 1945. Overseas orders continue at a very high level, leading to a 70% increase for the year ended December 31, 1946, and a substantial improvement over those of 1945, and the balance carried to the balance sheet from profit and loss account was an increase of £50,435. During the year the company has purchased and completed the erection of a new plant and general office building at Sheffield.

Now in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the companies listed. Our staff will be available to advise on all matters. Our services can be offered to industrial areas in the Tanganyika area.

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Uganda: Kampala, Kabale, Entebbe, Gulu, Jinja.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Tanga.

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilgoma, Mtwara.

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sequences in the mail service, and we hope that this regularity of passenger sailings will be extended with the return of the WINCHESTER CASTLE in the autumn and will be complete before the middle of next year with the reconditioning of the ARUNDEL CASTLE and the delivery of the new vessels PERTON CASTLE and FRINBURG CASTLE.

With the return of the WINCHESTER CASTLE to London on Monday, 23rd January, the ship's licence was suspended and the vessel was laid up. The vessel was reconditioned and returned to service on July 25th. The LANSTEPHAN CASTLE is scheduled to resume sailing in September, outwards to South Africa and homewards via East Africa.

We have continued to operate cargo vessels in our established trades between the United Kingdom and South and East Africa and Mauritius.

We have in addition maintained frequent sailings from the United States of America to South and East Africa, and acquired primarily for this important dollar-earning service the fast cargo vessels CARNARVON CASTLE, E. We also maintain our interest in the trade from East and South Africa to the United States of America, and intend to devote particular attention to its development.

The Union Government, recognizing the urgent need for skilled immigrants, has for some time been sponsoring a scheme whereby technicians and artisans from the United Kingdom, with their wives and families, may proceed to South Africa to take employment there, becoming a Government responsibility until work and housing are available.

Assisting Immigration

At the request of the Union Government, and in pursuance of our established policy of serving the Union, to the utmost, the Union-Castle Company has agreed to postpone for about 12 months the reconditioning of the WINCHESTER CASTLE and CARNARVON CASTLE in order that these vessels can be used primarily for the conveyance of immigrants to South Africa. Although we remain substantially in troop and sports condition, certain improvements have been made to accommodate immigrants. The reconditioning of these vessels is not expected to be completed until towards the end of next year.

The mining industry, so important to South Africa, is still progressing further development having taken place in the West and East from the remarkable discoveries in the Orange Free State. There has been continued expansion of secondary industries, the interests of the Union's economy. Although these secondary industries will supply some goods hitherto imported from overseas, they are a natural development and will promote the general standard of living, leading in turn to a demand for passenger services.

Further progress has been made by the South African Railways and Transport Administration in the extension and development of facilities at leading Union ports.

The new passenger berth in the Duncan Dock at Cape Town, upon completion, was inaugurated with the arrival of the CAPETOWN CASTLE on January 23, 1947, and marked a new advance in the provision of appropriate facilities. The Durrock Graving Dock, which the CARNARVON CASTLE has used as a magnificent alternative to the dry-dock facilities of the Union, had, months ago, been fitted with strategic supports. The Prince of Elizabeth Graving Dock at East London was originally opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth in March, 1947, and is now available for use.

As already announced, the United Magdomb Government has initiated a scheme for the large-scale

cultivation of grain, particularly in East Africa, principally Tanganyika, involving the importation of considerable quantities of materials and the export of a large annual crop. It will provide the United Kingdom with much-needed fats and oils, as well as cattle feed. All interested in the welfare of its peoples will welcome this development.

After consultation with the South African Railway, we decided to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the New Docks at Southampton, which are equipped with the provision of modern facilities for the expeditious handling of passengers and cargo. Considerable work is required to be done before our vessels can regularly use these new berths, which are expected to be fully available to us before the end of 1948.

Unfortunately there is no sign of any reduction in the expense of operating vessels, on the contrary, costs have continued to rise during the past year. This is a matter of grave concern to shipowners. Thus shipbuilding costs are more than twice pre-war costs, ordinary upkeep repairs are more than three times pre-war cost, and oil fuel is about twice pre-war cost.

Improved Conditions for Seafarers

Agreements made by the National Maritime Board on behalf of shipowners and the various seafarers' unions came into operation on April 1, 1947, and effect important improvements in the pay and conditions of employment of ships' personnel, in addition to offering greater security of employment. These are welcome in the belief that they will encourage the recruitment of seafarers. They will, however, entail a very substantial additional cost to the industry, of the order of £120,000 per annum over the war-time rates.

These are factors which affect freight and passenger rates. Another important item affecting operating costs is the slower turn-round obtainable in certain United Kingdom and overseas ports. In this country serious delays have been experienced at some ports. The economical utilization of high-class and expensive tonnage requires the quickest possible turn-round consistent with efficient and satisfactory operation of the vessels' machinery. With the introduction of the new decentralization scheme for dockers, it is hoped that such difficulties will now be overcome. We all hope that that scheme will be the last practical contention we as individuals will make in the solution of our present economic problems as a nation.

South and East Africa Trade

Last year the volume of cargo shipped from the United Kingdom to South Africa fell short of pre-war quantity, and notwithstanding the drive for exports, it has not yet recovered this year. This is due to the continuing shortage of fuel and the consequent increase in the cost of further calling of cargo in the United States of America. Homeward from South Africa the amount of cargo has fluctuated. Substantial consignments of citrus and other goods have been carried on this company's vessels, which have been specially built and fitted for the conveyance of perishable goods and refrigeration.

Traffic from East Africa cargo has been seasonal. The greater proportion of passenger space on our vessels is still allocated to various Government authorities for outwards use, and the allocation of this company's tonnage to their requirements, whilst there is still a shortage of passenger sailing for services to South Africa. It is a hard necessity to us that the home-going passengers to South Africa are being deferred owing to the present inability of the docks and for accommodation. It is being made to meet requirements. We are hopeful that it will be practicable before long to increase substantially the passenger allocation on our vessels, so that, with more frequent sailings, as vessels return after reconditioning

Company Meeting

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited

Sir Vernon Thomson's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, on July 10.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, B.T., C.B.E., Chairman of the company, who presided, said:

"Gentlemen—
The report of the directors and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1946, having been circulated to stockholders some days ago, may, as is usual, you will agree to their being taken as read."

The outstanding event in South African affairs during the year since our last meeting has been the visit of the King and Queen with the two princesses to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. The Royal tour gave immense pleasure and satisfaction to the peoples of those countries and will promote and strengthen mutual goodwill. It has also focused attention upon the natural beauties and the fine, health-promoting climate of Southern Africa, stimulating a desire on the part of many of the inhabitants of these islands to visit that great part of the Commonwealth."

Accounts

"The balance sheet and profit and loss account read in conjunction with the report, set out clearly the position of the company."

"The profit on trading for 1946, after providing £600,000 towards deferred repairs and renewals, shows an increase of about £500,000 on the corresponding figure for 1945. This is in part accounted for by the additional tonnage which we had available during the greater part of the year."

"With the additions to the fleet, the charges of depreciation (which has been calculated at the same rate as for the preceding year) is accordingly higher at £725,000."

"In pursuance of the policy started in 1943, the normal annual depreciation written off the book value of the fleet for 1946 has been supplemented by the transfer of £6,114 from fleet replacement account towards writing down the cost of new tonnage acquired or delivered in 1946 and built at prices increased by wartime inflation."

Book Value of New Tonnage

This transfer from fleet replacement account is made with the object of eliminating from the profit and loss account in our balance sheet, as far as we are able, the impermanent element in the book value of new tonnage built in present conditions. The importance of our ships being written down in our books to an economic figure should be noted."

"In my opinion, the present shipbuilding prices for new tonnage we fall in line—not to the level of pre-1939 prices, but, to something substantially less than those now current. It is, of course, impossible to say at what level shipbuilding costs will settle down for the new normal price level. Any new tonnage which may be desirable in addition to that under construction would make large demands upon the company's liquid resources."

The value of the investments is substantially in excess of the figure at which they appear in the balance sheet."

After providing for depreciation, the directors have again allocated £250,000 to general reserve account, it being prudent ship management to make provision now in less good times which, from previous history of shipping, is bound to be experienced."

The directors are pleased to be able to recommend

a dividend on the ordinary shares of 10% plus a bonus of 1% on the ordinary shares, and the slightly increased balance of £460,000."

The accounts show that the net earnings for 1946, after providing for interest on debentures, £190,664 has been provided for taxation, £1,598,012 is being returned in the business, and £209,000 represents the net distribution to the holders of £5,480,000 share capital. The dividend and bonus recommended on the ordinary stock absorb £219,200 gross. The net assets represent 238% on the ordinary share capital."

The Union-Castle is a continuing company with a record of service to Britain and South Africa now near a century. Its substantial liquid resources should not be regarded from the angle of the break-up value of the assets, but as the wherewithal to renew the fleet as ships become due for replacement, thus enabling the company to maintain its high traditions of efficient service and to contribute of the best in our time."

Company Fleet

The company's fleet consists of 24 vessels of 31,039 tons gross register, as compared with 30 vessels of 38,100 tons gross register in September, 1939. It has been well maintained throughout the year and operated without any serious incident."

Two 1,000-ton refrigerated cargo vessels, RIEBBERG CASTLE and ROSTERBURG CASTLE, were delivered in 1946. The intermediate passenger vessel PRETORIA CASTLE, which had been acquired by the United Kingdom Government and converted into an aircraft carrier, was repaired and after complete reinstatement at the company's expense re-entered service in March, 1947, as the new liner Castle. The company also purchased from the United Kingdom Government in 1946 three newly built cargo liners, which were renamed GOOD HOPE CASTLE, LUKENSBERG CASTLE and KINHURTIG CASTLE, the first two of these vessels have been registered in the Union of South Africa. They are all giving excellent service."

Cargo Vessels Released

Whilst with the termination of the liner requisition scheme, the company's cargo vessels were released from requisition in the first half of 1946, all its passenger vessels remained on requisition throughout the year."

Extensive savings of labour and materials, however, has been done by the holders in the reconstruction of our passenger vessels, four of which have so far been returned to service, viz., CAPE TOWN CASTLE, ADELPHI CASTLE, DANDY CASTLE and DURBAN CASTLE. We hope to obtain recovery of the LLANGIBBY CASTLE and this matter is to be followed shortly, it is hoped, by the return of the BRUNDEL CASTLE, after reconditioning. The BRUNDEL CASTLE is expected to be available for normal employment next spring, the DURBAN CASTLE following later next year."

Work is proceeding satisfactorily on the two new vessels under construction at Belfast for the mail service, although unfortunately, owing to adverse weather conditions and other factors, some delay has occurred and it is not now expected that they will be delivered until February and April, 1947, respectively."

It is a pleasure to express cordial appreciation of the splendid work done by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, with people as well as management, in the reconditioning of our vessels and in the building of our new tonnage in times of exceptional difficulty."

Mail, Intermediate and East African Services

Since the beginning of this year, the weekly mail service has been resumed, and passenger traffic of all our passenger vessels, our fast cargo vessels will continue to be used as supplementary tonnage in order to maintain the weekly sailing between Southampton and Cape Town in each direction."

Beginning with the vessel which left on June 20, we have four passenger vessels scheduled to sail on a weekly

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FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Manica Trading Co.'s Shutdown by Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Return to Work of Mr. Ben Cohen

ON THE EVE of the return from London to Ben Cohen, general manager of the Manica Trading Company, Ltd. (the Chairman (Captain C. Briscoe) and his colleagues on the board of the company (Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Aston, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, and Mr. A. H. Milbourne) gave a shutdown party at the Savoy Hotel last Thursday evening.

Many well-known East Africans and Rhodesians were present. Among the company were:

- Mr. J. Aldridge, Mr. G. Aspinall, Mr. D. E. Barrett, Mr. E. Bell, Mr. W. J. Bishop, Mr. Neville Brown, Mr. J. C. Burns, Mr. Graham W. Bryer, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. E. F. Daxby, Mr. W. J. Dore, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. John Eden, Mr. T. Edwards, Mr. H. Harndes, Mr. J. P. Fenulum, Mr. D. T. Fletcher, Mr. Graham Gibb, Mr. J. P. G. Gilborne, Mr. Granville Keith, Mr. A. G. Hendon, Mr. Douglas T. Horne, Mr. Frank E. Horner, Colonel Norman, Mr. T. R. Houghton, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. G. J. Hutchinson, Mr. J. James, Mr. F. S. Jeelson, Mr. E. S. Johnson, Mr. S. Jonas, Mr. G. H. King, Mr. William King, Mr. F. G. Knight, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. J. Lambourne, Captain Lough, Mr. N. A. Leonard, Mr. S. B. Leviston, Mr. J. Loram, Mr. Arthur B. Lewis, Mr. J. Charles McLagen, Mr. D. B. McDonald, Mr. P. G. Mack, Mr. R. J. Mack, Mr. J. W. Marshall, Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. H. Meek, Mr. J. V. Maunier, Mr. H. Maunier, Mr. Alexander Maxwell, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. S. S. May, Mr. J. P. Neish, Mr. A. Newman, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, The Hon. Mr. Paine, Mr. J. S. G. Peck, Mr. F. Ray, Mr. I. Redwood, Mr. A. Scott, Colonel J. S. L. Sand, Mr. Roy Siemens, Mr. Claude Simpson, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Stewart, Mr. R. Sullivan, Mr. D. Tilley, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. A. D. F. Walter, Mr. G. Warren, Mr. A. H. Watson and Mr. G. Westburg.

Increased Business and Profits

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., announce profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, of £19,014, compared with £661,296 for the previous year. The interim dividend of 10s. per share absorbed £175,000 and £15,000 are appropriated to bank premises, leaving £754,300. The higher profit resulted from an increase in the volume of business conducted and rise in taxation. It is recommended that £250,000 be added to the officers' pension fund and that a final dividend of 10s. (the same) and a bonus of 10s. per share (3s. last year) be made making a total of 20s. for the year, and leaving £179,300 to be carried forward against £11,392 brought in.

The stated capital is £2,500,000, the reserves £20, and reserve funds £4,000,000. Deposits, current and accounts appear at £226,336,829 (higher than last year by over £12,000,000), and drafts and acceptances at £20,747,758. On the assets side of the balance sheet, cash on hand and with bankers total £66,880,268, at call and short notice £4,050,000, and gold bullion at £265,316,000. Investments are carried at below market value on March 31, 1947, and are about £7,000,000 higher; the increase, except for the £100,000 representing the entire capital of the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, consists of purchases of Government securities and bills of exchange, are valued at £371,900,000, and advances and loans to customers at £59,547,000, remaining in transit £1,000,000, part property and premises at £2,358,756, and a customer bill for collection at £12,296,139 (an increase of about £1,000,000).

The directors are Mr. B. W. M. Arbuthnot, the Earl of Athlone, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. M. F. Berry, Mr. Stanley Christopherson, Mr. J. G. Gilliat, Lord Harcourt, Mr. J. Hogg, Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Aspinall. The 134th ordinary meeting will be held at London on July 23 at 12.30 p.m. The report of the directors will appear in our issue of July 31.

International Labour Office

A SERIES OF CONVENTIONS on the rights of colonial peoples were adopted at the International Labour Conference in Geneva last week. They deal with such principles as freedom of association, the right to organize and collective bargaining, and the establishment of international machinery to safeguard freedom. The resolutions were forwarded to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at the request of which the subjects have been placed on the agenda.

Union Castle Line

SIR VERNON THOMSON'S address to the shareholders of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., Ltd., appears in full elsewhere in this issue.

A Residential Section of the European Settlement Board in Kenya has been established to encourage residential settlement in the Highlands.

The new Local Rates Bill for Southern Rhodesia provides that commitments to the Board shall no longer be confined to members of the public service.

In the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post Imperial Challenge Cup at Hsley on July 11, Tanganyika with 481 points finished second to the Falkland Islands with a score of 514 points.

Owing to pressure on space the remainder of the report of the Commission on African Anthropological and Linguistic Research due over from last week will appear in our next issue.

His Majesty's Government held a reception last week at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the Colonial delegates to the British Empire Forestry Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies received the guests.

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N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Bad Housing

REPLYING TO A NUMBER OF POINTS raised by non-official members, the CHIEF SECRETARY mentioned what had been done in giving publicity to Northern Rhodesia outside its borders.

The Information Department had done a great deal with photographs, news and 16 mm. films. He referred to the Royal Visit and the territory's exhibition in the British Industries Fair. During the Royal visit he had spoken with Press representatives of international repute who had explained that it was for their purpose to supply their papers with matters of local interest only. The Press had been very satisfied with their visit. The Chairman of the Press representatives had, written to the Chief Secretary expressing his appreciation and adding that "nowhere in our long trek has any publicity means been considered such complete service."

Public interest in the holiday camp movement must be maintained before Government could take action. Government had a tradition of regimenting youth movements, but if useful associations were formed and keenness by children and young people was shown, Government could consider giving assistance. He hoped nothing would be done to undermine the youth movement.

Referring to the increase in the staff of the Civil Service, he pointed out that new appointments appeared on the estimates and that every non-official member had the opportunity of questioning them. He thought the Protectorate had a Civil Service of which it could be proud. As to decentralisation, the Secretariat had recently been reorganized by Secretariat officers and heads of departments had been instructed to take as much responsibility as possible.

Dakota Conference

Regarding the Dakota Conference, which had been announced, the Chairman had received a joint statement from the Chamber of Mines and the Mine Workers' Union indicating that neither was prepared to discuss the proposed conference of this kind and suggesting that a commission be set up to examine the problem on a wider basis. Government was now considering what further steps should be taken.

THE ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY, continuing the present housing situation, said the most appalling slum conditions had arisen in some places. The housing shortage had been accentuated by increasing European immigration - of 2,544 in 1945 and 3,997 in 1946. There had been 605 applicants for houses on the mines and the companies had a programme for the erection of 345 houses in addition to the 129 already under construction. On the railways 104 married men and 100 single men needed houses, and the railway programme was to build 25 houses, 10 blocks of double quarters, six blocks of red rooms and two hostels, but shortage of materials might interfere with this. Immediate action was necessary and legislative machinery must be in hand, but control would not be applied until Government was quite satisfied that it was necessary.

Shortage of materials was the core of the problem and authorities had been asked to estimate the amount of building materials required and the Civil Supplies Department in ascertaining the quantities of materials in short supply which were available in the territory or promised for delivery. Shortfall would be considerable and available materials must be used only as essential building. They would try to get building materials by every means available and import licences would be issued freely for building materials from any sources of supply, irrespective of currency considerations.

The committee on housing would invite contractors to advise on any sources of supply which could be tapped. To procure goods commercially was often more effective than Government purchase, but without the Government action price levels might soar. The plan was to erect 2,000 permanent buildings, and all with the exception of one had agreed to and also the Ministry of Housing, to contain safeguards.

Maize Price Alternatives

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY said that 22s. per bush was a fair price for maize. Government had said that the prices for 1947 and 1950 would be related to cost of production but would not be less than 20s. He advised farmers to accept the Government's offer, but if it were not acceptable, Government would accept a basic price of 22s. 6d. for 1947, 1948 and 1949 only. He saw no reason for a post-mortem on late supplies. Energetic steps had to be taken to secure 1947 requirements. In any case, however, a bald price had been received from a lack of substantially reduced export allocations to all countries. The late situation was desperate throughout the world because of poor harvests in India during the last two years and greatly increased demand owing to expansion of food production. There had been other delays, notably in supplies between Indian producers and their Government, and in the purchase in Calcutta. A request to the United Kingdom for the removal of an anomalous import control had been made, but it was doubtful if that could be agreed to. Mr. Crawford said that private interests were not prepared to start a cement factory. Government would go on with the project alone as soon as possible.

Healing the road transport shortage, he said that the loss of the road through the diminution of European production was about £70,000 per month for the past year. The discussion was shortly to take place between representatives of companies and Government, and the railway. The general market for the railway would show substantial improvement in traffic expected last September.

Red Spencer Crash Verdict

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SPENCER of Spencer Airways, Southern Rhodesia, is now officially held responsible for the Dakota crash at Croxford on January 25 when he and 11 of his 12 passengers were killed. The accident, says Air-Commodore Vernon Brown, chief inspector of air accidents in Great Britain, was due to Captain Spencer's loss of control when taking off in poor visibility. He allowed the aircraft to take off on a bumpy, uneven, semi-stalled condition, an error of flying technique. The report raised several important questions asked after the crash: (a) that the engines failed at the take-off; (b) that there were other defects in the Dakota; (c) that the plane was neither over- nor under-loaded. Possible contributory causes of the crash were the presence of snow or frost on the lifting surfaces of the machine, and Captain Spencer's impaired judgement owing to fatigue. The report disclosed that Spencer had been working on the aircraft nearly all the night before the crash and had had only a few hours sleep in the night.

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Tuberculosis in the Colonies Most Intractable of Important Diseases

CONDITIONS OF GOOD HEALTH are a major requirement in the evolution of any people and Colonial Governments recognize the importance of eradicating disease, improving nutrition, applying medicine and preventing sickness of all kinds, sanitation, pure water supplies, the care of children and better living conditions, said Mr. CREECH, Secretary of State for the Colonies when he addressed the Commonwealth Empire Health and Welfare Conference in London last week.

The limits of British endeavour were declared, determined only by want of money and skilled workers or by the inadequacy of our knowledge in the ignorance of the people themselves. There were in deep debt to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which now offered 25 scholarships to medical students in the Colonies and the Sudan.

In the Colonies, continued the Minister, tuberculosis was one of the greatest single causes of ill-health. It was much struck by the abrupt cessation of medical aid and the prevalence of lung trouble and the importance of preventive campaigns. Tuberculosis is probably the most intractable of the important diseases which we have to tackle. "Paludrine and D.D.T. promise to revolutionize our use of malarial Mass inoculation and D.D.T. are being used to control yellow fever. Recent experiments justify hopes that we are on the track of drugs which will cure leprosy. There is still no specific cure for tuberculosis, it is pre-eminently a disease which must be prevented, and that depends on co-operative effort of the whole community. We must create in the Colonies a way of life in which there is no place for the tubercle bacillus."

Means Part of the Campaign

Far more attention has been devoted to housing and town planning than in the past, and a great deal has been done, but to bring housing and nutrition up to a reasonable standard will take time. Meanwhile much can be done by creating an awareness of the problem of tuberculosis in the minds of the people and by educating them to take the simple precautions which are so important in preventing the spread of the disease. Films can play an important part, and it was pointed out that the Colonial Film Unit has made a film called "Fight Tuberculosis in the Home" which has been generally distributed in the Colonies.

We must regard this the best advance on all aspects of tuberculosis work in the Colonies throughout the world. Conversely, it is too much to hope that British experience in the Colonial Empire, so posed as it is of territories with such a wide range of climate, race, and social and economic conditions, may enable us to contribute knowledge and advice to other countries as well.

Mr. WILSON R. A. Deputy Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office, said that the exact extent of tuberculosis in British Colonial territories was not known because it had not yet been possible to establish medical services on a survey of such a basis as to give a reliable picture. Medical services in many Colonies must remain on a skeleton basis until local staff could be trained in very large numbers.

The data in regard to African troops in the recent war gives valuable information on the resistance to the disease in African personnel, Dr. Rae continued. Cullin reported that 4.1 per thousand were admitted to hospital in East Africa and 1.1 per thousand died from tuberculosis; the case mortality was 15.7%. These figures are being dealt with people health at time of enlistment.

Whitecocks pointed out a case of cancer in Tanganyika Territory, and as a result an examination of 2700 Africans (and these not in the large towns) found an incidence rate of 11.55 per thousand. American contacts found a cancer rate as high as 20 per thousand. It is not infection. Africans do not die of cancer disease; they can deal successfully with the necessary infection, although their capacity to resist the disease when it has developed is lower than among Europeans. The situation of the problem of tuberculosis in the Colonial Territories is complex and difficult. In this country we have a medical basis, but we have in this country no such a simple solution. All means must be taken to raise the general health standards, which will help in the fight against tuberculosis. The medical people, with concentration of population and this concentration is proceeding year by year in Colonial territories, we have to envisage that an increase in medical services, and agricultural projects employing large numbers of

people and we even use concentration of population as a preventive measure against tuberculosis. We have to concentrate in living conditions which are not conducive to the spread of the disease. The peoples must be educated as to the nature and preventive steps. The plans for the health all as a matter of Government.

The establishment of adequate sanatoria and hospitals, besides the improvement of the health of the most Colonial Territories is a task which adequately the health means a national program of health, health officers, and public courses which need to be run out simultaneously. The community must be able to tackle the conditions in the homes of the people. Sanatoria can best reach the heart of the problem, and many of our Colonial peoples would refuse to spend the prolonged rest periods considered necessary for adequate treatment, or could these institutions deal with the vast number of cases.

But treating the infected is not going to reduce tuberculosis in the Colonies. More positive action in the preventive side is needed, probably by ensuring hygienic living conditions inimical to the spread of tuberculosis and by raising the resistance of the people to the disease. For this purpose, some method of vaccination whereby the people en masse may be protected must be found.

Kenya Stock Redemption New Issue of £3,710,000

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, gave notice on Monday to holders of Kenya Government 5% Debentured Stock, 1948-1953, that the Government will exercise their option to redeem and pay the holders of the outstanding £5,000,000 of stock on January 15 next. The stock will be closed for the transfer of stock on the evening of January 1, 1948, and redemption money will be payable to the persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of business on that date.

An offer is being made to stockholders to convert a new Kenya Government 5% Debentured Stock, 1947-1952, at a price of 102%, this offer being limited to £3,710,000. The list will be closed as soon as an amount of stock has been surrendered, or at the latest on August 1. If conversion acceptances do not reach £3,710,000 the balance of the stock will be taken up for cash on August 1 at 100% by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Government funds.

Remunerating Ministers

INCREASED SALARIES for Southern Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers and pensions for Ministers, their widows and dependants, were the subjects of a motion proposed in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, United Party. Mr. R. W. Stumble, Liberal, put forward an amendment that the period of service necessary should be nine years, instead of five originally proposed and this was adopted. A further amendment by Mr. D. W. Young, United Party, that the clause dealing with pensions should be deleted was lost by only one vote.

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PERSONALIA

Arbitrary

Sir George Johnson

LORD GRANWORTH has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County of Suffolk. His son was born last week to the wife of Dr. G. G. L. GIFFORD, of the Colonial Medical Service, Uganda.

CHIEF JUSTICE SARGENT has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory.

DR. S. SELWYN CLARKE, Governor of the Seychelles, has been appointed a Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A. B. MITCHELL, who has just been appointed to the Colonial Office, was formerly a lecturer in Economics at St. Andrews University.

PHILIP BISHOP has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff for Southern Rhodesia, next to command the forces in East Africa.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of the Colony, and LADY HALL attended the ceremony at which BISHOP MATTHEW consecrated a new Roman Catholic cathedral in Gulu, Uganda.

MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL, of Mombasa, left London last week to spend about three months in Scotland. They have provisionally arranged to sail for Kenya early in November.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE KENNEDY, Governor of Mauritius since 1945, and previously Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY KENNEDY will shortly leave London to visit the Colony of Ceylon.

HELEN, the only child, who suffered a serious internal hemorrhage last year when he arrived back in Lausanne from a visit to England, is now thought to be out of danger. Foot operations were expected to die.

SIR MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN, stepson of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and MISS HELEN LUCAS-JOOTH, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh and Lady Lucas-Jooth, were married on Saturday at St. Trinity Church, Hampton, London.

MR. J. GERRARD WILLIAMS, Director of the B.B.C.'s Colonial Service, and A. J. WAKEFIELD, a director of the East African Groundnut Commission, broadcast on Colonial development in the Schools Programme one day last week.

MR. B. M. MURPHY, eldest son of Mr. Mark and Lady Young, of Sherborne, and formerly of Tanganyika, and MISS F. M. STEWART, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stewart, of Camrie, Perthshire, have been married in Edinburgh.

MR. JOHN DELMEG, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. de Delmege, of Charentay, Switz., and formerly of Uganda, and MISS PAMELA PERRYMAN, younger daughter of the late P. W. Perryman and Mrs. Perryman, of High Wycombe, also formerly of Uganda, have been married in this country.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir JOHN KENNEDY, accompanied by LADY KENNEDY and G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Public Works, went to Beira for the inauguration of CAPTAIN GABRIEL TEIXEIRA as Governor-General of Mozambique.

ALDERMAN F. G. R. WOODLEY has been unanimously elected Mayor of Nairobi, the only other candidate being ALBERT M. VASEY, a son, never for the past year Mr. Woodley is acting as a member of the Legislative Council during Mr. Vasey's absence from Kenya. He is well known locally as a broadcaster.

THE REV. H. A. NEVILL, formerly a monk who has been appointed Provost of the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Nairobi, studied at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, became a member of the Doherty Fellowship in 1935, and spent much of his ministry in Redhill, Surrey. He has recently vicar of St. Nicholas Church, Dartford.

SIR GEORGE JOHNSON, M.L.A., J.P., whose death in Bulawayo a few days ago at the age of 80 we deeply regret to report, was, we believe, the first Rhodesian business man to be knighted for his public services.

When that honour came to him in 1933 he had been elected President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce on 20 occasions and had been the virtual founder of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia of which he was President for the first five years. He also served on various Government commissions and committees, being Chairman of the Defence Commission of 1916 (on the finding of which the Colony based its defence legislation) and the Tariff and Customs Commission of 1921. He had also been Chairman of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, the Advisory Committee to Bulawayo Technical School and the Matabele and Central Bar Fund, Vice-President of Bulawayo Club (and a member of the committee for some 40 years), and a President and ex-captain of Bulawayo Golf Club.

Active Member of the Community

For some 40 years he had, he was the most prominent and active leader of the community in Matabeleland, and it was to him that thought first turned in some piece of work required to be done.

Born in Norfolk, he was educated at Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School and the School of Electrical Engineering, London. Taking his first degree in 1901, he left almost at once for the Transvaal. Six years later he went to Bulawayo to open a consulting and general engineering business in which he was joined the following year by Mr. H. C. Fletcher. Their friendship and partnership have continued throughout 50 years and the company is now one of the leading engineering houses in British Africa, with offices in Bulawayo, Salisbury, Gatooma, Ndola and Beira.

In 1906 Johnson married Florence, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Payne, of Bromley, Kent. There were three sons and one daughter of the marriage, the younger son, Wing Commander Miles Andrew Johnson D.F.C., being killed in Italy in 1944.

Deep sympathy will be felt generally for Johnson and his family and with Mr. Fletcher.

The Rev. Roland Allen

THE REV. ROLAND ALLEN, who died recently in Nairobi, was a widely travelled missionary, the author of a number of books on missionary work, and a strong advocate of an unpaid ministry carried out by men who would continue practising their professions. His letters to the Press, both in Kenya and at times in this country, were always vigorous and frequently unorthodox; they covered a variety of subjects. In spite of his age and indifference to life for some years, his mind remained keen and alive and he expressed his opinions freely. His son is serving in the Tanganyika Administration.

MRS. MAE GIBBING, widow of the late Leonard Gibbing, of Ngong, has died in Kenya.

MRS. JAMES BENNETT STORIE has died in Mianjo, went to Nyasaland in 1920 as an estate agent, business manager for the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. She was engaged in many parts of the Protectorate at various times in tobacco and tea production, and was recently appointed to the Kenya Tobacco Board.

MR. JOHN CATHLES, who had farmed for some years in the Iringa district of Tanganyika, was killed when his car ran backwards over his escarpment near the township. He had been in the Territory for about 10 years and was running an estate of considerable scale. He was a brother of Captain C. K. Cathles, now in the Army in East Africa.

TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. minister Without her Africa Empire, Britain is doomed." F. A. Radley, the Socialist

Nearly 18,500,000 long tons of food were exported by the United States during the 12 months ended June 30, 1947.

What has been lacking in the Government's policy is the courage to do, if necessary, the unpopular thing. There has been timidity and a kind of deal of contradiction by Ministers." Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.

Behind the surface of apparent indifference to religion and abuses of religion with games, there is a longing for something which Billiards and cards cannot give."—The Rev. C. A. Roberts, general secretary of the Christian Commando movement.

Over 50 Communist books and pamphlets which are being distributed in British and American refugee camps in Europe. Not one British or American newspaper or book publisher or non-political has been made, similarly, fully available." Mr. Harry Phillips

"The Government's greatest need is the Minister of the Co-ordination of Ministers." Mr. Eden.

Belgium has a Socialist Government which has not considered nationalization a thing for every thing." Mr. Oliver, London, M.P.

The world is very complicated with the kind of report should his department. Messrs Wigglesworth & Co. monthly

"The next few months may determine the future of the country for a generation. We must get an industrial revolution generated into a third-rate social State." Lord Woolton

"At least 50% of the books published by Quota publishers are educational and only 18% of the total are non-educational for sale at home." President of the Publishers' Association.

"A return to the old British standards of courage and civility and sense of humour, love of fair play, absolute honesty, pride in citizenship and discipline are necessary if we are to regain our former prosperity and prestige." Field-Marshal Field Marshal

Europe is not a unity which may be drawn into a monstrous catastrophe." M. Ramadier, French Prime Minister.

Mr. Jinnah, in accepting the citizenship of Pakistan, has given the word to the Congress and the League had agreed on Governor-General Mr. Dominion. Mr. Gandhi.

We made enough in this country to keep our cinemas open for no more than five months last year. Studios in and around London plan fewer than 20 feature length pictures last year. We need 100 feature length pictures annually." Mr. R. J. Munnery.

At the end of March this country had less than a month's supply of butter, bacon and hams, flour, carcase meat and margarine, less than two months' stock of cheese and cooking oil and three or more months' supply of tea, sugar and tinned meat." Economic

We worked 54, 55, 56 and more hours a week to survive the war, surely we should be prepared to add another regular two and a half hours to 44 or 47 hours a week by working overtime to save the peace. This would be the same as putting on new pairs of hands to work."—Mr. David Lyttelton, M.P.



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BACKGROUND

development crisis. The Government's decision to cut imports of newsprint by 25% is a grave mistake. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board of the Newsprint Supply Company, which represents the national and provincial newspapers, the national and provincial newspapers. It is the opinion of the trade unions in the industry. It is the opinion of the press as a whole. What are the reasons for this? (1) It is an undue discrimination against the particular industry. (2) It is impossible for the Press to fulfil its proper function in existing conditions in our paper mills. (3) If the Canadian contracts are broken it will produce an impression of British decadence in the Dominion, deprive the press of its most reliable source of news and curtail the normal expansion of the British press in the Dominion. (4) The proposed cut will hit the larger and smaller newspapers whose survival is at stake. It will create unemployment among those who are the cause of the newsprint shortage. (5) The proposed cut will create a difficult situation for the newsprint industry. It is quite insignificant compared with the damage done. The British Press now receives newsprint from home and abroad at the rate of 405,000 tons a year, compared with 1,200,000 tons before the war. The reduction by two-thirds means that consumption of raw material is now far less normal than that of the pre-war industry. For this reason it might have been thought that the newspapers had a strong claim to priority in survival. Moreover, newspapers are, apparently, the only users of paper whose ration has been cut though commercial and general printers, shipping and other industrial users are consuming 66% of their pre-war consumption. The publishers and Government departments 17%. The combined effect of the rationing is a sharp rise in the price of newsprint, presents a serious financial problem to all newspapers. It will be difficult to meet post-war costs from the revenue derived from newspapers of war-time size. The situation will be made severely and by independent newspapers and those with small circulations. It will be lost to the editors and composing staffs, and a large proportion of the mechanical, management and distribution departments, etc.) are spread over a big circulation. The effect of the Government's proposal will therefore be precisely contrary to what they have frequently announced as encouraging small independent news agencies. Lord Layton, *The New Chronicle*.

The British Commonwealth. We cannot rely on either the Americans or the Russians to see us through our troubles. We cannot rely on the Russians because on principle they do not assist us. We cannot rely on the Americans because though we can work together for their own interest they are constitutionally incapable of maintaining a consistent policy on which we can rely. We must recognize that the hope of peace depends on the British Commonwealth pulling through the coming crisis and securing its economic strength in other matters as much as that, either for us or for the rest of the world. If we founder, the American-Russian war is inevitable and in order to regain our economic strength we must do business both with the West and the East. But our future lies in trade with the Commonwealth.

An Act of Faith. From a strictly business standpoint our recent conduct as a nation may seem extreme foolish. We were foolish enough to go to war for a principle, without being attacked, and to spend our accumulated wealth in holding the line against Fascism until other countries whose values and vital interests were equally threatened were brought in to help. We mobilized more completely than any other country and refused to compromise our effort by attending to such details as whether we were going to have enough electricity after the end of hostilities, or to get back our lost markets. Having emerged victorious, we then gave away vast sums to others, while we had to borrow money at interest to carry on the period until our own production and exports could be restored. A good deal of this borrowed money we produced to pass on to the paying enemies in Germany, to our enemies in foreign countries, to our Colonies, and to our suppliers in the Argentine and such sterling area countries as India and Egypt to raise their dollar needs. We behaved in fact as a one-man international monetary fund, helping the world to carry on until the balance-of-payments problem could be solved. We did all this as an act of faith. Now we failed to do the first part of it, we should have lost the war, and that would have kept up the effort more recently, the peace would already be negotiating.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord, President of the Council.

We take 83% of the Argentine exportable news surplus. Mr. Minister of Overseas.

Can We With Imports. The decision in imports decided upon on account of a few tens of millions of the pound. But the adverse balance of payments is already at the rate of about £20,000,000 a year and on this programme may grow larger. In circumstances the cuts are not even scratches on the surface. The extent of the loss of singling out two or three commodities to bear the whole burden of economies which are punitive in themselves but insignificant in relation to the whole deficit becomes more difficult than easy to understand. If the restriction is brought up to a level which will mean wholly inadequate resources and a discussion of the economic consequences and the impact of policy upon every contribution to the serious balancing of the international account, in which all imports participated in due proportion, the need would be accepted, however regretfully. But it is indispensable a contribution to a saving which to permit it as proper perspective is far less than the margin of error in the best official estimates of what the deficit will be. Thus, the politician is unaccountably glib, to decrease straits a gamble, and something by unwarranted, it certainly does not win. But at least everything must be done to load the odds in its favor, it is not to end as Mr. Shawell's gamble ended last winter.

To the dependence on newsprint and news will have little or no effect on the world price level. Such an effect can be achieved only insofar as this deliberately unpleasant though they may be on the great groups of commodities which form the world price tender on grain and meat. So at a little of the world and the nations of the waters and yield a bountiful return in lower prices and therefore large imports within the country's means. These are, however, at best temporary expedients for a temporary adventure. The fundamental need for higher production and high exports remains unaltered.

Coal Is Our Basic Problem. It is useless to call for sections of the community to work harder when the majority of factories are working below full capacity owing to shortages of coal, fuel and other raw materials. The shape of our program is coal. The Government should appeal to every man to work voluntarily on Saturdays, with special rates of pay, until we have done enough coal for our own consumption. Captain Raymond Backburn.

his desire to see more of his countrymen here. He is now championing a scheme for Colonial Education which will bring a certain number of students to the United Kingdom. I cannot see how many more will come until the level of African education in East Africa is raised. And that is a region of massive unemployment. How can they get through the employment and business cycle, and it seems to me that the only way to help the Africans themselves to realize that there is no other way to get education than to make sacrifices and pay fees. In the long run, of course, we hope that a full education for all will be available in East Africa itself.

The third man I met with whom I had a broadcast to the United States last week was Mrs. Eddie Barnett, President of the Negro Press Association in the United States. Mrs. Barnett is the past leader, consistently anti-British, believing that many of the evils of the British oppressed the

and I have just completed a tour of West Africa, including Liberia, and to say openly that he is a front man on the radio, that he is a front man, it would be a tragedy for the African if the British were to leave Africa.

One of the questions which Mr. Barnett asked was whether American Negro technicians would be welcome in Africa. In West Africa over and over again he says, "I don't want our skilled American Negro technicians and help. As far as we in this country are concerned, we would welcome such people, but it is difficult to find the people in the Colonies. But it depends on whether the people of Africa want such a service or not. American Negroes in the United States are willing to sacrifice, as they would regret it, but if they came they would come with a purpose and be prepared to accept less than they may be the bane of a local idea here."

Mr. Goodenough on the Geneva Conference

Emphasis on "G.A." Instead of "T.A."

ALMOST EXACTLY A YEAR after ending his duties as High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH has been cast—most appropriately on Rhodesia as the 100th Day in the Calling Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.C.E.

As Mr. Goodenough has spent some weeks in Geneva with the Committee on Trade and Employment, his remarks on the negotiations of the last three months are of special interest. He said that the subject of that conference, 10 countries have been engaged upon an international trade charter designed to rid the world trade from the restraints imposed upon it during the anti-war period between the two world wars. These trade barriers were erected in pursuit of national self-interest or preservation of a trading country in the world of greater or less degree, but they are now recognized on all hands to be formidable obstacles to world trade.

"Trade is the life-blood of society, and it is now essential to economic health. The narrow nationalism that sees only its own special ends is now seen to be a fatal creed in the long run. Some countries have been so fortunate that their barriers have been removed, and for this emphasis is placed on the word 'some' and such a contrast is a novel one. Nevertheless, the necessary nature of the recovery of the world is of great importance to the lives of a world.

Not only the Charter of now being drawn up, but the shape will be a perfect document, and one that will smoothly even if it is adopted. It will have many critics, but at the present stage of the world's development it is necessarily a compromise between what is desirable and what is possible. The arguments and points of interpretation of its clauses will keep international jurists in full employment for years.

Sacrifice and Appearance

Nevertheless, it is a fact that everyone knows the right direction. The very marked step forward in the fact that a number of nations, and that some of the largest trading nations in the world, are willing to bind themselves to a certain code of conduct in their commercial dealings with one another and to sacrifice something of their national sovereignty to the extent of agreeing to do just as they do.

In doing so they will acknowledge the great principle that world prosperity is indivisible—that no country can be permanently prosperous and wealthy if any other country is poor and backward. It follows that they will also be a step towards it, and that one's interest is to work the interests of the world and to help the weak to become economically strong. This is the meaning behind the Charter in the International Trade Charter that will oblige it, and it renounces undesirable trade practices to abandon methods that are injurious to the interests of others, to take positive steps to secure employment, not only in their own countries, but in the interests of others; and to promote and stimulate sound industrial development in backward countries, so that their peoples may rise in the economic scale and provide a consumption of increasing their wants.

That is why I say that the adoption of the Trade Charter which has just been drafted, and the steps that may lead to a similar Charter for Africa, will mark an important upward

step in the world's path to peace. Peace is not only the reign of law, and the Charter seeks to introduce legal code of international trading in place of the lawlessness of throat methods, but heretofore has been restricted to national commercial relations.

It is a considerable step forward for Southern Rhodesia that a mission has been invited to join the United Kingdom delegation to Geneva, to conduct our own negotiations for a trading down to earth Charter, which was an important feature of the business of the conference. As the Colony's representative, can carry the mission as far as it is by our fellow members of the Commonwealth. I am very conscious that the Charter is a fully fledged, responsible Charter, and that it is a step towards the larger world outside our own borders.

Responsibility and Dignity

In this direction our progress has been rapid. In addition to the International Trade gathering, during the past 12 months Southern Rhodesia has been invited to, and has been represented at Empire and International Conference, dealing with such diverse matters as Commonwealth communications, mail, air, shipping, services, Empire forestry, social services, international organization and so on. We have been given a place in the world, and assuming some responsibility for our own good.

Nor is other recognition a thing of all of us who have been committed to the Empire, and we are proud by His Majesty the King in his personal capacity to present our country to Parliament. This act was one of the most significant in our time, and conferred a dignity upon the Colony that must have been evident to all. Certainly we are not lost in the world outside.

Now we have a further mark of our standing in the relation of the Prime Minister to His Majesty's Privy Council. It is true, it is a modest recognition, but it is a mark of his generous words of congratulation, that the Prime Minister, Sir Harold Hoggins's standing among the Empire's statesmen, but of the same standing as a member of the Colony's prestige in the Commonwealth.

It is a mark of recognition to must we realize that a nation's status rises and falls on its responsibility. We have to live up to our reputation. In the past we have not lived up to our obligations, not only to ourselves and to our own people, but to the backward section of our people, and to the rest of the Empire. The Empire, far from being a life and a source of date, is about to be upon its greatest phase. The time is becoming more and more that an integrated Commonwealth is a necessary step towards the pressure of world events, and it is for us to see that our efforts fit into the general pattern.

Southern Rhodesia has a beautiful country with a large, undeveloped, fertile, and fertile soil, a dreadfully large population, and to nineteen-twentieths of it, and a remote position on the map; but her assets outweigh her handicaps.

And you, His Majesty's words, in a speech from the throne in Salisbury are a great challenge. How we deal with each problem and overcome it is one of the many challenges to the right to call herself great. Years ago we had a responsibility to see that the future is bright. It is that we might well display these words in our own name, and in the land.

private investment outside the agricultural and light industries.

There will be undoubtedly be rapidly increasing opportunities for attracting and developing heavy and engineering industries, and the contribution of food and drink, and in some plantation crops, and the fact that I can see really big private institutions ready willing to invest in the oil unless big mineral strikes are made, and in the rubber and tin and the sugar. However are in progress. Only this week a Euro-electric scheme for Uganda. Owen Falls was announced by the Colonial Office. Surely the Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesian railway systems are out to be linked. As for the Great North Road of which we covered every yard, is a disgrace till the Zambesi is reached.

I cannot leave this subject of nationalization without reference to the Belgian Congo. There the really big private enterprises, such as the Union Minière, have made huge very long-term investments in health, housing and education for the African. They have also suggested the best ways of running the country. The influence of these companies is so great that the British Socialists they would have been targets for nationalization. In the Congo they are subject to strict Government supervision but they retain sufficient discretion to spend their money as they see fit. They have spent very big sums on developing the mining character and the skill of the African.

Summary - Enlightened Private Enterprise

These developments are made in a plan being followed by Government or private enterprise in British Africa. They are an example of what enlightened private enterprise can do under Government supervision given security of tenure. Further, the Belgians have grasped very firmly the nettle of de-territorialization and urbanization of the African. The firm and humanitarian and long-sighted Colonial policy of the Belgians is worth study by all interested in the development of British Africa.

In all the grandiose Government schemes for East Africa to be carried out, all the money invested in East Africa during the next 20 years will be invested again, perhaps four times over, during the next 20 years. The effect of all this investment will be to increase the quality of labour and materials you can find in the area.

But past experience is any day's proof of the great ingenuity in East Africa to prevent development and stagnation, the growth of a black market and an increase in frustrating regulations.

Wherever does East Africa fit into the condition of African development? My working life has been only divided between soldiering and business, so I look at Africa from those two angles.

Self-sufficiency in defence and the modern army. Strategically, African development conforms to the shape of an umbrella. The stick goes up from Cape Town through Johannesburg, Brazzaville, Addis Ababa to Nairobi - rather a crooked stick - with the ferrule on the Suez Canal. The spokes radiate east and west, carrying protection for all Africa, the Indian Ocean and the route to Australasia. The whole forms a huge sound defensible base area. Economically, that area must not only be self-sufficient in the primary needs of life in peace, but it should be able to produce the basic requirements of man in war.

The industrial set-up. East Africa, the industrial base, must produce, food, fuel, cloth and shoes, chemicals and refit the men of machine of a modern army. The heavy industry staff must be based in the south - in the Union, Southern Rhodesia and perhaps much later in Tanganyika - for down there are the minerals and the sources of power.

You in Africa know better than we in London what a tremendous amount of preparation on the ground will have to be made before there can be an effective political set-up, communications, labour policies, vary all over the field of the strategic umbrella. Harmonizing them will be a tremendous task. With luck, all our preparation will prove unnecessary from the defence angle. But they are bound to prove good from the economic angle. We must have a stronger Empire.

A flood of Government capital is likely to descend on you in East Africa. It will further the great design of Africa's future. It is important also to attract the big capital of private enterprise. Its flexibility would help.

Lastly, I bet you'll go and check with your numbers in Central, Southern and Belgian Africa. You would find

Uganda £4,800,000 Hydro-Electric Plan

East African Power and Lighting Company's Statement

FOURTEEN AGO we published the salient points of the report in which MR. C. R. WESTLAKE recommended the construction of a hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls, Uganda, at an estimated cost of £4,800,000 and the official statement of the Government of Uganda had decided to accept the recommendations. We have now received from the London office of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. (the Uganda undertakings of which enterprise are to be operated by the local Government) the text and statement issued in that regard by the Deputy Chairman and general manager, MR. A. S. DON SMALL, containing the following information:

The *Communique* as issued on July 2 by the Government of Uganda on an Electrical survey prepared by Mr. C. R. Westlake on 31st May, 1947, of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. is a copy of the survey and a draft of the *Communique* representing the decided policy of the Uganda Government thereon on June 25, not having been given any previous indication of the proposed action or an opportunity of presenting its views or the constructive alternative proposals which to the knowledge of the Government were ready for submission.

We might be expected to have nothing but criticism of this report, which in effect would put the company out of business in Uganda if implemented. But this is not the bigger issue that the existing pioneer private enterprise in Uganda.

It is a matter of principle, the application of a new principle in Colonial development, first showed for some time past by United Kingdom Government spokesmen. Basically, the principle propounded is that progress of the Colonial Empire is not so big and important a matter to be entrusted any longer to subsistence by native capital and development by private enterprise. We must therefore deal with the matter as objectively as possible in spite of being the selected victims for its success.

The implication is that the Government proposals is clearly the private capital is, and that it is to be doing nothing in too small a volume to give an adequate impetus to Colonial development, and further that the accepted Government policy of substitution of State for private undertakings might just as well be turned on, as well as on, the Colonial Empire.

Not only that, but the application of this principle is obviously considered to be so vital and so urgent that

this visit not lead to the formation of an East African and Rhodesian Society (or Association) with branches in the Rhodesia and East Africa? If the right men give the lead, a most valuable channel of communication could be established and developed. In London the purpose could easily be served socially by expanding the East Africa Dinner Club to embrace Rhodesians (more than a few of whom have always attended its

annual gatherings) and by matters of policy by widening the functions of the Joint East Africa Board (the executive council of which already contains one nominee of leading Southern Rhodesian public body). There is evidence enough of the need which can be readily grasped by initiative. This would be a wise and timely recompense for the lead which Southern Rhodesia is about to give.

£400,000,000 To Be Spent in E. Africa in Ten Years

Probable Capital Investments Estimated by Mr. Charles Villiers

TO WHAT EXTENT will Africa become a strategic and industrial Great Britain during the next 20 years? To gain a private appreciation was the purpose of the trip through Africa which Mr. Villiers made at the end of last year. That is the sort of basis needed for business planning. Capital tries to find blind alleys.

Was our private survey aimed to set out the political and economic material in order to strike a balance sheet of Africa's assets and liabilities? It carried us through East Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Union, and home again through the Belgian Congo, 25,000 miles from door to door, hardly being in five months.

The first item I select from this African balance sheet for your consideration is a similarity—the lack of coherence between the various European efforts in Africa. Quoted about Africa are isolated communities, besuavering away with energy and devotion, but insulated from each other by distances, rivalries, and jealousies. We all agree that this hinders progress, that isolation ought to be overcome. Something is being done in this direction. The new constitution for East Africa, the formation of the Central African Council, the efforts of Colonial Powers to Paris are efforts to overcome isolation. But I would say that these efforts are not on the working level.

Knowledge and Experience Must Be Shared

How many of you in East Africa have met opposite numbers in Central Africa, the Union or the Congo? In all Africa the basic problems are the same—how to work in with the Africans, how to prevent soil erosion and conserve water, how to improve health and communications, how to develop natural resources. Everywhere these problems are being handled differently. It would make a world of difference if the experience thus gained could be shared among the men and women who are actually doing the job. This isolation of European communities in Africa could be overcome and a liability removed from the African balance sheet if you would extend your field of vision and go and search for ideas even in our own territories.

As the next item I say, without fear of contradiction, that Africa, especially East and Central Africa, is under-capitalized. Private capital estimated in 1936 that about £100,000,000 was then invested in East Africa. During the last 10 years this sum has hardly changed, though the strategic importance of East Africa has enormously increased, as has the world demand for East African products. Hence the under-capitalization today.

There is public capital raised by Government. Only that way can you finance better communications and public services now being asked these fields are denied.

As broadcast talk in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.C.C.

private enterprise—probably quite rightly. But of course that must mean wages to be paid directly or indirectly. Someone has to pay the interest on the capital which new railways, roads, hospitals, schools and so on represent.

Benefits of Imperial Defence Scheme

East Africa, and in Kenya particularly, you may be tremendously lucky. It may be that your important strategic position in the scheme of Imperial defence will give you these new facilities without your having to pay for them. That would be even if the Home Government decided to establish garrison towns and all the rest of it in Kenya. I believe the decision has not yet been made. It would mean new private communications of every kind—schools, hospitals, houses, drains, works, shops, entertainment and the whole paraphernalia that goes with a modern army. These establishments could probably cost less than £300,000,000 over the 10 years, and would take a build-up of interest on the sum which could be found by the British and the East African taxpayer.

Which is the same applies to the United Development Scheme and certainly to the £100,000,000 Colonial Development Corporation. These are plans of immense importance to Africa and to East Africa in particular. Nevertheless there will be delays in carrying them out for the materials and machinery on which to spend these huge sums will not immediately become available. They will also for the 10-year development schemes of the East African Government based on grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

These great expenditures will total perhaps £400,000,000 over the next 10 years. Thus it seems probable that the period of under-capitalization on the side of Government has passed.

What of private capital? New settlers are bringing in capital and investing it in farms, buildings and stock. But there is a limit to that, since there is a definite limit to the land available for new settlements. A few new companies are being registered in East Africa; also British firms are increasing the capital effort of their East African branches. But this is not on anything like the same scale as Government investment.

In my opinion it is a pity. The main countries of Africa need a strong element of private enterprise and this can only be supplied if private capital does not flow in. The Government cannot supply it, unless most of you would agree with me.

At present there are deterrents to private capital investment in East Africa. One is the uncertainty of the future, under the Mandate has not been entirely satisfied by the change to trusteeship. In the Protectorate of Uganda private enterprise seems to be being discouraged by Government; except in one or two fields the fear that the African would be exploited by Kenya the lack of minerals and power was confined

EAST AFRICA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIVE RHODESIANS, under the leadership of Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Commerce and Industries, will spend a half of next month on a goodwill mission to E. Africa and the other Rhodesias, and East African territories, with the object of making any specific economic or other arrangements, but for the purpose of demonstrating that the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia is anxious to co-operate closely with other African States. Rhodesia, a creation of honor and leadership, retained national character, far-sighted views of faith and ideas, and narrow boundaries. Her present head, with Sir Godfrey Huggins at their head, have the same outlook. This newspaper has for many years made a special contribution to British Central African progress, and indeed to African advancement as a whole. Greater heads to most. Our Greater African Council bids fair to prove itself one of the chief reasons why Rhodesia's best leaders do not restrict their vision to the immediate neighbours, as they would indicate they do not. Her relations with East Africa and the

Belgian Congo, with which circumstances are destined to forge stronger bonds of interest in personal, cultural, political, economic and defence matters.

Though this has long been obvious to all students of affairs, interchanges of visits are still too few and far between. Much would be gained by formal and informal meetings at short intervals at all levels: of members of the legislatures to discuss their common problems; of technicians to exchange experiences and debate proposals; of settlers and business men to compare notes and discover where and how they may best co-operate. Regular and rapid air services have removed the obstacle of distance and reduced its factor of insignificance, so that it now takes no longer than to travel from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia than was required a few years ago to travel either from one main town to another. Many East Africans served in Rhodesia during the war and far more Rhodesians had in East Africa during the last two wars. It is only a few years ago that South Africa and the African Society in East Africa should

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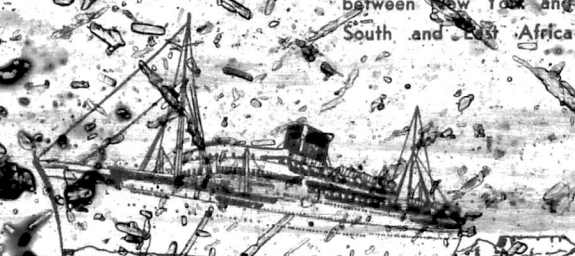
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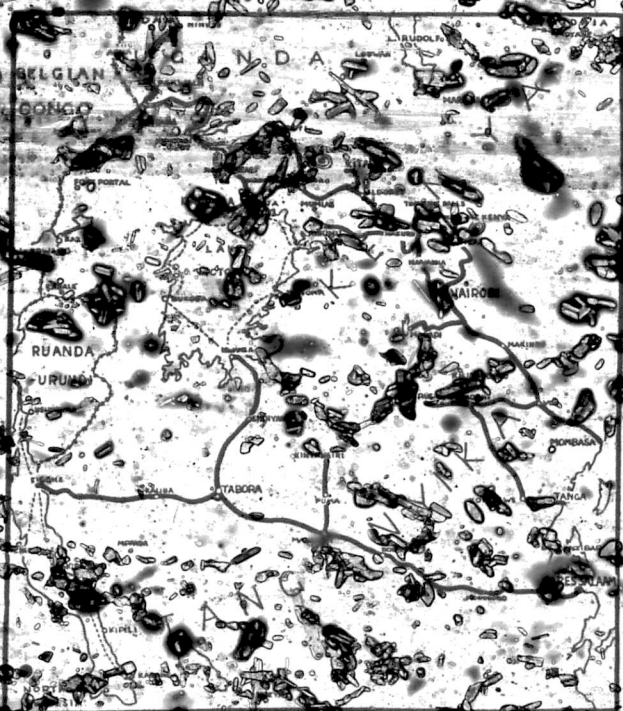
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