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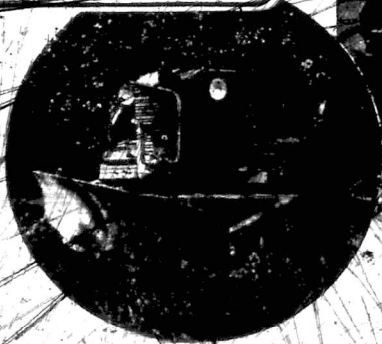
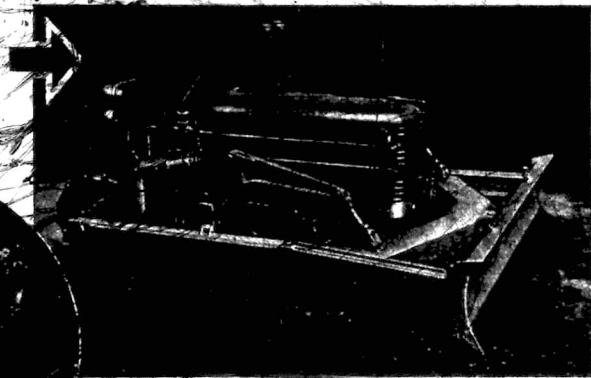
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N. Rhodesian Delegates in London Entertained at House of Commons

THE AFRICA SUB-COMMITTEE of the Special Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party held a dinner party at the House of Commons one evening last week to meet the Northern Rhodesian delegation who have come to London at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The delegates are Sir Gilbert Kennie, the Governor, and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. R. Welensky, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. G. B. Beckett, non-official members of the Legislative Council; and Messrs. Cheshe and Mubiana, African members nominated by the African Representative Councils.

Those present to meet them were Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Miss Winfield-Dixie, M.P., Mr. A. E. Drakeford, M.P., Mr. S. Wells, Fletcher, M.P., Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P., Mr. Ralph Glyn, M.P., Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P., Mr. P. S. Joelson, Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., Mr. A. T. Lentin, M.P., Mr. Dr. Peter McDonald, M.P., Brigadier H. R. Mackenzie, M.P., Colonel C. E. Johnsonby, M.P., Mr. Cliff Savers, Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Mrs. W. Teelby, M.P., and Sir Wavell Wakefield, M.P.

The Evil of Neglect

THE ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION of Colonial territories could be a great evil, so could neglect, said Mr. John Strachey, M.P., Minister of Food, in London last week when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society. Neither the Native people nor the European areas nor the world as a whole, he declared, could overcome any failure to develop our great Colonial areas. Unless we should embrace we should forfeit our rights.

Future of Italian Colonies Claims of Italy and Ethiopia

THE FUTURE of the FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES was being considered when the four delegates of the Foreign Ministers met in London last week to hear the views of the Ethiopian and Italian Governments on the reports of the Four-Power and East-West Institute.

Agreement with the opinion that the territories in question (Somaliland, Eritrea, and Libya) are not yet ready for independence was expressed by Duke Gallarati Scotti, the Italian Ambassador in Addis. He disagreed, however, with the suggestions made by several members for joint trusteeship, claiming that the size and complexity of the territories made such a solution "undesirable." Italy fully accepted the concept of trusteeship expressed in the San Francisco Charter, and would endeavour to create the prerequisites for independence, but if trusteeship were to be voted by the States that State should be Italy, on account of her past record of Colonial experience. The comparable territories to Italian administration given by many of the inhabitants of the territories mentioned this claim.

Ethiopia Demands Return of Eritrea

The return of Eritrea to Ethiopia was demanded by the Ethiopian representative, who said that his reports on Somalia land and Eritrea substantiated his opinion that there in many instances was a heavy population, that it was impossible for Eritrea to exist politically or economically as an independent State. Criticizing the Commission for its failure to examine the economic implications, he said that it was useless to propose trusteeship for 10 years, as his country would be unable to cover the financial outlay involved in the development of these territories. Possibility of a trusteeship regardless of the wishes of the population would be a complete mockery of using the respectability of the United Nations as a cloak for the old imperialist methods of colonialism.

It was decided to dissolve the Commission of Investigation. When the Russian delegate suggested, however, that a report be returned in order to examine the points where the Ethiopian was dissatisfied with the reports, a decision was reached to leave such questions to be cleared up by a sub-committee.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (N.C.S.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in the United Kingdom and Central African territories.

Northern Rhodesia.—The harvesting of crops is progressing well, and crops, including Turkish tobacco, are good, although cotton on account of pest infestation has not come up to expectations.

Owing to shortage of lighter stock, there has been a further 25% cut in wool and mutton supplies, but prices remain high. Further increases in the price of butter and cheese have been recorded. Creamery purchases of milk fat for the first four months of 1947 totalled 584,000 lbs., a decrease of 27% on the same period of the same year.

Mineral production for the first four months was valued at £2,924,619, compared with £2,479,118. The annual report of the National Resources Board stated that there is a firm demand for 400,000 tons of chrome ore a year, and it is expected that this market will remain firm for several years. At the rate of shipment indicated by the 1947 figures it would take three and a half years to export the existing stock piles without further production.

N. Rhodesian Maize Crop

Northern Rhodesia.—The first week's auction of first grade tobacco in Fort Jameson, 854,652 lb. of quota tobacco realized £111,237, an average of 13d. per lb., and 277,020 lb. of quota fetched £45,496, an average of 39.57d. per lb.

The 1947-48 maize crop is at 500,000 bags, leaving a shortage of about 250,000 bags to be met by imports.

Nyanza Official estimates of 1947 crops reflect an increase of 10% on 1947 production. The estimate of the cotton crop in the Central and Southern Provinces is from 7,000 to 7,500 short tons of seed cotton of good quality.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—Rainfall in Kenya has been particularly disappointing, some parts of the Colony having received only about half the normal. In Uganda farmers report heavy deliveries of cotton seed to Native growers, and provided weather conditions are favourable it is thought that the target figure of 300,000 bales of lint for next season will be reached.

The market for goatskins was firm owing to heavy demand from the United States. Orders from American buyers, now regular tanners of East African skins, have been well in excess of available supplies. The market for sheepskins continued steady, the main demand coming from the U.S.A.

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Parliament

**Rhodesia and Outlet to the Sea
Controversy in the Seychelles**

Mr. Digby asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether he was aware of the urgent need for a new railway to connect Northern and Southern Rhodesia to the sea, either at Walvis Bay or in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, and what help H.M. Government were prepared to give to finance such a project.

Mr. Gordon-Walker: Yes. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom are well aware of this problem. The Southern Rhodesia Government are devoting attention to the possibility of opening new railway outlets to the sea, and the matter was fully discussed with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia when he was in this country earlier in the year. No detailed proposals have, however, yet been put forward to the U.K. Government that the U.K. Government will consider with sympathy such proposals when submitted.

Colonial Staff Salaries

Mr. Thomas Burt asked if the Minister would consider adopting the principle of not placing on the British taxpayer in future any financial responsibility for the numbers or payment of the salaries, allowances or pensions of Colonial staffs, even if in addition to the large monetary sums made to Colonies by Britain before and since 1939, further monetary gifts have to be made to Colonies unable to pay their way.

Mr. Rees-Williams: Apart from a few centrally administered services, the payment of salaries and allowances to Colonial staffs is the direct responsibility of the Colonial Governments concerned, and my right hon. friend sees no reason to depart from this position.

Mr. Burt: May I ask my hon. friend if, as a matter of principle, he will realize the danger of the British Government undertaking payments of salaries, gratification allowances and such things? Will he appreciate that even if Colonies need help, the responsibility for administering those Colonies should be left entirely to the Colonial Governments?

Mr. Rees-Williams: We have no intention of changing the present practice.

Mr. Keating: Does the hon. member agree that the other leg also has a boot on it, inasmuch as the Colonies in the last eight years have sold vast quantities of food and other produce to this country at far below world prices?

Mr. Rees-Williams: I am sorry to hear what long-term development plans are being considered as a result of the recommendations made by the Minister of Pensions after his recent tour of Africa.

Mr. Rees-Williams: The report made a number of recommendations, and I fear I cannot give an account of them within the limits of a reply to a question. I can, however, assure the hon. member that they are all being followed up and will have a valuable effect on the economic development of the territories concerned over the next few years.

Mr. Digby: In view of the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer said no decision had yet been reached, can the Parliamentary Secretary give any idea when a decision will be reached on these recommendations?

Mr. Rees-Williams: I understand that a decision has already been reached in the last few days on some of them.

Mr. McAllister asked the Secretary on what considerations the Minister had based his decision not to agree to the request for the Kenya Government Pensioners' Association for an increase in the setting of pensions for married and unmarried Kenya pensioners, and whether he would meet the representatives of the Kenya Pensioners' Association to discuss the matter.

Mr. Rees-Williams: Pensioners of the Kenya Government, like pensioners of most other Colonial Governments, receive increases to their pensions on the same basis as that prescribed in Section 1 of the Pensions (Increase) Act of this country. I am quite ready to deputise members of the staff of the Colonial Office to discuss this matter with representatives of the Association.

Mr. Wilkes asked how many Africans had come from Northern Rhodesia to take part in negotiations of proposed constitutional changes; whether they were members of the African Representative Council; and whether they were chosen by the Council or by what other method of selection they were chosen.

Mr. Rees-Williams: The Africans are taking part at the discussions. They were chosen by the African Representative Council.

Mr. Salt Mills asked the Foreign Secretary if he would take steps to make public the reports of the Four-Power Commission appointed to investigate the former Italian Colonies.

Mr. Mathew: Opportunity has been given for representatives of the Press to make themselves acquainted with the general contents of the reports, and a summary of two of them appeared in the Press on July 27. His Majesty's Government are bound by the Council of Foreign Ministers that Council documents should not be published.

Full Inquiry Demanded

Mr. Gammans asked if the Minister would make a statement on the committal for contempt of court of the Acting Attorney-General of the Seychelles and the expunging from the files of derogatory remarks made by him to the Chief Justice and if he would institute a full inquiry into the administration of the island.

Mr. Rees-Williams: The Acting Chief Justice of Seychelles made an order in the Supreme Court on July 16 placing the Acting Attorney-General in contempt. The order was made in the absence of the Acting Attorney-General, and was rescinded three days later on the judge receiving an apology from him. The correspondence to which the hon. member refers contained minutes addressed to the Chief Justice by the Acting Attorney-General, for which the latter apologized, and also minutes by the Acting Chief Justice to the Governor, to which the Governor took exception. Both parties having tendered apologies, the Governor expunged all the offending minutes.


As regards the last part of the question, I see no reason to institute an inquiry into the administration of the island, but the particular situation revealed by events I have described is receiving my attention.

Mr. Gammans: Is the hon. gentleman aware that the Chief Justice referred to the action of the Acting Attorney-General as "topy-turydom in excelsis"?

Mr. Rees-Williams: As everyone seems to have apologized to everyone else, I think the matter had better rest there.

This matter was subsequently raised on the Adjournment of the House by Mr. L. B. Gammans, and the debate will be reported in our next issue.

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Tana River Irrigation Plan Disappointing Report of Survey

DISAPPOINTING PROSPECTS of an irrigation scheme on the Upper Tana River area of Kenya were disclosed in the Legislative Council when the Chief Secretary gave a brief résumé of the recent survey, the main points of which are as follows:—

Soils.—(a) All soils found have proved to be extremely poor, and in most cases definitely unsuitable.

(b) The only soils found which might be classified as possible are situated at such a height and distance from the river, that it would require a canal over 200 miles long to command them. Moreover, this canal would have to negotiate over 100 miles of extremely difficult country.

(c) The quantity of water which could be made available for irrigation has been found to be less than was originally estimated. Assuming that flow in the river must be maintained below the point of diversion, and allowing for the enormous transmission losses in a 200-mile canal, it is estimated that there would be sufficient water available on the land to irrigate 60,000 acres for nine months of the year only, and barely sufficient for 10,000 acres for the remaining three months.

This quantity could be considerably increased if it were decided not to maintain any flow in the river during the dry season (which is by no means an impracticable proposition), and also by lining the canals so as to reduce conveyance losses. If both these proposals were carried out, then the area which could be irrigated is estimated to be 180,000 acres for nine months of the year and 22,000 acres for the remaining three months. The possibilities of storing flood water in order to increase the available supply are exceedingly promising.

(d) The area is extremely remote from any markets, and as river transport is not possible, the cost of transporting products by any means other than by railways would almost certainly exceed their cash value.

Capital Cost £185 Per Acre

Costs.—The estimated cost of construction of the 60,000-acre scheme is approximately £7,857,000. Adding to this the cost of settling and developing the land, and if the money were to be advanced in the form of a loan, the interest accumulated during the construction and development periods, the total cost would be over £17,000,000 to irrigate 60,000 acres, viz. a capital cost of £185 per acre. Annual maintenance and supervision charges are estimated at £30,000 per annum, and the interest and redemption charges would be of the order of £500,000 per annum.

For the 180,000-acre scheme, the cost of construction is estimated to be £19,500,000, and adding the post-construction expenditure, the total cost would be some £30,000,000, which represents a unit cost of £166 per acre. On this scheme the maintenance and supervision costs would be £90,000 per annum, whilst interest and redemption charges would amount to £1,000,000 per annum.

The Chief Secretary concluded: "There does not appear to be even a remote possibility of either of the above schemes ever being a paying proposition unless the capital is advanced as a free grant, in which case, as the interest and redemption charges fall away, the income which might be expected to be derived from the scheme would just about cover the maintenance and supervision costs."

Tribute to Sir Geoffrey Northcote

At the opening of the session the members of the Council stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of Sir Geoffrey Northcote. Later the Speaker informed the Council that Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, had sent the following telegram to Lady Northcote: "On behalf of the Government, Legislative Council, and people of Kenya, I send you our deepest sympathy in your great loss. No man has rendered greater service than Geoffrey Northcote, nor been more loved and honoured. We pray that it may be of some help to you to know how deeply we mourn his loss and feel for you in your bereavement. My personal debt to Geoffrey for advice and guidance is incalculable."

In answer to a question by Mr. G. Nichol regarding opportunities for local European children in the Civil Service, the Deputy Chief Secretary said that vacancies were advertised and applications scrutinized by the European Civil Service Advisory Board. Appointments to the unified Colonial Services were made by the Secretary of State, and local candidates, including persons already in the service, could apply. Indeed, it was the policy of the Government to recommend meritorious officers of the Kenya European Civil Service for promotion to the Overseas Service, provided they had the necessary qualifications.

The Chief Native Commissioner said that the Government were introducing a Bill to amend the Native Poll Tax Ordinance with a view to tightening the control of tax defaulters, and one of its provisions was for an automatic penalty for late payment, in addition to present penalties.

The Member for Finance told Mr. O'RANGA that no African had benefited by the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya. One application for a normal mortgage loan was under consideration, and one had been approved, but not taken up by the applicant. An extension of the functions of the Land Bank at present would be inappropriate, but provision for agricultural finance for Africans in certain circumstances was under consideration.

Mr. VASEY urged that heads of departments and all other officials who had control of expenditure votes should be informed in the strongest possible terms that the votes must be regarded as limited in amount and allocated for the specified purposes. He declared that in future non-official members would exercise the most careful scrutiny, and that for over-expenditure attributable to lack of proper control the officials concerned would be held responsible.

Speaking in the debate on the second reading of the Prisons Bill, Mr. GERALD HOPKINS said that he would prefer to allow superintendents and assistant superintendents in charge of prisons to impose sentences of 12 strokes on their own initiative, provided they reported them immediately, rather than 24 strokes with the confirmation of the Commissioner. The efficacy of corporal punishment was enhanced if speedily carried out, and a Commissioner could not possibly confirm a sentence by telegram without having a full report, which might take 44 days. Highly strung Natives would suffer, and there had been two occasions in his experience when Africans under sentence of strokes had broken loose, seized a rifle, and shot someone.

African View of Corporal Punishment

Mr. O'RANGA, an African member, supported the Bill. He deplored the overcrowding of cells, and although he recognized that where accommodation was inadequate it might be necessary to have more than one person in a cell, doctors should be supplied as to the maximum number accommodated. He did not see why prison officials should be liable to heavier punishments than other civil servants. The provisions of the Bill did not allow any Africans to become visiting magistrates.

On corporal punishment, he said that Africans would approve of it where it was necessary, but he thought that 24 strokes were excessive. He suggested that the number be reduced to 12 for adults and six for those under 16 years of age.

Mr. VASEY pointed out that a prisoner who was in filthy, torn-up clothing and emerged two months later in the local equivalent of Saville Row. There was sufficient encouragement for crime.

In reply the Member for Law and Order, Mr. BOSTER-SUTTON, said that there was no intention to supply Saville Row clothing for prisoners. No one could mistake where the latest clothes came from. He had not much experience of corporal punishment, but would consult the Commissioner and was prepared to listen to reasons. Overcrowding had given him much concern, and it would be believed as soon as additional accommodation was available. It was intended that official visitors should be appointed on a completely non-racial basis, and any member who wished could have his name forwarded to the Governor.

New Valuation Bill

Proposing a motion to increase the payments by Government to the Nairobi municipality from 2% to 3% of the unimproved value of the land, the DEPUTY FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that in 1946 the Legislature had agreed to a contribution at the rate of 3% (£41,420), and in 1947 to a rate of 4% (£54,400). A new valuation roll had been prepared, and at the rate of 3% the Government's contribution would be £407,700.

Mr. VASEY, dealing with a complaint by Mr. MADAN about the increases in the new valuation roll, said that if, as he said, the Indians had suffered more, it was because they had benefited more. "You cannot," he added, "have the pleasure of selling your land for five or six times its old value without the pain of having the valuation officer take cognizance of the fact." Nairobi's level of expenditure must be judged not only on the comparative figures of 1939 and 1943, but on comparative population figures, which had already risen to a total of 125,000. The burden was going to be heavy if the African population was to be maintained in reasonable conditions.

Mr. MADAN said that the Indian population was prepared to share the burden of whatever money was required, but he did not want to enter into any controversy at this stage. He opposed the motion, which was carried.

A motion by the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, by which cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, cotton blankets, woollen yarn, woollen piece goods (not including knitwear), woollen blankets, and glazed articles of pottery were designated in accordance with the Industrial Licensing Ordinance, was accepted.

East African Office in London Impressions of a Broadcaster

THE WORK OF THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE was described in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. by Miss Kathleen Robinson, who referred to the "admiration and affection of the entire staff" for Mr. Roger Norton, the Commissioner.

Mr. P. de V. ("Digger") Allen, the settlement officer, had on the day of Miss Robinson's visit been asked by an old friend to "find a fellow passenger for his goldfish, someone who would change the water daily." "Digger" knew personally only one other fellow passenger on the goldfish's ship, and that was a man from Nairobi who had never been known to touch water anyway! "Digger" loves his job, but gets a little impatient sometimes with some people—for example, with the man who wanted to cycle tandem with his wife to East Africa, living on sandwiches bought at all the hotels on the way; and he was even more intolerant of the lady who wanted him to get her an invitation to the Royal garden party.

Mr. Pollard had just been asked to help over the right type of maize to start a pop-corn factory and for an entry permit for a Siamese cat; Miss Young had had inquiries about the grape-nut scheme (yes, grape-nuts) and how groundnuts should be ground; and Mr. Knapman's teasers for the morning included a demand for the goat population of East Africa and a time-table of trains from Nairobi to Cape Town!

"Prosperous Political Impotence"

MR. MERVYN HILL, a Rift Valley delegate to the annual conference of the Kenya Electors' Union, moved that "this conference, conscious that there is danger that the destiny of Kenya may be removed from the control of the Legislative Council of Colony and placed more and more in the hands of the East African Central Assembly, considers that the immediate political objective of the European community of Kenya should be to strive to achieve a constitution that will give them the greatest possible measure of control over their own affairs." While he had little fault to find with the East Africa High Commission and Central Assembly, and felt that the Colony owed a debt of gratitude to Sir Philip Mitchell for his remarkable work of patient statesmanship, Mr. Hill contended that the European community of Kenya, the steel structure of civilization in East Africa, had scant representation in the Central Assembly. He feared that Colonial policy might keep the community "in prosperous political impotence" by allowing the powers of the Assembly to wax and those of the territorial Legislative Council to wane. He pleaded for some measure of self-government for the Europeans of the Colony. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Efficiency

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT of Northern Rhodesia can make the astonishing claim in its annual report for 1947 that not one of 500 Press communiqués issued during the year (an increase of about 65% on the 1946 output) failed to obtain publication in at least several non-Government journals. That is a splendid record, even for what we have repeatedly described as the most efficient information office in the whole of East and Central Africa. Apart from its services to the local and overseas Press, there has been a considerable expansion and improvement in broadcast and mobile cinema services to African audiences.

Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of Rotary clubs in the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

Southern Rhodesia's Defence Plans Contribution to Empire Strategy

ESTABLISHMENT of a military training school in Southern Rhodesia, staffed by officers and N.C.O.s of the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps, to cater for European and African students from other British commands, will be one of the Colony's immediate contributions to the Empire defence plan. Two officers and six N.C.O.s are already on War Office "refresher" courses in this country. The Rhodesian school will be officially recognized, and its certificates will rank with those of all other War Office schools.

During his visit last year to the Colony, Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery discussed with the Government methods by which the Colony's land forces could fit into the general scheme of Commonwealth defence. Details were also discussed when the commanders of the Middle East and East Africa commands visited Rhodesia.

The broad conception of the Colony's contribution in the event of an emergency is as a source of leaders for African troops. In addition, a number of specialized units or sub-units of Europeans, such as engineers, signallers and artillery, are visualized, together with a battalion of the Rhodesian African Rifles.

Other points in the programme are the provision of additional district platoons, the use of the Territorial Force for internal security, and the formation of an auxiliary air unit probably in 1949. Assistance to the new training school will be given by the British Government in the shape of equipment supplied at one-sixth of its cost. Regular exchange of visits with other British commands is to be extended, and Rhodesian officers will attend military exercises as observers.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A meeting was held recently in Zomba to discuss the possibility of forming a Toc H group in Nyasaland.

The butter ration for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia has been reduced from 8 ozs. to 6 ozs. per head per week.

The Salaries Commission Report is to be debated during a session of the Legislative Council of Kenya beginning on August 10.

The Somali Youth League in Kenya has been proscribed as an unlawful society. Some months ago this action was taken against the Garissa branch of the league.

To commemorate the first appearance of the camel stamps in the Sudan in 1896, an exact replica of the two-piastre original will be issued from September until the end of the year.

A team of R.A.F. specialists from the Empire Flying School, Hullavington, recently flew to Southern Rhodesia in a Lancasterian, and spent eight days discussing the air training scheme operating in the Colony.

Charges for hiring Government water-boring drills in Southern Rhodesia will in future be 17s. an hour, instead of £6 a day. Transport fees, formerly based on mileage, will now be a fixed charge of £12 10s. from site to site.

A motion was approved recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that the road between Livingstone and Ndola should be reconstructed to a bituminous standard as soon as finance and circumstances permit.

A tribute to the Northern Rhodesian African Labour Corps was paid recently by Mr. G. B. Beckett, M.L.C., who said that the farming industry could not have carried on without them. He urged the Government to maintain the scheme while the labour shortage persisted, and said that the Farmers' Union would not be able to take over the corps owing to the administrative problems involved. Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that the Government had no intention of disbanded the corps, which would in future use volunteers, not conscripts.

Mr. J. R. Leisk

MR. JAMES RANKINE LEISK, C.M.G., who has died in Pretoria at the age of 72, was for many years chairman of the South African board of Barclays Bank (S.C. & O.), and vice-chairman of the Central Board in London; last year he resigned that vice-chairmanship, though he remained a director. A chartered accountant by profession, he remained in South Africa after the war of 1899-1902, and after union was achieved in 1910 he became the first secretary for Finance. He resigned in 1917 to join the South African Infantry, and after demobilization became a director of a number of the leading mining companies. In 1922 he was appointed chairman and managing director of the National Bank of South Africa, from which he resigned three years later.

Mrs. W. E. McLEAN, who died recently in Nakuru, first went to Kenya shortly after the First World War, in which he served with distinction in the R.F.C. For some 25 years he had farmed in the Kampiya Moto district, where he established a fine herd of high-grade Ayrshire cattle at a low altitude for dairying. A devout Churchman and keen Freemason, he took a prominent part in public affairs, being chairman of the Rongai Valley Association and an acting director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. He also commanded the local section of the Kenya Defence Force during the latter part of the recent war.

MR. S. R. EDWARDS, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1901 to join the B.S.A. Police, died suddenly at Chipinga recently at the age of 67. He farmed in the district after retirement from the police, and served on many local bodies, including the town management board and the Gazaland Farmers' Association.

INDANIAS KUMALO, Matabele chief who played the part of Lobengula in the film "Rhodesia of Africa," has died in Rhodesia. A nephew of Lobengula, he agreed to come to London to play in the film only after considerable persuasion and insisted upon receiving his fee of £125 in half-crowns.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:

East African High Commission.—Mr. E. O. Coton, *East African Railways*.—Mr. A. Bradshaw, *Kenya*.—Miss M. Gates, Messrs. B. P. Armitage, R. R. M. Birkett, O. T. Davies, F. C. Gaffney, N. Humphrey, R. Johnstone, K. L. R. & F. R. T. Lombardi, A. C. M. Mullins, G. P. Noad, D. Ramsay, R. Rodway, A. C. E. Swan, A. G. Thomas, B. Thompson, and Dr. F. J. Wright. **Northern Rhodesia.**—Miss V. M. Adams, Miss D. Colegate, Miss H. Glasser, Mrs. D. M. C. Gray, Miss E. Hodnett, Miss M. D. Mathews, Mrs. C. M. McPhee, Mrs. M. M. Schultz, Miss Young, Messrs. H. A. Arrigione, G. T. Bolton, W. A. W. Clark, J. C. Day, T. Foulis, H. Franklin, L. A. Beattie, J. M. Hilliwell, W. S. Hutchins, A. A. Johnston, J. O. Lemon, R. D. Littlejohns, T. W. Longridge, W. I. McLaughlan, E. McPhoe, B. G. O'Leary, G. H. Rushbridge, E. F. Schultz, L. M. Serfontein, G. E. B. Smith, T. G. Spragg, R. J. Worles, and Dr. Haslam. **Nyasaland.**—Messrs. D. D. Bolt, A. A. Bridges, F. L. Brown, Calder, A. B. Cormack, A. G. Fraser, G. R. B. Soltan. **Tanganyika Railways.**—Mr. H. B. Marshall. **Uganda.**—Miss M. E. Masmiti and Messrs. H. Atkinson, S. M. Forté, M. A. Gimsons, N. D. Monger, J. E. R. Roe, G. P. Scott, F. E. Taverner. **Zanzibar.**—Major E. A. T. Dutton, Mr. H. L. Renwick and Dr. J. C. St. G. East.

East African Office

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

Mr. C. F. Abbott, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. A. D. Chambers, Mrs. M. Chorley, Mr. R. Cook, Mr. J. Dunn, Mr. J. G. Ford, Mr. R. A. Frost, Mrs. N. H. Georgiadis, Mr. B. S. Georgiadis, Mr. J. Gower, Mrs. G. W. B. Hummingford, J. Lotinga, Dr. D. P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Simpson, Mr. R. S. Simpson, Mr. R. Stuckey, and Mr. H. B. McMani.

New Chairman of Rhodesia Railways

Career of Sir Clarence Bird

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CLARENCE BIRD, chairman-designate of the new statutory board of Rhodesia Railways, and LADY BIRD are outward-bound in the WARWICK CASTLE for the Cape on their way to Bulawayo.

Sir Clarence has behind him nearly 40 years of Indian experience, for he first went to India as a young officer in the Royal Engineers; he was Engineer-in-Chief in India when war broke out in 1919, and three years later became Master-General of Ordnance at General Headquarters, Delhi. He had much to do with the rapid expansion of the technical training of Indians for military duties, and later, when the country was in the grip of famine, was seconded as special commissioner for its relief.

When he retired from the Army a year ago he became divisional food officer for the North Midland Division of England, where he quickly improved relations with the public and the Press. What we know of his service in that capacity indicates that he will welcome the closest contact with the communities served by the railway system of which he has accepted the chairmanship at a time of great difficulty, but great promise.

Born in 1885, Sir Clarence was educated at Cheltenham College, and joined the Royal Engineers in 1904. He served in India from 1907 to 1913, 1917 to 1925, 1930 to 1933, and 1939 to 1947. He was with the Indian Expeditionary Force in France in 1914-15, and then for the next two years with the British Expeditionary Force in France. He was at Army Headquarters in India for three years from 1925, and then for three years Chief Inspector of Fortifications in the Chatham area. He went East again as Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and later returned to England to join the Aldershot Command, of which he became Chief Engineer in 1935 as a colonel. He was made major-general in 1939, and lieutenant-general two years later. Both Sir Clarence and Lady Bird are keenly interested in music. They have one son.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have recently carried the following passengers for:—

Khartoum.—Mr. A. R. Burns, Major I. A. D. Butler, Mr. L. B. Chetkian, Mrs. Dale, Mr. P. Graham, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Templeton, and Mr. J. P. Woods.

Pari Bell.—Sir James Barnes, Mr. Connelly, and Dr. Griffiths. **Aden.**—Mr. Allen, Mrs. Barry, Mr. A. Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. & Mrs. Nelson Grace, Mr. James Mrs. Hamner, Mr. J. P. Stevenson, Sir F. Stockdale, and Mr. Sturges.

Nairobi.—Mr. Brockle, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. A. Lewry, Mr. D. L. Melville, Mr. C. Miles, Mr. V. Mitchell, Brigadier-General Prayne, Mr. M. Cunningham-Reid, Mr. J. Ruben, Mrs. E. Scott, Mr. Thornton, Mr. B. Westrap, and Mrs. Zollnerwa.

Dar-es-Salaam.—Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. V. Bonner, Mr. W. G. Bonney, Mr. J. Costello, Mr. Delaney, Mr. J. Duffy, Mr. A. W. Eyers, Mr. J. Gower, Mr. & Mrs. J. Harker, Mr. A. E. Moffatt, Mr. L. W. O'Dell, Mr. B. P. Pilsworth, Mr. L. J. Ray, Mr. R. Redman, Mr. P. J. Stafford, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Titt, Mr. J. R. Westcott, Miss A. Wilkinson, and Mr. J. B. Wilson.

Victoria Falls.—Sir Harold and Lady Hartley, and Mr. & Mrs. Napier-Martin.

Colonial Debates

DURING THE COLONIAL DEBATE just before the House of Commons rose for the summer recess there was a better attendance. Our contemporary *West Africa* noted that there were 24 members present in the Chamber at 5 p.m., 30 at 6 p.m., 35 at 7 p.m., 39 at 8 p.m., and 46 at 9 o'clock. When the debate opened at 4.10 p.m. there were 55 M.P.s. in their seats. These attendances are a considerable improvement on those of previous years. It has, of course, to be borne in mind that members are often out of the Chamber on other Parliamentary business, including attendance on committees, with the consequence that important debates on subjects other than the Colonies are often conducted with an attendance no larger than that in the recent Colonial debates.

PERSONALIA

LORD KENSINGTON has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

SIR REGINALD COUPELAND has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

MR. C. W. S. WATSON has left this country for Kenya by the WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR EGBY BURNETT will leave London to-morrow by air for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. GRAYFORD-BEYSON has been appointed District Commissioner in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

DAME EMMELINE TANNER, until recently headmistress of Roedean School, Brighton, has been visiting Rhodesia.

Mrs. M. F. GUBBINS and MR. H. F. EAGLETON have been elected to the board of Tokenhouse Securities Corporation, Ltd.

DR. W. D. RAYMOND has returned to Tanganyika and resumed the chairmanship of the Tanganyika Industrial Committee.

A moth of previously undiscovered species has been presented to the British Museum, by a Kenya collector, MR. A. H. TOWNSEND.

While this issue is being printed the captain of H.M.S. *BURAWAYO* will present an oil painting of the ship to the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. NIVEN has been compelled by pressure of other duties to resign his chairmanship of the Public Relations National Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, Governor of Gibraltar, and formerly G.O.C. in East Africa, has returned to Gibraltar after a visit of 10 days to the United Kingdom.

CAPTAIN HUGH BARCLAY recently arrived in this country for his first home leave in 10 years. MRS. BARCLAY preceded him with their son PETER, who is now at Wellington School.

The REV. DR. JOHN W. ARTHUR, for so many years a leading missionary of the Church of Scotland in Kenya, has retired from the post of minister of Dunbog, Newburgh, Fife, and is now living in Edinburgh.

SIR EDWARD CHARLES BRINTHALL has been appointed a member of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Languages, following the expiry of Sir Alexander Robertson Murray's term of office.

MR. CAMPBELL BOWIE, son of Sir William Tait Bowie, for many years senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and Lady Bowie, was married in Blantyre recently to Miss BRIDGET HALL, of Durban.

MR. E. J. WAYLAND, director of Geological Survey in Bechuanaland, and formerly director in Uganda, where he pioneered pre-history work, will shortly arrive in this country by air to attend the International Geological Congress.

Southern Rhodesia's wedding gift to PRINCESS ELIZABETH and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, a carved and embossed *naqwa* chest, has been handed over to the Government by the designer, the REV. E. PATTERSON, of Cyrene Mission.

MISS MOIRA SHEARER, the well-known ballerina, who is star of the new British film, "The Red Shoes," had her first dancing lesson some 20 years ago in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, where her father once worked in the Colonial Service.

MRS. CHAND, wife of Mr. K. Chand, an advocate in Uganda, has been called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. She intends, on returning to Uganda, to join her husband's firm. She will be the first Indian woman barrister to practise in East Africa.

COLONEL WILLIAM STIRLING, the ex-Commando leader, has arrived in Uganda by air from London at the head of a party of other ex-Commando officers and men who are to undertake survey and road construction work for the Uganda Government.

MR. H. W. CLAXTON, Chief Accountant in Nyasaland, has retired. After service in the First World War, he became a chartered accountant, and went to Somaliland in 1924 as assistant treasurer. He occupied a similar post in Tanganyika before going to Nyasaland.

MR. T. S. PAGE, formerly M.L.C. for the North-Eastern area of Northern Rhodesia, who will be the first Speaker when the Legislative Council assembles in November, hopes meantime to attend meetings of the Parliaments of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. R. FRASER, a non-official member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council of Uganda, will leave Kampala for this country in mid-August. We understand that MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD will act as his alternate at the Central Assembly at its meeting in Nairobi at the end of this month.

Members recently appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission are MR. R. A. BALDWIN (Associated Chambers of Commerce), MR. F. H. GRAHAM OWEN (Rhodesian Mining Federation), MR. A. HAWORTH (Chamber of Mines), MR. J. D. LAMB (Rhodesian National Farmers' Union), and MR. A. D. H. LLOYD (Federation of Native Welfare Societies).

SIR GEORGE BERSFORD STOOKE was recently received in audience by the King, and after he had kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone, His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir George expects to sail for Sierra Leone on August 29, accompanied by LADY BERSFORD STOOKE and their family.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when opening an agricultural show in Lusaka, gave assurances that the Government fully realized the need for a sound European farming industry, adding: "I have come from a country where the value of a sound, progressive and enterprising European agricultural industry is fully appreciated, more especially after it had proved its worth during the difficult war years."

SIR IVOR JENNINGS, Vice-Chancellor of Ceylon University, broadcast in last Friday's "Talking Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on the making of a university, with special reference to the proposed establishment of such an institution in Rhodesia. He pointed out that when Ceylon created its university six years ago there were 900 students and a full-time academic staff of 60, organized in 21 departments.

MR. APA B. PANT has been appointed Commissioner of the Government of India for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, with Nairobi as headquarters. His duties will be similar to those of a consular representative, and he will act on behalf of Indians in the territories otherwise than for the purpose of permanent residence. Commissioners with similar duties have been appointed simultaneously to Mauritius, Fiji, and the British West Indies.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. GOODENOUGH gave a dinner party a few nights ago at Rhodesia House. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. BARBOL, MISS I. CAMERON, SIR THEODORE and LADY CHAMBERS, MR. and Mrs. ROBERT FOOT, SIR ARCHIBALD and LADY FORBES, MR. and Mrs. C. HELY HUTCHINSON, SIR DOUGAL and LADY EVELYN MALCOLM, SIR GEORGE and LADY NELSON, SIR FREDERICK and LADY HANDLEY-PAGE, LORD and LADY TEYNHAM, SIR NORMAN and LADY VERNON, and SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. Government expenditure and taxation take about 40% of the national income. Lord Brand.

"We spent £675,000,000 more last year than we earned."—Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"In the next 10 years, we shall lose £100,000,000 on civil aviation."—Group Captain Wilcox, M.P.

"During June the weekly average of telephone calls made in London was 30,129,398."—G.P.O. statement.

"Man has now arrived at a stage when 40,000,000 people could be killed in one night."—Professor Oppenheimer.

"The Prime Minister's statement that I start with a preconceived opinion that everything the Hindus do is wrong, is shameful."—Mr. Churchill.

"United Kingdom exports, using 1938 as the base year, with an index of 100, amounted to 120 in the first half of this year and to 138 in June."—Lord Pakenham.

"It is fantastic that the country should pay its most successful admirals, generals, and air marshals £500 a year less than its top-ranking civil servants."—Mr. A. R. W. Low, M.P.

"The secret of extra productivity in the United States is not that they know more than we do, but that they more freely apply what they do know."—Mr. Ian Macleod, M.P.

"Total number of disabled pensioners in payment in Britain to-day is 752,500, costing some £37,000,000."—Mr. H. Marquand, M.P., Minister of Pensions.

"Fifteen million people in this country had savings amounting to £900,000,000 in 1921; to-day 30,000,000 have savings amounting to £6,000,000,000."—Lord Mackintosh.

"The purchasing power of the pound over the whole field of consumer expenditure is estimated to have been in the years 1934-1944-5, and 1947-8 about 65%, 43% and 38% respectively of its 1914 purchasing power."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

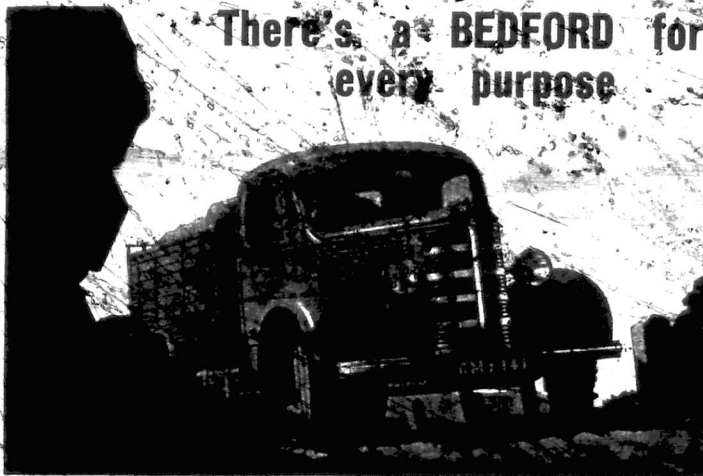
"During the four weeks ended July 19 there were 59 murders in Malaya, 284 persons were arrested on suspicion of criminal activities, and more than 2,000 were detained under the emergency regulations."—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"We do not believe it would be possible in the most favourable circumstances to have any considerable portion of the present power supply of the world replaced by nuclear fuel before the expiration of 20 years."—U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

"About 50 murders, which the police are making little active effort to prevent, have taken place in the streets of Cairo within the last three weeks. These attacks are the result of anti-Jewish feeling spreading into general xenophobia. Not only Jews, but British, Americans, and Greeks have been murdered, stripped and robbed."—The Times.

"Newspapers, in the matter of their basic raw material, have been cut to a level of supply far below that of any other important industry. They ask for a squeeze deal, not for their own sakes only, but because a free Press, sufficiently equipped to discharge its functions, is vital to our way of life."—Newsprint Supply Company.

"Even with Marshall Aid we are living on the scanty remnants of our capital and exhausting our reserves far too rapidly. We are consuming more than we produce, and the truth is still concealed from the masses of the people, who feel well off because they think they can afford to pay 3s. 6d. for 20 cigarettes and £4. 10s. for a ton of coal."—Lord Trent.



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ELEVEN different chassis types in the Bedford range are carefully graded to cover every load from 1-ton up to 8 tons, with maximum gross

weights ranging from 2,750 lb. to 26,000 lb. There are two light vans, seven truck chassis, a tractor for semi-trailers and a passenger chassis for 26- to 31-seater buses.

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	HC 1 ton
	HO 1 ton
	1 1/2 ton
	2 1/2 ton Short
	ME 2-3 ton Long
	OSA 3-4 ton Short
	OLA 3-4 ton Long
	ORB 5 ton Short
	OLE 5 ton Long
	ORB 8 ton Tractor
	OB 26-31 Seater

BACKGROUND

France's Choices. — General de Gaulle has at least a third of the French people behind him. He could easily have more than half in the event of a show-down. Of his five most prominent lieutenants, Alfred Malraux and Gaston Palewski, it has been said Malraux does not care about money, he wants only to live dangerously, whereas Palewski does not want to live dangerously, he cares only for success. Hence, in the present state of uncertainty, disillusionment, and division, a vote from head to mouth politically, in an attempt to respond to the Gaullist trumpet call when the psychological moment arrives. De Gaulle has a social programme, and now a economic one too, but his main appeal will not be on materialistic lines. The key may be found in a recent declaration of Malraux: "I offer you again the age of chivalry. This new version of *la gloire* is making a great appeal to a vast number of French youth. France will shortly be faced with the choice between de Gaulle and Communism." — *Time and Tide*

Dangerous Delays. — At last the Government realizes the gravity of the situation in Malaya. Hitherto official pronouncements have tended to treat as local disturbances what in fact is a carefully planned and efficiently directed conspiracy. Not long ago Lord Listowel stated that the British High Commissioner was assured that the police have adequate military support. This assurance was not shared in Singapore, where the officer, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Commissioner General for South-East Asia, pointed out that, far from the High Commissioner having adequate forces at his disposal, it had been necessary to undertake an emergency expansion of the regular police and to recruit many thousands of special constables. At the same time troops were moved in from Hongkong. These measures have now been supplemented by flying arms and equipment into Malaya, and by banning the local Communist party and three other organizations. As informed opinion has long insisted, and as Mr. Creach Jones is at last ready to admit, the Malayan Communist Party has been mainly responsible for planning and arranging the present violent attacks and campaign of murder of peaceful citizens. It should have been proscribed long since. The local authorities, and therefore presumably the Colonial Office, received warnings months ago of what was impending. Requisite action was not taken, and even when murders had become an almost daily occurrence it was only with reluctance that special powers were granted.

Daily Telegraph

Ulster and Eire. — On behalf of the Government of Northern Ireland, I say that we in Ulster intend to remain within the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, giving our whole-hearted allegiance to the Crown, standing side by side with our fellow-citizens of Great Britain in peace and war, and playing our full part in the struggle for European recovery and the economic stability of the world. Naturally I welcome the evidence of a less embittered attitude toward the United Kingdom by political leaders in Eire, but the interests of both countries that great problems like security and trade should be approached in a spirit free from animosity, but Northern Ireland will not countenance any attempt to make its constitutional status a bargaining factor in talks between Dublin and Westminster or in discussions regarding Eire's role in European affairs. Such an attempt was made by members of the former Eire Government and is being supported by Mrs. Costello and his colleagues. The manner of approach has been softened, but the objective is the same, the transfer of Ulster against its will from the United Kingdom to an Irish Republic outside the British Commonwealth. — Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

Threat of Inflation. — The Communists here and abroad count on present prosperity turning into a depression. They do not believe that we can afford to put the brake on high prices, but should bring on another great depression in the United States by allowing control high prices, the world's hope for lasting peace would vanish. A depression in the United States would cut the ground from under the foundations of Europe. We would have only ourselves to blame for the tragedy that would follow. Prices are already so high that last year more than one-fourth of the families of this country were forced to spend more than they earned. I propose an eight-point programme to control the rising cost of living: (1) re-establishment of an excess profits tax; (2) restoration of consumer credit controls; (3) regulation of bank credits; (4) regulation of speculation on commodity exchanges; (5) allocation of scarce commodities; (6) strengthening of rent control; (7) authority to use rationing, if necessary; and (8) authorization of price control for scarce commodities and of control over wages where adjustment of these would force a break in the price ceiling. — President Truman.

Most Serious Threat. — Further schemes of nationalization of the steel, Bulk purchasing of food and raw materials has proved uneconomical and weights the scales against us in foreign markets. The mistakes made by our bureaucratic negotiators, through complete ignorance of the very sensitive world markets in commodities, cannot always be hidden, and those of which we know have been very expensive. If private enterprise were free to operate as in pre-war days, purchases would be made on more advantageous terms, and we should obtain supplies of the quality and kind we require, instead of being saddled with food and materials tossed upon us as part of a political bargain. Should the suggested nationalization of the steel industry become an accomplished fact, the whole basis of this country's prosperity would be grievously undermined. The lack of understanding by the Government of the problems involved in taking over the coal industry inspire little confidence that the intricacies of the steel industry will be better understood. The chaos following nationalization will not affect the steel industry alone, but will lead to such difficulties in all manufacturing concerns that the hope of bridging the export gap before American charity runs out can be abandoned. The motive underlying the intended nationalization is to arrogate to the Government power to control allocations of steel, and thus obtain a stranglehold on industry generally. The danger of the Government becoming sole arbiter as to which commercial enterprises shall be allowed to function is obvious. The worker is likely to suffer even more than the employer. Mass unemployment will result and the wage structure will be undermined. — Mr. E. A. Stride, chairman of the Industrial and General Trust.

Missionaries to Russia. — "If the Anglican Communion had a live general staff (perhaps it has), one of its foremost aims should be to select a substantial number of able lay folk under 40 of the calibre and adventurousness of the early Jesuits, give them a first-class modern theological training, and equip them with so intimate a knowledge of Russia that they could be employed as intermediaries between ourselves and the Soviet Union, with the certainty that because of the quality of their equipment they would be constantly in request for all kinds of mediatorial work." — Dr. A. C. Boquet, Lecturer in Comparative Religion at Cambridge University.

been offered well below General Martin's figures, which have remained unsold for months.

Not only may his statements dissuade new settlers from coming to Kenya, but they would suggest that the Land Control Board, on which I have served from its inception until recently, had entirely failed in its duties. No land in the highlands, outside municipal areas, can change hands without the consent of the control board, and this consent is not given unless the price after careful deliberation is considered reasonable.

Again, General Martin writes that "a house may cost another £12,000." Of course it may, but such statements will give an entirely wrong impression to the incoming settler. Many newcomers after the 1914-18 war, like myself, built mud-and-wattle houses, which may still be erected quite cheaply, and some of those pioneers still live comfortably in such houses to-day. A farmer who demands the comfort which a £12,000 house would provide before he is prepared to start work may not perhaps be suited to Kenya conditions.

His experience regarding hotels in Nairobi appears to have been unfortunate. I have found that by telegraphing three or four days in advance accommodation can usually be secured. General Martin complains that Indians are not admitted to many hotels in the Colony. Is he aware that one of the main hotels in Nairobi is now owned by Indians? If Indians are excluded from that hotel, who is to blame?

The distinguished visitor must, I think, have spent most of his time in Nairobi, for had he lived on a farm he would have seen the settler and his Africans at work soon after daybreak, the Indian storekeeper appearing much later, and possibly the Indian station-master in his pyjamas at about 10 o'clock. I think I can claim to speak with some authority, having farmed, not unsuccessfully, since 1919. Might I add that I have no wish to encourage any form of racial controversy? I believe that the European, the African, and the Asian must work together for Kenya's ultimate good.

Yours faithfully,

HUGH B. BARCLAY.

London, W.

Points from Letters

Newspapers by Air Mail

Your editorial plea for prompt and drastic reduction in the charges for air mailing newspapers within the Empire will be welcomed by all who are concerned—in both senses of the word—with Imperial affairs. Lack of understanding can cause great and quite unnecessary difficulty, and public enlightenment can achieve what would otherwise be impossible. So let our politicians shed light by enabling United Kingdom newspapers to reach the Dominions and Colonies quickly and cheaply, and vice versa, of course.

Penalizing the Empire

In your leading article emphasizing that nothing is being done about cheapening air mail charges within the Empire, though all mail for Europe (excepting Germany, Poland, and Iceland) will now be carried by air at the rate previously charged for surface transport, you did not add, doubtless because it was not necessary to your argument, that letters, letter packets, and postcards for Germany, Poland, and Iceland can now be sent by air at the rate of 4½d. for the first ounce and 3½d. per ounce thereafter. So a two-ounce letter packet travels by air to Poland or Iceland for 8d., whereas to a less distant Empire destination (say, Gibraltar or Malta) the charge would be 2s. This, to use two of the justifiable terms which appeared in your leader, is 'silly' and 'fantastic.'

Portuguese to Take Over Beira Port Beira Railway May Also Be Acquired

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENTS, LTD., have announced that "official information has now been received that the Portuguese Government will take over on January 1, 1949, the works and installations at the commercial port of Beira which are at present owned by Beira Works Ltd., and operated by that company in conjunction with the Companhia do Porto de Beira."

The exact amount of the purchase price claimed by the companies concerned cannot be calculated until the official documents are received. Meanwhile the directors wish to make known that the figures mentioned in the Press as being the purchase price to be paid are not reliable.

News of the intentions of the Portuguese authorities was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week, but we refrained from mentioning figures.

The above reference is to Press telegrams from Lisbon, which have stated (a) that about £3,500,000 will be paid in compensation, and (b) that £6,000,000 is estimated by the Portuguese as the total cost of redemption (including developments and improvements) and that unofficial estimates of development and improvement costs would be about £2,500,000. Financial journalists in Portugal and England therefore took £3,500,000 as the probable sum which would be paid to the buyers of the port works.

A little over it was explained from Lisbon that £5 million (scarcely £6,000,000) would cover the acquisition of the dock company's concession (not due to expire until 2022), the cost of the company's withdrawal, and the fulfilment of the development works planned at the port.

£6,000,000 was also given as the cost of taking over the Beira Railway (regarding which no official decision has yet been made).

Great activity developed on the London Stock Exchange in the A shares of Port of Beira Development and the bearer certificates of Beira Railway. Development Arose 2s. 6d. within a few hours to 17s. 6d. and Beira bearers 3s. 9d. to £2.

Port of Beira Development, which has an issued capital of only £40,000 in 780,000 A and 20,000 B shares of 1s. each, controls Companhia da Porto de Beira, and half the shares of Beira Works, the other half being owned by the Companhia do Porto de Beira.

According to the *Financial Times*, Port of Beira Development has a 90% interest in the equity of Beira Works, the company which operates the port, and it calculated that if the compensation were £3,000,000 or £3,500,000, and if Beira Works retained its net liquid assets of about £480,000, the break-up values for Port of Beira Development 1s. shares would be 23s. or 34s. respectively, not allowing for liquidation expenses and any compensation to employees. The shares then stood at 2s. 9d., and were consequently deemed to be a good gamble.

Beira Railway has an issued capital of 1,050,000 shares of no defined value and an outstanding amount of £1,711,100 of 5s. first preference stock. If that debt were deducted from the suggested sum of £6,000,000, a net £4,288,900 would be available for division among the shareholders, or say, £4 per share (not allowing for liquidation costs). Latest dealings have ranged between 3½ and 3.

Economic Livelihood

"THERE IS GREAT ECONOMIC LIVELINESS in Central Africa," said Sir Miles Thomas, a director of the Colonial Development Corporation and of B.O.A.C., when he arrived back by air from Africa last week. The economic focus of Central Africa was shifting northwards, making more essential the building of a railway linking the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia with the new groundnut port of Mikindani in southern Tanganyika. An essential for the development of Africa was the greater provision of heavy earth-moving equipment, and this offered a notable opening for British enterprise.

Letters to the Editor

Federation or Isolation? Choice Before Southern Rhodesia

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The time is rapidly approaching when Rhodesians will have to make their decision on the question of the Rhodesia's future—of isolation or federation and co-operation with her neighbours.

The constitution of the United Central Africa Association states as one of our objects the essential formation of a Great Britain Federation of Dominion in Africa. That is still our eventual aim, as is the closest possible relations with our non-British neighbours too. The three British East African territories have, however, recently come much more closely together; they are far nearer to us and our than long desired rail communication between us has been established, the difficulties of distance being no longer. The East African territories have, moreover, many difficulties from which we are lucky fairly free, and as a first start I think it is generally agreed that the linking of our near neighbours in Central Africa into one solid body is from all points of view the most sensible course to adopt.

We have been criticized for stopping amalgamation and adopting federation in its stead. We should certainly have preferred amalgamation but, after two recent visits to Northern Rhodesia, we find that whereas a few years ago amalgamation was a popular cry, now not only is it impossible to find any support whatever for amalgamation, but most of our friends have told us outright that under the altered circumstances and conditions, they would have to oppose any suggestion for amalgamation. Federation, however, was welcomed with open arms on all sides, and the latest information from Nyasaland would indicate that she also is ready for federation.

If, therefore, Southern Rhodesia, desiring amalgamation with her two neighbours, finds that they both definitely refuse to consider such amalgamation, but show a complete readiness for federation, a federation which would give to the three territories most of the generally desired benefits, surely it is only common sense for her to accept the position and go full out for bringing about such federation.

The Federation we propose is such as Whittaker describes in the following terms, when discussing Australia, Canada, etc.:

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any shape or form in internal affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Government is that of a federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, executive power being invested in the Sovereign through the Governor-General assisted by a Federal Ministry."

We have in view a federation of the three States of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, each with its own Parliament or Legislative Council, but with a Federal Government over all, and each territory reserving to itself certain rights, especially the rights and privileges enjoyed at present by its own African populations.

A proposal has recently been made in our Parliament that Southern Rhodesia should apply for Dominion status on its own, prior to any possible linking up with its neighbours. Why, I wonder, Dominion status is certainly an honour, but in what way can it really help Southern Rhodesia's progress? One was given very clear indication in Northern Rhodesia that if Southern Rhodesia did obtain Dominion status on its own, it would certainly put an end to any prospect of that territory, or probably Nyasaland, linking up with us afterwards; as our neighbours, and especially our African neighbours, would naturally fear the possibility of

becoming absorbed and dominated by an already established Dominion of Southern Rhodesia.

There still remains isolation, a Dominion of Southern Rhodesia all by itself in the centre of Africa, and a very expensive isolation too, with all the high maintenance costs of a Dominion, and little with which to pay for it. Southern Rhodesia's primary industries are good, but what about our many rapidly developing secondary industries? Who is to buy their products? Southern Rhodesia's own little market would soon be congested. We should have an isolated Dominion with no close ties. Our country is too small for our industries to compete in the present world markets with the mass production of the Union and other larger countries, which would soon appropriate our natural markets of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Central Africa, and by Dominion status on our own would be very empty honour indeed. I only trust that the Select Committee appointed will most earnestly consider the many vital implications involved.

Great Britain is calling out for the rapid development of Central Africa. Rhodesia's progress, which we are all so keen to advance, is dependent upon the development of Central Africa. No one, I think, can dispute that the Union of the three Central African territories, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, will bring about for each of them a greater internal stability, a greater strength in their external relations, and a greater prosperity for all inhabitants, and that it is only by their unification that Central Africa can be rapidly and economically developed.

The late secretary of the Central African Council, with his intimate knowledge of the affairs of these territories, stated publicly some time ago that "neither Southern Rhodesia nor her immediate northern neighbours was likely to attain sufficient stature to stand alone in the modern world as a sovereign independent State, but as a group the three territories could exert a much greater influence and contribute much to the security and well-being of their own region and the Empire as a whole." I think I am not mistaken in saying that his successor in the secretaryship of the Central African Council is an even still more ardent supporter of federation.

The delegates from Northern Rhodesia are now at home, and the Colonial Secretary has agreed to discuss federation with them. He can, of course, take no action until Southern Rhodesia has openly expressed her readiness for such federation. The delegates will return about the middle of August, and then comes the general election in Northern Rhodesia. As soon as possible after things have settled down, our Association intends to hold mass meetings in Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali, and other centres of Rhodesia, to call for public support for such federation, and our Northern Rhodesia friends have expressed their readiness to assist us at such meetings.

Yours faithfully,

Bulawayo, STANLEY COOKE,
Southern Rhodesia, Chairman,
UNITED CENTRAL AFRICA ASSOCIATION.

Lieut.-General Martin's Impressions Criticism by Member of Kenya Land Board

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Some of Lieut.-General Martin's statements quoted by you from his article in the *Daily Telegraph* are so misleading that I feel they must be answered. To say that "farm land, with water but without a house, will cost from £40 to £60 per acre almost anywhere in the Kenya Highlands" is far from the truth as reference to advertisements in the local Press and the lists of land agents will show. Land is not only to get but is still being bought in many farming areas at between £5 and £10 per acre. I know of good properties which have

these lines was expressed by many Africans. It was generally agreed that further opportunities for home-craft training, based on an elementary school course, would be a powerful incentive to girls to enter school and stay the course. This was stated to be particularly true in rural areas.

There is a large and continuous demand for more women teachers.

The Government, in co-operation with the Salvation Army, have begun to train African nurses at the Salvation Army hospital at Chikanaia in the Southern Province. The intention is to lower the qualifications for entrance temporarily to standard IV. It was generally thought that this would provide an incentive for girls to enter the nursing profession.

At the conference of women educationists held in Lusaka during our visit the general opinion was that girls need a much wider variety of careers, ahead of them, which would provide both interest in and an economic incentive for continuing their education. This opinion was stated over and over again in talks with Africans.

We learned of an African girl who had trained as a secretary and was returning to her former school as school secretary. Further openings as secretaries and clerks, telephone operators, dressmakers, cooks and caterers were mentioned to us as suitable for girls, if they had suitable training.

There is no doubt that one of the major reasons for the small number of girls who stay in school for more than two or three years is the apparent lack of openings for them other than those of teaching and nursing.

Recommendations

We support as a long-term policy the proposal to post a woman education officer in each province. In the meantime we think it would make more effective use of European woman-power, if they were posted in pairs in those provinces where women and girls' education is likely to make the most rapid progress.

The recruiting of new women education officers should be regarded as recruiting for a team, in order that their specialist qualifications may cover the whole range of girls' and women's education. Before coming out they should all be given an opportunity of learning about mass literacy and of seeing and studying different aspects of adult education.

Provision should be made for regular meetings of women education officers both by themselves and with their men colleagues.

Arrangements and financial provision should be made for periodic and frequent conferences, visits and refresher courses for those engaged both in Government and in the voluntary agencies.

There should be a central library and distribution centre for books, films, film strips, gramophone records, pictures and other educational equipment provided both by Government and missions. With this provision should be included travelling exhibits, both from the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum illustrating life and history in Northern Rhodesia, and from schools and training colleges doing experimental work in education.

Provision should be made for those engaged in education, both in Government and missions, to study while on leave contemporary education either in Great Britain or the U.S.A. for the benefit of education in Northern Rhodesia.

The first of the home-craft schools to be financed by the Beit-Trustees should be started at once, possibly in an area where compulsory education is in force, to absorb the older girls in the 12-16 age group. This could be well developed along the lines of the marriage schools in Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria and other areas. Other home-craft schools could well be developed as integral parts of the new provincial schools providing technical instruction for boys.

Every possible inducement to encourage parents by remission of fees and by bursaries should be given, to increase rapidly the number of girls going on to secondary education at an early age. Where a mission or Government intermediate school has adequate staff at this initial stage, higher tops could be established as a temporary measure to increase the number of girls going on with their education, to provide candidates for further professional training at a higher level, and to stimulate competition.

During the pioneering stage, special arrangements should be made for individual girls to train for new occupations and professions. Where there are no such facilities in the territory, bursaries should be provided to send these candidates elsewhere.

Co-Educational Planning

As a long-term policy, the technical side of girls' education should be planned side by side with that for boys—specialist courses of high standard in dress design and making, dietetic cookery, institutional management, stenography, and accountancy, among others, should be introduced as soon as possible under *ad hoc* conditions until numbers justify permanent buildings and capital grants. These *ad hoc* conditions should cover practical training, e.g. in a hospital, office or store, as well as specific courses to supplement practical work.

Women of proven character, ability and experience who have not had the opportunity of continuing their education to a high academic level should be encouraged to prepare for admission to the Makerere adult course. When they return they will be qualified for social welfare as well as teaching posts and so open up another career for African women.

A vigorous propaganda campaign for the extension of education for African girls on a territory-wide basis should be started at once along the lines that have already proved successful in some provinces.

Carefully planned and co-ordinated information should be distributed by a variety of means in attractive forms to show present achievements which are encouraging in many areas but not widely known, and future developments.

Africans and Higher Wages

REACTIONS OF AFRICAN RAILWAY WORKERS IN Southern Rhodesia during the first few months following the wage award and improved conditions of service were summarized recently by Mr. E. A. Cordell of the African affairs department of the Railways. Daily attendance at work had shown some improvement, the number of shifts lost decreasing from 3,400 in the last four months of 1947 to 2,370 in the first four months of this year. There was a greater degree of contentment among Natives, but they were nevertheless not keen to work overtime, and increased voluntary efforts had not yet been noticeable. There had been a decided increase in the number of Africans voluntarily leaving the railway service.

For Rhodesian Voters

RHODESIANS IN THIS COUNTRY may vote in the forthcoming general election in their Colony if they complete an application form for a postal ballot paper. Such forms may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Immediate application is recommended, for the completed forms have to be airmailed to Rhodesia and sent to the returning officer in the appropriate constituency, who will airmail to this country a ballot paper and certificate of identity for the individual voter.

Rationing of sugar for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia is to continue until further notice at 1 lb. per head per week.

inch wheels were used in the early metre-gauge lines, but later increased to 2 feet 4 inches. On the Kenya and Uganda Railway the standard wheel was 2 feet 4 inches diameter, although many 3 foot 1 inch wheels exist. Tanganyika Railway use the Indian standard 2 feet 1 inch for wagons and the old German standard 2 feet 7 inches for carriages, whilst most of the 3 foot 6 inch gauge lines use wheels varying from 2 feet 9 inches to 2 feet 10 inches in diameter. This last small variation does not affect coupling, and it was decided that all future stock on the Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika Railways should be fitted with 2 foot 9 inch wheels.

Just prior to 1939 tests were made in Britain and in Kenya on wagons dually equipped with the Jones-Watson and American-type couplers, the vehicles being coupled and uncoupled under various conditions, loaded and unloaded on curves of minimum radius and on super-elevated track. The tests proved that the operation of dual-equipped vehicles was entirely practicable.

Increasing Wheel Gauges

The final question to be resolved was that of the increase of wheel gauge from metre to 3 feet 6 inches. The axes of all new carriage and wagon stock are designed so that the wheels can be removed from the axles and reset to the wider gauge.

With regard to locomotives, the chief difference between metre and 3 feet 6 inches gauge is the greater width over frames plates and between cylinder centres, and in order that the locomotives shall be suitable in the first instance for operating on the metre-gauge lines, and to provide the necessary wheel clearances both before and after conversion, all new designs retain the present width over frames, but increase the distance between the centres of cylinders by about two and a half inches.

Increasing the gauge of engine coupled wheels was not such an easy problem but it was decided that the simplest method would be to use a wheel centre such that the rim portion could take a tire set to either gauge, so that when the change-over is effected all locomotives will be fitted with new tires and the existing wheel centres machined to suit the wider gauge position.

The wheels and axles for the tenders will be similar to those used for carriages and wagons, and conversion will be effected in a similar way.

Wheel-gauge conversion of existing rolling-stock could be effected without serious difficulty except in the case of certain of the older locomotives which will probably have reached the end of their life before the gauge is widened.

Minimizing Inconvenience

Something approaching 500 miles of permanent way are suitable for conversion, as is also nearly a quarter of the locomotives and wagon stock and nearly half of the coaching stock. The remainder of the stock is over 15 years old, so that assuming an average economic life of 30 years, the position in 10 years will be that about three-quarters of the locomotives and wagon stock and nearly all the coaching stock should be of modern design and suitable for ready conversion. By this date approximately half the permanent way will also be suitable for conversion.

Some inconvenience in operation is inevitable when the gauge conversion takes place, but this can be minimized by undertaking the work during the months when seasonal traffic is at its highest, and the more of the preparatory work in rectification of structure gauge, arrangement of sleepers, and amendment of design of rolling-stock that is completed, the less the cost and inconvenience of the change-over will be.

Ultimately we should have one uniform gauge of 3 feet 6 inches in British tropical Africa, equipped with rolling-stock which can operate over all railways in the territories concerned.

Education of African Women and Girls

Vigorous Action and Remarkable Progress in Northern Rhodesia

NORTHERN RHODESIA has made the most remarkable progress in African education during the last 10 years. The record of increased financial support for education and of the corresponding increase in the number of children in school is paralleled by the enthusiastic planning and determined implementing of these plans by the Education Department. The whole atmosphere is one of vigorous action and advance.

An important feature of the present situation is the working of the compulsory education ordinances in certain areas of the Copperbelt. The fact that African boys and girls between 12 and 16 years of age must attend school has had the effect of greatly increasing the population in these areas by child immigrants who do not find adequate educational facilities in their own home areas.

Tradition of Co-operation

The average enrolment in schools for Northern Rhodesia as a whole is 40% of all the African school-age children. This reaches figures as high as 93% in Livingstone, 77% in Sesheke and 75% in Chinsale, all areas in which there is no compulsory ordinance.

A tradition of co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies, chiefly missions, has been built up over a number of years. Two important features of this have been the work of the United Missions on the Copperbelt, where their schools have an enrolment of 4,450 children, and the Central Female Education Committee, which includes women education officers and women missionaries in its membership.

The successful launching of the mass literary campaign in the Copperbelt and its extension to rural areas is another instance of the effective co-operation

between Government and voluntary agencies. These adult literary campaigns are also closely connected with development plans in certain provinces.

The vigorous planning of the Information Department through the Press, radio and cinema units, and the implementing of part of these plans through setting up a publications bureau, means that educational work at all levels should gain through access to literature and to modern visual and aural aids.

The following figures of enrolment of African girls in Government and assisted schools give the comparative positions after eight years:

	1947	1939
Total number in these schools	42,158	10,974
Number in elementary schools (Sub-standards I and II)	41,158	10,671
Number in lower middle schools (Standards III and IV)	937	288
Number in upper middle schools (Standards V and VI)	155	15
Number in junior secondary school (Standards VII and VIII)	6	—

Careers for Girls after Leaving School

The above statistics make it clear that only 1,000 in 42,000, or 2.3% of the girls enrolled got beyond standard II. One of the reasons for this wastage is that many girls come to school late and marry early; hence when they enrol at 12, they have only about four years of school before marriage.

When girls come to school late, as they do in most rural areas, they marry immediately on leaving school, whether that is after one, two, three or four years' schooling. Even when they enter school at nine or 10 years old and get as far as standard IV by the age of 15 or 16, they are likely to marry at once, as only a very few go on to further education or training.

Hence the chief career for which schools should be preparing the girls is that of home-making and bringing up children. A demand for more specific training along

*Being extracts from the "Report on the Education of Women and Girls in Northern Rhodesia", made by Miss Freda H. Gwilliam and Dr. Margaret Read. The report is published by the Government Printer, Lusaka.

Railway Gauge Problem of Tropical Africa

Preparing to Convert East African Railways to 3 Feet 6 Inches Gauge*

WHEREAS THE RAILWAYS of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and French Equatorial Africa, are of 3 feet 6 inches gauge (except for metrages which do not affect the main issue), the Kenya and Uganda Railways of some 1,630 miles and the Tanganyika Railways of 1,200 miles, plus 350 miles now under construction, are of metre gauge.

The economic development of Africa must depend very largely on rail communication. The desirability of a through north-to-south route has been accepted for many years whilst the need for east-to-west communication is almost equally obvious and was apparent during the 1939-45 war. A unified gauge for such trans-continental travel would clearly be of very great advantage.

The possibility of British East African territories becoming a military training and strategic centre is a further argument for unrestricted railway communication, and 3 feet 6 inches must be the controlling gauge. Of some 4,600 miles of metre-gauge line in Africa, over 2,900 are in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the importance that gauge conversion within these territories bears to the problem as a whole is evident.

Conversion First Considered in 1926

Gauge conversion was first raised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies during 1926, although it was realized that the interlinkage of the various railways in Africa and the full development of inter-State traffic were not likely to become important for a number of years. Conferences with the Colonial Office and the Governments of the territories ensued, and it was decided that measures should be taken which would facilitate and lessen the expense of effecting the conversion of the railways of British East Africa from metre to 3 feet 6 inches gauge when desirable or necessary. The general principles accepted were that the process of conversion should be gradual and divided broadly into two periods: (1) a period of investigation and experiment to determine the lines of future procedure which would extend until about 1940, and (2) a period of active conversion, which might extend over 20 or 30 years.

The final report on possible future gauge conversion was issued in January, 1941, and although the war and its aftermath have affected the period within which the proposals can become an actuality, certain practical steps are continually being taken.

Agreement on Future Policy

The question of uniformity of gauges in Africa was among those discussed at the Southern Africa Transport Conference in Johannesburg in 1936, at which delegates from all the Central, East, and South African territories were present. A resolution was then adopted that the most suitable railway gauge for Southern Africa, in terms of physical and financial, would be 3 feet 6 inches, and that the various administrations concerned would keep this in view in connexion with the design of new rolling-stock and sleepers.

The future design of rolling-stock, when transcontinental traffic becomes a practical issue, will have to take into account the structure gauge limitations then obtaining, but meantime all new rolling-stock for East Africa is being built to a composite loading gauge, which, while making provision for the future takes account of existing restrictions. Vehicles wider than those operating on 4 foot 8½ inch gauge railways can and do operate with safety on metre and 3 foot 6 inch gauge railways. In fact, the only restriction of the narrower gauge is that of speed.

The first consideration in connexion with gauge widening is the permanent way, and where timber sleepers are in use the operation of plain track will be merely that of drawing the spikes from one rail, moving the rail over to the required distance, and re-boring and spiking. Steel sleepers are, how-

* Being points from an address by Mr. R. W. Fawcett to the Conference on Civil Engineering Problems in the Colonies.

ever, practically universal on plain track throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the present method of securing the rails is by clips and bolts.

All steel sleepers supplied in recent years have been made suitable for gauge widening, the amendment to the sleepers in the case of the F type clip being the punching of two additional holes so that the rails could be set at will to metre or 3 feet 6 inches gauge by moving one rail. The results in practice, when tried experimentally with the rails unsymmetrical to the sleeper for use as metre gauge, were, however, not entirely satisfactory. This clip is now being superseded by the K clip, with which the operation of widening is effected by simply moving the overriding clip from the outside to the inside of the rails and moving both rails.

The unification of gauge in East Africa obviously loses much of its advantage if the rolling-stock of the systems is not freely interchangeable, and consideration was given to the amendments required for this purpose.

Problem of Brakes

The present brake equipment on the Tanganyika Railways is the automatic vacuum brake, and this is standard on other South and Central African railways with the exception of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which uses the automatic air brake. Both types of brake are efficient and reliable in action, but since it was obviously desirable that the same form of braking system should be used throughout Africa, the Kenya and Uganda Railway agreed that the automatic vacuum should be adopted as the future standard.

In considering the suitability of the vacuum brake for the K.U.R., note was taken of the fact that it has sometimes been suggested that this form of brake is less suitable than the air brake at high altitudes, since the vacuum brake relies on atmospheric pressure for its operation. A test was accordingly made by a vacuum-brake-fitted train from the Tanganyika Railway, operating over the K.U.R. up to the summit about 9,000 feet above sea-level, and this proved that a vacuum-braked train could be controlled with safety on a 2% grade up to this elevation. This test was carried out about 12 years ago and since then the tractive effort of the locomotives operating on the Kenya and Uganda Railway has considerably increased and the length and weight of trains have increased correspondingly. The standard of efficiency of the vacuum-brake equipment has also improved in the meantime. To ensure that the reliability of the brake proposed is beyond question the K.U.I. have decided to carry out further trials.

Equipping New Locomotives

All new locomotives and rolling-stock for the K.U.R., although equipped with the air brake, are designed for immediate conversion to the vacuum-brake, and as many as possible of the holes for the vacuum fittings are being drilled in the underframes. The next stage in the preparatory work will be to equip all locomotives, apart from those for shunting and other special purposes, with vacuum ejectors in addition to the existing air valves, in order to control trains fitted with either type of brake. At the same time the brake rigging is designed to allow the brake blocks and hangers to be moved outwards without any alteration to the gear to suit 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

The effect on traffic working should be slight, although during the transition period it will probably be necessary to operate with trains only equipped partly for air and partly for vacuum brake control. It will not be practicable to operate both systems indiscriminately on a single train owing to difficulty in synchronizing brake application, but it should be practicable to assemble trains so that either one or the other system is operable throughout. With freight trains special marshalling arrangements segregating the two groups of vehicles separately at front and rear of the train may be required. The difficulty in traffic operation will be considerably reduced if new vehicles are equipped with dual systems of braking.

The next consideration is that of coupling equipment. The K.U.R. and the Tanganyika Railway use the Jones-Watson or hook type of central coupler, whilst the other railways of Central and South Africa are all fitted with American knuckle-pattern, automatic central couplers, similar to those used in the United States and Canada. The lesser must conform with the greater, which will necessitate the use of the American type coupler on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika lines, and this conversion has been accepted in principle.

Selection of metre gauge for the Kenya and Uganda Railway (originally called the Uganda Railway) may have been due to the fact that the consulting engineers in those early days were closely connected with the Indian railways, where metre-gauge construction was common, and the buffer height of 23 inches is a legacy from Indian standards, where small 22-meter 2 foot

"Another reason why we did not go so fast as we might have because the majority was Africa for the Africans, and possibly by the Africans. The delay in development was largely due to the Treasury at this end. 'Very Colony' was treated as a separate entity, and everything depended on whether a particular Colony balanced its budget."

"A short while ago I travelled through Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and the difference between them was extraordinary. In Southern Rhodesia there were good roads, good bridges, and even a reasonably good telephone service. But in the Colonies the Colonial Office one found a awful communication and a feeling of inertia, quite different from the energy, initiative and inspiration displayed in Southern Rhodesia."

"The reason is not the people on the spot. I met a large number of officials who were all trying to do their best. The fault lay in the system at this end, and the fact held by the hand of Whitehall was responsible for the completely different feeling which one experienced in our Colonies as compared with Southern Rhodesia."

"I should like the Colonial Secretary to appoint some quite independent people to look into the present system to see whether the control and centralization in Whitehall is for the good of the Colonies. I do not agree with what the Under-Secretary inferred when he said that the Colonial Office left much to the decision and action of the people on the spot. I got the idea all the time that questions were being decided, were being sent back for decision in Whitehall, and that the people on the spot wanted to be free."

"For a moment I want to discuss the question of amalgamation between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. What I am about to say has nothing whatever to do with the discussions in the Press about the fusion with Southern Rhodesia of a federation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Should N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland Unite?

"Nyasaland, the Cinderella of Africa, is a most lovely country, and a breeding ground for the best labour in Central Africa. From Nyasaland hundreds of Africans go down to the Union and Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland is a backwater, it is a small country, and has a population of only 2,000,000 Africans, and about 2,000 Europeans. It has exactly the same problems as Northern Rhodesia, the same agriculture, and, in fact, everything which entitles it to be linked with Northern Rhodesia."

"If this were done, the result would be a lovely colony inhabited by 24,000 Europeans and about 2,000,000 Africans. Politically, economically, and ethnologically amalgamation is possible. Nyasaland could not be wiped off the map, because previously Northern Rhodesia would have three provinces—Western, Eastern and Nyasaland. What would Whitehall say to that? Would they say, 'No, we cannot have that, we want to keep Nyasaland as a Central Africa Liberia,' or would they say, 'We cannot do that because we have physical assets on Zomba, the capital?'"

"Zomba is a beautiful place, a very steep hollow, and would make an ideal health resort in lovely surroundings with trout fishing on the mountain, big game hunting, and so on, just what the people of Johannesburg would like as a feature. Moreover, it would be very good for them if it would be impossible to take Zomba into a tourist centre. An official residence could be provided for the Governor of Northern Rhodesia when he came from Lusaka, only two hours away by air. It could be near the aerodrome, and the chief towns of Blantyre and Limba."

"An amalgamation would mean the gradual elimination of the Governor, the chief secretary, the director of agriculture, and the attorney-general—a large number of senior people, who, I am sure, members would consider quite unnecessary for such a small country. All I ask is that the Secretary of State should appoint a committee of three completely independent people to discuss whether there is any cause or just impediment why these two countries should not be joined together in a possible amalgamation."

Urgency of Food Problem

"How are we to develop East and Central Africa? Ever since 1882 it has been possible for nations of any country to come into the Congo Basin area and develop it. Few have done so. However, if one wishes to develop the country there must be some development. There is the African population to consider, and we on this side have not a different view about the African population from Hon members opposite. We must all appreciate that the African population have a long way to go to what we call civilization. As they are partners with us, they must help and work."

"To make the masses understand is exceedingly difficult. How can they understand the urgency of the food-growing problem? When I was in Northern Rhodesia I discussed the possibility of growing food on a large scale, and I have an idea that something of this sort is being considered by the very active and go-ahead Government there. Failing that, it might be advisable to introduce some large scheme of mechanization such as has been started at Kongwa."

"Whatever we do, some form of direction and control will be necessary. A Bill is being introduced in Southern Rhodesia to promote good husbandry. We would have to do the same and be very strict about the use of land; I do not see why we should object, because we have passed a Bill affecting this country in the same way. We might have to direct labour, move plantations, and gradually impinge on indirect rule. There will be protests from people in that country even if the case is put to them in the most tactful way, and we must be prepared not only to be able to answer these protests but to support the hon. gentleman when he is the local administrator to be firm."

MR. SORENSON continued that the 2,800 Colonial students now in this country were far too few, and emphasized that only 37 were studying agriculture and 50 engineering, while far too many were reading law.

No System At All

MR. LENNOX-BOYD considered the satisfaction of the Under-Secretary of State in regard to the allocation of steel for the Colonies with the strictures of the Select Committee of Estimates, which had reported that there was no system at all. Proper planning of defence and economic policy was urgent.

The East Africa Command had contact with seven governors in East Africa, each in theory also a commander-in-chief. Great problems must be faced, like the need for oil-from-coal plants in Southern Rhodesia which would supply the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, which we might once more have to depend. H.M. Government should integrate economic and defence policy in Africa.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary has tried on many recent occasions to make a party issue of these matters, the speaker continued. "That is not a party issue, it is clearly shown by the speeches of the Secretary of State. That it is not a party issue would also, I think, be recognized by the hon. gentleman when students, armed with old Fabian leaflets, raid him at public meetings. Both sides recognize the immense contribution made by private enterprise in the earlier days. Many people—and the Secretary of State is one of them—also recognize the immense contribution that private enterprise must make in future if State enterprise is to succeed."

"Half the trouble with regard to the groundnut scheme has been the over-exaggerated optimism of the Minister of Food, and the speeches made about the great development which can be expected immediately at Kongwa, which led people to think that they were going to find an immediate improvement in their ratings at home. They do not talk about Kongwa in that way now, they talk about Jinja in that way."

Long-Term Planning

There ought to be mutual long-term planning to settle differences between the Colonies and the U.K. and between different enterprises in the Colonies, and, above all, there should be a definite policy of Imperial Preference in all its aspects—tariff, capital, consumer goods, shipping, aviation, and every other field of Imperial development.

Lord Trevelyan, chairman of the National Development Corporation, had asked in Live Foot: "Will the Corporation be sufficiently free from interdepartmental control to enable it to do its job quickly and effectively?" and replied: "Ask me in six months or a year." That was a disturbing speech, which ought to be answered.

MR. GEOFFREY COOPER said that his visits to East and West African Colonies had given him the impression that their development was not creditable to Great Britain.

"He asked what opportunity the Colonial Office took to tap the vast and very valuable source of information which was continuously coming here from the 200 Colonial civil servants who at any one time were on leave in this country. If there was some means of regularly tapping this up-to-date information it would not undermine the authority of Colonial Governments, but would provide information which it was impossible for the Secretary of State to obtain in any other way." Could not his excellent information department be supplemented by a fact-finding department? It would give great satisfaction to Colonial officials if they were able to speak to someone about sound schemes as well as bottlenecks.

MR. FREDERIC HARRIS said that he had been astonished at the Under-Secretary's references to the Karibia dehydrating vegetable factory, the largest in the world, and continued:

"It seemed tragic that this factory could not be utilized for food production, especially for our own country. I put

is evident from the fact that two or three in the past few days directors of companies with large funds at their disposal are holding East Africa and Rhodesia that money which would have been transmitted to Rhodesia for investment will be withheld until the result of the general election is known. Liberal spokesmen in the Colony have sometimes contended that capital would be attracted by their victory, because they would promptly reduce taxation and abolish the remaining controls. The instances we cite show that the City of London has other criteria; in both cases, in fact, the intending investors are thinking in terms of a Greater Rhodesia, not of a Little Rhodesia, and early federation and common policies in major matters throughout British Central Africa attract them more than the possibilities of a lower income tax coupled with an attempt at the isolation which Liberal leaders have promised or threatened.

That the election will be hard-fought is certain, and some of the propaganda is likely to be unrestrained. In such cases a Government is always more vulnerable than the Opposition, and in order to maintain its position the United Party will need to work hard, put its case well, and poll every vote possible. Mere prudence would counsel the omission of this comment in all the circumstances; but there are more important matters than prudence and we make bold to suggest that it will be Sir Godfrey Huggins who will lead the next Government, if not with a clear majority, then with the pledged support of at least a section of Labour members of the new House. His victory is important from the standpoint of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland also, for such an outcome might well herald an early federation, whereas a Liberal majority would be a serious setback for that cause.

Commons Debate on Colonial Affairs

Attacks on Private Enterprise Made and Refuted

THE SPEECHES of Mr. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Rees-Williams, Sir John Barlow, and Mr. H. D. Hughes in the recent House of Commons debate on Colonial affairs were reported in our last issue. BRIGADIER RAYNER reminded Mr. Hughes, who had criticised the Conservative view of the Empire, that if it had not been for various Conservative-minded individuals from Drake to Rhodes, working on principles of extreme private enterprise, there would have been no Empire, and that he might remember with shame the disparaging speeches which he and many of his Socialist colleagues had made about the Empire. It had always been the custom of his party to run down the Empire, and it was very refreshing to hear really good Empire speeches coming from the Labour benches.

"I believe that the Under-Secretary and Secretary of State at last have the interests of the Empire at heart and that they are doing their best—not that they are always able to be successful. I was very tempted the other night to vote against E.R.P. I felt that it was just one more milestone on the road from Bretton Woods through the Havana and Geneva Agreements to multilateral trade and the destruction of Empire Preference. It is an astonishing thing that our friends the Americans still so dislike our Empire and want us to do away with our Empire Preference.

Dominions and the Colonies

"I suggest that the Dominions be encouraged to take more interest in the Colonial Empire and more responsibility. It would be a very good thing if each Dominion were allowed to subscribe one civil servant to the civil establishment of each Colony, and the Governors of Colonies should more often be appointed from the Dominions. It would pay the Colonies, and indeed the whole Empire, if Dominion politicians, when they travelled in the Colonies, were allowed free travel. The fact that the Colonial Empire is common property amongst all the nations of the British Commonwealth constitutes a very important part of that cement which holds the whole thing together.

His second suggestion was a drastic reduction of air mail rates on newspapers, so that the Empire might know more about Great Britain.

Something should be done about Empire films. America had put over her history and the lives of her great men and the development of her industries in feature films—not documentary films—in the most amazing way. We could produce

wonderful films, which would have excellent educational value in our own Empire and in America.

The fourth suggestion was that the Minister should try to encourage civic ententes between the different parts of the Empire—between Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and Salisbury in England, between Johannesburg and Montreal, and so on. There could be special hours given to them on the Imperial radio for serious discussions and lectures such as we had during the war. These could be civic visits and a general bracketing of interest between different places in the Empire in the Commonwealth and in the home country.

Finally, there should be another first-class Empire exhibition in this country, together with an Empire business conference, not a political conference, of business men, farmers, newspaper men and advertising men from different parts of the Empire.

MR. PARKER complained that Mr. Dodds-Parker's whole emphasis was one opportunity for European private enterprise without a mention of bringing in the Colonial peoples. The root of the trouble was that the Conservatives never considered the people as the chief resources of a country. That was why their first stage was economic development every time, followed by a phase of pity, charity, and benevolent squirearchy.

He believed that it was impossible to make any profound improvement in the condition of people in a generation. Yet many people had been born in Cardiganshire in mud huts in our time and brought up to speak a language not taught in the schools. This country had had the same problem of detribalization of working and agricultural people as a result of economic influences. Tuberculosis had swept through the people of Wales as it was sweeping through the people of Africa.

Colonel Ponsonby Deplores Party Politics

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY regretted the introduction of party politics, and denied that they had been a feature of Mr. Dodds-Parker's speech.

African development had not been hampered by private enterprise but by three causes. The first was the demand for raw materials; in other words, private enterprise developed only the raw materials for which there was a demand. Before the war nobody would have thought of the groundnut scheme because the supply of vegetable oils was ample. It would have been fancy for Government or private firm to go into a scheme of that sort.

to making mischievous charges which he cannot possibly substantiate.

Perhaps his intention was to divert the notice of the House from the serious constructive criticisms of the Colonial Office which had been made only a few days previously on the high authority of the Select Committee on Estimates (which has a majority of Socialist members). If that was his tactical plan, it met with a considerable measure of success, for the very heavy Parliamentary attack which could and should have been made with the ammunition provided by the Select Committee failed to develop. A cynic judging merely from the standpoint of Parliamentary manoeuvre might therefore say that the condemnation of private enterprise was a justifiable piece of political diversion and opportunism. But Mr. Rees-Williams is presumably anxious to win a better reputation than that of a politician who will say anything to serve his immediate purpose. He loses no opportunity of insisting that the best interests of the Colonies must be safeguarded and they certainly will not be by anyone who from prejudice or any other cause refuses to recognize what British enterprise has already achieved in the Colonial Empire. Nor will Colonial interests be served by an unwillingness to put right such faults in the Colonial Office system as may be revealed by experience. To do him more justice than he did himself by his speech, Mr. Rees-Williams does recognize that faults exist and must be rectified. His political chief, Mr. Cooch Jones, has set himself to avoid a party approach to Colonial affairs, but Mr. Rees-Williams is often betrayed by unimagine structures, which even if they were historically exact (and they are not), should still be avoided by a Minister engaged in the day-to-day affairs of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Rees-Williams is enthusiastic, energetic, accessible, and willing, even anxious, to hear comments or complaints from the well-informed. Many people who do not share his political view were perfectly candid with him during his recent tour of East Africa, and he left upon most of them the impression of a Minister who was quickly shedding the Colonial misconceptions to which he had previously given public utterance. The peoples of the Colonies are little interested in the party politics of the United Kingdom; their attitude is that there should be reasonable continuity in Colonial affairs.

irrespective of the chances and changes of succeeding general elections in Great Britain, whose Conservative, Liberal Socialist, and Independent Members of Parliament ought to be able to find a great deal of common ground on Commonwealth and Colonial matters. It is right to expect Ministers to set an example in adherence to the facts and in restraining their followers from the repetition of bitter truths and half-truths. Mr. Rees-Williams might bear in mind that the assurances which he gave to the settler and business communities in East Africa will soon cease to have any value if he continues to denounce and deride the private enterprise of which they are upholders and in many cases exemplars.

EVERY RHODESIAN FROM WHOM WE RECEIVED COMMENT ON THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION IN THAT COLONY FORESEES THE POSSIBILITY OF THE DEFLECTION OF SIR GODFREY HUGGINS'S GOVERNMENT, BECAUSE IT HAS HELD POWER FOR A DECADE AND A HALF, AND BECAUSE ELECTORATES TEND TO SEEK A CHANGE, ESPECIALLY AFTER A WAR. GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA HAVING TURNED FROM THOSE WHO LED THEM IN A VICTORIOUS WAR, WHY, IT IS ASKED, SHOULD SOUTHERN RHODESIA DO OTHERWISE? IF RHODESIANS WERE AS PRONE TO PARTY POLITICS AS THE CITIZENS OF THE STATES JUST MENTIONED, THE ANSWER WOULD DOUBTLESS BE THAT THEY MUST BE EXPECTED TO PROVE EQUALLY SWAYING. BUT DO NOT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF RHODESIANS SUPPORT OR OPPOSE A CANDIDATE ON PERSONAL RATHER THAN PARTY GROUNDS? IF THAT BE STILL THE CASE, AS WE BELIEVE, AND IF THE UNITED PARTY PUT GOOD AND HARD-WORKING CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD, THE PRESENT WAVE OF PESSIMISM MAY BE PROVED UNWARRANTED. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT MOST RHODESIANS CONSIDER SIR GODFREY HUGGINS TO BE INCOMPARABLY THE COUNTRY'S BEST LEADER, AS WE CERTAINLY DO. IN BOTH PEACE AND WAR HIS LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN LIBERAL-MINDED, COURAGEOUS, AND FAR-SIGHTED, AND WE ARE NOT DISPOSED TO ASSUME THAT RHODESIANS, FACED WITH THE NEED TO CHOOSE A NEW GOVERNMENT, WILL TURN FROM AN ADMINISTRATION WITH SO GOOD A RECORD. WILL NOT THE COLONY BE MORE LIKELY TO VOTE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PRESENT POLICIES—INCLUDING THAT OF A GREATER RHODESIA—THAN FOR THE REGIME OF A LIBERAL PARTY WHICH, DESPITE THE NAME, IS LIBERAL IN ITS ATTITUDE BOTH TO THE AFRICAN AND TO FEDERATION WITH NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND?

What some financial interests in this country think of the prospect of a Liberal victory.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EXAGGERATED CHARGES of lack of enterprise by British business men in the Colonies were made by Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the

Under-Secretary of State, latest House of Commons debate

on Colonial affairs, which we have reported in our issue of last week and to-day. Not content with the manifestly unfair and untenable assertion that "practically nothing was done in the past in the development of Central Africa," he went on to affirm that "when mineral resources were not obvious and where great capital expenditure was needed, private enterprise was unable to do the job." Now if there is one part of British Colonial Africa the great mineral resources of which were not obvious and in which immense sums of money had to be expended for their prospection and development, it is that area of Northern Rhodesia which is now known as the Copperbelt in the very heart of Central Africa. It was private enterprise, and private enterprise alone, which undertook the prospecting at every stage, found the finance for the extension of the railway to that very inaccessible district and provided some twenty-five millions sterling for mining operations. It is the wealth from those copper mines, and virtually that wealth alone, which has given Northern Rhodesia any

substantial public revenue and a Government structure reasonably adequate to the needs of a rapidly developing country.

In Southern Rhodesia, a neighbouring Colony which owes a great deal to mining, every one of the operators during the past half-century has been a private individual,

Mr. Rees-Williams's company. Precisely

Statements Disproved: the same statement can be made of precious and base mineral mining in Tanganyika and of gold mining in Kenya which really saved that country during the world slump in the nineteen-thirties, when hundreds of farmers would have become bankrupt if they had not been able to earn a living, and in many cases pay off their overdrafts, by a spell of gold mining in Kakamega. How in the face of these striking and well-known facts the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State can have made such accusations is difficult to comprehend. Indeed, at a time when the two public corporations established this year by the Socialist Government have gone out of their way to make, it plain that they want to work with private enterprise—and they could certainly not work without the co-operation of private enterprise—Mr. Rees-Williams might have been expected to follow an equally conciliatory policy, instead

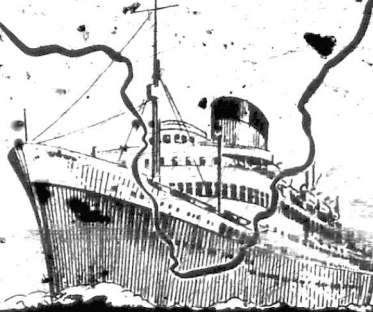
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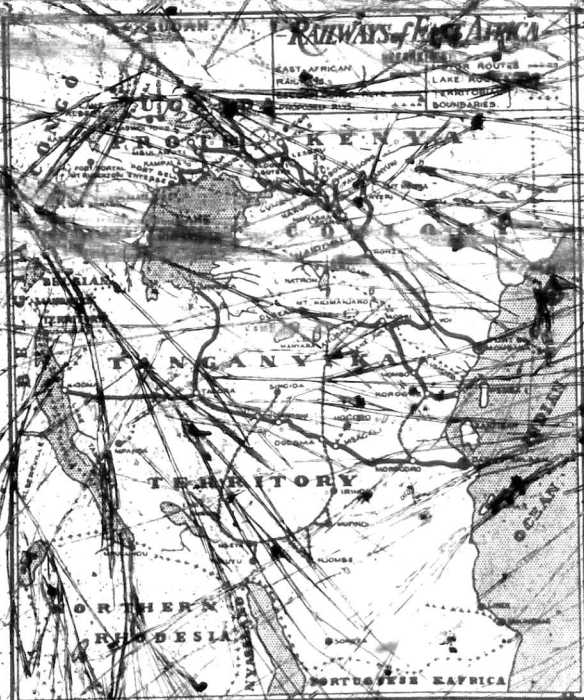
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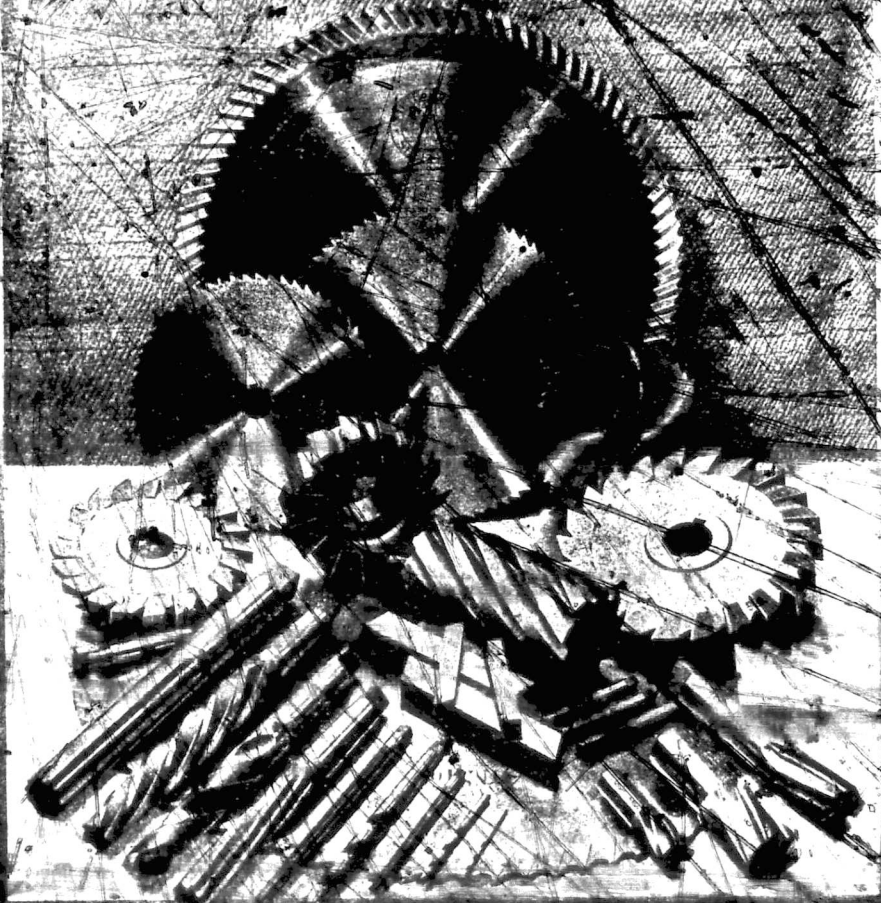
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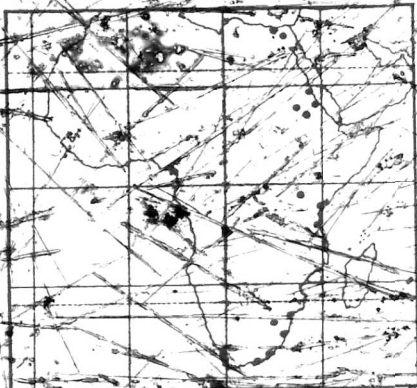
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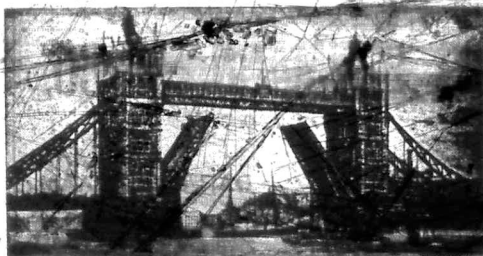
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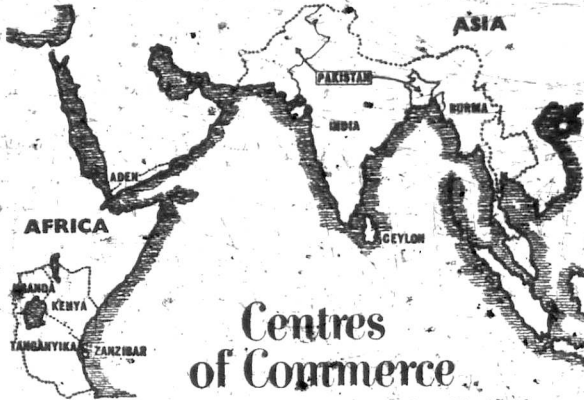
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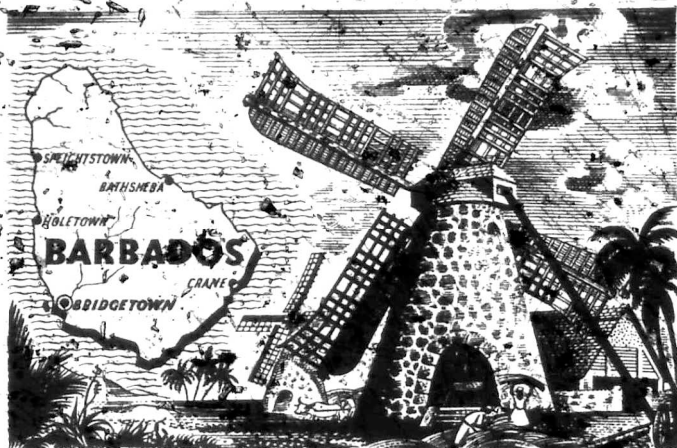
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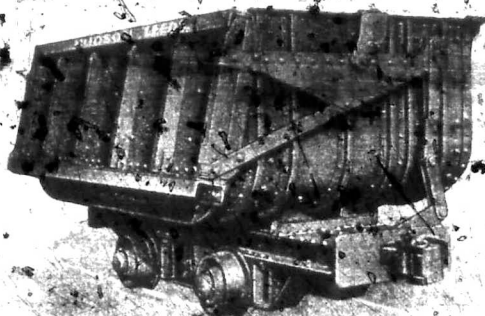
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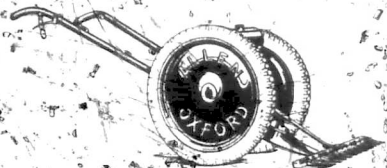
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Of Commercial Concern

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have opened their branch in Hamburg.

The Southern Rhodesian Electrical Supply Commission has been empowered to raise capital from private sources.

Sisa Estates, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4.5%. There was no interim last year, when the total distribution was 20%.

Dava Plantations, Ltd. produced 124 tons of sugar and 100 tons of molasses for the first six months of the company's financial year.

The Export Licences Branch of the Board of Trade will move to Bechtel House, King William Street, London, E.C.4, on August 3. The new phone number will be 4895-314.

Bechtel and Exploration Co., Ltd., have contracted with Messrs. J. Costantini for the building of an 11-storey block of flats in Johannesburg. It will be the largest building in the town.

Tobacco Research in Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia exports tobacco worth between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 a year, but the amount to be spent on tobacco research in the current year is only £23,630, said Major Leslie Cullinan, M.P., recently in the Parliament of the Colony.

The national income of Southern Rhodesia rose from £30,000,000 in 1942 to £52,100,000 in 1947, an increase of 74%. Estimated taxable incomes rose from £27,100,000 (European) and £6,600,000 (African) in 1942 to £35,400,000 and £10,100,000 in 1947.

Clove exports from Zanzibar and Pemba for the first quarter of this year amounted to 33,293 bales weighing 4,060,987 lb., of which 52.33% went to India, 37.47% to the Straits Settlements, 5.84% to the United Kingdom, and 3.51% to other European countries.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have installed a radio-telephone in their Mombasa office to enable them to communicate with ships at sea up to a distance of 120 miles. The Robin Line have equipped all their shore stations and ships serving Africa at a cost of over £10,000.

Pyrethrum Prospects

At the annual conference of pyrethrum delegates held earlier this month in Nakuru, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Secretary for Industry and Commerce in the Government of Kenya, who is shortly to visit the United States to investigate the market position and prospects for East African pyrethrum, expressed his conviction that the crop would for some years at any rate be one of Kenya's largest industries and dollar-earners.

Tobacco sales during the 13th week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 3,444,474 lb. of flue-cured leaf, valued at £431,373, an average of 30.93d. per lb., making a total for the season of 36,408,608 lb. valued at £5,015,279, averaging 33.06d. per lb. Fire-cured sales in the same week were 36,434 lb. for £12,850, an average of 19.03d. per lb., bringing the total to 681,853 lb. for £52,501, an average of 18.48d. per lb.

Port of Beira

THE COMPANHIA DO PORTO DA BEIRA has been officially informed by the Portuguese authorities that the port concession will be redeemed under the terms of the original contract and the principles of the Portuguese Colonial Act, and that the acquisition will date from January 1 next, which will allow five months to the administration of Portuguese East Africa. The Portuguese Government have had the option of purchasing the rights of the company since 1946. Port of Beira Development Co., Ltd., has a controlling interest in the port company now to be acquired by the State.

Mining

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—In the second quarter of the current year 99,000 tons of ore were treated for 8,124 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,752.

Globe & Phoenix.—On June 30, 1948, were 128,400 tons, containing 114,100 oz. of gold, averaging 17.62 dwt. blocks, 80,000 tons, containing 60,000 pillars, 48,300 tons, containing 100,000 pillars.

Wanderer.—99,000 tons of ore were treated in the second quarter of this year for 8,124 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,752. Development—2,113 ft.; sampled 1,880 ft., of which 385 ft., 20.5% were payable, with an average value of 4 dwt.

Victoria Falls Power Station

LIVINGSTONE TOWN COUNCIL have unanimously resolved to ask the Government of Northern Rhodesia to negotiate with the Victoria Falls Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., for the purchase of their 100 electric generating station at the Victoria Falls and transmission lines, and, if the purchase can be arranged, to transfer the property to the municipality.

Metal Prices

CURRENT SELLING PRICES of metals in the United Kingdom are as follows: tin, £569 per ton; copper (electrolytic), £132 per ton; lead (foreign duty paid), £90 per ton; zinc (foreign duty paid), £75 per ton; tungsten ore (buying price), £5 10s. to £6 per unit.

Copper Price Change

THE WORLD EXPORT PRICE for copper was amended on the New York metal market in the middle of last week to 24.50 cents per lb., dated previously been quoted at 21.50-22.25 cents per lb.

Rhodesia's Mineral Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia in May was valued at £34,008 an increase of £107,249 over the same month last year.

J.E.A.G.B.

THE TANGANYIKA MINING ASSOCIATION has become a member of the Joint East and Central African Board.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in a recent commercial report on the economic conditions of East Africa:—

Kenya.—June and July are usually dull months in Kenya, both in trade and weather. From most parts of the country come reports of plentiful stocks and shortage of money, more pronounced than at any time during the past few years. It is expected that this is a temporary phase which will be eased before the produce season opens in the western areas.

In Nairobi and most towns the construction of dwelling houses proceeds rapidly. On the outskirts of Nairobi a miniature *ville de terre* town is being set up by Government, with several blocks of flats are planned. Building materials seem to be fairly plentiful but of high price. Labour continues to be a difficulty.

Except in the west, rains have been dull, good for pasture and in some areas very suitable for wheat.

During June Mombasa held three coffee auctions at which the following prices were realized: 1,000 tons Uganda *Robusta*, £80.88 per ton; small lots of Uganda *Native Arabica*, £100-£105 per ton. In Nairobi 955 tons of mixed Kenya were sold for £35.17 per ton.

Business Brisk in Tanganyika

Tanganyika.—With the opening of the produce buying seasons in the south, business has been brisk with demands from many parts of the country. A meeting of the Textile Advisory Board in Dar es Salaam has reported in favour of removal of control. Some 2,000 packages of piece-goods have arrived from India.

Building activity in Dar es Salaam is pronounced, but it may take several years to satisfy the demand for accommodation. The tender of a Nairobi Indian contractor has been accepted for the very large building construction of the Government-Liebig's owned Tanganyika Packers Ltd., just outside Dar es Salaam.

In the groundnut areas development is being pushed. The Southern Province reports that light crops are now being harvested, but with the large labour force at work in that area the export surplus is likely to be small.

Mwasa cotton season opens on July 19. The estimate of the crop is between 35,000 and 40,000 bales, and the price to the growers is fixed at 24 cents of a shilling per lb.

Uganda.—Business has been slack and as stocks are plentiful, money has been scarce. A revival of business is expected in August. Plans are being considered for a food storage plant in Jinja, and residential plots in Kampala township are being released by Government.

Planting of the new cotton crop continues under favourable weather conditions. The acreage is said to be considerably increased.

Zanzibar.—The clove trade has been very active, with shipments of 44,000 bales to India and Singapore. The Clove Growers Association has fixed its buying price at 5% above last year.

British Central Africa Co., Ltd.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., earned a profit of £69,527 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £43,886 in the previous year. To this must be added £77 from land sales and £727 excess, depreciation written back. Taxation absorbs £28,827, reserve for contingencies receives £1,669 and £24,739 is provided for the pensions fund, estate expenditure, and the writing down of investments. The proposed dividend and bonus amounting to 11 4/11% require £13,550, leaving £20,680 to be carried forward, against £18,438 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £216,801 in stock units of 2s each. Reserves stand at £74,859, and provisions and current liabilities at £66,283. Fixed assets are valued at £162,145 and current assets at £195,798, including quoted investments at £45,004 (market value £79,912), unquoted investments at £45, tax certificates at £40,000, and £21,291 in cash.

Land sales during the year amounted to 360 acres, realizing £993. Tea production was 3,738,721 lb. of green leaf, against 3,727,077 lb. in 1945-46, the yield for both years averaging 531 lb. per acre. Acreage under soya beans was 1,505 (1,820), from which 612 (803) tons were harvested. Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd., a subsidiary in which the company holds an 85% interest, yielded 192 (171) tons of fibre and tow.

The directors are Sir Anderson Montague-Barlow (chairman), Mr. Donald C. Brook, Colonel Dodds-Parker, M.P., and Mr. Vivian L. Oduy. The 24th annual general meeting will be held in London, on August 2, at noon.

New Rhodesian Brick Works

RHODESIAN BRICK AND POTTERIES CO., LTD., have acquired properties near Salisbury and Bulawayo on which clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of facing and building bricks have been proved. The company are now erecting modern plants in both places, with an initial capacity of 12,000,000 bricks each annually. The capital is being increased to £300,000 in 3s. shares, some of which will be offered for public subscription *par*. Technical control will be in the hands of the Brick and Potteries Co., Ltd., of Johannesburg, who are associated in the project with Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. J. G. Pain (chairman), Mr. E. M. Brothers, Sir Digby Burnett, Mr. William Brown, Mr. P. A. Jousse, Major E. Tulloch, and Mr. F. L. Wigley.

Globe Telegraph and Trust

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., records that Sir Edward Wilshaw, the chairman, visited the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa at the request of the board to investigate the possibilities of investment in those countries and to meet the directors of three investment trusts in which the company is already interested. The company has an issued capital of £4,465,270. Investments quoted in the London Stock Exchange which appear in the books at £2,563,632 had a market value at the date of the balance sheet of £7,618,365. Unquoted investments appear at £3,928,982, and cash at £409,409. The net profit after payment of income tax, was £191,320, and after paying the preference dividend and the tax free on the ordinary stock, £186,311 is carried forward. Holdings in investment trust companies in South Africa and the Rhodesias have a nominal value of £186,831.

Negotiations are being conducted with several manufacturers to obtain mass-produced, cheap dry battery wireless receiving sets for Africans. — Mr. H. Franklin, Northern Rhodesian information officer.

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N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Control and Ownership of Water

BEFORE THE CLOSE of the recent session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS paid tribute to the late Imweko Paramount, Chief of Barotseland who had held high positions with dignity and wisdom. The Paramount would act until a successor was chosen in the near future.

A Bill to increase the duration of the Legislative Council to five years was moved by Mr. B. GOODWIN, who said that members spent their first year in learning Council procedure, became reasonably useful members during the second year, and during the third year used the Council as a platform for electioneering. Northern Rhodesia's Council should be brought into line with those of Southern Rhodesia and the Union, which lasted for five years. If some members were to become Ministers in charge of departments, it was essential for them to sit for five years, since it would take them at least 28 months to become acquainted with administrative details.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN thought that Africans should be nominated to Council for three years only. He doubted whether the country would get the two best and most competent Africans at the forthcoming election, and therefore the present arrangement, whereby nominated members sat for three years or the duration of the Council, whichever was the lesser, should be maintained for representatives of Africans, whether Europeans or Natives.

MR. ROY WELENSKY said that continuity had disadvantages as well as advantages. If he were on the Government side he would like to see new members come in every six months; they would be much easier to handle. The electorate did not want members foisted on them for an unduly long period; the English and Dominion Parliaments lasted five years, which period was prescribed as the result of experience.

Shorter Terms of Office Favoured

MR. NIGHTINGALE, also felt that African members should be appointed for a period shorter than five years, for it was important to be able to correct any mistakes made with the first nominations. Two African members would better than represent 14 million Africans, and in view of tribal and local rivalries, it would be a good thing to make provision for the representatives to be changed. Europeans representing Natives should also be appointed for less than five years; it would be easier to get the right men for shorter periods, which, he suggested, should be two years only.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that to lengthen the life of Council would require an amendment to the Order-in-Council, and he suggested that non-officials should approach the Secretary of State for an amendment, during the forthcoming discussions.

MR. L. W. G. EVANS, Local Government Commissioner, moved a Bill to vest the control and ownership of water in the Crown.

MR. NICHOLSON, moving to increase membership of the Maize Control Board from four to five, said that 30 Africans participated in the maize pool of the same principle as European producers and were registered as improved farmers, but that other Africans received a different price, which last year was 48% less than the mill price. The surplus was put to a fund for the improvement of agriculture in the maize belt. It was now proposed to abolish the participation

certificate system for Africans. Those who farmed by improved methods would receive the full cash price less about 6d. discount.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN said that the matter had exercised African opinion.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS thought the suggested arrangements entirely fair, and understood that they were acceptable to the African maize growers.

MR. COOK said that the total tonnage of fuel required by the Copperbelt was not 39,000 but 46,000 tons, and the difference was being made up by burning wood. Government should bring the seriousness of the position to the attention of the Railways, since even more fuel would be required when the extensions at Nakana and Nchanga were completed.

Treaty Rights of Barotseland

MONSEigneur FLYNN referred to grave fears in Barotseland that the treaty rights were unsafe, and said that the majority would prefer the country to be a High Commission Protectorate like Bechuanaland or Basutoland, which implied separation from the rest of Northern Rhodesia. Their friends, official and non-official, were advising them not to separate, but rather to seek a status similar to that in Canada. The Barotsé had asked him to raise this matter in Council, and to ask that if they could not be represented at the forthcoming London discussions, their opinions should be sent to London beforehand.

MR. WELENSKY, making his last speech in the present Council, spoke of the co-operation and courtesy which had characterized the official side of the House during the four years' sessions. After expressing his appreciation of the loyalty of non-officials to him as their leader, he closed with a warning that race relations constituted one of the serious problems facing the country, and that the solution would need tolerance and understanding from both Europeans and Africans.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that officials heartily reciprocated Mr. Welensky's complimentary remarks.

THE GOVERNOR spoke of the excellent results attained during an arduous session and said that 147 ordinances had been enacted during the life of the eighth council.

Length of Official Tours

Mr. Fitzgerald's Proposals Rejected

THE PROPOSAL made by Mr. T. Fitzgerald in his report on Civil Service conditions in Northern Rhodesia and Nyusaland, that officials should normally serve 40 months in the territories before becoming entitled to overseas leave has been rejected by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in a memorandum which states:—

"The recommendation that the minimum tour should be substantially increased and a fixed period of leave granted is not acceptable. No reason is seen to vary the present practice which provides for a tour of service between 24 and 36 months; these limits provide the necessary flexibility. Nor is it proposed to vary the method of computation of leave, by which the length of leave is based on months of residential service together with the time necessarily spent on travelling.

As regards local leave, Southern Rhodesian officers are eligible for 14 working days in each year, and the leave so earned may be accumulated in respect of two years or of three years, provided that it is certain that the officer will complete the appropriate period of residential service. It is considered that the present arrangement confers the greater benefit on the officer, and it is not proposed to adopt the Commission's suggestion."

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Institute for Muslim Education Morale Well as Educative Force

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya has himself accepted the chairmanship of the Mombasa Institute for Muslim Education, and has nominated Malik Mbarak Ali Mhaw, L.L.B. for the Coast, as the nominee of the Government of Kenya.

Tanganyika has appointed Mr. Barclay, a Member of Parliament, Labour and Social Welfare, H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar has nominated Mr. R. J. Harvey, Director of Education, in a temporary capacity, and H.H. the Aga Khan has nominated Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, M.T.C., to serve until the end of this year.

The Institute is not a college so much as a foundation for Muslim students which incorporates the Arab secondary school in Mombasa, gives classes in technical subjects, and arranges, if necessary, assists financially, tuition in other institutions.

Instruction is to be given from the outset in seamanship and navigation, marine engineering, boat-building, electrical engineering, carpentry, and house-building, but courses readily available at other conveniently situated institutions are not to be duplicated. Pupils from the institute desiring qualifications in agriculture, veterinary science, medicine, and forestry will proceed to Makerere College, Uganda.

Aim to Train God-Fearing Citizens

Sir Philip Mitchell said, recently when referring to the Institute:—

"The mere acquisition of knowledge or skill, for material ends is not enough. The Institute must be a social and moral as well as an educative force and, if it can become that, may render invaluable service to the communities concerned. I am a Christian, but I can see no inconsistency in Christian lending his whole-hearted support to an institution for others founded upon another faith and directed to the service of those who hold that faith.

"I am sure with that in my mind that I wrote those words which are to be found in the Charter of the Institute: 'And by the aid and direction of the said board of governors that they shall pay proper heed and attention to the regular performance of religious worship and also to the teaching of religion, morals, and good manners to the students, so that they may become not only learned and skilled in the several matters which will form the subject of their instruction, but also God-fearing and loyal subjects and good citizens.'

"This is the nature and function of the Institute, which will owe so much to His Highness the Sultan and His Highness the Aga Khan for their patronage and encouragement; to Sheikh Khair bin Muhammad bin Juma of Mombasa, who has leased me a beautiful site of 45 acres on very generous terms; and to the donors whose generous help are now contributing to the hope that they may be able to give. It is founded in faith and aspires only to service."

Lieut. Colonel H. W. Nevell has relinquished his post as A.D.C. to the Governor to take up the appointment of bursar. He was commissioned in the Queen's Royal Regiment in 1924, served with the 5th Battalion from 1930 to 1935 (for half the time as A.D.C. to the then Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne), and for the rest of the period as adjutant to the 5th Battalion, and was then transferred to the Indian Army. During the recent war he commanded a battalion of the Punjab Regiment, and was then of the staff of the Quartermaster General in India until he retired last year.

Asian Hospitals

A system of hospital insurance for Asians in Kenya when new Asian hospital blocks have been built and the old ones improved is recommended by the Asian Hospital Committee. Other proposals include the increase of the number of hospital beds for Asians in public hospitals from 121 to 356, and the acceptance by the Asian community of a scheme to finance and administer the Asian hospitals in the Colony on the lines of the European Hospital Authority. The report has been accepted by the Government.

Colonial Affairs Debate

(Continued from page 1313)

The economic problems of the Colonial territories in the light of the problem and in conjunction with the efforts of the country. The committee has considered the finance, trade, and the whole range of Colonial products and the necessities of the Colonies come under its review. In the October-December quarter the Colonial territories will probably 100% more refined and semi-finished steel than they have been having.

Mr. H. D. Hughes: "Is there a specific allocation of steel for the Colonial territories generally?"

Steel Allocation Doubled

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes, there is a specific allocation and the allocation is to be nearly double what it was before."

SIR RALPH GENT: "Since when has that been?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "For some considerable time. All the time there has been a certain allocation. We have now doubled the allocation. There is an increase of 18,000 tons a year. The total of the whole Colonial steel problem that before the war the Colonies used to get roughly 50% of their steel from the U.K. and the remainder from other sources, including Germany, and the trouble is that nowadays they cannot get that 50% from Germany and other countries. That is why they have been so extraordinarily short. The new allocation is a very substantial contribution by H.M. Government. It has all come out of some previous care, and the Colonial Office feel very grateful to the other departments for meeting them in this matter. It will be of the very greatest value to the Colonial territories."

The Ministry of Labour are helping us in every way to get the machinery in the Colonies right. We have emphasized the Government asking them to let us know exactly what they want, and we shall probably get what they want from the Ministry of Labour.

Total Colonial requirements of tractors amount to 4,500 wheeled and 3,000 crawler tractors. We can get the wheeled tractors, but this is a difficulty over the crawler tractors because the heavy ones have not been made in this country. However, we will do everything we can to help the Colonies obtain the tractors, and they will be able to obtain them from the United States for dollars where that is absolutely essential.

We have certain objects in mind, and priorities are being given to them, without prejudice to such other work as the development of the Colonies in which we are very much interested, our object is as far as possible to concentrate our main paperfully existing railways, before embarking on any new schemes.

SIR JOHN BASTON regretted that the Under-Secretary should have set a better example, had begun his speech on a party note.

Mutual Planning Possible

MR. H. D. HUGHES said that Mr. Dundas-Stark had left the impression that the Conservative view of the Colonial Empire had not changed much from the bad old days. His speech was a plea that the Empire should be kept open for private enterprise, but Labour members strongly agreed with the Under-Secretary of State that in the past private enterprise had failed to do the job and certainly could not tackle adequately the task.

The present Colonial Office system, though open to criticism, was a vast improvement on all that went before. Until 22 years ago there had been no planning machinery for Colonial economic development in any kind. His complaint was that until recently there was no machinery for economic planning between this country and the Colonial Governments comparable with the kind of machinery now set up, for example, in the continuing organization for European economic co-operation. If we could have mutual economic planning between independent Governments in Europe, it should be possible to have mutual planning between this country and the Colonial Governments.

It was absurd that of 3,000 Colonial students in this country nearly 500 should be reading law, the need was not more lawyers, but more technicians, doctors, engineers, and agriculturists. A skilled manpower survey was desperately needed.

It would be far better to create thousands of African under trees than a few hundreds of expensive buildings. Colonial development was slack because the standards were too high.

(To be continued next week)

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Parliament

East African Salaries Commission Uganda Cotton and Coffee Funds

MR. CREECH-JONES said in reply to Mr. Sorensen in the House of Commons last week: "The report of the East African Salaries Commission was recently considered at a conference in London attended by representatives of the Colonial Governments concerned and of the Colonial Office. With certain modifications, the report was generally endorsed by the Conference. The modifications have been embodied in sectional papers which, together with the reports, are being laid by the East African Governments and the East African High Commission before the Central Assembly for approval at the next meeting of these assemblies, and I think that the recommendations will be put into operation quickly."

MR. SORESENSEN: "When is it proposed to introduce into the East African civil services the principle of equal pay for equal work plus gratification allowances, for British persons serving overseas?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Salaries Commission took the view that for professional and similar posts the expatriation fee system, which has been adopted in West Africa, was not practicable as a result of the different circumstances obtaining in East Africa. They also reached the conclusion that there was not scope for the introduction of comparable salaries for Europeans, Asians, and Africans."

£10,550,000 for Disposal

MR. SORESENSEN asked the Secretary of State what steps were taken to consult the opinions of the disposal of the Uganda Cotton and Hard Coffee Fund.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Proposals for the closure and disposal of these funds were placed before the Legislative Council in April. It was withdrawn by consent to give interested parties an opportunity of making representations. The proposals were agreed to by the Council on June 30, but have not yet received a full assent from the Government. The Council resolved that the funds be closed as at December 30, 1962, and disposed of as follows:

- (1) Price Assistance Fund (any part of which may be available for allocation to other objects at the discretion of such marketing boards or other authorities as may be set up in respect of the cotton and hard coffee industries) £7,925,000
- (2) Cotton and Hard Coffee Development and Welfare Fund
 - (i) Central stock storage £100,000
 - (ii) Agricultural extension (mainly advisory and plant) £50,000
 - (iii) Co-operative societies £100,000
 - (iv) Agricultural building society £500,000
 - (v) African housing £300,000
- (3) Grants to Native Administrations from Coffee Fund £250,000
- (4) Grants to reserve fund for rural development schemes and general social services, including community centres £4,625,000
- (5) Reserve for projects outside development (not necessarily Government)

Plus any balance available

Newspapers in the Colonies

MR. GEORGEY COOPER asked what steps were taken to save dollars on newsprint for newspapers in the Colonies by imposing restrictions equivalent to those in force in this country.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Some Colonies buy their newsprint from this country, as their supplies are controlled in the Colonies which import newsprint direct from the United States. Imports are restricted through import licences. The Colonial authorities are fully aware of the need to economize in dollar expenditure. The newspapers have generally been reduced in size, although not necessarily to the same extent as in this country."

MR. COOPER: "Since the 1950s cases have to draw upon dollar reserves, should they not be encouraged to sacrifice throughout the British Empire compared with this country?"

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD asked about rolling-stock for the Kenya and Uganda railways.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The manufacturers of the 180 locomotives now on order hope to start delivery from their works by the end of January next, and complete the order at the rate of four locomotives monthly. The engines have only recently been ordered and have not yet able to give an exact schedule of delivery dates."

MR. LEBGGS-ROURKE asked for a full statement concerning the economic organization of the Colonial Office.

Economic Division of Colonial Office

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Economic Division is in the charge of one of the two Deputy Under-Secretaries of State. Under him there are the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State who cover respectively the following three broad fields of economic activity:

(1) Commercial relations, international aspects of Colonial primary products (in particular rubber, tin and sugar), communications and measures for saving dollar expenditure in Colonial territories.

(2) Production and marketing questions; relations with the Colonial Development Corporation; and research.

(3) Finance and the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; economic intelligence and planning; and supplies.

The Division consists of departments, namely:

(1) Commercial Relations and Supplies Department, dealing with all matters of commercial relations and international trade negotiations in far as they affect the colonies, and with measures necessary for procurement of essential supplies for the Colonial territories.

(2) Communications Department, dealing with communications generally with other parts of the world via air, tele-communications.

(3) Finance, Intelligence and Planning Department is responsible for maintaining touch with the various Kingdoms economic planning organizations and for keeping in view the implications in Colonial territories of general U.K. economic policy. The department has been in the preparation of surveys of the general economic position of each of the Colonial territories. It maintains liaison on economic matters with other Colonial Powers. At present it is not responsible for the organization of economic statistics affecting the Colonial Empire, but a separate Statistical Department is now being set up.

(4) Finance Department, which advises on the main financial of Colonial finances and currency questions and is concerned with the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(5) and (6) Production and Marketing Departments dealing with all aspects of the production and marketing of the products of Colonial territories; industrial development and relations with the Colonial Development Corporation. One Department deals primarily with agricultural and forestry products, the other with minerals.

(7) The Research Department, which deals with all research matters, lies somewhat apart from the rest since not all its work is economic.

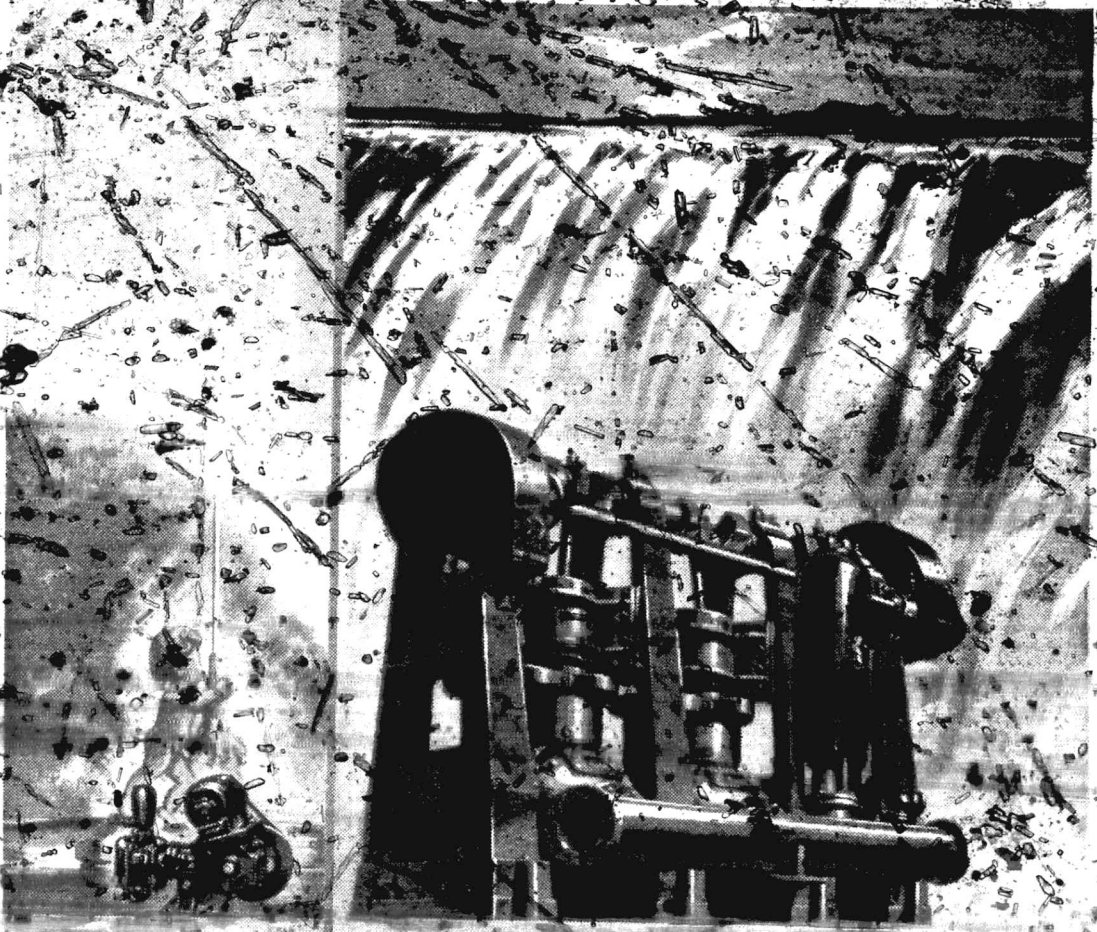
Helped by Advisers

The Economic Division is assisted by a number of advisers of whom the Secretary of State's advisers on its various subjects are particularly close contact with the Economic Division. The advisers on agriculture, animal health, co-operation, labour, education, fisheries, forestry, geological survey and inland transport.

The division is assisted by the Colonial Economic and Development Council, which advises the Secretary of State and the Office on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire, and on questions of general economic and financial policy; also by the Colonial Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, the Colonial Advisory Fisheries Committee, the Advisory Commission Co-operation, the Colonial Research Council, the Committee for Colonial Agricultural Animal Health and Forestry Research, and various committees and sub-committees of these bodies.

MR. BATHURST asked the Secretary of State was aware that the 32 post offices in Northern Rhodesia which provide a mail service for Europeans and Asians were chiefly situated in the main towns and what arrangements were being taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to establish common entrances in post offices on the railway line and in the main towns.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The reply to the first part is: 'Yes, the possibility of effecting structural alterations in order to provide common entrances in all other post offices has been under examination by the local Government since April last and the Governor is expecting an early report from the Postmaster-General. A new post office at Chingola was altered recently during construction to provide common entrance facilities.'



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Resettlement of Africans

New Start Needed

THERE HAVE BEEN many disappointments since the Commissioner in Charge for African Land Utilization and Settlement in his report for the second quarter of this year.

Olungurhwe must be considered a total failure, but that is now officially described as understandable, for it had barely started when the war broke out, and thereafter supervision has been spasmodic or non-existent. The eviction of those who have constantly refused to abide by the rules continues. There is no hope for successful settlement until a complete new start is made. Even then it is uncertain whether the area will best support a population whose means of existence are based on agriculture or forestry.

Grass control and pasture management experiments are proving as successful as hoped. They break down generally because education and technical limitation does not keep pace with the rapid increase of the stock. As in almost every case the stock population is already too high for the carrying capacity of the land, especially in a dry year like this, it is obvious that the educational process is too slow.

Limitation of Stock

On the other hand, there must be a beginning, and some experienced administrative officers consider that any response at all (and there has been quite an appreciable response to the limitation) is a notable achievement and promises well for the future. Possibly the time is hardly ripe, but it is for consideration whether the Development and Reconstruction Authority should be asked to allocate money where there is no definite undertaking by the people to limit their stock, not merely by moving them elsewhere, but by sale or slaughter.

The settlement at Makueni shows real promise. If even the modest machinery ordered had arrived in time, or if the efforts with available machinery had been more successful, there might have been 100 families installed, instead of 30.

It may well be that this experiment will point the way to a new system of African land utilization. The aim is to make every head of a family, not the holder of an allotment but farming an economic unit which will not be fragmented. It is hoped that this will create wealth that will in time support village industries. The next step may be some pooling of resources among farmers in the way of joint ownership of farm machinery and co-operative effort at marketing and buying.

A large dam estimated to hold 2,000,000 gallons is being constructed near Kampi ya Mawe. Compost pits in the Fort Hall district have been dug at the rate of 1,500 a month, now cattle sheds become over 200 a month, and terracing extends at the rate of 100 acres a month.

Editorial comment appears under Matters

"In this land one and a half billion Africans, who are neither devils nor angels, imbeciles nor geniuses, but simply human beings, are emerging from a great darkness, and, whether we like it or not, turning their faces to the light."—Mr. E. S. Todd, Member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Work of Rhodesia House

Activities in London

THE work done in 1947 by the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London was reported upon by Mr. T. G. Gisborne, then secretary to the Office, and the secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, within the fortnight of the end of the year, but it is only in a few months later that the printed document has reached the country, after being laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. That unfortunate delay inevitably detracts from the interest of a comprehensive record of the multifarious activities of Rhodesia House, which, quite understandably, had not issued reports during the war years.

In the last pre-war year 33 persons with 76 dependants were selected by the London Office and sent to the Colony. Last year hundreds were recruited in this country for different branches of public service in Southern Rhodesia, among them being more than 300 men for the British South African Police, 143 nurses, 133 teachers, 158 for clerical and administrative posts, and 52 typists.

Nearly 16,000 Emigrants Accepted

More than 16,000 inquiries were received in regard to emigration, and over a period of months there was a daily average of approximately 100 personal inquiries and more than 20 written inquiries. The number of formal applications for acceptance as emigrants was 15,991. Including wives and families, 1,959 furnished proof of assured employment on arrival; 1,460 had qualifications in occupations in which many vacancies existed in Rhodesia, and 766 were persons of good character with capital exceeding £1,000. In 1946 the monthly average of acceptances had been 103, throughout 1947 the average was 1,200, and in that year the accepted emigrants declared capital totalling £6,104,959, compared with £1,639,376 in the second half of the previous year. If the numbers of dependants were to be included the above figures would, at a conservative estimate, be doubled. Among those accepted were 60 building artisans, of whom 360 were carpenters, 164 joiners, 84 painters, 81 masons, 69 plumbers, and 2 electricians.

Rhodesia House obtained 3,598 sea passages during the year, not including about 1,500 new settlers in non-priority categories who made their own travel arrangements, and two thirds going out by air.

The Office did a great deal to procure supplies of goods for the Colony and for the needs of Government departments, and to provide information on all aspects of Southern Rhodesia through the dissemination of literature, through the Press, through lectures and films, and through responses to individual inquiries from the general public, including many business men, industrialists, investors, and potential emigrants. The report is therefore an interesting record of a heavy volume of good work.

Failure of Gentle Persuasion

Mrs. E. D. Alvord, Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, said in an address to the National African Association recently that the Government had already occupied sufficient land to support double the present population if enlightened farming methods were followed.

"Their cry is for more land, but to give them more land at present would be most unwise," she continued. "They would only destroy its fertility as they have done with other land. When they learn to get the most out of their arable and grazing land, and if under proper management it is demonstrated that there is not enough land for them, then and not till, should they be given more land."

Barely 10% "Persuaded" in 20 Years

For 20 years the Government has been trying to improve the standard of African agriculture by a programme of propaganda and gentle persuasion, but the number of Africans who have adopted better methods has scarcely increased by 10%.

"We need a law that goes along with a Good Husbandry Act, which must be enforced. In adopting this new policy we must bring Africans up to the present stage through compulsion. The first step is the strict enforcement of the existing law on contour."

Such five steps would be (a) contouring each kind of crop by itself, (b) increasing a simple contour rotation, including food, cash, soil-renewing, and food crops, and (c) applying manure to maize crops in rotation, and (d) the construction of stable conservation walls.

By this system it would be possible to double and triple present crop yields in one year.

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There appears to be a general feeling in the minds of Colonial States of Africa that a similar arrangement to establish a code of restrictions for M.V.A. interests in the colonies is essential. It is suggested that a compulsory code of discipline should be imposed on the shipping companies which are allowed to enjoy the privilege of shipping with which the A.S.T. enters into their contracts. When self-interest and self-organization are taken into account, it is not surprising that the shipping companies should be anxious to establish such a code of discipline.

Must Shipments Be Reduced? Regulation of Cargoes Considered

RESTRICTION AND REGULATION of cargoes for East Africa had been suggested by Sir Reginald Robins, Member for Transportation in the East Africa High Commission, as the only satisfactory means of arresting congestion in the port of Mombasa, said Mr. L. A. DENT, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at his recent meeting. The Board of Trade had been unable to tell the Chamber whether the statement attributed to Sir Reginald had in fact been made by him, but took the view that there was no cause for anxiety.

Inquiries showed that Government cargoes were now being given priority in shipment, and that the proposed construction of a Mulberry harbour at Dar es Salaam was impracticable because the component parts could not be towed from the country, and because the necessary cement quantities could be obtained without seriously reducing the amount available for other urgent needs. Experts considered that the port of Dar es Salaam may be worked efficiently, and that increasing use of air and road would bring relief. But as still larger tonnages would be needed for the groundnut scheme, it would continue to conflict with the ordinary commercial cargo required for other development projects, including the consumer goods in the absence of which labour would not be obtainable either for the groundnut scheme or other enterprises.

A committee set up in East Africa by the shipping interests had recommended that the monthly maximum of commercial cargo for Mombasa should be 35,000 freight tons, and for Dar es Salaam 11,000 tons, these figures being additional to military traffic for the Mackinson Road depot.

Dar es Salaam Port Problems

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE, M.P., said there was still too much incompetency in official quarters, and that a more efficient system would be made practicable in Dar es Salaam if the Governments were convinced of its essentiality.

He said that Mr. Farquharson, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, had air mailed a reply to his criticisms and gave an average for the turn-round of ships in the port that would include coastal vessels, whereas ocean vessels only had been mentioned with a turn of 10 to 14 days was given in London. Mr. Petitpierre said information was that ocean vessels still took 10 days.

The general manager also seemed to agree that there was an average delay of a month between the arrival of a ship and the clearance of the goods by the merchant. He (Mr. Petitpierre) had likewise given a month as the period, but had been reported in the past by saying "months." He understood that at the end of May there were 5,000 tons of fertilizers in Dar es Salaam for the Overseas Food Corporation, which had been able to accept only 2,000 tons. They were thus congesting storage needed for other purposes by over-estimating their immediate requirements.

Failures of the authorities to provide prompt, regular, and adequate information was at the root of commercial anxiety and criticisms. Given greater frankness, business men in London and Africa would be less misinformed in mind.

MR. ROGER NORTON, Commissioner for East Africa, and a member of the working party set up by the Ministry of Transport to deal with shipments to East Africa, said that delays in the loading of general cargo had now been reduced to a maximum of eight weeks, that commercial cargo in the last two or three months had consistently exceeded the estimates, and that there had been no conflict with demands for the groundnut scheme.

The Board of Trade has decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government. The Board of Trade has decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government. The Board of Trade has decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government.

Mr. W. H. JONES, Chairman of the Board of Trade, said that the Board of Trade had decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government. The Board of Trade has decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government.

Mr. JONES said that the Board of Trade had decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government. The Board of Trade has decided that the arrival of too many ships at the same time, and the resulting congestion in the port, is a serious problem which has had to be dealt with by the Government.

Mr. DENT said that a ship was being specially allocated to carry cargoes direct to London in connection with the groundnut scheme, and suggested that pressure from the Section had led to the establishment of the "strong party" with some consequent relief to shippers, thanks largely to the Section's vigilance and representations.

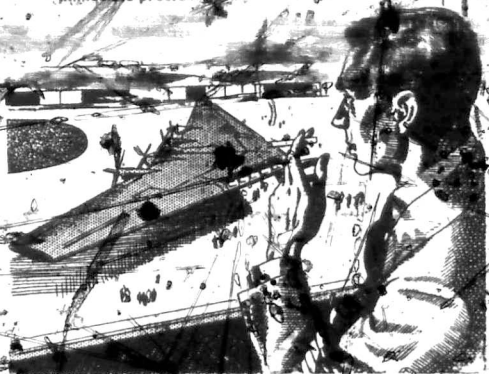
It was reported that the Government of Tanganyika had brought its import licence to a maximum of six months only into the territories of Kenya and Uganda, which had a validity of 12 months.

Government Purchases

The chairman said that 100 million yards of grey cloth had been shipped to this country for processing and re-export to Colonial markets, and a member complained that the Government of Tanganyika imported 10 million yards of such cloth direct from Britain and distributed it through official channels, whereas the Governments of Kenya and Uganda had not eliminated traders' share-way.

After Mr. Norton had said that the East African Governments were, he believed, only too anxious for traders to act in these matters, it was agreed to support any protest made by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce against the course taken by the Government of Tanganyika.

WHILE MEN DARE to try new methods, they harness their own forces. While we work for better results in every sphere, air, land and sea—there is still the unchanging kindness of our "old friend" at our finger tips, waiting to solve these immediate problems.



Player's
Please



Parliamentarians in Africa

Mr. Bovill's Criticisms of Visiting M.P.s

MR. E. W. BOVILL, chairman of a number of well-known companies operating in East Africa, who recently returned to London from one of his annual visits to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has some candid comments in the quarterly broadsheet issued by Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Under the title "Roving M.P.s," he writes:

"When I left East Africa at the beginning of May a large percentage of the official and non-official community, but especially the Governors, were suffering from acute social exhaustion. Never in so few weeks can any other part of the Empire have been visited by so many Members of Parliament, all demanding instruction and entertainment and a vast amount of other people's time which could have been far more usefully employed.

"I was not aware that anyone wanted them in East Africa, with its new constitution and fired by that spirit of independence which prosperity always induces, does not very much care to-day what the Imperial Parliament thinks about it. The general feeling was that the M.P.s were far more likely to benefit from the visit than East Africans, who were critical of the apparent failure of their visitors to read anything about the country and its people before they arrived.

Ill-mannered Tactlessness

"Had they done so, they might have realized the need, even for M.P.s, to uphold the prestige of the white man in Africa, and that well-to-do African politicians do not expect honoured guests to enter their courts in bush shirts and shorts. Not do Governors, like members of the Home Government making speeches about important local political issues without being consulted first. On more than one occasion a Governor was greatly embarrassed by this kind of ill-mannered tactlessness.

"The European community were shocked by a Minister of the Crown's persistent refusal to rise from his chair when ladies were introduced to him." (It possibly reminded some present of the wife of a former Governor who referred in a

public speech to the ladies of Entebbe and the women of Kampala.) They did not like braces and no coats at a public luncheon, and in Kenya they resented being told by one M.P. that the purpose of his visit was not to interest himself in the welfare of Kenya but in what Kenya could do for the Welsh miners.

"There was one invitation to meet the distinguished visitors which could not escape. That was a party of the Naandi Plains which I unexpectedly much enjoyed. I spent a very pleasant hour with Mr. Proctor, whose views on groundnuts were far remote from mine than I expected, and whose understanding of agricultural problems was impressive, in spite, as he modestly explained, of his being 'only a railwayman.' My refusal to be introduced to Mr. Rees-Williams was due only to my enjoying myself too much with Mr. Proctor to wish to hear how the country's economic problems could be solved by turning the Masai into clerics and the Maasai into a second Essen.

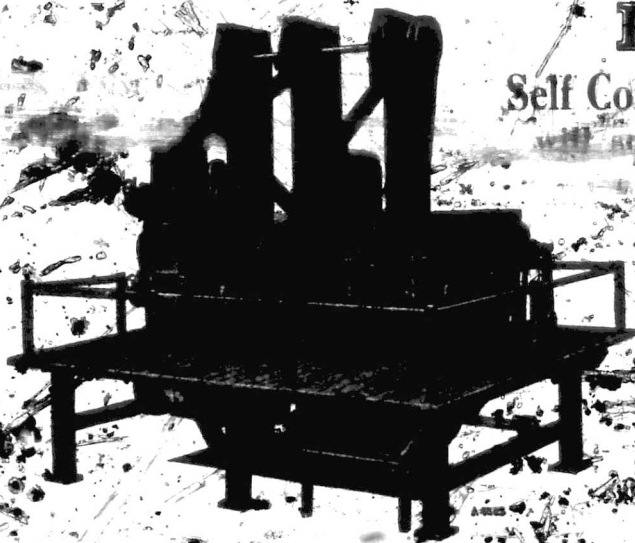
Appreciation of Present Government

"But let it not be thought that East Africa's criticism of the visiting M.P.s was due to political prejudice. Mrs. Cress Jones will hold in very high regard, and it is generally recognized that the present Government has done far more for the Colonies than any of its recent predecessors.

"The pity is that our M.P.s, like our officials, visit only British Dependencies. Those of us who have travelled in the French Colonies and the Belgian Congo realize what valuable lessons are to be learnt there. How far more successful the Belgians have been than the British in, for example, teaching the African how to conserve his soil—and there is no more pressing need—can be learnt in a two or three hours' motor drive across the Congo-Uganda border. Similarly, the superior quality of Congolese, and notably pyrethrum, cover what is produced in British East Africa is entirely due to a more efficient administration. These are the lessons our M.P.s should learn.

"I do not know whether any of the M.P.s had the wheels stolen off their cars or the bedclothes off their beds. If not, it is a pity, for incidents of that nature are almost a daily occurrence in Nairobi and other parts of Kenya. Uganda is little better. The general insecurity of persons as well as of property in British Colonial administration has a very low repute among the many visitors now pouring into East Africa.

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...the most regrettable aspect of the matter... Emperor of Ethiopia, himself the victim of a... act of aggression... being encouraged in the path of... mandement by a number of high-minded English men and women... some of whom are prepared to rewrite history and geography for their purpose... trust that His Majesty will resist the temptation... content himself with his own (that is to say, the territories... which he ruled in 1935), and do unto others as we could all wish that he had been done by."

Ethiopia's Position

MR. JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P., wrote: "Mr. Dehnam is entitled to his sentimental but loyal devotion to one of the most backward Governments in the world. But he is not entitled to have it both ways. Because Italian standards of Colonial administration suffer from our... we accuse me of endeavouring to placate Italy at the expense of Africa. But my view is his opinion that Ethiopian administration is 'still crude' and not even capable of being... by Western standards, does not her proposal amount to an attempt to justify Ethiopia at the expense of the inhabitants, Italian and Native, of these Colonies?"

LADY LAYTON said: "Study of the documents distributed by the Royal Air Force reveals that they contained three explicit aims: (1) to free the people of the former Colonies from Italian rule; (2) to restore to them their 'green and fertile lands' which the Italians occupied; (3) to reunite the territories to Ethiopia. Apart from the text, what other meaning than that should attach to leaflets showered over Keren containing the Ethiopian flag, the portrait of the Emperor Haile Selassie with the caption, 'Fight for your own king and your own flag!'"

Limitations of Africans

...and give it as the Chamber's opinion that 999 out of every 1,000 Natives are incapable of holding responsible positions without the very closest European supervision. A member of the Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce, Northern Rhodesia.

...which is estimated to cost... 'A time though... the Sudan Agency... less by the... Coffee, Plants' Day is being held to-day on Mr G. L. G. Thava's estate near Thika, and the annual coffee conference opens to-morrow in Nairobi.

The Overseas Touring Company (East Africa) Ltd., now operate express pullman coach services between Nairobi and Nanyuki, Nairobi and Arusha, and Nairobi and Nakuru.

New settlers reaching Southern Rhodesia in the first five months of this year showed a 38% increase on the corresponding period in 1947. Of 6,848 immigrants admitted, 4,393 were born in the United Kingdom.

Some 30,000 Europeans visited the National Museum in Southern Rhodesia last year, according to the latest annual report. The museum is open to Natives on Tuesdays, and 15,000 were recorded as entering during 1947.

Southern Rhodesia's National Income

Southern Rhodesia's national income last year amounted to £27,500,000, according to a preliminary estimate by the Central Statistical Office of the Colony. Of this £4,500,000 represented funds brought in by new settlers.

Figures published by the Northern Rhodesian Government on education in the territory show that there are some 2,713 European and 139,870 African pupils. Annual costs per pupil amount to £1 15s. 3d. (Europeans) and £1 15s. 10d. (Africans).

A new fortnightly African newspaper, *The Harvester*, has begun publication in Southern Rhodesia. It will cater primarily for the African farmer, and explains in simple language in English, Shona and Ndebele, the reasons for various agricultural methods.

Employment records from Southern Rhodesia show that at the end of June there were 831 vacancies for Europeans, and 255 unemployed Europeans. The number of persons seeking posts in agriculture rose from 34 to 48, but only nine artisans were unemployed.

Material or equipment ordinarily used in building houses may now be used in Northern Rhodesia in maintaining garden walls, grass swimming baths, fish ponds, ornamental or garden work of any kind. Asphalt and crushed stone may, however, be used for paths or drives.

Building Construction

Building construction valued at £1,670,088 was completed in Southern Rhodesia during the first five months of this year, compared with £3,134,318 in the whole of 1947. Artisans in employment increased from 1,953 in January to 2,228 in May, while the number of employers in the industry rose from 279 to 374.

A cultural centre for all races in Nairobi has been suggested as a war memorial by the British Council. The building, which is expected to cost £10,000, and for which a site has been provisionally reserved by the Land Department, would include an exhibition hall, a restaurant, a little theatre, and a library.

A review in our issue of June 10 of the report of the committee which had considered Native exemption from taxation was in favour of the automatic exemption from taxation of persons in urban areas whose cash earnings were less than 20s. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that of the report, proposed that no instructions should be issued which would lead to such automatic exemptions.

EAST AFRICA

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- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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Telegams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Eamatters, London.

PERSONALIA

MR. W. G. JUXON has resigned the office of Deputy Mayor of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

THE HON. R. V. SMITH has been appointed a director of African and European Investment Co., Ltd.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR and LADY GRANT were married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday.

MR. KENHELVIN W. STOUT, curator of the Zoological Society of San Diego, California, is in East Africa.

MR. J. STEELE, of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, has recently visited East Africa and the Belgian Congo. COLONEL H. G. SEWARD, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Bulawayo, has retired after 28 years' service.

MR. LEE WILCOX, a foreign correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, has recently visited East Africa.

MR. J. COLINVAUX, chairman of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., arrived in London last week from East Africa.

MR. C. W. C. SHEPHERD was recently appointed manager of the production department of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT arrived in London last Friday from Kenya after spending a short holiday in the Union of South Africa.

MR. L. C. DALDRY is managing the Nakuru branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) during the absence on leave in England of MR. SPARROW.

MR. LOUIS CALDER, president of the Perkins Goodwin Company, a New York firm of paper manufacturers, is on a big game safari in Kenya.

MR. E. PLUMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has returned to London from his visit to East Africa, including Northern Rhodesia.

SIR HENRY BUCKLE, who has been appointed President of the West African Court of Appeal, was Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1925 to 1933.

MR. and MRS. G. A. COMTEAU have left London yesterday for Aix-les-Bains and later Lausanne. They expect to be back in Egypt early in November.

MR. JOHN SCHLESINGER, chairman of African Consolidated Theatres, Ltd., and African Consolidated Films, Ltd., is expected in East Africa shortly.

MR. JOHN ANTONIADIS, the Greek consul in Southern Rhodesia and mayor of Graham from 1925 to 1927, has been appointed the first citizen of the town.

MR. GEORGE RODGER, a journalist and photographer on the staff of the American magazine *Life*, passed through Rhodesia recently on his way to Algiers.

ARCHDEACON ERNEST WINSFORD is acting as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland during the absence in his country of the RT. REV. F. O. DUNN.

THE REV. LYNDON HARRIES, recently engaged on work in Kenya on the Kikuyu language, is now teaching Swahili at the School of Oriental and African Languages in London.

MR. HANSDLEY BIRD, M.L.C., of Uganda, who has been Kenya's first Belgian consul in Kampala for some years, has been appointed a chevalier of the Ordre de la Couronne.

MR. W. H. HELEY, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., who is visiting the company's estates in Kenya, will leave the colony about the middle of August.

MR. ALAN E. OSBORNE and MISS BARBARA MARY FOSTER STON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. P. Foster-Ston, of Nairobi, were married in Hampstead, London, on Saturday.

MR. REES WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently spent a month in East Africa, will tour West Africa during the Parliamentary recess.

MR. RICHARD BARWICK, son of Sir John and Lady Barwick, and the HON. MRS. VALERIE WARD, daughter of Sir and Mrs. R. E. Skelton, of Nairobi, were married in London on Monday.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, Governor of Gibraltar, and former G.O.C. in East Africa, has arrived in London for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR HAROLD HARTLEY, chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, left Southampton by flying-boat on Tuesday to inspect B.O.A.C. stations along the East, Central and South African air routes.

THE HON. W. J. L. PALMER, designed for the board of the Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Co., Ltd. He leaves London by air for Southern Rhodesia next week for a day's business visit.

MR. G. STUBBS, who is in charge of research in the Colonial Insecticides Committee, was the chairman of the discussion on insect research and control at the Commonwealth Entomological Conference on Tuesday.

MR. J. A. COULTER, who recently returned to Kenya after having called to the Bar, and Miss ELIZABETH GREEN, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Green, of Worcester, have announced their engagement.

MR. J. C. BAKER, of Nairobi, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker, of Lower Bourne, Hampton, and Miss KATHERINE MARGARET RHODES, only daughter of Sir Godfrey and Lady Rhodes, of Nairobi, have just announced their engagement.

MR. HOWARD ARCHER, the town architect, has designed a lecture for which the Christian community of Nairobi have subscribed as a memorial to members of the K.A.R. who fell in the war. It has been placed in the Cathedral of the Highlands.

The engagement is announced between Miss E. C. Lamb, only daughter of Captain F. C. Long, of the 1st Pioneer Battalion Kenya and of Lady Claud Hamilton, and Miss MARY JANE BOYD, youngest daughter of Mr. Boyd and Lady Mary Boyd, of Nairobi.

MR. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, M.P., Parlia- Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who had intended to visit Southern Rhodesia in September, has postponed the visit owing to the general election which is to take place in the Colony that month.

MR. W. A. C. BOWEN, a non-official member of the East African Central Assembly, and former a member of the Legislative Council, is collaborating with MR. J. STRANGE, an agriculturist, who has written an article on the *East African Agricultural Journal* on grass problems in the Jasin Gisha district.

COLONEL E. A. ARMITAGE, who settled in the Seychelles some 10 years ago after retiring from the Army, has been appointed a non-official member of the Executive Council, and MR. J. COLLETT, MR. JOSEPH CHENARD, and MR. J. M. MOULINIE have been appointed to be non-official members of the Legislative Council.

REAR ADMIRAL R. E. B. EDWARDS, who has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff from August, is a signals specialist who served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, from 1941 to 1945. At the outbreak of war he was Deputy Director of the Operations Division at the Admiralty.

MR. M. C. MOSSOP is Southern Rhodesia's representative at the 11th Commonwealth Entomological Conference which opened in London last week, at which MESSRS. W. P. L. CAMERON and J. W. COOPER were observed from the Sudan. There are 42 delegates in all, 11 representing the U.K., nine from the dominions, and 22 from the colonies. The names of the other East and Central African delegates were published recently in these columns.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — Review of the machinery of Commonwealth consultation is necessary." — Dr. Ewart, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia.

"The Labour Party should consider nationalizing the United Africa Company." — *T.A.M.*

"I have £75,000 for which I look for — Mr. Bustamante, African Labour Leader.

"The attacks against Kipling, of imperialism, jingoism, and Toryism are nonsensical." — Lord Wavell.

"While social security has been busily pursued, security of person and property has seriously dwindled." — *Observer*.

"In Canada in the last couple of years the cinema time given to British films has risen from approximately 45 to 55%." — Mr. J. Arthur, Radio-Canada, Cesar, and Winston Churchill 2,000 years later are the only two people whose pre-eminence in action and in letters are really comparable." — Lord Altrincham.

"The young of the nation are not sure of themselves. They have a feeling of insufficiency. Jack Balfour will have a low morale. Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery —

"There are not enough troops to force the southern people of the United States to admit Negroes into bars, theatres, swimming pools, and homes." — Governor J. S. Thurmond, of South Carolina.

"I do not resent the organs of public opinion brought to bear upon administration, because administration becomes lax if it is not properly scrutinized." — Mr. Asquith Bevan, Minister of Health.

"I see England to-day as a place where no one seems to want to shake up his mind, and where no one seems to worry whether he does his job or not." — Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

"By the end of this year we should be producing £3,000,000 worth per month of agricultural machinery for the home market, and £2,500,000 for export." — Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., Minister of Agriculture.

"Of the forecast broadcast every day for the past two and a half years before the 6 p.m. news bulletin, which definitely forecast rain in south-east England, were correct on 37% of the occasions." — Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Air.

"The tragedy of our abdication in Palestine is that the heirs of Richard the Lion have proved unable to maintain the custody of the Holy Places." — Mr. Somerset de Chair.

"Dock strikes, demands, earnings, and others for higher wages, and the growing deterioration of the authority of the trade unions are all signs that our people still do not understand the realities of our national situation." — *National News Letter*.

"If we could bring into every factory, mine, farm, and workshop the spirit and enthusiasm which the ordinary man brings into team games, half our troubles would be over. We must beat boredom and frustration right out of our factories, shops, and offices." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Lord President of the Council.

"The trouble with modern civilization is that men are torn between two irreconcilable attitudes, confidence in the power of science to solve our social problems, and despair at the continual failure of scientific reason to solve them. There is thus an ever-widening gap between man's philosophy and the experience." — Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, Associate Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago.

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BACK GROUND

Imperial Unity.—The Empire is not just a friendly alliance. It is no more an alliance than my relationship to my brother and my sister. The Empire is, in fact, a stirring of the blood. So long as it remains one unit, speaking with one voice, and not eight or nine voices, so long will it speak to the world with power, authority and persuasion. The British Empire is more important than at any time in history. But there is a wrong state of mind about it. It reminds me of the English cricketers—so conscious of the enormous strength of their adversaries. Perhaps our trouble is that we have been thinking in negative terms. It is very easy to think in that way—to be conscious of the dollar problem. We say to our magnificent friends, the people of the United States: "You must understand this Empire of ours. You must realize that there are no bonds to bind us." The countries of the British Empire are completely independent and introduce separate nationalities. If you doubt this, look at our passports. In terms like these we explain ourselves to the world. These are miserable, futile terms because they are fragmentary, and they are untrue. A pest take the people who would discuss the Empire as though it were merely some friendly alliance that might last a little time. Suppose war comes to the people of Australia, New Zealand and Canada sit down philosophically and utter the pluses and minuses before they decide whether the balance is in favour of Britain? Sixty seconds after the Prime Minister of Britain informed you that the country is at war, I was sitting in a microphone in my own country speaking the same language and giving the same message to the world. The British peoples are told they should abandon Imperial Preference by a process showing the inevitability of gradualness. Why should we abandon a system designed to develop our mutual resources in the Empire and add to our mutual advantages? The real task of the British nations is to get together in a real Imperial conference. The peoples of the Empire are one people. They must be that to make their proper contribution to the world. They owe same allegiance to one crown, and are still determined to stand together until the crack of doom. R. G. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in Australia, and the Minister from 1939 to 1941.

"I believe in the Defence and the Minister, Mr. V. Alexander, to be monuments of administrative incompetence and extravagance." Mr. Oliver Lytton, M.P.

Betrayal.—In the first days of the country princes, statesmen and other leaders went into the wilderness of obscurity and poverty rather than betray their friends. Now things are different. A country ago the Nizam of Hyderabad concluded a treaty with Queen Victoria. I tell to her great grandson to be the instrument of downing the treaty unilaterally. The present Nizam's letter of protest was left unanswered. In nine months owing to a clerical error. Apparently even Mr. Attlee's Government was unable to think up a plausible reason for shuffling out of their responsibilities. Nevertheless, the last British Governor-General of India assured the Nizam that no economic blockade would be imposed by the Government of India on the 15 million people of Hyderabad. Yet a ring has been put round Hyderabad in comparison with which the Russian blockade of Berlin is child's play. Britain ought to put on sackcloth and ashes in penitence for the disgraceful way in which the firm friend has been treated." *Financial Times*.

Cabinet's Indecision.—An ignominious tale of vacillation brought to an end by the Government's decision to allow the Criminal Justice Bill to go through without any further attempt to include an alteration of the *status quo* on the death penalty. So we are back where we were before they unwisely permitted a free vote on the amendment for a five years' experimental abolition of the penalty. Rejection by the Lords caused them to think again, and they produced a compromise, involving two degrees of murder, one punishable by death and the other not. This time they put on the whips, as they should have done against the original amendment, but when the compromise was rejected by the Lords, Ministers thought again for a second time. Having begun by accepting as final the vote of the Commons in favour of experimental abolition, they end by accepting as final the verdict of the Lords in favour of no change. Indecision could hardly have gone farther, but Ministers have, at long last, confirmed their actions to the light they first saw. For this they have to thank the Lords, who twice rescued them from a serious clash with public opinion. If in the end they have obtained from further challenging the Lords, it is because they knew that the Lords were standing on the high ground of popular support." *Daily Telegraph*.

Russian Arms.—Berlin is not the centre of the issue with Russia, but only a symptom. The issue is whether Russia means to carry on with her plans for the destruction of the democracies. If she will abandon them, there is no issue between Russia and the West which cannot be peacefully solved. If she means to carry on with them, then sooner or later the challenge must be accepted, and it is the sooner the better. Since 1922, by the use of force or the threat of it, combined with Communist disruption within the countries concerned, Russia has annexed Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Eastern Poland, Bessarabia, Moldavia, the Carpathy, Ukraine, East Prussia, Karelia, Persania, all in Europe, and Tibet, Java in Asia, and the Turkish Islands in southern Siam, from Japan. She has added 274,948 square miles to her territory and 24,385,500 people to her population. In addition, she has been responsible for setting up Communist dictatorships in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Albania and Czechoslovakia—all except the first, about which there is some difficulty, harnessed to the international politics of Russia through the Cominform. She has promoted strikes, demonstrations and disorders in France and Italy, which have retarded the recovery of those countries, and in the Far East she has promoted the severance of Burma from the British Empire. The current outbreak of murder in China is only the latest in a long series of this kind. This has been done in pursuance of the clear and well-defined plan. The immediate objective now is to bring the rest of Europe under Russian domination. Germany, next, then France and Italy, and finally Britain. When the stage will be set for the final struggle with the capitalists of the New World." *Time and Tide*.

Minister Challenge.—Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, said in Parliament: "We have built in the first two and a half years after the end of this war more houses than were built in 10 years after the end of the 1914-18 war. That is a lie in two and a half years after this war, we have built 374,769 houses including temporary prefabs. After the 1914-18 war 1,194,720 houses were built. The Minister has created out of his imagination 2,211 houses and most of them built with the Government's money. I challenge him to show them." Mr. Ernest Marples,

Northern Rhodesian Delegation

Conversations with Secretary of State

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN DELEGATION invited to London for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies met Mr. Creech Jones at the Colonial Office on Tuesday and will be busily engaged with talks with him and his advisers this week and next.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the main subjects of discussion will be constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia; federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia's revised development plan; the extension to that territory of groundnut growing on a large scale by the Overseas Food Corporation; purchase by the State of the mining royalties now owned by the British South Africa Company; and the erection of a cement factory near Lusaka.

Owing to the suspension of the flying-boat service by which the delegation had intended to travel from the Victoria Falls, the party had at the last moment to be divided into three. The Governor, Sir Gilbert Pennic, and Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, the senior nominated member representing African interests in the Legislative Council, were the first to arrive in England. Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Legislature and Mr. G. B. Beckett, one of his non-official colleagues, travelled together, and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs, came with the two Africans nominated by the African representative Council, Mr. Chiléshe and Mr. Mubítana.

General Election in N. Rhodesia

Four Candidates Returned Unopposed

MR. ROSE WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and leader of the Labour Party in the territory, has been returned unopposed for the Broken Hill constituency, which he has represented for some years.

Nomination day (July 15) for the general election in Northern Rhodesia also gave unopposed returns in three other electoral areas. Polling day, August 15.

MR. GÉOFFREY BERNARD BECKETT, a farmer of Choma, who has been a nominated member of the Council since 1945, has been returned unopposed as an elected member for the South Western area. He arrived in London on Monday as one of the three European non-official members of the delegation invited to discuss constitutional matters with the Secretary of State.

MR. FRANK LANCE ROBERTSON, who has been a tobacco grower in the Fort Jameson district for many years, in which he settled after serving in the Army in the 1914-18 war, was the only candidate in the North-Eastern constituency. His previous member, Mr. F. S. Page, will be the Speaker of the new House.

Nasela has given an unopposed return to a new candidate, LIEUTENANT COLONEL ERWIN MURRAY WILSON, who for many years has been manager of the local branch of Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers. He has interested himself in local commercial and municipal affairs, and throughout the recent war commanded the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force. He served in the 1914-18 war, for much of the time with a mounted regiment in the Middle East.

For the other six constituencies there were 14 candidates.

Candidates in Contested Constituencies

In the Livingstone area they are MR. HERBERT JAMES MILLAR, a former stay-on and leading local businessman, and MR. GIBBERT GARBET.

Lusaka will have a three-cornered fight, the candidates being MR. ERNEST WALTER SERGEANT, the present member; DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, editor of the *Central African Post*, and previously for many years in medical practice in Broken Hill and Livingstone; and MR. C. R. STANESBY LEWIS, proprietor of a retail business in the town.

In the Midland area the candidates are MR. GUILLAUME FRANCOIS MURRAY VAN EEDEN, who has twice previously contested elections unsuccessfully (against Major McKee and Mr. Sergeant); and MR. CLIFFORD TERENCE KELLY, a successful maize grower and farmer.

At Mafinga MR. BRIAN GOODWIN, the sitting member, is opposed by MR. GEORGE WELLINGTON REX L'ANGE, who received the C.B.E. for his work during the war, when he was very active in the Aid for Britain movement.

The contestants at Luanshya are MR. ALBERT AUBREY DAVIES, and MR. HAROLD IGNATIUS WEBB.

Mutirikwa-Chingola will have a three-cornered fight, the candidates being MR. JAMES FREDERICK MORRIS, the sitting member, MRS. GLADYS PETA DOUGLAS, and MR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL STEVENS.

Many of the candidates are new to public life, and there is little disposition among Northern Rhodesians to forecast the results of the election.

S. Rhodesian General Election

Findings on Alleged Budget Leakages

BECAUSE HE could find nobody able to form an effective Government in Southern Rhodesia after the Huggins Government had been defeated by one vote on a motion of confidence, the Governor, Sir John Campbell, dissolved Parliament last Friday. The general election will take place on September 15.

The Select Committee of Parliament which examined allegations of Budget leakages has reported that there was leakage of information about the impending surtax on cigarettes, but that there was no evidence of any leakage in regard to liquor duties or the higher price for gold. The report exonerates the two local editors who had received advance copies of the Budget speech, but recommends that copies should not in future be issued to the press until the Finance Minister is due to speak.

Costly Aerodromes

"CIVIL AVIATION presents ever-increasing demands if Northern Rhodesia is to discharge its international obligations." This statement is emphasized in a report on present progress and future plans for civil aviation contained in a section of the review of the 10-year development plan. Unlike other territories, Northern Rhodesia invested almost nothing in the way of aviation facilities from the war. Survey and design for an aerodrome at Mopani is proceeding, and work will begin this year; the proposed aerodrome at Fort Rosebery will have to wait until 1949; and consideration will be given to moving the airport station out of town within the next three or four years at a cost of £250,000. The full scheme for developing Livingstone airport as a first-class stop on the main trunk route would probably cost £830,000; work now in progress there will cost £643,000, or £400,000 above the 1945 estimate.

Losses from Labour Shortage

MECHANIZATION of agriculture in Nyasaland, the importation of light British tractors, and a very low railway freight rate for agricultural petrol were advocated at a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce by Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, general manager of the British Central Africa Company. He said: "We have reached the limit of our digging capacity and we shall not in existing conditions extend another acre on the estates in Nyasaland. Last year about 1,000,000 lb. weight of tea and thousands of tung nuts were lost owing to shortage of labour." He condemned the proposed Acquisition Bill, saying that it would create a Sahara Desert in the Protectorate.

Labour and Colonies

THE LABOUR PARTY is considering the establishment of a special Colonial section and the appointment of an official to maintain contact with Socialist movements in Colonial territories and to arrange for study and other facilities for Colonial visitors to this country.

Colonial Affairs Again Debated in Commons

Only League of Nations Which Works

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were again debated in the House of Commons last Thursday.

Mr. A. D. DODD-PARKER, who is chairman of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, was the opening speaker. He said that an increasing number of M.P.s. of all parties believed that on the proper and rapid development of the Dominions and Colonial Empire depended our ability to keep the 45 million people in the United Kingdom, particularly after the end of Marshall Aid. We had within the Empire vast resources and tremendous problems, but we could overcome those problems and develop the resources if there was good will on all sides.

He continued, *inter alia* :—

"So far as I can see, the Government have no really great economic development policy for the Empire—a policy which should always march ahead of any Western Union development, however necessary and desirable, the latter may be. The British Empire is the only league of nations which has ever worked. That is one of the great truths which we should always stress. With all its faults, the Empire has been the greatest instrument for good that the world has ever seen.

Fragmentation of Empire Must Be Avoided

"We assure three of the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, and as for the fourth—freedom from want—we have done at least as well as any other country in developing backward areas. The attainment of this fourth freedom is possible only by the fullest co-operation between the British and the peoples overseas. Further fragmentation of the Empire must be ruled out. We have seen enough of this breaking up, and we must face the future on the basis of self government within the Empire for strategic as well as economic reasons.

"Our political and economic aim should be the formation of the Dominions and the Colonial Empires into a great free trading area. The economic strength of the United States and the Soviet Union is due to the fact that they produce all the raw materials they need virtually within their own economic frontiers, and have populations of 150 to 170 millions to whom they can sell freely within one tariff wall. We must work towards such an ideal in the scattered territories of the Empire and Commonwealth. We can work towards this by a proper use of imperial preference.

"The Government should keep the Geneva and Havana Agreements under the closest consideration to see what action to take when we are free once more to decide what we shall do. I support the ideals at which those agreements aim, but I think that it is premature to try to establish them, and so tie ourselves up in difficulties of which we have not quite realized the full import.

American Assistance Welcomed

"I point out in that connexion that the Congo Basin Agreements affect a very large area of our overseas Empire, and in due course I hope and believe that the Government will bring this up with others interested to see if we cannot reach a settlement more favourable to this country, which in my experience has been the only one fully to observe this agreement. In approaching our economic top level problems of this type the United States will be only too willing to help. There again there has been quite a considerable change of opinion in the last two years, and they now realize that we must have every possible assistance to re-establish our economic position.

The second suggestion I put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is that he should consider regionalization. The day of the small nation State is passing. We must aim at bigger units, particularly on economic matters. We should consider developing the system of governors-general or high commissioners charged with certain administrative duties overseas. There is a very good working example in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the Far East. This could be developed in East and Central Africa together, in West Africa, and in the West Indies. There is the precedent of Lord Winler holding office as the first High Commissioner in South Africa after the South

African War, whereby, by being responsible for the work of more than one Ministry here in London, he did work which ultimately laid the foundations for the Union.

The first principle of administration I might always like to be centralization of policy and decentralization of administrative actions. My view is that it would be better to have these individuals overseas dealing with these problems from day to day rather than have a Secretary of State for the African Colonies. We need responsible individuals overseas rather than extra people in Whitehall.

Achievements of Private Enterprise

Contrary to what we sometimes hear, the economic development of the Colonies did not start in 1948, or even in 1945. Hundreds of millions of pounds at 1948 values were spent in the Colonial Empire overseas in the last century or more by many ventures of all types, and a great deal of capital has been lost. I know as director of a primary producing company, that a lot of our original expenditure 50 years or so ago was not only an experimental work on crops—much of which is now done by Government research stations—but also on roads, bridges, and railways before the Government took over. It is not generally appreciated that all these overseas territories have been brought into the *Pax Britannica* by the enterprise of individuals. From now on the task is one of co-operation between the British and Colonial peoples, Government, corporations, private companies, co-operatives, and individual producers.

At school one was often asked: 'What would happen if an irresistible force met an immovable object?' In these days the irresistible force is the world's economic needs, and the immovable object is the Fabian cry of 'The Colonies for the Colonials.' To those who advocate this, and advocate making it difficult for somebody (because his skin is a slightly different colour) to live in one of these overseas territories, I would point out that freedom of movement of people between these countries, including freedom of people to come to this country—has been one of the great strengths of the British way of life. There are a number of territories overseas in which this cry is sometimes raised. Now that there has been a second, third or fourth generation born in these territories overseas, I would point out to some of these members of the Fabian Society that possibly they might not have enjoyed their present political and economic position and benefits in this country had that cry been raised by us here in the United Kingdom.

Irresistible Force and Immovable Object

To come back to the irresistible force and the immovable object, the result is to be seen in the sometimes rather unhappy figure of the present Secretary of State, who is now dealing more realistically with the problems we have to face from day to day. Many of us appreciate how he is grappling realistically with these problems, and how he is doing his best with good results for the British and for the people overseas now that he is dealing with these problems first-hand.

I recommend an immediate survey of capital requirements, not only of the Government and of Government corporations, but also of private enterprise, for the next five years. So far as heavy tractors are concerned, I do not believe that private enterprise has been given its fair allocation for use overseas. I believe that if 5% or 10% or 20% of those 500 heavy tractors used on the groundnuts scheme had been spread more evenly over our Colonial Empire there might have been a greater return.

The Government should pay more attention to research, by studying, for example, the Tennessee Valley and plans of the Nile Projects Commission. The overseas development which we are now contemplating will be based largely on river drainage areas, which will be the economic development units. The two main examples are the Nile Projects Commission and the Tennessee Valley scheme—in which a tremendous amount of research has been done in connexion with soil conservation, water power, irrigation, navigation and flood control. Great use could be made of the experience gained by these experiments.

There is a tremendous potential of cattle in Central Africa, the southern Sudan and Kenya, which might be developed by breeding to provide foodstuffs not only for this country but for the people of those territories. It needs, however, a major educational effort.

If it is the Government's intention to take land away from certain companies to solve immediate political difficulties, a solution of the soil erosion problem will not be assured. It is sometimes suggested that there is something disgraceful about having close European supervision, by agricultural departments or company overseers, but I do not think so. It is difficult for

As soon as possible this merges into the second phase, when personnel are accommodated in temporary dwellings, designed to last until the completion of permanent housing. Storage and workshop installations are provided in prefabricated and rapidly erected types of structures; war-time species of hutting, Rommays, Nissens, and the like play a valuable part here. Larger electrical generating sets are grouped to provide for a 24-hour service, and distribution from these temporary power stations is planned to be on the high-tension system to form part of an eventual grid.

Housing and Installations

When reconnaissance and trace-cutting in the bush have provided enough data as to the agricultural centres of gravity, and the availability of water is known, the planning and survey of sites for the permanent villages and headquarters are undertaken. The third phase, that of the construction of the permanent housing installations and essential services, is then begun.

In all stages of the project the use of indigenous materials wherever possible is essential. The scores of cost, speed, world supplies, and shipping. Particularly at the present stage speed is essential to provide the housing to a reasonable standard of the ever-increasing flow into the groundnut areas of personnel and their families. The speedy erection of temporary storage and workshops is also essential for the protection and maintenance of valuable stores and equipment. A further consideration is a high salvage value to allow re-use as the scheme develops.

Specifications and designs for permanent constructions cannot yet be firm. They must vary for each area and within each area. So, concurrently with the very high pressure on the provision of temporary construction, investigations into the availability of suitable clay for bricks and roofing tiles, limestone for aggregate and lime-burning, the stabilization of soil for the thousands of miles of roads and farm-tracks involved, and a thousand and one kindred subjects must proceed.

A good housing standard for Europeans and an appreciable raising of the standard for the permanent African labour is the aim. Town-planning of the permanent villages and centres is a most interesting study.

Finally, adequate power-supply must be ensured. The policy is that the maximum of static machinery shall be electrically driven, with current from a high-tension grid supplied from central generating stations. The fuel for these generating stations is readily to hand—groundnut-shells, which would otherwise be discarded, providing producer-gas for the prime

Rhinoceros, Elephant and Bulldozer

The areas to be cleared fall into two sharply defined groups. In the Central Province the terrain is clothed in thorn bush about 15 feet high and impenetrable to any except very small animals, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the bull-dozer. The density must be seen to be believed; vision is restricted to about 10 feet, even when all the leaves are off the bush; progress on foot is completely impossible. Here and there, studded through this bush, are trees, either the spirocarpa, which is a hard wood of some enormous baobabs, probably one of the most useful trees on earth.

Generally speaking the bush is easy to flatten; the spirocarpa requires the application of a tree-dozer as opposed to a bull-dozer; and the baobabs, which often reach 20 feet in diameter, are such a problem that they are best left standing and killed by arsenical poisoning. The removal of the bulk of super-structure is relatively easy.

The bull-dozers, with the blade kept about a foot off the ground, plough through the bush quite easily, flattening it down. After that the same bull-dozers sweep away the debris into windrows on the contour lines, the contours being at nine foot intervals. No ground with a slope of over 3% is tackled, since the danger of erosion is too great on steeper slopes.

When the bush has been cleared into windrows, the real problem begins, since the ground contains almost a solid mass of interlaced rubbery roots. The extraction of these proved to be quite beyond the capacity of normal rooters; perhaps it was unfortunate that they were called rooters, since they were never designed to pull out roots. Special machinery to cut the roots is being produced, and also tripping rakes to get the debris out of the ground. The magnitude of the root problem may be judged by a comparison of effort. Initial clearance of the bush and sweeping into windrows takes less than two tractor-hours per acre. The extraction of the roots will probably take a further three-and-a-half hours per acre. None of the roots are big; it is quantity, not size, which is the limiting factor.

In the Western and Southern Provinces the conditions are totally different. Here the ground carries about 170 trees to the acre, with very little light scrub or undergrowth, though there is an immense growth of high grass; 90% of the trees

are less than 12 inches diameter. Some up to four feet diameter. Practically all the timber is hard wood; indeed, it is a pity that there is not more soft wood available for constructional purposes. Some of it is valuable timber, and it is probable that in the Southern Province it will be possible to salvage anything up to 25,000,000 cubic feet of valuable, usable hard wood. It should, however, be borne in mind that the primary object of this scheme is clearance, not timber extraction.

The clearance of the forest areas demands a different technique. The tree-dozer works well. A surprising number of small trees are uprooted by the bull-dozer with the blade elevated to the maximum height in front. During the wet season, as the trees come down, they pull out with them the majority of their roots. In any case, the rooting problem is quite a different one from that in the Central Provinces, where there are many fewer roots, and those that are left in the ground are hard wood and fairly big. Not enough experience has yet been gained to be able to assess the magnitude of the rooting problem in these areas and the best way of tackling it.

Other means of removing the forest are, of course, being tried out, such as, for example, the Evans winch. It will be some months yet before the complete answer is known.

It may well be thought that the problems which have to be overcome, both in their complexity and magnitude, are all but insuperable. This is not the case. Everyone employed on the scheme who has seen the difficulties and the vigorous way in which they are being tackled is completely confident that the task is within the competence of the engineers employed upon it, and will be brought to a successful fruition.

Reorganization of B.O.A.C.

Flying Boat Services Suspended

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION of the British Overseas Airways Corporation was announced a few days ago by Mr. Whitney Straight, the chief executive, who said that responsibility would be decentralized, and that the London headquarters would merely direct policy and maintain a secretariat. Operations would be delegated to two divisions, headed by Mr. J. W. S. Brancker and Mr. Vernon Crudge respectively, the divisions being sub-divided into lines, each of which would operate one type of aircraft and be expected to support itself.

Because of defects in the wing-floats in the Solent class flying-boats, the flying-boat service from this country to East, Central, and South Africa has been temporarily suspended. Two Solents on their way home were halted last week, one at the Victoria Falls and the other in Cairo, and the passengers were transferred to land machines.

Development Liaison Officer

THE COLONIAL OFFICE is to appoint development liaison officers for each of the major Colonial regions. Their duties will be to maintain the closest touch between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments on all aspects of economic development, and they will spend about half their time overseas. According to the official announcement, "they will inform the Colonial Governments of current views in this country on economic policy and will convey to the Colonial Office and other United Kingdom Government departments the needs of Colonial Governments in carrying out their economic development projects, especially in supply matters." The first of these officers to be appointed, Mr. J. Leyden, C.B.E., formerly of the Burma Civil Service, has just entered upon his duties as development liaison officer for the East and Central African region.

Pensions for Ministers

A BILL authorizing pensions for Southern Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers of nine years' standing has been introduced as a private member's motion by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson (United Party). Maximum annual pension would be £1,500 for an ex-Prime Minister, and £1,250 for other Ministers. Salary increases for Ministers are also proposed; e.g. £3,000 a year for the Prime Minister and £2,500 for others, representing general increases of £500 a year.

acious and comfortable; indeed, far more so than the best class accommodation of many passenger ships on the African service 20 years or so ago. The lounge is large and well furnished, the smoking room is paneled in teak and other timbers, and both have concealed lighting. Aft of the lounge is a veranda overlooking a deck swimming pool. There are also a writing room and library, and the cabin class dining saloon has seats for 430 persons.

Facilities for Passengers

Both classes have their shops and hairdressing saloons, a grandest photographic darkroom, and passenger lifts serving the different decks. A public address system provides communication throughout the vessel, and loudspeakers can broadcast the ship's band, recorded music, or radio programme from shore stations.

The most modern navigational aids and the latest fire protection devices have been installed, including radar. Captain J. C. Brown, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R., commodore of the fleet, commands the ship on her maiden voyage. His chief engineer is Mr. J. Stobo, who was senior second of the WINDSOR CASTLE when she was sunk in the Mediterranean in 1943, while carrying Canadian and American troops.

Mr. H. S. Rigg, M.B.E., the pursers holds a master's ticket. Mr. R. H. Hubbard, the chief steward, served in

that capacity throughout the recent war in the DURBAN CASTLE, WUNDEL CASTLE, and ATHLONE CASTLE.

On the day before the liner's departure the directors and managers entertained a large company of guests in luncheon, among them being many men well known in Rhodesian and East African business circles.

Guests Visit the Vessel

Among those present were Mr. Stanley Barr, Mr. Eric Barnham, Mr. A. Berrill, Sir John Calder, Mr. L. K. Carter, Mr. F. P. Chadler, Mr. M. Cleghorn, Mr. W. A. Dasper, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, Mr. J. Dunbar, Mr. G. M. Dykes, Mr. R. P. Ellis, Mr. E. Grant-Smith, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. W. T. Hammond, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mr. H. J. Jourdain, Mr. H. C. Killham, Mr. F. J. Lydall, Mr. L. A. Malcolm, Mr. A. McLeang, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. E. H. Mosenthal, Mr. A. S. P. Neish, Mr. A. H. H. Robson, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. F. W. Sargison, Mr. C. J. Saywell, Mr. H. S. Scales, and Mr. A. N. Stuart.

Mr. Stanley Barr, who presided, spoke of the determination of the Line to give all possible service. Mr. Mosenthal, who mentioned that he had travelled on every Union Castle ship at one time or another, returned thanks for the guests; and Captain J. C. Brown, who commands the PRETORIA CASTLE on her maiden voyage, spoke of his pride in being selected to take charge of so fine a ship.

Engineering Problems of Groundnut Scheme
Major-General Desmond Harrison Says They Are Not Insuperable *

THE COUNTRY which contains the various blocks chosen for clearing is sparsely inhabited, much of it completely uninhabited, the majority of it ridden by tsetse fly, lacking in surface water, and to a large extent completely unexplored. It has never been mapped with accuracy; such maps as exist are frequently found to be inadequate to a degree where major features may be shown 10 miles out of position and heights are not accurate to within 4,000 feet. Only the skimpiest of rainfall records exist. The incidence of rainfall is a critical factor in the successful cultivation of groundnuts, particularly on a large scale, by mechanical means.

There is an immense variety of soil, anything from black cotton soil to the lightest and most friable type containing a very large proportion of fine sand. In most of the areas the soil is so friable that the danger of both wind and water erosion is immense. The greatest continuous care must be taken to avoid erosion and the creation of a vast dust bowl in East Africa.

Inadequate Communications

The tenuous communications which exist are a serious handicap to development. In the Central and Western Provinces of Tanganyika, where two large areas are now under development, the only link with the coast is a single-line metre-gauge railway, with crossing stations far apart, leading down to the lighterage port of Dar es Salaam. In the Southern Province, where the bulk of the clearance and development is to be carried out, there is no port and no railway. The only road leading from the little harbour of Lindi to the interior of the province is an earth road, which has rather grown up from old tracks than been surveyed and laid out as a road should be. It is impassable after heavy rain, and its reconstruction and realignment for about 100 miles is a major task.

Although this is primarily a vast agricultural project, it is during its development stage nothing less than a

Being extracts from his address to the Conference on Civil Engineering Problems in the Colonies, held under the auspices of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

vast engineering project. It implies the construction of a new port with deep-water berths and facilities for bulk handling, and the construction of about 150 miles of railway in the initial stage. It means thousands of miles of new roads and the accommodation of about 2,000 Europeans and 60,000 to 70,000 Africans. It implies the construction of port installations, storage depots, hospitals, workshops, and agricultural installations on a large scale. The water-supply problem alone demands immense effort, and there is no natural source of power-supply within reach.

Africans Untrained, but Quick to Learn

Remembering that the industrial development of East Africa has hardly begun, that there is no potential in existence to cope with the immense industrial demands which the scheme will make, and the fact that, however intelligent they may be, the Africans who have to work this scheme are as yet almost uneducated, and certainly untrained as tradesmen or artisans, it will be seen that there are many difficulties which have to be tackled and overcome before the scheme can succeed.

Among the brightest features are the intelligence of the Native and the rate at which he learns a trade or occupation. In three months an African can be turned into a first-class heavy-tractor operator; at the end of a week he can drive an agricultural tractor as well as anybody. Three weeks' training produces bricklayers who can lay in Flemish Bond at the rate of 300 bricks a day, even though their physique leaves much to be desired. There is more difficulty in training them as their task becomes more complex. For example, it will take months, perhaps years, to produce a reliable class of fitters. This is hardly to be wondered at, for it takes a long time to produce a competent fitter in the United Kingdom. In general, however, the African learns quickly and is reasonably industrious.

The primary phase is the first advance into virgin country when urgency dictates that provision of accommodation for personnel must proceed concurrently with the initial attack on the bush. This is, therefore, a period of tentage for personnel, improvised coverage for stores and field workshops, and field water supplies and electric-lighting sets.

the whole of the Sudan, not two separate and distinct polities.

Fortunately, the Muhammadans, whether educated and progressive or illiterate and traditional in outlook, show no inclination to recognize or raise barriers between themselves and the pagans of the South. Islam is tolerant, so that among the people who will bear the direct responsibility for the future government of their country there is likely to be a broad-minded outlook, not a narrow and selfish scramble for an unfair share of the benefits of gradual progress.

Egyptian Claims

One of the main reasons for the present attitude of the Egyptian Government is its insistence that there should be as many Egyptians as Britons in the Executive Council of the Sudan with the same status as officials of the Sudan Government. That claim could clearly not be conceded by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, for the British members of the Executive Council in the Sudan (the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the General Officer Com-

manding Troops) did not sit by virtue of being British subjects, but solely as senior servants of the Sudan Government.

The day will no doubt come when their offices will be filled by Sudanese, and the re-introduction of Egyptian officials as high officers in the Administration, simply as a counterweight to the senior officials, who happened to be British, would act as an entirely unjustified brake on Sudanization when very young whom reason is being done to expand the process of devolution of authority from Britons to Sudanese. Everyone in the public service, British and Sudanese alike, would have resented acceptance of the Egyptian demand.

It is most regrettable that the discussions which had continued over so long a period with the authorities in Cairo should have floundered on this issue, but it was one on which neither the British nor the Sudan Government could make concessions for anything in that direction should have run counter to their sincere conviction of the need to do everything possible and practical to enable the Sudan to bear a larger share of the burden of public service and public responsibility.

New Union-Castle Liner of 28,705 Tons

R.M.S. "Pretoria Castle" leaves on her Maiden Voyage

THE LARGEST and most powerful vessel engaged in the trade between this country and the Cape, and therefore destined to carry many Rhodesian and East African passengers, is now halfway to her destination on her maiden voyage carrying 227 first class and 478 cabin class passengers, her maximum capacity. Among them are Sir Vernon Thomson, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, Mr. A. H. Campbell, another director, Mrs. Campbell and Mr. J. C. Bevan, general manager.

R.M.S. PRETORIA CASTLE, which left Southampton last Thursday, and which a representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA visited on the previous day, is a magnificent ship, setting new standards of accommodation and comfort.

The rounded forward superstructure, curved stem and cruiser stern give an outline similar to that of the CROWN CASTLE, but the streamlined funnel is rather taller, and the gross tonnage of 28,705 makes the new ship some 1,700 tons larger. She has an overall length of 749 feet, a moulded breadth of 83 feet 6 inches, broad promenade deck, open and covered, a sun deck, and ample deck space for games, sports, and dancing.

Luxurious Accommodation

The public rooms and cabins occupy six decks. All the first class cabins have portholes, and a large proportion are provided with private bathrooms. There are two luxurious furnished private suites, each consisting of bedroom, sitting-room, bathroom and luggage storage room, and some of the eight cabins-de-luxe have beds which fold back into wall recesses, so that a sitting-room becomes available for use throughout the day. The accommodation is surprisingly ample, surpassing that of many a modern flat in London. These cabins are most attractively paneled and furnished with settees, armchairs, and ample wardrobe and drawer accommodation.

All cabins are fitted with hot and cold fresh-running water and mechanical ventilation on the push-kah louvre system. Indirect lighting is an attractive feature of the ship, and the dining saloons, hospitals, and other public rooms are air-conditioned.

At the forward end of the promenade deck is a high-daint lounge arranged through two decks, the walls being paneled in gold-tinted veneers and blue damask curtains over the lofty windows harmonizing with the upholstery. Films will be shown here on a screen

dropped from the ceiling when required and drawn up again when not in use.

A broad "long gallery," carpeted over rubber flooring, leads off the port side to the drawing-room and the first class smoking room; on the drawing-room, paneled in bleached pine, are settees and chairs covered in most attractive silk and satin, red and gold curtains, heavy carpets, and three most attractive paintings.

Launching by Mrs. Smuts Recalled

In the long gallery is a well-selected library. Here, top, are writing tables, settees, and armchairs. A prominent panel recalls that the ship was launched by Mrs. Smuts, who performed the ceremony from her home near Pretoria by means of radio telephone, that being the first occasion on which a ship had been so launched.

The first class smoking room, paneled in walnut, has a rich style upholstery, together with club chairs in blue leather and armchairs upholstered in red leather, the styles blending admirably. Here are two large alcoves with blue leather settees, which are certain to become especially popular, and beyond them swing doors lead to a small veranda café raised just above the promenade.

Mention must be made of the children's playground. Designed in the style of Noah's Ark, it is so gaily painted, so generally attractive, and so well provided with toys and games that those for whom it is intended will need no persuasion to accept the joys it offers. The cabin class playground for children will likewise captivate its small visitors.

The first class dining saloon, situated on the main deck, is a large, bright, exceptionally attractive room, seating 248 persons at tables arranged on a radial pattern. Indirect lighting reflected from the ceiling is most successful. The furniture is in walnut, and the table plate is heavy and of a quality not now obtainable in austerity-ridden England. Behind the captain's table is a painting of Union Buildings, Pretoria, which was presented by that city to the Union-Castle vessel which previously bore the name of "Pretoria," became an aircraft carrier during the war, and is now named the *Wartime* FLE.

Below this saloon are the swimming pool and a gymnasium equipped with riding, rowing, cycling, and other machines.

Though more simply furnished than the first-class public rooms, those for cabin-class passengers are

such about land conservation in twenty years and the land will not last another twenty under such maltreatment.

The experiment at Mukieni shows more promise, but the wisdom of encouraging smallholdings rather than State farms has yet to be demonstrated. It requires little imagination to foresee the difficulties of setting large

Smallholdings on State Farms.

numbers of families on five-acre plots — the amount of land which would be lost by fences, boundaries and roads, the extent of fencing required, the arrangements for water supplies, schools and health services, and the impossibility with such small subdivisions of using the various types of soil which are the best advantage. Except where high-priced crops can be grown, cotton, coffee, and possibly pyrethrum, smallholdings and peasant farming cannot continue to be the

general means of agriculture for Africans in Kenya, if they are to provide for the country's rapidly expanding food requirements. And if smallholdings are to be tried on a new basis, they must be very definitely provided, but there shall be no fragmentation of land that would doom the experiment from the outset. If Kamau receives a five-acre plot, there must be no possibility of its later subdivision among two or three sons, so that none of them will receive enough to feed his family. One urgent need is for the Secretary of State to authorize an experimental State farm, in the full knowledge that it may involve opposition, and even violent opposition, from Africans. The support of educated Africans should be sought but not regarded as essential. Africans reached the peak of achievement during the war, when removed from tribal influences and under strict military discipline. The same discipline may be necessary for the protection of their lands in the next stage of progress.

Achievements and Promise of the Sudanese

No Great Cleavage between Muslim North and Non-Muslim South

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has high hope that the constitutional changes which since he made four months hence, and which inevitably contain element of risk, will be a great success, and he has no doubt that there are a number of Sudanese fully capable of satisfactorily discharging the functions and responsibilities of Ministers in charge of departments.

Sudanese participation in all branches of activity in the country has developed so remarkably in the past decade, and particularly in the last three or four years, that some such steps as that now to be taken could have been justified even if there had been no popular and pressure by politically minded persons, especially those, whether on one side or another advocate what they call "unity of the Nile valley" by which some mean the inclusion of the Sudan under the crown of Egypt.

Movement for Independence

The real strength of that movement cannot be accurately assessed. Quite naturally its impassioned advocates make high claims regarding the support on which they can count, and their extravagant optimism has probably done much to mislead those sections of the community in Egypt who are interested in political affairs. It is in the towns, particularly Khartoum, Omdurman, and Atbara, that the Sudanese advocates of union with Egypt have found their followers, but this is expected that an increasing number of them will withdraw now that the Sudanese are to be given a so much larger share in the government of their own country, including a Legislative Assembly (with 65 elected members, considerably outnumbering the nominated and *ex-officio* members) and an Executive Council with at least half the members Sudanese, and Sudanese in charge of all Ministries.

Such a measure of participation in the responsibilities of legislation and administration has been earned by the achievements of the Sudanese, among whom are many graduates of Gordon College, Khartoum, the beneficent influence of which cannot be sufficiently praised. The vice-principal of the college is himself a

Sudanese; as are several of the High Court judges, some excellent doctors, and a number of senior officials in other departments. Non-official Sudanese sit on many of the public bodies, including the board controlling the great cotton-growing schemes in the Gezira, and Gash districts and the municipal and district councils, and the Advisory Council for the North, of which has four years of excellent work shown how much can be contributed in good will with a constructive attitude to the problems of their own country. The advance of 1948 springs directly from the good work of the advisory Council.

Interchanges of Officials

There is, of course, a great gulf between the northern Sudan, with its Arabic-speaking and Muslim population containing many educated persons, and the southern Sudan, inhabited mainly by Nilotic, pagan, unsophisticated and illiterate peoples. But it is not an unbridgeable gap. Indeed, though there are exceptions to the general rule, the practice of the Government has not been to divide its officials into two groups, one serving the Muslim north and the other serving the non-Muslim south.

On the contrary, there have been regular interchanges of district, provincial, and technical officials at all times and all levels, so that some if not all of the governors in the northern provinces at any time would, for instance, have served for considerable periods in one or more of the three southern provinces, and it would not be exceptional for all of them to have had experience in the south. Similarly, some or all of the governors of the Upper Nile, Bahr el Jebel, and Equatoria Provinces would have been district commissioners or held other posts in the Arabic north.

In the administrative and technical services there is, therefore, no disposition to allow the striking differences between the two parts of so vast a country to create a cleavage in thinking, personnel, or policy. Methods and timing have had necessarily to vary according to local circumstances, but there is one general policy for

wrong cultivation or by overstocking, has been public enemy No. 1 in agriculture, but with a few notable exceptions, there has been little change in methods of Native cultivation and no more in the management of stock. The reason must be, not that there have been insufficient agricultural officers and advisers in the Native reserves, but that those officers have not had the power to enforce their admonitions. Lack of courage on the part of Administration, combined with the inability of Africans to appreciate the danger to their lands, has resulted in the ruination of large areas, and the process has been watched with astonishing complacency month by month and year by year. It is ridiculous to recall that these difficulties which so harass the Secretary of State at present, were not more firmly tackled in the nineteen-thirties largely on account of the fear of criticism and attack by Mr. Creech Jones himself, and his fellow-travellers of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, for was they more than any others who in the years between the wars profited at any suggestion of compulsion in any circumstances. Now they have been taught by the responsibilities of office that their earlier misconceptions did great mischief to British Africa, and it is much to their credit that they repeatedly profess their change of view, even though such professions irritate and inflame influential but less enlightened members of their own political party.

The ideology which the Colonial Secretary is to be so warmly congratulated on having discarded arose from two main misunderstandings. The first was that trusteeship did not extend beyond the present generation of the tribe. **Trusteeship for the Future.** The easiest way by which to be rid of a trust—and trust is usually a troublesome—is to give the whole of the property, at the first legal opportunity. But that would not be the best, or even a tolerable, way in which to discharge it. It is the responsibility of administering powers to preserve Native lands for the future generations of Africans, regarding the present generation of the tribes as tenants. If the land is allowed to become devastated, it will be no defence for Government to say that it was ruined by former tribesmen; nor will the younger men find much consolation for the loss of their property in the knowledge that no compulsion was applied to their fathers. We know how the land should be conserved and we know that the Africans can, with the help of the European agricultural staff, protect their gardens from deterioration; indeed, a number have done so successfully. We know also that land which is left to the old Native methods soon

becomes useless. We know, and this report bears it out, that persuasion has proved a disastrous failure; and yet this season, as in past years, we still read of rivers in East Africa running red with eroded earth.

The second misconception was that Natives could pick and choose the features of civilization which they would accept. Great Britain is by no means without blame in this, for her spokesmen often talked of preserving Native culture in such a way that Africans might easily have translated the words as meaning that peasant farming might continue on the old lines. The truth is that in its main features civilization must be accepted whole or not at all. The African who accepts the advice of the doctor and rejects that of the agriculturalist does so at his peril. The Native stock owner who allows the veterinarian to inoculate his cattle but refuses such inoculation is laying up trouble for his children. The pupil at school will get little benefit from what he learns unless he listens to his teachers' advice as to how he should use his education.

Civilization Indivisible. Many Europeans have been disappointed at the half-hearted support which educated Africans as a group have given to progressive ideas other than political and scholastic. They have not led their people as they might have done.

No one will fail to realize that great courage would be required on the part of the Government which decided to call a sudden halt and impose good agricultural practice as a condition of the tenure of land. **Change of Policy and Demands Courage.** The temptation would be to avoid unrest, which a change of policy would almost certainly entail, and to bring about the duty is clear. Mr. Rees Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently suggested State farms as a solution. Why? Because his visit to East Africa had shown him the need for definite control and direction, whether popular with the African or not. He sees now that the first task of trusteeship is to protect Native lands from destruction by Africans—for they have already been protected from everyone else. The plea that Africans must be allowed to make their own mistakes can no longer be supported in this connexion. Experience teaches one of those who make the errors suffer by them. In this case it will be posterity which will suffer much more than the present generation, and such of the penalty as falls on the perpetrators of land destruction will be mitigated by famine relief. Experience has not taught the average Native in Kenya