

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Marshall Aid Agreement and The Colonies

Visitor's View of Kenya Settlers

Mr. W. A. Hill's Broadcast Talk

Mr. W. A. Hill, general secretary of the National Farmers' Union of England, who recently visited Kenya, said in the course of a recent broadcast talk from London to East Africa:

In February I breezed into Kenya for three months to help with the formation of the Kenya National Farmers' Union. The job took me to every part of the Colony and provided some contact with Tanganyika and Uganda. It also enabled me to mingle freely and informally with some hundreds of these honest-to-goodness, up-country settlers, from the old pioneer type to the newcomer who has just staked everything on a farming life in Africa. Their enterprise counts for so much in the development of East Africa and its place in world economy that I am amazed at the extent of the ordinary man's ignorance of their problems.

The economy of East Africa compels such a degree of inter-dependence that nobody would imagine that political boundaries can keep the territories divided in their overall development, or that they can play their part in world production efforts as water-tight compartments. It is a commonly expressed and to my mind desirable ambition that this welding of East African economy should be expedited in the interests of the African people as well as the settlers.

Dominion status could, of course, be an ultimate objective and an incentive, but it is economic integration that is in the minds of the many non-official people who are giving serious thought to the well-being of East Africa. The colonists are not looking for a sudden, or even a political, merging of East African interests; but they do want to state a case for practical men of the soil, and the men of commerce, to be grouped into inter-territorial committees to help Government commissions and similar bodies to a speedier development and co-ordination of East Africa's natural resources.

There is not much excitement over the present restricted approach to this problem, and it is also a firmly held opinion that the range of economic exploration must be much bigger than is now contemplated. This could be achieved if the practical men of all the territories were included among the planners. Drift or an exaggerated emphasis on political aspects can be exceedingly dangerous.

Economic Target Overdue

An economic target for all races should be stated quickly and in the precise terms that practical men understand. I hear that such a target, and one that will be difficult to challenge, is shortly to be publicized in London and Nairobi by the Election Union of Kenya. It is long overdue, and its appearance will do much to remove the existing feeling of frustration.

The settlers are doing more towards the emancipation of the African than people at Home realize. My one criticism is that so far they have remained silent while ill-informed critics have talked a lot of nonsense about conditions in Africa as if they could be compared with conditions in a highly developed industrial country. The experienced men know the social problems backwards, and they know also that the first step towards the solution of these problems is sound economic development.

This means more capital, more capital goods, and more settlers. It means that primary production, and mainly agriculture, must be made a solid foundation for secondary industries, so that the trade and employment of all races can give East Africa a big place in international economy. The basic purchasing power must be with the basic industry; it must rest mainly with the producers of essential goods, be they European or African, if the general economy is to be sound. Such a policy was officially adopted and announced by the settlers of Kenya while I was in the Colony. It is the policy of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

It seeks to raise African, as well as European, standards of husbandry, and it embraces the policy of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which aims at full production everywhere so as to raise standards of living among all peoples. This is not just a high ideal meriting the applause of cranks and the lip-service of vested interests. Post-war conditions have made it essential, and the settlers of Kenya, through their Farmers' Union, are fitting East Africa into a world picture of greater production.

Both Southern Rhodesian and Kenya farmers will shortly learn from their representatives to the recent International Conference of Agricultural Producers in Paris that so far as food and fibre are concerned, they are as much in the international picture as the people who handle their products. Between them Kenya and Rhodesia set I.F.A.P. machinery in motion to explore the possibility of a world coffee agreement by planters. There is already such an agreement covering the Americas, and its extension to embrace other coffee-growing areas is highly desirable.

These same representatives had much to say at the conference on the need for separate Governments now to ratify the International Wheat Agreement. On the whole subject of world food markets they found that the highly organized agriculture of the U.K., the United States, Canada, New Zealand and other influential countries were behind them in their moves on behalf of primary production in East Africa. Small growers, too, in their new marketing plans, have had this clearly demonstrated to them.

East African Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST OF APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service includes the following:—

British Somaliland.—Lieut. Colonel S. P. Fodder, administrative officer. **Kenya.**—Mr. D. A. G. Allan, Mr. R. W. Allport, and Mr. W. T. Oliver, engineers; Mr. W. H. Goddie, resident magistrate; Mr. C. Hurst, schoolmaster, Prince of Wales's School; Dr. C. So Pitt and Dr. A. R. Watson, medical officers. **Northern Rhodesia.**—Mr. P. M. Treasure, administrative officer, and Mr. H. S. H. Watson, forestry officer. **Nyasaland.**—Mr. J. E. Thomson, Posts and Telegraphs. **Tanganyika.**—Mr. R. A. Forbes, education officer; Mr. W. H. Hamlin, forestry officer; Mr. P. A. Hanton, railway engineer; Mr. G. A. James, electrical engineer; Mr. J. Phipps, biologist.

East African Posts and Telegraphs.—Messrs. G. P. Brown, T. R. Condy, A. S. Howie, J. W. Shillito, J. B. Wash and H. Williams. **East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.**—Mr. B. F. Sutton. **Colonial Nursing Service.**—Mrs. K. Everest, Northern Rhodesia; Miss M. Hartley, Tanganyika; Miss M. Jubb, Kenya; Miss M. S. Murdoch and Miss J. Smail, Zanzibar.

Promotions and transfers include:

Mr. G. W. Anderson, agricultural officer, Kenya, to Zanzibar; Mr. W. J. Badcock, senior agricultural officer, Solomon Islands, to be chief soil conservation officer, Nyasaland; Mr. J. B. Grand, assistant establishment officer to be Establishment Officer, Kenya; Mr. L. B. Grace, engineer P.W.D., British Guiana, to be assistant engineer, Uganda; Mr. B. K. Kerkham, agricultural officer, to be senior agricultural officer, Uganda; Mr. A. L. B. Peckin, assistant secretary and establishment officer, Kenya; Mr. H. S. Potter, Financial Secretary, to be Chief Secretary, Uganda; Mr. W. D. Raymond, Government chemist, Medical Department, to be Government chemist, Tanganyika; Mr. T. Y. Wilson, senior agricultural officer, Kenya, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda; and Mr. F. B. Wilson, agricultural officer, Zanzibar, to Kenya.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week for:

Port Bell.—Miss Jones, Mr. Westlake.
Kisumu.—Mr. Alexander, and Mrs. N. Caird, Mr. Coppock, Mrs. Davies, Miss Duff, Mr. R. L. Fitz, Mr. R. M. Gibb, Mr. D. G. Griffiths, Miss Harper, General Harrison, Mr. Heatcote, Miss Kelly, Mr. R. P. Lindsay, Dr. D. McGoun, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Scott-Barrett, Mr. Taylor.
Wairobi.—Mr. Amond, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. T. Bergin, Mrs. N. Blomfield, Mr. Canham, Mr. C. W. Carnegie-Brown, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Galante, Mr. Gale, Mr. J. Gibbon, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Gozzett, Mr. F. Harford, Mr. Holmes, Dr. Keen, Mr. Kinderley, Mr. King, Mr. D. Lake, Mr. J. S. MacDonnell, Mrs. M. Marm, Mr. F. Metcalf, Major Miles-Bailey, Mr. F. Nettleford, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Peel, Mr. F. R. Print, Mr. R. F. Roe, Miss B. M. Thompson, Mrs. J. Warden.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. Allan, Mr. E. D. Condon, Mr. C. E. George, Mr. T. Green, Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. Howard, Mr. R. D. Jones, Mr. Regan, Mr. G. J. Swallow, Mr. E. Vane.

Victoria Falls.—Mr. Bortham, Wing-Commander Douglas Debb, Mrs. Davlins, Mrs. McQueen.

Salisbury.—Mrs. Beare, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Davidson, Miss B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Kehny, Miss E. M. Leach, Mr. Morris-Byton.

East African Office

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

Mr. E. M. A. Boyd, Mrs. S. Bradley, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss L. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hately, Mr. W. Hoggath, Miss G. Horn, Mr. F. B. Jack, Mr. Everard King, Commander H. V. Low, Mr. M. Euxford, Mr. Colin Maher, Mr. W. H. Marden, Captain and Mrs. Maurice, Miss S. McClelland, Mrs. R. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. B. Miller, Mr. Muley, Mr. Morgan, Miss E. Pratt, Mrs. M. Raymond, Mrs. and Mrs. S. J. Robbins, Mrs. Scott-Barrett, Mr. Mrs. and Mr. M. Shaw, Mr. F. K. Saleman, Mr. A. Morthby, Miss S. Wilkison, Mr. M. Wilton-Stee, Miss D. Vernon.

MR. W. R. PALMER, lately senior partner in the firm of Palmer and Wall, members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, has arrived in Kampala to assume the chairmanship of the Cotton Exporters' Group. Mr. Palmer, who is accompanied by his wife, will also advise the Uganda Government on the marketing of cotton.

MR. E. W. SARGEANT, M.L.C., has been elected chairman of the recently formed Midland Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. A. W. HAYLETT is secretary, CAPTAIN J. B. BROWN treasurer, and the other members of the committee are MR. D. S. CLEAK, MR. G. S. VINCENT, and MR. CHRISTOPHER WIENAND.

LORD TWEEDSMUR, who before the war served for a short time in the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda, and who is now a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and LADY GRANT, M.P., widow of Major Sir Arthur Lindsay Grant, Bt., Grenadier Guards, have announced their engagement. They will be married shortly.

MR. CARNEGIE BROWN, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi on his way back to Dar es Salaam. Some 20 years ago he established a motor transport service between Lindi and Songea, and continued to operate it until shortly before the end of the war, when he sold out. Since then he has managed the Dar es Salaam branch of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd.

The representatives of Northern Rhodesia who are to discuss constitutional questions with the Secretary of State are likely to leave by flying boat on July 21. Sir GIBBERT RENNIE (the Governor), MR. ROY WELENSKY, SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, and MR. GEOFFREY BECKETT (three non-official members of the Legislature) and two Africans nominated by the African Representative Council are those who are expected to come to London.

SIR WILLIAM TAIT-BOWIE, who from pioneer days has been general manager in Nyasaland of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., has followed his recent resignation from the Nyasaland Legislative Council by resigning from the Executive Council on the grounds of ill-health. A Government statement put on record that Sir William had given great assistance to official bodies and committees during the past 30 years, and that his retirement was greatly regretted.

MR. ALEC WARD, who is shortly to take over the duties of secretary to the recently formed Kenya National Farmers' Union, farmed for many years in West Sussex, and was chairman of that branch of the National Farmers' Union in 1938-39. At the end of the war he was appointed secretary of the Agricultural Co-operative Association, and was first chairman of the N.F.U.'s Development and Education Committee. He is 43, and is married, with three children.

MR. CONSTANTINE CONTOMICHALIS, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Contomichalis, of Alexandria, and for many years of Khartoum, and Miss IRIS MALAMIDAS, younger daughter of Mr. E. G. Malamidas, a Member of the Greek Parliament, and Mrs. Malamidas, of Athens, were married at the Greek Cathedral in London on Sunday. The bridegroom was mobilized in Alexandria with four of his brothers in 1914 and joined the Greek Navy. Later he was selected for training at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, from which he was posted to H.M.S. LOYAL and later to H.M.S. KIMBERLEY. He took part in operations at Malta, Sicily, Italy, and the South of France, returned to the Royal Naval College at the end of the war to pass his final examinations, and was then transferred to the Royal Hellenic Navy, with which he is now serving as a second lieutenant.

Obituary

Imwiko, Barotse Paramount Chief

IMWIKO, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, a Native State in Northern Rhodesia almost the size of England, but with a population of only some 350,000, died at his winter capital of Limalunga a few days ago from cerebral haemorrhage after a brief illness.

A son of the great Lewanika, who made the original treaties with Queen Victoria some 50 years ago, Imwiko succeeded his elder brother, Yeta III, in August, 1945, when the latter, becoming paralysed, abdicated after a reign of 30 years "for the sake of the nation" because he was no longer able to fulfil the active functions of chieftainship.

Although educated at an English school, Imwiko never allowed himself to become Europeanized and divorced from the tribal life of his people. He retained intimate sympathy with the problems of the peasants, and he observed (without clinging to) those customs of the Barotse which were not too much at variance with modern conceptions, gently pressing others so far as the public opinion of his subjects permitted. In his dealings with Europeans he won immediate respect by his natural dignity and courtesy. European appreciation of his considerable political shrewdness was not always so immediate, but it followed sooner or later.

Reforms in Native Administration

"As a people sows seeds together, so a good chief unites his people," says the Barotse. By this definition Imwiko was a good chief. In his short reign of three years, in co-operation with the Government of Northern Rhodesia, he effected considerable reforms in the Native Administration of his country, including the re-introduction of a second Council, one more directly representing the people, to work with the Khota of the Barotse royal family and indunas. He helped considerably in the campaign against pleuro-pneumonia, now eradicated from the Barotse cattle, and in various agricultural advances.

Operating under the guidance of the Government of the Protectorate a system of Native government, which in some ways is still of the benevolently feudal type, Imwiko won the respect and earned the very real affection of his people. He co-operated with the central Government in every measure proposed for the modernization of his own administration.

The Paramount Chief was intensely loyal to the British connexion, and more than once made it clear that, whatever political developments there might be elsewhere, Barotseland would rely upon her treaties with the Crown and desired nothing better than the maintenance of the *status quo* under those treaties. In his address to the King during the Royal visit to Livingstone last year, Imwiko said: "We Barotse will always remain loyal to Your Majesty, even if it costs us our lives." He and his people regarded that as a plain statement of a simple truth.

He was an African ruler of a type that no African territory can well afford to lose. His successor is not yet known, but, whoever he may be, if he takes Imwiko's short period of rule as his guide, he will not go far wrong.

MR. MAXWELL EDWARD SORM, who died recently in Salisbury, was a member of the Rhodesian platoon of the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the First World War.

CAPTAIN G. F. RETIHT, master of the Union-Castle ship SANDOWN CASTLE, died recently in Antwerp, aged 46. He had seen 19 years' service with the Line, having commanded the RICHMOND CASTLE, EMPIRE SUCCESS, EMPIRE DUCHESS, and ROWALLAN CASTLE.

PERSONALIA

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-SPOOKE is on holiday in Cornwall.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK is on holiday in Scotland.

LORD HARLECH has been appointed a deputy chairman of the Midland Bank.

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB left a few days ago by air for a short visit to Uganda.

SIR PERCY SILLITOE is visiting the United States on behalf of the War Office.

LORD LLOYD OF DOLOBRAN has been elected president of the Navy League.

MR. G. A. CONTOMICHALOS has arrived in London for a visit of about six weeks.

SIR MILES THOMAS will, we understand, return to Southern Rhodesia at the end of this month.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR HODGSON has been elected a director of Messrs. Lewis & Peat, Ltd.

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY has been installed to Bideford as president of the Devonshire Association.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of MR. C. H. THORNLEY, Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, London representative of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. MCKEE are on holiday in Eire.

SIR GEORGE NORTHCOTE, Speaker of the East African Central Assembly, has arrived in England on leave.

MR. GERALD SCHLUTER arrived back in London a few days ago by air from a seven-weeks' visit to East Africa.

DR. WILSON RAE was the Colonial Office delegate at the World Health Assembly which met in Geneva last week.

MR. KENNETH B. HARRISON, a director of a well-known firm of seed growers in this country, is visiting Eastern Africa.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCETT, chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, is on holiday in Eire.

LORD CLARENDON is resigning the chairmanship of the Royal Empire Society. LORD CHATFIELD has promised to accept the office.

MR. GEORGE F. KENNEDY has returned to London from his visit to Uganda in connexion with the hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls.

VISCOUNT PORTAL, chairman of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, has rejoined the board of International Combustion, Ltd.

MR. GRAHAM W. BUTTS left London by air a few days ago for Southern Rhodesia in connexion with the erection of a fertilizer factory in that Colony.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, electricity adviser to the Government of Uganda, and chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, left London by air on Tuesday for Kampala.

MR. G. H. J. (JACK) BOVILL, younger son of the late C. W. K. Bovill, of the Uganda Police, and Mrs. Bovill, of Worthing, and MISS SHEILA KELSEY have announced their engagement.

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika, who has arrived in England for his first leave for just over three years, is on fishing holiday in Cornwall. Later he will go to Scotland.

The engagement is announced between MR. GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH, elder son of Mr. Frederick Wigglesworth and the late Mrs. Wigglesworth, and Miss Mrs. LATHAM, younger daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Alan Latham and Mrs. Latham, of Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hampshire.

MR. W. H. HINDLEY and MISS OLGA TRENCH, daughter of Mr. Walter Trench, lately M.L.C. for the Rift Valley constituency of Kenya, and Mrs. Trench, were recently married in Molo.

CAPTAIN T. A. C. PAKENHAM, R.N., has taken over command of H.M.S. 'BIRMINGHAM' in which the new Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, VICE-ADMIRAL C. H. WOODHOUSE, will later visit East Africa.

MR. ANTHONY WEBB, of the Colonial Legal Service, only son of Sir Henry Webb, lately Chief Justice in Tanganyika, and Lady Webb, and MISS DIANA FARLEY were married in Malaya a few days ago.

MR. JAMES IAN TINTO, an assistant district commissioner in Uganda, and MISS JOYCE COLEMAN, of Jinja, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Percy E. Colman, of Leigh, near Reigate, are shortly to be married.

MR. HENRY SURRIDGE, Acting Governor of Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Sir William Battershill, and MRS. SURRIDGE are making a three-weeks' tour of the Lake and Northern Province of the Territory.

MR. MICHAEL BEHARREL, of Wentworth, Surrey, and MISS ROSEMARY COLLINGS-WELLS, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. R. P. Collings-Wells, of Virginia Water, Surrey, were married in that town last Saturday.

DR. VINCENT T. HARLOW, since 1938 Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at London University, has been appointed Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University in the place of Sir Reginald Coupland.

SIR SYDNEY CAINE, K.C.M.G., at present Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be a Third Secretary in H.M. Treasury. The transfer will take effect early in August.

MR. ARTHUR MICHAEL PALLISER, only son of Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, lately commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, and of Lady Palliser, and Mlle. MARIE SPAAK, elder daughter of M. and Mme. Paul Henri Spaak, have been married in Brussels. M. Spaak is Prime Minister of Belgium.

Among recent appointments to the East Africa High Commission are those of MR. R. WINSHIP as senior air traffic control officer, East African Directorate of Civil Aviation; MR. V. H. MERTTENS, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax; and MR. C. G. RICHARDS, Director of the East African Literature Bureau.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, who was for many years in the Colonial Medical Service in Northern Rhodesia, and recently founded the *Central African Post* in Lusaka, may, we understand, be a candidate at the forthcoming general election in the Lusaka constituency, and not in a more remote electoral area, as recently reported.

MR. C. J. TYNDALE-BISCOE, Director of Education in Tanganyika, who is retiring at the end of the year, first went to Tanganyika as a superintendent of education in 1924, became deputy director eight years later, and acting director in the same year. From 1936 until appointed to his present post he was Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia. MR. JOHN PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH, who will sail for the Territory to fill the vacancy in September, has served in the education departments in Nigeria, Aden, and Palestine.

DR. H. M. O. LESTER, Director of Medical Services in Palestine, during the time of the British withdrawal, has been appointed Director of Bacteriology and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation in East Africa. Born in 1902, he took his degrees in London, and at the age of 24 was appointed medical officer in Nigeria, becoming deputy director of the sleeping sickness service in that territory four years later. In 1946 he was appointed to his Palestine post, having spent some time during the war studying sleeping sickness in East Africa under a Carnegie fellowship.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "There is no reason whatever for the dock strike."—The Prime Minister.

"German prisoners of war are serving as batmen to British women in Middle East camps."—Mr. J. Rankin, M.P.

"The Communist is the cold-blooded architect of social ruin because only through ruin does his path to power lie."—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"I blame the wave of violence in Malaya on the lack of firm Government, and I call for an end to the system of Empire load-shedding."—Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"I have made an order under the Cinematograph Films Act prescribing 45% as the British quota for first feature films in U.K. cinemas, and 25% for supporting films."—The President of the Board of Trade.

"The trade union movement may have to reverse its policy, and instead of demanding higher wages use pressure on the Government to see that prices are substantially reduced."—Mr. T. Williamson, secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

"The civil service phrase 'under active consideration' really means that the file has been lost and that attempts are being made to find it."—Mr. E. Keeling, M.P.

"His prayer is nothing but sentiment and superstition, way did Ribbentrop send a secret messenger to me in 1938 demanding that I stop sending prayer cards into Germany."—The Rev. J. H. Elliott.

"The attacks on Mr. Ernest Bevin, our Foreign Secretary, in some Jewish-inspired papers of New York are unbelievably bitter. Nothing nastier appeared about Hitler during the war."—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"Above all the task of the Conservative Party is to re-establish a sense of personal responsibility. For too long people have been deluded by the idea that Acts of Parliament can take the place of human beings."—Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

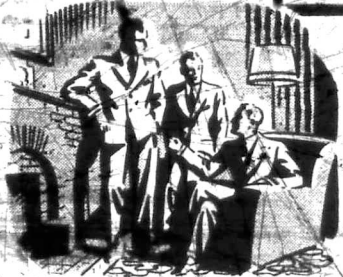
"Net production per head of the population in the United States in 1938 was only 10% higher than in Great Britain, but in 1944 it was 50% higher. But whereas 50% of British output was devoted to war purposes, the American figure was only 44%."—Dr. A. J. Brown.

"There is no evidence that nationalization will improve the gas industry's efficiency. Under nationalization we shall be reduced to a common level of frugidity and Mr. Thorne will be rechristened Mr. Isotherm."—Viscount Buckmaster.

"One reason above all others in these democratic days why the university franchise should not be abolished is that the university is one of the very few constituencies where a poor man without private means can sit in Parliament."—Professor Savory, M.P.

"Since 1938 the population of the world has increased by 150,000,000. By the time babies born to-day reach adult age, the world population, according to some estimates, will be nearly doubled; certainly it will be 500,000,000 higher. Yet food production is estimated to be 7% less than in 1938."—Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney-General.

"It is about three years since the famous Reid Report on Coal in the U.K. was unanimously claimed as the quintessence of technical experience and prescription. Of the seven eminent mining engineers who signed it, five joined the National Coal Board, and three of them have resigned, Sir C. Reid, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Watson Smith."—Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.



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BACKGROUND

Governor Dewey.—Nomination Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States was the paradox of a unanimous vote in favour of a man whom nobody enthused about. The nomination was won by unsparing efficiency. Dewey's organization held a session on every one of the 1,094 convents of delegates. His organizers went to work months ahead of time and on every one of them. A Dewey team would be assigned to so-called doubtful votes, and they would go to work on them, talk to him incessantly about the right things in the right way. As for the quality of this man, who can get votes without necessity, getting friends along with him, he is apt to make people feel a bit inferior. He has this air of slight superiority and desire to improve other people. But the Dewey of today is a warmer and more human person than the same man who used to reach the White House in 1921. He has matured a lot. He is a cocky, and his smiles are more genuine. He has shown that defeat does not affect him. His self-confidence is infectious. What politics appeal to him? Certainly not Socialism. He has said that the difference between a Socialist and a Communist is that the Socialist is an idealist who believes it can be done while the Communist is a realist who knows it cannot and does not want it to be. To return the dollars Dewey has received from the Western European nations to follow up their economic and defence agreements with a degree of political unity. —American diplomatic correspondent of the *Journal Express*.

Electoral Methods.—It is to be regretted that the methods used by the Dewey machine in collecting support were in no doubt an instance of the expression which might be believed to have been promised by the Vice-Presidency for the Indian delegation. It is equally clear that Governor Dewey himself made no such commitments. Such instances are numerous. The Dewey machine are convinced that they are caused by a sudden attack of inefficiency in an otherwise ruthlessly efficient machine. Never before in recorded history, it was remarked, had so few jobs been offered to so many, and the Alsop brothers suggest this morning that the Federal Government should be reorganized on the basis of the Chase National Bank with 15 vice-presidents. In the case they think it would be possible to get them all jobs made since Saturday. —Special correspondent of *The Times* at the Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

Road to Recovery.—Sale of the cruiser AJAX to the Chilean Government, which has invaded our possessions in Antarctica, is like selling the shirt that Nelson wore at Trafalgar to General Franco, and getting a little extra for the blood stains. . . . continuance of experiments in Socialist theory and of their stupidity and incompetence in practical administration will bring upon us not only worse privations and restrictions but economic ruin and the depopulation of the British Isles on a scale which no one has ever imagined. . . . We Tories reject entirely the Socialist doctrine that the State should own and manage all the industry and commerce of the country. The State has its part to play. But we hold that the main-spring of our industrial life must still be that free competitive enterprise upon which our commercial greatness has been founded. . . . Partly that we will spare no effort to eradicate the effects of the years of Socialist teaching that there is an inevitable conflict of interest between worker and employer. We shall not allow the well-being of the nation to be regulated by the pace of the weakest brethren among us. By providing proper incentives to increased output and higher efficiency by clearing the way of production from the factory floor to the store-room by encouraging joint consultation and co-operation in the widest sense, we can and shall re-establish harmony in industrial relations. —Mr. Churchill speaking at Luton Hoo.

The Dock Strike.—The root cause of the dock strike is the root cause of the failure of nationalization, transfer the power of management from the pithead to a square in London or a mansion in the country side and within six months the miner discovers that he can no longer take his grouses to a man who can deal with them. Until we scrap the machine of bureaucracy and get human management back to the pit itself, coal nationalization will be a failure. The same thing will happen with the railways, electricity, gas, and steel. It is happening in every phase of our industrial and business life under the system of centralized control. It is even killing local government. It has taken the zest, the exhilaration, the creative urge, and the in-work out of our lives, and left nothing in place of them. —Mr. Lloyd George.

Tragedy of Burma.—Now that it appears that the only effect of hauling down the Union Jack in Burma is likely to be the setting up of a Russian-controlled puppet State, it should be recalled that this is exactly what some of us predicted during the debate on the Independence of Burma Bill. Mr. Atlee's answer that the British Parliament will be adding one more free and independent nation to the number on this earth sounds a pretty hollow mockery to the Burmese peasant about to pass on the other side of the Iron Curtain, the hill whom we abandoned, and the British investor who has left over £100 million bound in the country. Russia has turned full blast on the soft under-belly of Asia. Burma, distraught by internal feuds and abandoned by Britain is the first to go. The Dutch East Indies will probably be the next. The Philippines and Malaya are part of the same story. Hauling down the Union Jack is bad enough; what is worse is to see the Hammer and Sickle pulled up a pole before our scurrying feet have taken us out of sight. —Mr. D. Gammans, *in the Daily Telegraph*.

Change of Emphasis.—The ancient festival of Rogationtide, which used to be the chief agricultural festival of the Christian year, sought the blessing of God on the soil, the springing crops, and the work of the farmer. Its decline during the period of British industrial prosperity and its replacement in Christian practice by the Harvest Festival, a new comer to the Church's year is a far more eloquent comment on the drift of Christian opinion than any extracts from Christian writers, preachers, or thinkers. The change clearly shows that under the impact of a machine age the interests of Christian men moved from the processes of agriculture to its fruits. There has been some reversal of sentiment now, the Christian doctrine of creation is coming to the fore again in Christian thinking, and a reassertion both of man's dependence upon the natural resources of the earth for his very existence and of his responsibility to God for using them aright. A broad example of this new emphasis can be seen in the changing policy of nearly all Christian missions, which are appointing skilled agriculturalists and putting an altogether new emphasis on preserving rural communities. —*Christian News-Letter*.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am in the Civil Service for pensions to be paid to the full period of emoluments of the office. Some of the emoluments are divided into basic salaries payable to all officers, and gratification pay payable in addition to the basic salary to officers recruited from outside. It is expected that the new provisions for the pensions payable to the officers concerned would be substantially less than those earned by their opposite numbers in Colonies where the system of gratification does not obtain. Indeed, the pensions would often be less than those earned by service in the same posts before the war, so that there has been some local criticism of some of these proposals, but it is not widespread. No objection has been made to me concerning the matter."

BRIGADIER RAYNER asked how many men resorted to the Colonial Service since the war had resigned.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I assume that the hon. and gallant member refers to the admirals, lieutenants and professional officers recruited to this country from Colonial Office posts vacant since the war. Some of these officers have been recruited since the war. Practically all of these are now in service. As might be expected, a small number have resigned or withdrawn for various reasons, mostly of a personal nature. I could not give an accurate figure without considerable research, but I can assure the hon. member that the numbers are insignificant."

MR. DUMPLETON asked what progress had been made towards publication of a Colonial Service Journal as the means for the exchange among administrative and technical officers of information about developments in the various territories.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The appointment of Mr. Kenneth Bradley as editor of the Colonial Service Journal was announced yesterday. I expect that Mr. Bradley will take up the appointment in September and that the first issue of the journal will be published by the beginning of next year."

BRIGADIER RAYNER asked whether the Minister would consider the institution of a hostel for children of Government officials and settlers in East Africa in order to ease the heavy burden borne by them at present in this respect.

MR. CREECH JONES: "This is a matter primarily for the local Government, with whom I am in communication."

Contributions to the Press

SIR E. GRAHAM-LITTLE asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that his circular 12412/12,248, requiring that essays by medical officers in the Colonial Service which are desired to be published should first be submitted to him to ensure that nothing was published which might misrepresent the policy of the Colonial Governments, had caused misgivings among medical officers in the Service.

MR. CREECH JONES: "No information has reached me that this circular has caused misgivings. The question implies that the effect of this circular was to impose a general restriction about publications by medical officers in the Colonial Service. In fact, its purpose was to inform Colonial Governments of a generous offer by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to award a prize of 100 guineas for an essay on the control of tuberculosis in Colonial territories, and the reference to the publication of essays was only a detail. One of the rules of the competition says that essays sent in shall become the property of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and that any of them may be published at its discretion in the author's name."

"The circular drew attention to the danger that in future that nothing is published which might misrepresent the policy of Colonial Governments, or of His Majesty's Government, the secretary-general of the Association had agreed to arrange that essays should first be submitted to the Colonial Office. This conforms generally with Colonial Regulation 57, one of whose provisions is that 'no officer shall not, without the express permission of the Secretary of State or of the Governor, publish in any manner anything which may be reasonably regarded as of a political or administrative nature. I think it was right in the interests of all concerned to make this precautionary arrangement, and I see no reason why it should be altered. There is no intention of fettering free scientific discussion."

MR. SKINNARD asked if the protectorate and provincial African councils are not consulted in regard to projected changes in the constitution of various Colonies.

MR. CREECH JONES: "In African Colonies where changes in the Constitution have recently been made or proposed, representative African opinion has been fully consulted, although not necessarily through protectorate or provincial councils, which do not exist in all the territories."

MR. SKINNARD asked if the protectorate and provincial African councils have only recently been established, and one of the objects of their formation is to provide a means for consulting African opinion on matters of major importance. I should

wish to have further experience of the procedure now operating, considering whether any change is necessary."

MR. SKINNARD: "Does not a much higher rate of affairs now exist in Southern Rhodesia following the new procedure of consultation adopted after similar progress?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "It is a very good practice, the shall, of course, try to follow it wherever possible. Mr. DUMPLETON asked if the Secretary of State had been able to prepare a general statement of policy on local government in Africa."

MR. CREECH JONES: "No general statement has yet been prepared. The policy of the present local government was discussed at the Government Conference last year and will be further discussed at the African Conference in September. I am also preparing a report on this subject from Lord Bailey, who has recently returned from Africa."

MR. DUMPLETON: "Will the hon. friend say whether it is intended to issue a statement upon the development of local government, particularly with reference to the Africans?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Consideration will have to be given whether it is desirable to issue such a statement. A number of circulars have already been directed to the African Governments."

Settlement in Tanganyika

MR. C. SMITH asked how many non-African settlers had taken up land in Tanganyika in the last few years, and how much had been taken over for large-scale agricultural production by outside firms.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Since January, 1947, 56 short-term leases comprising 20,305 acres have been granted to non-African farmers, 22 long-term leases comprising 21,113 acres to sisal companies for the expansion of production, and 10 other long-term leases comprising 8,000 acres for other purposes including the production of sisal, coconuts and cotton. An additional 20 acres have been leased to the Overseas Food Corporation for building purposes, and 4,500,000 acres are earmarked but yet unleased for the same purpose."

MR. C. SMITH: "How much land in Tanganyika was still in the hands of the Custodian of Enemy Property; how this land was being used, and how much of enemy land had been alienated to whom?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The area of land held by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika is 108,484 acres. The greater part consists of sisal, tea, and coffee estates and mixed farms. Some of these lands has been allocated. All the estates, except sisal farms, which have been leased on short-term leases, are managed by the Custodian."

MR. BALDWIN asked the Minister of Transport whether he was aware of the delay which took place in the shipment of pedigree cattle from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and British Colonial territories in Africa, and what steps were being taken to facilitate this important dollar-earning export.

MR. BARNES: "No, sir; I am informed that delay in the clearance of pedigree cattle actually ready for shipment to South and East Africa is negligible. I am fully aware of the importance of our cattle exports, and am satisfied that they are being adequately catered for."

MR. BALDWIN: "Will the Minister make further inquiries because the information I get from all quarters is that there is considerable delay in getting these cattle, and that they are stuck in the Colonies, and in the foreign quarantine, and it causes a great deal of expense to the owner of the cattle?"

MR. BARNES: "Within the last 12 months the time for quarantining and preparation has been reduced from one year to three months."

Purchases of Maize

COLONEL PORTER asked what amount was expended in the purchase of maize from non-Empire sources in 1946 and 1947 for Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Basaland, and Tanganyika, and Uganda.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Northern Rhodesia spent £214,400 in 1946 and £192,000 in 1947 on the purchase of maize and maize meal from the Congo, together with £50,400 in 1947 on maize from the Argentine. No maize was bought directly from Empire sources by any of the other territories mentioned. The East African Commission received 600 bags of Argentine maize from South Africa in 1947, which were taken up by a similar quantity of East African maize supplied to Southern Rhodesia at the request of the Union Government. I am informed by my friend the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that no individual purchases were made from non-Empire sources for Bechuanaland during those two years, but that owing to poor crops in South Africa a proportion of the maize which the Union of South Africa consisted of Argentine maize."

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked the Secretary of State whether he would assist in obtaining suitable history books for the Uganda College, Uganda, which has been without instruction for the last year.

The reports comment that provision should be made for possible future transmission of power at very high voltages, as it is felt that, due to the low cost at which electrical energy can be made available at Owen Falls as compared with any other source of power in East Africa, the demand may be both widespread and far-flung.

The increase in the river level between Lake Tanganyika and the Owen Falls dam will allow the existing road bridge at Jinja, and it is proposed to replace this by a public road which will be carried on the sluice dam at Owen Falls and will cross the river channel by means of a bridge upstream of the turbine intakes.

It is felt that the Owen Falls scheme offers an unrivalled opportunity for raising the standard of living by attracting new industries to the Province, and in making a more direct supply of electricity available to the people, which a much greater proportion of the population can afford to pay than is the case at present.

The report has a full-page plate giving a general view of the scheme, when complete, and a three-page showing the elevation of the power station, and a key plan of approach roads to the dam and power station.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Parliament

Progress of Groundnut Scheme in Tanganyika

More Crossing-Places on East African Railways

A QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week saw much interest was shown in the groundnut scheme, from which Mr. John Strachey, Minister of Food, had recently returned.

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked the Minister whether he was now in a position to give the average yield per acre for 7,500 odd acres planted with groundnuts at Kiboga, Tanganyika.

MR. STRACHEY: "Having no information as to the number of average yield as available in any case, the 7,500 acres planted last crop year were used for experiments of all kinds, with different varieties of varying soils, with various types and quantities of fertilizers. Hence an average yield figure would have little meaning."

MR. DIGBY: "Do you use the same types of vines which are usually used for the main crop?"

MR. STRACHEY: "Oh, no, a considerable number of different types were used."

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked what amount of oil would be available for groundnut cultivation in Africa and at what price.

MR. STRACHEY: "We expect to get about 137,000 tons of oil from the 1947-48 African groundnut crops. It will be used to make margarine and cooking fats. Their prices are 5s. 9d. per lb. for margarine, according to quality, and 1s. 6d. per lb. for cooking fat. Virtually the whole of this will be imported as oil."

Misunderstanding Explained

BRIGADIER PRION-PALMER: "It is not a fact that practically the whole of the crop which is now growing is to be used for the production of oil?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The question refers to the African crop, not the European crop. This is the whole of the African crop, the great majority of which comes from West Africa."

MR. DOMPTER asked the expenditure incurred so far in connection with the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, and how this compared with the original estimate of cost per acre, and per ton.

MR. STRACHEY: "Advances to the Overseas Food Corporation, required principally for development of the East African groundnut scheme, but also for the Queensland development, amounted to £12,000,000 up to June 1, 1948. The accounts of the Corporation to be laid before Parliament will show how these and subsequent advances within the accounting period have been spent. Until these accounts have been prepared the kinds of comparison contemplated in the second part of the question cannot be made."

MR. P. TORNEYCROFT asked what amount of foreign capital had been invested in public utilities in the Colonial Empire during the last 12 months and what steps were being taken to encourage further investment of this type in the future.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I regret that the information requested in the first part of the question is not available. As regards the second part, I would ask the hon. member to await a statement which I hope to make within the next few weeks on the general question of the investment of foreign capital in Colonial territories."

MR. DIGBY asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware of irregularities and delay in the air mail service to East and Central Africa.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL: "I am not aware of any serious irregularity or delay on these services, but if the hon. Member will let me have particulars, I will gladly have inquiries made."

MR. DIGBY: "Is the Postmaster-General aware that it often takes about a month for an air mail letter to be delivered, which is about the same time as it takes to send a letter by sea, and that it costs the extra charge and is quite ridiculous?"

MR. PALING: "I am not aware of that, but if the hon. Member has any information, I shall be glad to have it."

MR. DOMPTER asked what steps had been made in the appointment of District Accountants in Uganda as part of the development of the new Province.

MR. CREECH JONES: "As a start the Government of Uganda has asked for the appointment of three District Accountants. It is hoped to fill these posts within the next two or three weeks."

Capacity of Kenya-Uganda Railway

BRIGADIER PRION-PALMER asked what immediate steps were being taken to increase the carrying capacity of the railway from Mombasa to Nairobi.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Eighteen locomotives have been ordered for this country. Increased carrying capacity on the section of the railway between Mombasa and Nairobi depends upon the supply of this additional equipment."

BRIGADIER PRION-PALMER: "Whilst I fully realize the criticisms of the Minister's reply, is it not also a fact that there is a lack of adequate crossing-places in this single-line, and that at present only six trains a day can leave Mombasa? Will the Minister consider the allocation of a small quantity of steel in order to make more crossing-places on this line?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "This question is under consideration. We are trying to get the steel from the general supply available in this country."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "Can the Colonial Secretary say when the locomotives and wagons will be delivered?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The eighteen locomotives are in course of production."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "When will they be delivered?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "We will apply all the pressure that we can to get them delivered as soon as they are made."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "Can we understand clearly that the Minister's reply will not be sacrificed in favour of the groundnuts scheme?"

Clearances from Dar es Salaam

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what was the approximate tonnage which the Tanganyika Central Line could clear weekly from Dar es Salaam, and to what capacity it was proposed to raise this by the end of 1948.

MR. CREECH JONES: "In normal circumstances, 2,200 to 2,400 tons could be cleared a week. This figure will rise to 3,000 tons by the end of 1948 and to 3,000 tons by about April, 1949."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Does the Minister consider that this is adequate to handle not only the Government groundnuts scheme, but also all the other valuable crops held up at the moment?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Obviously, I am not happy about the port arrangements in East Africa, but we are doing all that we can to increase the facilities and we shall continue to do so."

MR. BALDWIN: "Does not the right hon. gentleman agree that this suggestion shows the desirability of the Colonial Development Corporation going ahead of the Colonial Food Corporation in order that transport facilities be available?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am not sure that the expropriation of Colonial territories and whether it would now be regarded as a desirable policy is a matter which is not for me to decide. I am not sure that the Minister was aware that this policy was causing dissatisfaction in Colonial territories, and whether it would now be regarded as a desirable policy is a matter which is not for me to decide."

are affected will be no worse off financially than they are under existing arrangements. The Government-owned houses are not available to should be the responsibility of the Government to rent privately owned houses, and let them to officers, at a payment of rent.

It is considered that a rent based on 10% of salary would be reasonable, subject to a maximum of £150 per annum. The proposed salaries have been framed on the basis that these arrangements will apply to all officers, including those who, under odd terms of service, are entitled to have the value of their quarters for pension purposes calculated at a higher figure.

Service Tour of Forty Months

Vacation leave at the rate of five days for each month of service is granted to all officers. The length for free passage purposes, is 24 to 36 months. Passage time is additional, and an allowance is made for time for travelling to and from the coast. These are generous leave conditions, and the question arises whether the time has not come when they might reasonably be modified.

The East African Salaries Commission, of which I was a member, gave this question of leave and passage conditions a good deal of consideration, and came to the conclusion that, in the case of Tanganyika and Uganda, leave at the rate of five and a half days per

month, inclusive of voyage time, and a tour of 30 months, would be reasonable, bearing in mind that vacation leave is granted for purposes of recuperation after a period of service in the tropics, and that the period of voyage to and from the United Kingdom must be accepted as having a measure of recuperative value.

Officers having had personal experience of leave and passage conditions in the East and Central African territories, think seems to me, on the ground of general knowledge of the subject, to be no substantial reason for differentiation in this matter between Tanganyika and Uganda on the one hand and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the other.

It is considered that the vacation leave conditions which have been recommended by the East African Salaries Commission in the case of Tanganyika and Uganda should apply to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with such alterations as to the way of local travelling time, or otherwise, as would ensure a period of not less than 160 days in the United Kingdom after a 40 months tour.

Local leave is now granted at the rate of 21 days a year in Nyasaland and 20 days a year in Northern Rhodesia. It is recommended that there should be uniformity in the matter on the basis of 20 days a year.

Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme

Consultants' Estimates of Cost of Producing Power

THE OWEN FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME in Uganda has been the subject of a report by two well-known firms of consulting engineers, Messrs. Alexander Gibb & Partners, of London, and Messrs. Kennedy & Donkin, of London and Kampala. An abridged edition of that document has been issued this week by the Government of Uganda, and from it we quote the following passages.

Lake Albert has an area approximately the same as Lake Erie. Water discharged from the lake passes down the Victoria Nile through the Kioga to Lake Albert in the borders of Uganda and the Belgian Congo. Between the two lakes there is a difference of level of about 1,700 ft. in the comparatively short distance of 200 miles. At Lake Albert the Victoria Nile joins with the water flowing from the catchment of that lake and flowing through the Sudan as the White Nile joins with the Blue Nile at Khartoum, eventually reaching the Mediterranean near Alexandria. The difference of level over the approximate 2,000 miles stretch between Lake Albert and the Mediterranean is only a little more than that between Lake Victoria and the

normal fluctuations in the discharge in the Victoria Nile. As this may not be sufficient to irrigate the lowlands of Egypt and the Sudan, the question is now being discussed between representatives of the Governments concerned in order to establish a mode of regulation which will not only permit the maximum use of the water flowing in the Victoria Nile for hydro-electric purposes, but will also provide additional storage in Lake Victoria for use when required by Egypt and the Sudan.

Discussions with Egypt

The capacity of plant to be installed in the station at Owen Falls will depend on the outcome of the discussions taking place between Egypt and upon other factors. It is estimated that the station should be so designed ultimately to be capable of housing not less than eight units, each driven by a turbine rated at 35,000 kilowatts each, and it is proposed that three of these units should be installed as the initial development.

The proposed hydro-electric station at Owen Falls would involve the construction of a dam closing the eastern channel and a second dam incorporating the power station closing the western channel. The former is a mass concrete gravity structure about 330 ft. long and 66 ft. high, pierced by six concrete spillways of 30 ft. each, and 66 ft. high, to permit the release of water from Lake Victoria in addition to that utilized by the hydro-electric station. The dam incorporating the turbine intakes and the power station is about 590 ft. long and of similar height, and is also constructed in mass concrete.

It is proposed that power should be generated at 11,000 volts, this voltage being stepped up to higher voltages for transmission to some parts of the Protectorate. The cost of the initial development, including three 15,000 kilowatt units and all their features, which are necessary to facilitate the future increase in the number of units to a minimum total of eight is estimated at £4,160,000, the estimated cost of the complete project with eight 15,000 kilowatt units being £7,120,000.

If the electrical demand in the Protectorate is assumed to be the same as the registered flow in the Victoria Nile, and realized for power purposes as a continuous steady rate, and if it is assumed that the annual load factor of electrical supply approaches 100%, the cost of energy at the station when developed to the minimum suggested ultimate capacity of eight units would be 8.84 cents a shilling per kilowatt-hour. At the correspondingly lower annual load factor of 70% the cost would be 1.03 cents per kilowatt-hour.

During the initial stage of development, with three units installed, the cost of energy is estimated at 1.71 cents per kilowatt-hour at 100% annual load factor, 2.45 cents per kilowatt-hour at 70% annual load factor, and 2.65 cents per kilowatt-hour at 50% annual load factor. 100% and 70% respectively, until they be seen that even in the early stages of development power can be made available at an exceptionally low cost.

Controlling Headwaters of Nile

Lake Victoria offers a quite exceptional opportunity for securing complete control of the headwaters of the Nile, and provides a simple solution to the provision of adequate storage, which is often the greatest obstacle to the efficient use of the power resources of a river system.

The average long-term discharge in the Victoria Nile amounts to 22,300 cu. ft. per second, or about nine times the average discharge of the Thames at Teddington. If the average discharge of level between Lakes Victoria and Albert could be harnessed for hydro-electric purposes, the amount of power which could be made available annually would be about 22,000 million kilowatt-hour, a quantity of electrical energy which would have been sufficient to meet the total electricity requirements of the United Kingdom in 1937.

There are various possible sites on the Victoria Nile, in addition to that at Owen Falls, suitable for the installation of hydro-electric stations. In order to make it possible to install any of these stations in the fullest maximum capacity, a generating plant, it would be desirable to smooth out the

war, or else they may be reduced to little more than a body of riflemen.

As a Guinean I recall with delight those African gunners smart as paint whom I watched only the other day at gun drill

below Mount Kenya. And there was the same story for the N. Rhodesia. I am sure that such schools should be. Surely the means will yet be found to preserve these assets as precious as these.

Colonial Service Pay, Promotion & Leave

Appointment of Chief Establishment Officers Recommended

IF THE ADMINISTRATION of any Colony is to be conducted on sound and economical lines, and if the civil servants in its employ are to be a contented body, an officer of high standing should be responsible direct to the chief secretary, as head of the Civil Service, for all establishment matters.

A chief establishment officer should be responsible to Government for all matters relating to the organization and staffing of every department of the Civil Service. It would be for him to determine, in consultation with its head, whether any department is over-staffed or under-staffed and to take the necessary steps to rectify the position. He should keep under review the proposition of higher to lower posts in order to secure as far as possible an open flow of promotion in the several departments, consistent with the incidence of responsibility. He should be on the watch to prevent waste of manpower, and should consider how far the substitution of mechanical aids for personnel would conduce to more efficient and economical working.

His duties should cover everything that touches the civil servant as an individual—his salary, all other conditions of service, his conduct, his promotion, and his retirement. He is the officer to whom staff associations and individuals (through their head of department) should bring their complaints, grievances, and other troubles. Some of these he will settle himself, others will need to be brought before the local Whitley Council. Disciplinary matters should be referred to him by heads of departments, and by him, where necessary, to the chief secretary.

Parity of Standards for Promotion

In the matter of promotion, the presence of himself or of a member of his staff on all promotion boards should ensure parity of standards for promotion as between one department and another. All cases where it is proposed to call upon an officer to retire at the age of 49 should be referred to him by the head of the department, so that uniformity of standards for the compulsory retirement of officers before the normal retiring age may be maintained.

In the departments of the Home Civil Service the appointment of a chief establishment officer requires the Prime Minister's approval; in the major departments he is graded as an assistant under-secretary of State.

It can hardly be doubted that the absence of chief establishment officers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has led to many of the anomalies and much of the discontent which exist in both territories. But it is right to say that it is only recently that officers of this status have been appointed in Kenya and Tanganyika and that in Uganda the creation of such a post has been sanctioned.

The commission has reached the conclusion that the present differentiation in the matter of long scale grades and broken scale grades should be abolished. Each system has its merits and its defects. The long scale system would stimulate recruitment, particularly in those professional and technical departments where, owing to the shortage of candidates, such a stimulus is most needed, and would obviate the disadvantage inherent in the broken scale system where the advancement of deserving officers is dependent on the existence of vacancies in the upper grade.

But there are obvious defects in the long scale system. Unless the efficiency bars are rigorously administered, officers of mediocre quality will proceed to maximum salaries with an excess of their deserts. Further, no means are provided as there are under the broken scale system, for the accelerated advancement of exceptionally able officers.

*Being further extracts from the Report of the Commission on the Civil Services of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Colonial No. 222).

It appears necessary to devise a system which, by offering a well-paid career, will attract recruits of high quality to the various services, prevent the mediocre officer proceeding to a salary beyond his deserts, and enable the officer of exceptional ability to advance more rapidly than the average officer. With this in view the adoption of the following arrangements is recommended.

The long scale system should replace the broken scale system but should be amended in the following particulars. The long scale should be divided into two segments, with a combined establishment for both but no fixed establishment for either. Passage from the lower to the upper segment would constitute a promotion and fall to be considered by a promotion board.

It is anticipated that the introduction of this machinery will require the approval of the Secretary of State to the effect of raising a certain grade to the upper segment unnecessary. It must, however, be pointed out that acceptance of this view would remove from the purview of the Secretary of State the filling of certain posts, e.g. that of senior agricultural officer, which are special posts within it.

Providing for Exceptional Ability

In order to secure the highest efficiency, that an officer of exceptional ability should be enabled to advance more rapidly than the average officer, it is recommended that on the recommendation of a promotion board, endorsed by the Governor, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the promotion to the upper segment of an officer who has not reached the maximum salary of the lower segment should be provided for.

There may be doubts as to the wisdom of such a provision as likely to lead to the exercise of favouritism, but the fact that a body of responsible officers will be concerned in any recommendation put forward should dispose of any such risk. It is contended that this power will be sparingly exercised, and confined to cases of exceptional merit. The commission is justified in making this recommendation by the fact that it accords completely with the view of the Secretary of State of the matter set out in a circular despatch of March 5, 1932.

It is pointed out that the conditions which are ordinarily associated with women, such as nursing, work in a home, or in a factory, are usually employed in various other branches of the public service. On a general proposition of equal pay for men and women are employed, much discussion has taken place in recent years. In the United Kingdom the proposition has been accepted in principle but refused in practice. The commission proposes to follow the practice, and in doing so, it is fortified by some evidence to the effect that the tropical climates in which women are less capable than men of standing up to sustained pressure of work.

Women Not to Draw Men's Pay Rates

The conclusion which the commission has reached on this matter accords generally with the existing practice. The rates of salary applicable to women are usually lower than those applicable to men. There are certain exceptions. There is no differentiation on grounds in the remuneration of medical officers; in this respect, the territories follow the practice in the United Kingdom.

Certain posts must necessarily be occupied by women, e.g. nursing sisters, women administrative assistants, and certain classes of teachers. For such posts salary scales applicable to women have been recommended. For the remaining posts the salaries proposed are based, unless otherwise indicated on the assumption that the occupants will be men, even in cases where the present incumbents are women.

Where the posts are occupied by women, it is recommended that the salary scales should be four-fifths of those prescribed for men officers, subject to the continuation of the present practice whereby women medical officers receive the same salaries as male officers.

The practice of providing free quarters for certain classes of officers should be discontinued where it exists. It is reasonable that where suitable houses are not readily procurable the Government should relieve its officers of the anxiety of finding accommodation for themselves and should provide quarters; but officers may properly be expected to find them for such quarters, and the salaries should be fixed on this assumption.

It is recommended that the policy laid down in Colonial No. 197 should be adopted. The salary scale which the commission proposes is in accord with this recommendation, and have been framed to ensure that those senior officers who

...ation vary in size from £100,000 to a yet much larger figure. They are in great variety, and have been apportioned for study and operation among six operating divisions, which are: (1), agriculture; (2), animal products; (3), civil engineering and works; (4), fisheries and food processing; (5), fisheries; and (6), minerals.

Some of the most important of these undertakings will be operated in association with commercial firms with whom we are in negotiation, others we shall operate ourselves, and in yet others we shall participate only by way of a subscription of capital to a commercial concern covered by a British charge. We must be careful to avoid the time-honoured mistake of biting off more than we can chew.

I must emphasize the inexorable restraints of time—too long for those who wait, too short for those who work—and the natural obstacles which only persons familiar with tropical

conditions can comprehend. Expect, therefore, in the first year or two only to see the first bricks laid, the first acres cleared, the first crops planted and expect substantial outputs only after a year or so.

I cannot pretend that the difficulties will be imposed upon us by the requirements of inter-departmental consultations. These vital arrangements are not under discussion, but as far as the corporation itself is concerned, I can assure you that time will not be wasted and business will not be lacking. The board of able and experienced directors, the spirit of the staff, and the help of the author of the Koran—there is no doubt in our code.

And in this spirit the corporation aspire only to exemplify the ancient spirit of the British people, to whom they look for sustained support and encouragement through every difficulty till success crowns their task.

Africa as Commonwealth Military Base

Without Security Development Is Jeopardized

LEUT. COLONEL H. G. MARTIN, military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who recently visited East and Central Africa, has contributed a most interesting article on "Africa as a Commonwealth Military Base" to that newspaper, by the courtesy of which we are able to quote the following lengthy passages.

The C.-in-C. Middle East Land Forces (M.E.L.F.), the A.O.C.-in-C. Mediterranean and Middle East (M.E.D.M.E.), and the Naval Liaison Officer representing the C.-in-C. of the Mediterranean and East Indies Fleets, all three have their headquarters in the same place—at present the Canal Zone; while, so far as is possible, their areas of responsibility stretching from Malta to Ceylon, have been made contiguous.

Moreover, M.E.L.F. has been divided into two sub-commands, the Eastern Mediterranean and the East African Commands, responsible respectively for the forward and base areas north and south of the Sudd. M.E.D.M.E. too, has been similarly divided. The military the whole theatre is tidily organized under co-ordinated commands.

As yet, however, the civil Administrations in the base area have attained no such happy state. True, a first step towards co-ordination has been taken in East Africa, where the inter-territorial organization now administers throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika certain scheduled services—which do not include defence.

Body Politic Needs Articulation

For the rest, however, the territories of East, Central and West Africa remain unassociated. Until the body politic has been articulated, there can be little hope of a master plan for Africa, either in the military or the economic field. The remedy seems to lie in a process of progressive federation.

Meanwhile the Services must do the best they can with things as they are. In East and Central Africa there are two basic requirements: first, to develop the essential installations and communications which would be needed in the event of war; secondly, to maintain a sufficient nucleus of African troops to ensure internal security in peace and smooth expansion after mobilization.

One large military installation and one only is as yet being built; it is the depot at Mombasa, some 70 miles from Mombasa, is intended primarily to take the engine stores, of great bulk and value, now being backlogged from the Middle East. It should be capable of functioning as a fully equipped base depot in the event of a major war.

When I visited it this spring the depot was little more than a trace on the ground, but it should be completed by autumn, 1949. It is a huge job imposed on us by sudden changes of policy in the Middle East, particularly in Palestine. Like all such jobs, it will be expensive. Still, it should be worth its

cost, always with the proviso that it must be given proper facilities for issuing the mass of stores which is going to be piled into it.

Next we come to communications. Much needed developments will be financed largely by the Colonial Development Corporation. It is now the accepted policy to standardize all railways from the Sudan southward at 3ft. 6 in. gauge: this decision will involve the conversion of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, and Tanganyika Railways from metre gauge. There are plans also for linking up the Rhodesian system (5 ft. 6 in.) with the new grounding port of Mtwara in Tanganyika. All these plans are necessarily long term.

At the same time the Great North Road, which links the Union and Southern Rhodesia with Uganda, is to be brought up to 'civil' standard throughout—that is, to be metalled where the soil is not naturally hard, and given 20-ton bridges. The road will thus become a military factor of calculable value. Many lateral extensions are also planned.

Airfields are to be improved. At present, throughout the length of Africa between Khartoum and the Union, there are only four all-weather airfields which can take four-engined aircraft. These are at Kisumu, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora.

Right Use of Available Man-Power

The population of the East African Command is some 17,000,000, and 250,000 East Africans joined the Forces in the late war. So the man-power is there. Moreover, it is adaptable man-power, for, with the necessary admixture of British personnel, it provided all divisional troops and services in the field—gunners, sappers, signals, ordnance, army service corps, medical and engineers.

Here then is the potential man-power which, to some extent at least, might take the place once filled by the Indian Army. If East African man-power is to be a worthy substitute for Indian, however, certain conditions must be fulfilled.

First, the British element provided must consist of officers and N.C.O.s, stress goes, for, wherever, perhaps in the mid officer or N.C.O. the more harm in less time.

Secondly, it is important to keep all arms in being. The askari is not yet mentally alert, and he is slow to learn a new trade. The idea would be to retain at least one complete East African division. Such a division would be relatively cheap and would save British man-power. Major-General W.A. Dimoline, whose experience of African soldiers is unsurpassed, considers that it would in five years or so be the equal of an Indian division.

The difficulty is to find the money. The War Office now controls the East African force, but in these hard times it cannot pay for them. The problem is how to keep in being the largest and most efficient force for which our African territories can pay.

While we are concerned with paying for a head per annum for defence, the white resident in the African territories do not expect to pay much more than £4. This a rise of, say, 25% on the defence votes in local growth budgets, about as much as we can get. On the other hand, there seems to be no way why, in their own interests, these local Governments should not be able to bridge this budgetary gap part of the grants they receive from the Colonial Development Corporation. Without security there can be no development.

The answer to this financial problem will decide the future shape of our African forces. Either they will remain the nucleus of a balanced army capable of expansion for modern

Colonial Development Corporation's Task

Lord Trefgarne on Problems and Policy

IF THE COLONIES can raise their overall production during the next 10 years by £200 million per annum, that would be a blessing to the Colonies and a valuable boon to the economy of the world.

The world must look to Colonial areas to play their part in redressing the dollar-sterling gap, because Colonial foodstuffs and raw materials are more acceptable to the United States and some other areas than manufactured goods. The total value of imports of manufactured goods into the U.S.A. in 1947 from all sources amounted to some £250 million. The total imports of food and raw material were upwards of £1,100 million, or more than four times their imports of manufactured goods from all countries.

A short time ago the emphasis was on the need to increase the export of British manufactures to the U.S.A. The figure then stood at no more than £48 million. I asked a visiting American senator if he thought there was scope for the increased export of British manufactures to the U.S.A. "I ain't natural," he replied, and I believe he was nearly right.

Colonial Exports to Dollar Earners

United States imports of coffee alone in 1947 were more than three times the total imports of British manufactures. The American imports of cocoa were £2.8 million, of rubber £7.0 million, of tin £16 million, and of other metals and ores £129 million. If the world could achieve a 5% increase in its exports of food and raw materials to the U.S.A., or if a favourable trade of 5% in terms of trade for these conditions could be obtained, that would be equivalent to increased dollar earnings amounting to more than 100% in exports of British manufactures to the U.S.A. Sterling is likely to gain more from Colonial products than from manufactured exports to America. Obviously it is sound policy to aim at greatly increased dollar exports of Colonial products.

The total exports of the African Colonies in 1946 were about £90 million. That was double the 1935 figure in monetary value. After applying the inflationary corrective, the increase, if any, is not great in volume in the 10-year period.

The truth is that the productivity per head of the Colonial peoples is low. Net annual production per head is £416 in the U.S.A., £164 in the U.K., £58 in Jamaica, £7 in the Gold Coast, £4 in Nigeria, and £4 5s. in Nyasaland. There are some black spots there, hardly creditable to the Colonial peoples or to us.

Harder Work Essential

We must nevertheless always keep in mind the devoted work of Colonial Governments and the Colonial Office in the face of very great difficulties, and what Englishmen have achieved in the tropics. Many people suffering from monocular vision attribute all the ills of the Colonies to the United Kingdom, neglect and these people I shall not doubt offend by attributing a part of the blame to the Colonial peoples themselves.

Whether you use machinery or your hands, the Biblical truth has not changed—"By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." In Africa malnutrition, disease, climate and inclination alike militate against the habit of regular work. In the West Indies and elsewhere better conditions and standards prevail, but there too the habit of working two or three days or less every week is common. In that area the Colonial Office economists have found for it the term "voluntary under-employment," a term which should go into every fifth form exercise book as a classical euphemism. An increase of only a few pounds per annum in the produce

from address to a business audience in Liverpool

of Colonial peoples per head would move them out of the bog in which many of them have been struggling for many years.

Political problems are not my immediate concern, but as the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, I should hesitate to recommend that the Corporation should invest large sums in Colonies with a political obsession against the good faith of the United Kingdom. Out of the 30 or 40 Colonies in which we might operate, there are just two or three where there is unfounded talk of explosion by Britain. For example, the Gold Coast is disturbed. If so, is it not possible that the Gold Coast is the victim of stimulated disturbance? British policy is surely not going to be influenced by the organs of calculation and representation.

I am sorry for the credulous African or Malay who listens to Communist agents and is deceived by them. When Britain withdraws her democratic tutelage, we know what takes its place. As we in our tolerance doing enough to explain it all to them?

Blessings of British Rule

How are some of these backward units—in which a worker takes a year to produce what a British workman will produce in a week—in many early periods to find the means of defence, education, or even the maintenance of internal order? How are they to find the necessary cover for expanding monetary circulation? How are they to host their own science and research? Britain and her Colonies are indispensable to each other. The African Colonies could no more increase their standards of living with the British aid than Britain without the African climate could produce palm kernels or cocoa pods on Salisbury plain.

The time has come to stop shouting from the housetops all the faults of British Colonial rule, and quietly to point out some of the benefits. The blessings of British democratic institutions cannot be conferred overnight.

Our trade unions, envy of every enlightened country, do not claim perfection even in Britain. Trade unionism is still faltering between the alternatives of self-discipline and discipline by law. How can we expect that untutored tropical workers will fall naturally into the habits of restraint and organized effort which British workers, with all their traditional advantages, have achieved only in half a century of educated evolution?

The greatest pains should be taken, the most thorough plans should be prepared for the education of tropical peoples in all these matters. But you can't graft peach on to palm. You must plant the seed and give it time to grow. And you can't be too sure that all the political growths of Western Europe will flourish in tropical conditions.

Stubborn Facts

The next difficulty to overcome is a multiplicity of local conditions of climate, ecology, labour, equipment, finance, management and soil fertility. There is also the stubborn fact that a high proportion of Colonial products which do not cause soil erosion are tree crops, which require many years to mature.

The prospective increase in population amounts to 100% in the next 10 years in some territories, and unless food production is at least correspondingly increased, conditions approaching famine are likely to arise. Even if the flow of world trade were completely balanced, the measures now afoot for increased food and other production would still be urgently necessary in all Colonial territories.

The Colonial Development Corporation was designed by Parliament to have a wide measure of independence. It was intended to be as free as possible from departmental and inter-departmental entanglements, to have some of the advantages of commercial technique. Well, the machine has been constructed. It is a powerful machine for Colonial economic development. It has begun to work.

But it is too early yet to say with certainty whether the Corporation will be sufficiently free from official inter-departmental control to enable it to do its job quickly and effectively. Ask me in six months or a year and I will tell you. Important interpretations of the statute are still being under discussion. But I believe it is the intention of this Government to enable the Corporation to do its job.

Most of the worthwhile projects submitted are for small or medium-sized secondary industries, but measured by the value of prospective output, by far the largest class of projects are for the production of primary products.

We have received to date 34 feasible projects from 27 Colonies, and we have eliminated or deferred consideration of a further 60 proposals which are for various reasons unacceptable or not at present practicable. The projects accepted for

scheme is fully developed, say five years hence, the cost to industry will be about one-tenth of a penny per unit of power consumed. That estimate was but a fraction of the figure given in the report published over the signature of Mr. C. P. Westlake, not the electricity adviser to the Government of Uganda, and it was therefore natural that the Under-Secretary's assertion should be promptly challenged in Uganda, where non-official members of the legislature were publicly asked to press for full disclosure of the information given to the Minister. Passages quoted in this issue from a professional report on the Owen Falls project show that Mr. Rees-Williams took it was given, a calculation out of its context, and that in the opinion of two well-known firms of consulting engineers the figure of one-tenth of a penny per kilowatt hour (which technical term is interchangeable with the term "unit") would apply only if the station were developed to a capacity of eight units (which it will not be for many years), and if the annual load factor approached 100% (which it never does) and even on that theoretical reckoning the rate would be the actual cost of energy at the power station, not the cost at which it could be delivered to industries some of which would be distant and therefore expensive to serve.

But during the initial stage of development, with three units installed which is likely to be the position five years hence, the cost at the station at 50% annual load factor is estimated at 2.92 pence per unit, or rather more than three-tenths of a penny per unit; and that, we repeat, would be the cost of manufacture exclusive of distribution, not the cost of power to users. In the United Kingdom with its highly developed industries, a load of 35% is considered good, and it may therefore be assumed that consumers in Uganda will have to pay within the foreseeable future between five and ten times the price mentioned by the Minister. There is every reason to think that power can be provided at the Owen Falls—and also from the Kariba Gorge on the border between Southern and Northern Rhodesia—at exceptionally low cost, and that a great stimulus will consequently be offered to industrial development, but it is important that unduly low figures, which could almost

certainly not be realized, should not be given wide and authoritative currency. The miscalculations and undue optimism of the Ministry of Food in regard to the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika should surely counsel caution in other Government circles, which have still to learn that the public need and require a regular supply of sober facts, not irregular doses of super-optimism.

TO-DAY nearly three hundred and fifty bishops of the Anglican Communion gather for the eighth Lambeth Conference, which is expected to last six weeks. A consultative, not a legislative assembly, it is without power

to implement its recommendations, though it has, of course, great moral authority within and without the Church. With the main theme for discussion, the Christian doctrine of man, are bound up very practical day-to-day issues for the individual, the community, and local and national governments throughout the world, including the tropical and sub-tropical Dependencies in Africa, which have sent strong representations. Eight East African bishops have just spent two days in preparatory consultation in Sussex, and all the bishops from the territories between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia have been appointed to one or other of the committees within which much of the work of the Lambeth Conference will be done. From all parts of the British Empire, the United States, China, Japan, and many other lands, the bishops of the Anglican Communion have come to make their contributions, and their presence is a guarantee that the overseas attitude to contemporary affairs, spiritual and temporal, will be kept prominent at all times. Indeed, one of the five main subjects, that of Church union, assumes much more importance in the mission field than in older communities. Anyone who is in touch with missionary work in Eastern Africa must know of the urgent need for more men, clerical and lay, more women for nursing and other duties, and more money, and that the lack, chiefly caused by the decline in the religious observances of our fathers and forefathers. If Lambeth provides the leadership which is desperately needed, Africa will gain greatly both directly and indirectly—at a time when Christianity should have a contribution of immense importance to make.

five times the rate charged for ordinary air cargo.

Preference, it is to be given for any commodity, should surely be for the privileged word, the quickest possible transport of which is, as we have said, of real moment to the Empire.

Mail Traffic Penalized.

If a newspaper, with a small business class wrap up an occasional parcel of papers, and send it by air to Kenya for six shillings, a pound, the Postmaster-General, who can contract for a great weight of postal cargo every day, ought certainly to be able to demand much more advantageous terms from the air line. If he cannot, what becomes of the Socialist argument of the advantages of bulk-busing, on which the Government sets such great store? And if the Postmaster-General can send and does send, the mails much more cheaply than the ordinary man in business can contract for the carriage of his goods, he should pass off the benefit to the public. The **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** could resume its air mail edition at a charge to readers reduced in price, not shillings, but delivery, in the heart of Africa very soon after publication in London. Immense profits must now accrue to the postal authorities, from the Empire air mail services, which are being used as disguised instruments of taxation. That is wholly wrong in principle. It should, perhaps, be added that our argument, is advanced in the public interest, rather than that of this newspaper; for though we are anxious that the publication should be made available at the earliest possible to readers in Africa, they are meantime resigned, if not content, to await delivery by the ocean mails (which are slow and badly spaced, thus further prejudicing the public).

And every man of experience who has lately returned to this country from East Africa with whom we have discussed affairs has referred to the fact and it is a fact—

Inadequately Informed.

that the great majority of Europeans in East Africa, though an exceptionally well educated community, are very indifferently informed of the real state of affairs in the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, and even of development in neighbouring East and Central African Dependencies. That is not merely the judgment of transient visitors, but of East Africans themselves, especially of those engaged in public and business life. (It should in fairness be stated that Rhodesia, which has far better local news-

papers than any part of East Africa, has not been so stigmatized). In one way only can the general public be given better information—by enabling them to obtain the right publications by air at the right price. If the "all-up" service now introduced for the Continent of Europe were promptly extended to the whole Empire, as it should be, there would very soon be a much wider appreciation in East Africa of factors which now go largely unrecognized.

The Parliamentary delegation which recently spent some weeks in East Africa had opportunities of assessing the need for improved and much cheaper air services for second class mail. The Parliamentary chairman and two other members were Socialist Members of Parliament and we trust that they supported by their Conservative colleagues, will bring pressure in the House of Commons upon the Postmaster-General for that prompt and drastic action which he has persistently declined to take. Repeated representations to his department have produced the silly rejoinder that nothing can be done until circumstances permit a reduction in the charges for first class mail. That we hold is entirely the wrong approach. There is no indication that the public will not pay the present charge for first class matter, but there is abundant proof of the harm done by the swingeing penalties laid upon second class air mail. Incidentally, adoption of our proposal would help to stimulate Empire demand for United Kingdom goods, and that aspect should receive sympathetic consideration when all Ministers are insisting upon the need for increased export trade. There is an unanswerable case for the most drastic reduction in the charges for the air mail carriage of newspapers and other printed papers, and it ought to be pressed in Parliament until the Government does the right thing for the Empire.

WHEN MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, returned from his recent visit to East Africa, he said in an interview with this newspaper:

One-Tenth of A Penny.

"Electrical power from the great hydro-electrical installation to be built at Jinja will be available in four or five years at a cost of one-tenth of a penny per unit. When I was first given that figure I was surprised at it and had it checked, and I am informed officially that that is the latest estimate—that when the hydro-electric

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FROM TO-DAY all mail for all parts of Europe (except only Germany, Poland and Ireland) will be carried from the United Kingdom by air for the same postal rate hitherto charged for surface mail. Since more foreign countries have been considered before the Empire.

But it should have been much more important from the standpoint of Great Britain and the Empire as a whole to re-establish the "all-up" mail service to the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. But as in so many other connexions, the British Government has failed to put British interests first. If the British world is to be held together it is of the first importance to expedite and cheapen communications of all kinds between the Mother Country and the Overseas Empire. That is axiomatic. But three years after the end of the war nothing whatsoever has been done to facilitate the rapid interchange of the printed word at reasonable cost, although the Dominions and the Dependencies, if they are adequately to understand the grave problems with which Great Britain is confronted, must have prompt and inexpensive access to British publications. In other words, reasonable rates for the air mail carriage of newspapers and other second class mail matter must replace the fantastic charges now levied.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, having established the world's first air mail edition—a fact upon which we look back with pardonable pride—was compelled by the outbreak of war to discontinue that edition and has since been prevented from restoring it by the absurdly

high air mail rates demanded by the postal authorities. Before the war our air mail edition cost sevenpence a copy to send to Africa. To-day ours would cost six shillings for air mail postage or, if printed on the high weight India paper used before the war, about four shillings. What conceivable justification can there be for an eightfold increase? It is undisguised profiteering—which Ministers could roundly denounce if the carriers were great private organizations instead of being one of the nationalized industries. But even as a State corporation British Overseas Airways offer daily proof that they can carry the air mail for a fraction of the charge which the Postmaster-General continues to impose. Ordinary commercial freight is, for instance, carried by air from London to Nairobi at a cost of thirteen shillings and sevenpence a kilogramme, which is equivalent to just over six shillings a pound. But the present air mail charge of one shilling for every half ounce is equivalent to thirty-two shillings a pound or more than

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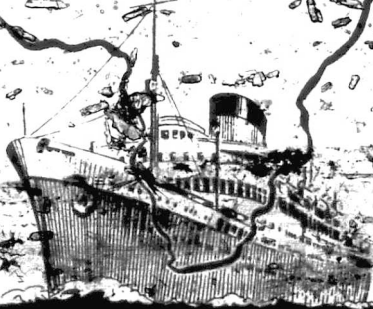
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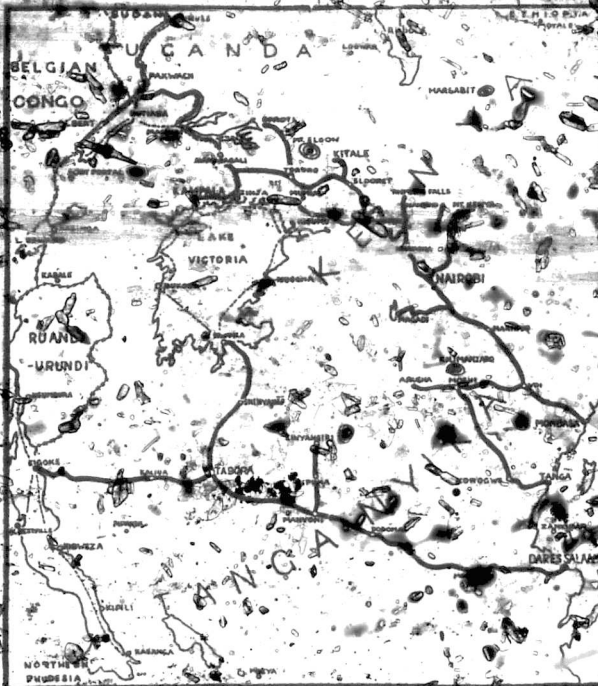
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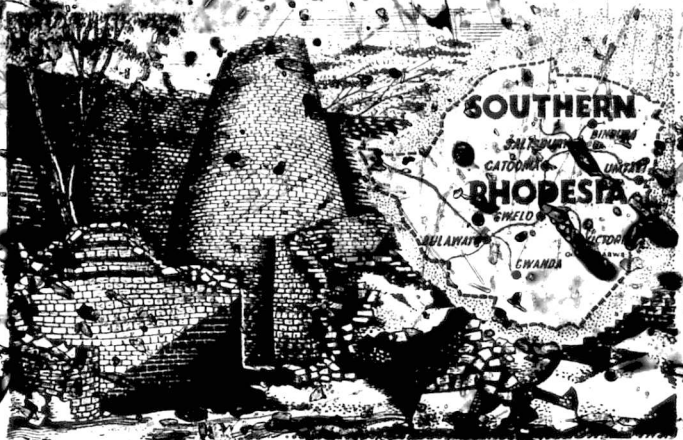
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The main romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world. King Solomon's Mines from which was obtained the gold used for the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans of the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and complete information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia regarding the mining industry and other commercial activities is readily obtainable on request.



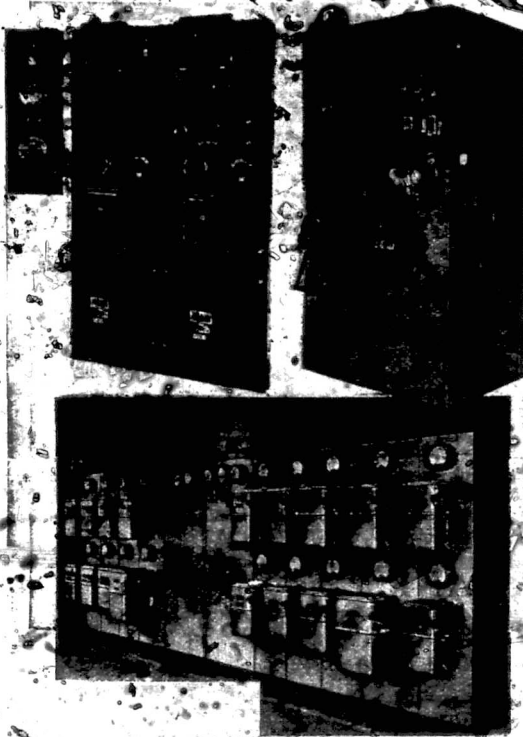
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Mining

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports a greatly increased profit for 1947 of £1,497,124, compared with £840,149 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £759,371, capital and absolute reserves each receive £100,000, a reserve is allocated £25,000, and directors' additional remuneration appears at £15,000. A 30% dividend, less tax, requires £536,236, leaving £221,184 to be carried forward, against £220,878 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £3,250,000 in 10s. stock units. Share premium account stands at £29,571, capital reserve at £91,012, revenue reserves at £325,000, and current liabilities at £1,543,734. Fixed assets are valued at £3,660,720, stores at £345,085, and current assets at £1,850,604, including £200,000 in preference shares, £99,938 in British Government securities, and £836,084 in cash.

The directors are Mr. S. Taylor (chairman), Mr. C. S. Taylor (managing director), Mr. Carl R. Davis, Mr. W. Groves, Mrs. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. Crombie-Jones, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, and Mr. A. C. Willis.

The 48th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Tuesday next, and the text of the chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

Rhodesia-Katanga

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., reports a profit of £7,914 in 1947, which reduces the net accumulated loss to date to £252,311. Earnings are entirely due to profit on the sale of shares and Government securities. The issued capital consists of £1,381,000 in 1s. shares. Fixed assets are valued at £675,578, quoted securities at £240,807, market value on December 31, 1947, £438,956, unquoted securities at £535, preliminary Government securities at £7,442, and cash at £860.

The company holds 401,175 shares of 10s. each in Kuran Gold Areas, Ltd., and 137,500 shares of 5s. each in Uranium Minerals, Ltd. The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Follett, Sir Ulick F. C. Alexander, Mr. A. Baird, and Mr. G. F. Hutchinson (managing director). The annual meeting will be held in London next Wednesday.

Zambesi Exploring

THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD., a company with considerable interests in Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, and a Gold Mines Ltd., and Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., had a profit of £125,392 last year, compared with £133,746 in 1946. A dividend of 6% and bonus of 3% required £2,834 and £50,000 reserved, leaving £60,296 to be carried forward, against £60,134 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £665,333 in ordinary stock, reserves stand at £410,296, and current liabilities at £339,260. Quoted investments appear at £671,096 (market value, £779,142), unquoted stocks at £222,259, debtors at £120,855, Government securities at £114,400 (market value, £111,650), and cash at £184,658.

The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director), Major Robert C. Hutchinson (assistant managing director), and Sir Ulick F. C. Alexander. The ordinary general meeting will be held in London next Tuesday.

Diamond Sales

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER said at a meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., last week that sales of diamonds for the first six months of the current year will approach £20,000,000, gem sales accounting for £5,000,000 and industrial diamonds for nearly £7,000,000. Last year sales totalled £24,478,000, including £4,977,000 in industrial stones. Business is usually lower in the second half of the year, but it is already certain that Tanganyika's quota of 10% will represent well over £3,000,000, and it may reach or even pass £3,500,000. The Katanga mine will provide at least 20% of East African diamond output.

Copper and Population Settling Down

THE POPULATION of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is becoming more stable, and the incidence of the "restless thirties" are passing, according to officials of the Chamber of Mines. The idea of starting three or four years, making a lot of money, and then leaving the area, has passed, they add. Young white men arriving from the Rand are attracted to the conditions, and settle down to permanent employment. The percentage of employed employees has risen from 60% pre-war days to about 60%.

Company Progress Report

ROBERTSON—1,107 oz. gold were tons of ore. May from 2,845 tons of ore treated and 1,324 tons of gold mined. The estimated working profit was £35. No. 4 foot level, No. 16 level, E. drive 645 ft. S. started from raise 33 ft. to 100 ft. on 18 level and advanced 30 ft. averaging 4 ft. over 14 in. No. 15 level, winze 30 ft. E. sunk 22 ft. to 10 ft., 6 dwt. over 60 in. Quartz vein, No. 49 level, winze 85 ft. E. sunk 22 ft. to 40 ft. Quartz vein, No. 49 level, winze 85 ft. E. sunk 22 ft. to 40 ft. Quartz vein, No. 49 level, winze 85 ft. E. sunk 22 ft. to 40 ft. Quartz vein, No. 49 level, winze 85 ft. E. sunk 22 ft. to 40 ft.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., will issue accounts up to June 30 this year instead of to September 30 as formerly, in order that the company's financial year shall coincide with that of its subsidiary company, Mutshira Copper Mines, Ltd.

Handicap to Mining

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has decided to appoint a departmental committee to investigate the handicap to mining companies represented by the absence of depletion allowances for income tax purposes.

Union Miniers

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA, in which Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has a large interest, announce a dividend of 400 Belgian francs per share for 1947, against 300 francs in the previous year.

Mineral Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia for the first quarter of this year was valued at £6,877,257, an increase of £1,694,000 over the comparable period in 1947.

News of Our Advertisers

VANSHALL MOTORS, LTD., announce that Mrs. O. Konheim has resigned from the board.

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MR. E. H. BALL, managing director of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd.

MESSRS. WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW, AND CO., LTD., propose to pay the dividends on the 7½% cumulative preference shares for the six years to December 31, 1947, and the half yearly dividends on the 6% cumulative and 7% A preference shares to June 30 next.

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Company Meeting**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd.****Statement by Mr. S. S. Taylor**

THE THIRTY-FORTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on Tuesday next, June 29, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement from which the following are extracts:—

The balance sheet and accounts show very satisfactory results, due to the fact that we had the first full year's operation of the new plant, the higher level of price ruling for our metals, and also in the demand for vanadium.

Capital Expenditure Programme Completed

The value of property and plant increased during the year by about £17,000. This marks the virtual completion of the extensive capital expenditure programme. Although, through unforeseen circumstances, arising from the war, there was a larger and cost much more than has been expected, we may be well satisfied with the successful completion and the excellent results achieved from the first year's working. The net profit for the year is £1,497,124, compared with £620,149 for 1946.

There is a special credit of £33,103 in respect of provision for taxation made in previous years no longer required. The release of this sum is due to the favourable operation of the double taxation relief arrangements provided between this country and Northern Rhodesia. Provision for taxation on our increased profits is £79,371, compared with £224,861 last year.

Allocations to Reserves

Of the allocations from profits made by the directors the first is £100,000 to capital reserve. There is the possibility of further expenditure being incurred for the purpose of improving recoveries of metals from the ore mined, and so we decided to set aside this sum as an advance provision. Next we again allocated £100,000 to obsolescence and renewals reserve, bringing this reserve to £200,000. We must expect that this reserve will be drawn on before very long for the renewal of certain sections of our original plant.

The last allocation is £25,000 to pensions reserve. The pension scheme for European employees at the mine came into operation on July 1, 1947, and is greatly appreciated. It operates through an insurance company and applies to employees who were not over 51 years of age on July 1, 1947. The company has undertaken to provide pensions out of its own resources for employees over that age, and this sum of £25,000 has been set aside as an initial provision.

Dividend 30%

The board recommended a dividend of 30% (that is, 1s. 6d. per £5. unit of stock). This will absorb £362,250, compared with £759,371 provided for taxation and £225,000 set aside to reserves. Until the dividend of 25% for 1946 was paid last year, stockholders had received no return whatever for 23 years. During that period our entire profits were ploughed back year by year, and it was only in the way that the company's position was retrieved, and the new plant operated for little more than six months, so that 1947 is the first year of full-scale production. Stockholders have loyally supported the board during the long period of reorganization, and the dividend now received is the

reward of the many years during which they received nothing at all from their investment. Your directors feel that these circumstances clearly constitute the company an exception from the officially approved plan of voluntary dividend limitation.

Operations at the mine are fully dealt with in the report of the consulting engineers. In the present year production and sales of zinc, lead and vanadium have continued satisfactory, the totals for the five months to the end of May, 1948, being: zinc, 8,840 long tons; lead, 5,370 tons; vanadium, 129 tons. Production for February was affected by a strike of African employees which lasted for seven days.

Effect of Wage Increases on Railway

This strike came about in the following way. In Southern Rhodesia the National Native Labour Board made an inquiry into the terms of service of Africans employed by the Rhodesia Railway in that territory, and thereafter made an award involving considerable increases in wages. Thereupon the Rhodesia Railways agreed with the Government of Northern Rhodesia that proportionate benefits could be extended to the railway workers of Northern Rhodesia.

As soon as the matter came to the knowledge of the mining companies, a regrading of African wage rates was undertaken, so as to bring them into appropriate relationship with the new railway rates. This was a complicated matter, necessitating consultation between the mine and therefore bound to take time. Accordingly, the Government were appealed to postpone introduction of the new railway rates until the mining companies were in a position to announce their own new scales. The mining companies employ a very much larger African labour force in Northern Rhodesia than do the railways. Unfortunately, the appeal was rejected, the railway rates were introduced, and within a few days the Africans at our mine came out on strike. We received the first impact, because Broken Hill is an important railway centre, with a large African labour force. Within a few days we were able to announce our revised wage scales, and the strike ended.

Better Recovery of Metals

I mentioned last year that the consulting engineers were investigating the possibility of substantially improving the recovery of metals from the ore mined. The problems involved are very complex, and investigations of various alternative proposals are still proceeding. It may be that when the water table in the mine is lowered for the purpose of developing the ore bodies, a lower level of the available amount of water to the plant will prove to be a limiting factor, and we are therefore investigating this problem at the same time. In development and exploratory work we are carrying out cross-cutting and diamond drilling for the purpose of exploring possible extensions of the known ore bodies and have arranged for a geophysical survey with the object of discovering any fresh deposits that may exist.

The bonus scheme inaugurated in 1947 is on a profit-sharing basis, with a guaranteed minimum, and in present conditions results in a very substantial addition to the income of our employees at the mine. Stockholders will agree that it is right and proper that our employees should share in this way in the prosperity of the company.

The question of housing European and African is constantly under review, the limiting factor being shortage of materials. Further construction under both headings has recently been authorized. The health of the camp during the year was again very good.

In conclusion, I wish to thank our consulting engineers—the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa—and the general manager and staff at the mine for their loyal and efficient services throughout the year.

Commercial Concern

The provisional price for the 1948-49 maize crop in Southern Rhodesia is 25s. 5d. a bag, and final price will be fixed in December.

The capital of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., of Nairobi, a private company, is being increased to £400,000. Two new directors are shortly to be elected.

The telephone number of the passenger department in London of the Union-Castle Line is now Mansion House, 9104. For other departments the number is Mansion House 2850.

Prospects of the Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop are improving considerably. On June 16 the official Government estimate was 76,000,000 lb., an increase of 4,300,000 lb. on the original estimate.

Cargo handled at Beira by Rhodesia Railways in May amounted to 165,615 tons, a figure exceeded in only one previous month. Asbestos traffic from Southern Rhodesia (7,059 tons) was the highest ever recorded, and the dispatches of chrome ore (26,035) were the best since February, 1945.

An African tribe in Kenya wish to form a trading company to provide trading facilities for the township now being built at Mackinnon Road to accommodate military stores from the Middle East. The tribal leaders have asked for a loan of £50,000 from the Kenya Government for the purpose of the security of their land. This has been refused.

Tobacco, Kemsley and Millbourn

Messrs. Tovey, Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd., general export merchants with East African and Rhodesian connexions, announce that an issue of 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each @ 9s. per share has been underwritten. The subscription list will open and close to-day. Arrangements have been made for the private placing of 116,000 preference shares, of which a limited number will be available in the market.

Tobacco sales during the ninth week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 9,929,917 lb. of tobacco valued at £525,147, an average of 53.12d. per lb., making a total for the season of 22,221,495 lb. for £3,050,355 12s. 2d., averaging 32.94d. per lb. Five-day sales for the ninth week were 7,886 lb. for £62,338 9s. 2d., an average of 21.130d. bringing the total to 437,955 lb. for £13,838 9s. 6d., averaging 18.77d. per lb.

Applications received from the public for the recent issue by Nyasaland Railways of £1,600,000 of 3% first preference stock totalled £2,227,388. Preference applications for the receive allotment in full, or other cases there was full allotment for those up to £1,000, 50% from that figure to £10,000, and 75% for applications over £10,000. The issue was made at 83 1/2% and dealings on the London Stock Exchange opened at a premium of 15s. Later transactions have been around 99.

Delegates to I.F.A.P.

Members of the Southern Rhodesian and East African delegations to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Paris recorded their views for B.C.O. development programmes.

MR. ERIC PALMER, vice-president of the Southern Rhodesian Farmers' Union, said the conference was an excellent example of how good fellowship and friendly relations could be maintained, even though opinions might differ. They had discovered that farming was a universal language.

Until this year Southern Rhodesia had been the only African country to be represented, but Kenya had now joined the I.F.A.P. and he hoped that before next year conference South African countries would become members. A seat on the executive committee could hardly be chased until they could speak for the whole of Southern and Eastern Africa.

MR. WILL EVANS, president of the National Farmers' Union of Kenya, expressed satisfaction that Kenya could now take an active part in the plans for the future of world agriculture. He was impressed with the international atmosphere in which it was realized that no single country or group of territories could stand outside the planned economy of world agriculture. The Federation, he said, intended to bring together the coffee interests of the Americas (between whom an agreement already existed) and all other coffee interests throughout the world. As a result of the talks between Mr. Spry, the second member of the Kenya delegation, and the Southern Rhodesian delegates it was hoped to establish a permanent basis so that common agricultural policy for a greater East Africa might be established. The Southern Rhodesian representatives had also supported Mr. Evans' suggestion that the conference should be held in Nairobi in four or five years.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., an enterprise with large East African and Rhodesian interests, reports a net profit for 1947 of £253,773 compared with £893,519 in the previous year. To this must be added a balance brought forward of £214,255, less £4,000 allocated to charities, and £130,000 advance provision for taxation, making a total of £613,528 for appropriation. Taxation absorbs £140,000, preference dividend £61,573 and dividends totalling 13% less tax on the ordinary stock require £245,756, leaving £167,172 to be carried forward.

The issued capital consists of £1,863,852 in 6% preference shares and £2,208,817 in ordinary stock, both in £1 units. Reserves total £3,153,655, creditors at £192,304 and accrued preference dividend at £15,393. Investments are valued at £4,719,970, amounts due by subsidiary and associated companies appear at £2,398,423, debtors at £2,607, staff pension policy at £69,045, British and Colonial Government securities at £1,000,000, and total value on December 31, £1,895,746, and £2,000,000. The fall-in profits appears to be due to the fact that the 12% dividend paid on the holding in La Forestal Argentina has not been brought into the accounts pending permission from the Argentine authorities to exchange pesos into sterling.

The directors are Mr. John B. Smith, chairman and managing director, Mr. Louis H. Kitch and the Hon. Maurice F. P. Lobbo (vice-chairmen), Mr. Gerald B. de la Motte, Sir John de la Motte, Mr. Alberto Fontana, the Hon. W. P. L. Palmer, and Mr. George F. Taylor.

The 2nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Wednesday next at noon.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Khartoum is to appoint a full-time town clerk.

Five more deportees from Buganda have now been released.

The first number of an Jeanes School magazine has appeared in Kenya.

The number of 45 years on the voters' roll in Southern Rhodesia is now 215.

The State Lotteries Trustees of Southern Rhodesia distributed £11,000 for social welfare purposes last year.

Ethiopia is among the countries in which United Nations Appeal for Children Committees have been established.

The East African radio telephone service has been extended to South West Africa. The charge is 52s. for the first three minutes.

Special issues of postage stamps commemorating the Silver Wedding of the King and Queen will shortly be on sale in all Colon Territories.

Two sites of six acres each in the Makinnon Road township in Kenya have been allocated for the erection of hotels. Tenders have been invited.

Lake Nyasa is soon to be included in the Central African Airways services. A 1,000-yard landing strip has been laid at Mochi Bay, the tourist base.

Tourism in Southern Rhodesia

A record number of tourists is expected by Southern Rhodesia this year. Last year the total was 24,791, of whom about 10,000 inspected the Zimbabwe Ruins.

A bank overdraft of £100,000 in favour of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board has been granted by the Government in order to enable cash advances to be made to growers.

The proposed organization of the meat industry in Kenya would provide a fixed minimum price for cattle for five years, the figure being adjusted at the end of each year.

The Kipsigis Central Association, and its associated religious society, "Dina ya Mboyet" or "Dinj Mboyet," have been declared illegal bodies by the Government of Kenya.

The Belgian Minister of Defence recently outlined before the Commission of Defence in Brussels the Government plans for the reorganization of the army, including the establishment of bases in the Belgian Congo.

The net gain in Southern Rhodesia of the 50 State lotteries held since 1936 is £1,244,736, the total sales being £5,456,452 and the total paid in prizes £3,609,260. South Africa has been by far the biggest purchaser of tickets, having taken 71.3% compared with Rhodesia's 18.9%.

When Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya opened the new municipal sports stadium for Africans in Nakuru, he had time to chat for a few moments with the captain of one of the local-Native football teams who was unable to play in the match against Nairobi owing to a broken leg.

New Pioneers in Africa

In a fresh series of the Home Office's New Pioneers in Africa, the R.C. have on the last two Sundays broadcast programmes entitled "On the Beam," a survey of the mapping operations of No. 2 Squadron, R.A.F. in East Africa, and "First Year at Kengwa," a progress report on theOUNDIUS scheme.

The most desirable sites for the proposed Rhodesian University are those offered at Salisbury, Gwelo and Umtali. This has been agreed unanimously by the trustees, who recently have received 34 offers in all. They express the opinion that the university should be largely residential, but that its scope would be extended if it could cater for a large number of day students.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Under-Secretary, Gold Coast, will on September 1 take up the appointment of editor of the *Colonial Service Journal*, which is to be published by the Colonial Office in order to provide a forum of discussion of subjects of professional interest to Colonial civil servants. Mr. Bradley, author of *The Diary of a District Officer*, has spent 27 years in the Colonial Service, mainly in Northern Rhodesia, where he was a district officer and later the first information officer. Then he was transferred to the Falkland Islands. He has been a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's* and other publications, and has written two novels with an African background, "Africa Now" and "Hawks Lighting."

Uganda Society in Scotland

THE MUKAMA BUNYORO and the Katikoro were the guests of the Uganda Society in Scotland at the recent annual luncheon held in Perth and the presidency of Dr. J. H. Neill. The Mukama expressed his pleasure at meeting old friends, and said that his country was bound to Great Britain by the firmest mutual ties of friendship and good will and that he and his people would ever be loyal to the King. A presentation was made to Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, honorary secretary and treasurer of the society, on his departure to settle in South Africa, and he was elected an honorary life member. Dr. J. Mitchell was elected president, Captain W. Younger honorary secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Hudson, Miss Baillie, Dr. M. C. McLeod and Dr. J. H. Neill were appointed to the committee. The honorary president is Mr. G. D. Smith.

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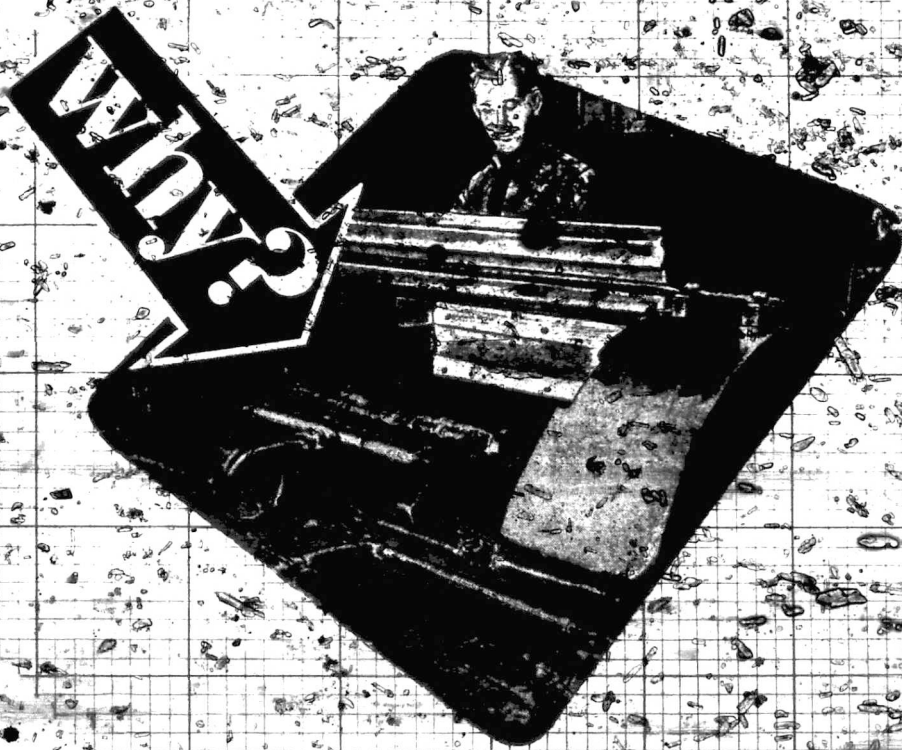
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Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika:

Weather.—Good rains were experienced during the month throughout the East African territories. The long rains in Kenya were late in breaking and in some districts falls have not yet reached average figures.

Coffee.—The cold-damp weather of June, July, and August last year and the failure of the short rains this year appear to have had an adverse effect on trees in many areas of Kenya and the coming season's crop is not expected to be as heavy as the 1947-48 crop of approximately 14,000 tons. East African exports for the month of March, 1948, totalled 6,589 tons, of which 5,347 tons were shipped to United Kingdom and Empire ports.

Cotton.—Shipments from Mombasa from January 1 to April 30, 1948, totalled 20,915 bales, of which 29,110 bales went to the United Kingdom.

Sisal.—Tanganyika production figures for March, 1948, were 10,207 tons, against 8,019 tons a year ago. The demand for corded fibre is now continuing but prices of the product have fallen slightly.

Revised Prices for Hides

Hides.—The Board of Trade, with the consent of the industry in East Africa, has revised the price structure of East African hides. The demand for free origins continues good and prices have been maintained. The result of the revision of prices is as follows: first quality, an increase of 1d. per lb.; third quality, a decrease of 2d. per lb.; fourth quality, a decrease of 3d. per lb. The change became effective from May 1. American tanners have again come into the market for goatskins and prices have taken an upward trend. Arrivals of sheepskins continue to be poor and whatever quantity is available for export finds a ready market.

Wool.—1,091 bales of Kenya offerings fetched good prices in the London and Liverpool wool sales held in January and February last.

Cereals.—The Kenya wheat crop is well below expectations and will barely suffice to meet local consumption demands. Yields in some of the principal wheat-growing districts have been as much as two bags to the acre below average. Maize yields in Kenya have also been below average, especially in

Africa areas and it is probable that the reserve target carry-over to next season will be greatly reduced. Barley and oats continue in short supply.

United Kingdom Exports.—Main shortages in East Africa at present are galvanized piping, iron fencing wire, arched tools and agricultural machinery. Hardware and some building materials, notably cement, have eased slightly. Nails, screws and aluminium sheeting were recently decontrolled and are said to be in free supply. Stocks of raw stocks of haberdashery, hosiery and the more expensive types of shirts are in evidence. The market in cosmetics and toilet goods, especially is over-loaded and only the better-known brands are selling freely.

General.—Bazaar trade generally is quiet with cash conditions fairly tight and more trade paper than usual is in evidence. On the whole bills are being met and commitments generally are being honoured promptly.

British India Steamship Line

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., earned a profit of £115,359 for the year ended September 30 last, which with the balance of £67,786 brought forward made a total of £183,145 for distribution. Preference dividends required £79,750, and ordinary dividends amounting to 6% will absorb another £31,588, leaving £111,338 to be carried forward.

The issued capital consists of £700,000 in 7% cumulative preference stock, £2,000,000 in 3½% cumulative preference stock, and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of £50 each. General reserve stands at £2,000,000, insurance reserve at £1,500,000, tonnage replacement reserve at £9,315,660, pensions fund at £500,000, investment depreciation reserve at £200,000, and current liabilities at £6,748,703. Fixed assets are valued at £10,241,096, and current assets at £13,752,274, including Government securities at £7,545,562 and £1,419,977 in cash.

During the year one vessel was lost by striking a mine, three old ships were sold, and the following ships were added to the fleet:—M.S. DUBAI, 8,867 tons; M.S. DWARAKA, 4,851 tons; S.S. KAMPALA, 10,304 tons; S.S. OMAHA, 5,417 tons; M.S. PURNEA, 5,340 tons; M.S. SANGOLA, 8,646 tons; S.S. UMARIA, 6,833 tons. The company also bought the KIANGCHOW, 2,653 tons, which has been renamed the KILWA.

The directors are Sir William C. Currie (chairman), Mr. A. O. Lang (deputy chairman), Viscount Bledisloe, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Leathers, the Hon. J. G. Simon, Viscount Bruce, Sir Geoffrey K. Clarke, Sir Alan Anderson, Mr. P. F. Anderson, Sir George R. Campbell, and Mr. G. F. Hotblack. Sir William Currie, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Lang, Mr. Anderson and the Hon. J. G. Simon are managing directors.

The 99th general meeting will be held in London next Wednesday.

Porter's Cement Industries

PORTER'S CEMENT INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA), LTD., earned a profit of £73,686 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £64,423 in the previous year. The turnover for the year amounted to more than £400,000, compared with £260,000 in the previous year and £150,000 in 1945. Taxation and income tax reserve absorb £44,545, general reserve receives £15,000, and dividend equalization reserve £5,000. Preference dividends require £5,000, and a 16% dividend of the ordinary shares £8,000, leaving £5,542 to be carried forward against £9,401 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £50,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares and £50,000 in ordinary shares, both of 5s. each. Reserves total £45,542 and current liabilities stand at £86,120. Land and buildings are valued at £83,560, plant at £44,582, stocks and stores at £58,181, debtors at £56,067 and cash at £11,631.

The directors are Mr. William Brown (chairman), Mr. H. F. Standley (alternate), Mr. E. E. Durham, Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Mr. G. F. Hunter and Mr. W. A. Porter. The secretaries are the South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd.

East African Lands

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £8,809 in 1947, compared with £6,352 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £8,500 and dividends totalling 3d. per share, less tax, require £3,314, leaving £8,097 to be carried forward against £883 brought in. The issued capital consists of £6,025 in shares of 5s. each; general reserve stands at £17,500, income tax reserve at £3,100, sales suspense account at £10,700, and creditors at £10,592. Land is valued at £1,041, buildings and equipment at £1,089, investments at £24,714, and debtors appear at £15,769, and cash at £5,823. During the year 630 acres of land was sold, leaving approximately 2,579 acres held on December 31, 1947. The directors are Mr. P. J. Warner (chairman), alternate, Mr. J. F. Corp, and Mr. Herbert J. Page. The ordinary general meeting will be held in London at noon to-morrow.

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Visit of Bunyoro Notables Impressions of the Mukama

THE MUKAMA OF BUNYORO and his Katikiro (Prime Minister) left London by air at the end of last week after spending two months in England, Wales, and Scotland. The Mukama told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA before his departure that the visit had been an unforgettable experience, which would be of great value to him and his colleague and to their people. Nothing had impressed them more than the evidence everywhere that people of all kinds in this country worked so hard. It being his first visit to Europe, he had not had earlier personal proof of that fact, but the Katikiro had been in his country three times previously for short periods, and had graduated at a university in the United States.

They had had the high honour of being received by the King, and had been shown everything they wanted to see. They had visited the Houses of Parliament, beautiful cathedrals and small country churches, factories, shipyards, coal mines, farms, market gardens, and seen almost every other activity in English life. They had toured a very beautiful country, received great hospitality, stayed with English friends who had retired after giving years of valuable service to Uganda. A memorable incident had been the luncheon to the Uganda Society in Scotland at which they had been the guests.

Coupons Offered Too Late

Shortly before leaving the Mukama spent a week-end in Hythe, Kent, with Mr. E. M. Persse, for seven years District Commissioner in Bunyoro, and Mrs. Persse. One afternoon they were received by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of that old Cinque Port at the Hythe terminus of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway, the smallest public railway in the world, and the Mukama was photographed at the control of an engine which had once been driven by the King.

Next day a London newspaper reported that King Tito wanted to go back to Bunyoro in a London-tailored suit but has been beaten by lack of coupons. That produced many letters, from all over England, Wales and Scotland, offering the necessary coupons; but that spontaneous kindness was too late, to benefit the intended recipient, who was on the point of leaving the country.

Five New African Diseases Uganda Doctor's Investigations

THE DISCOVERY of five new diseases in Africa which attack the central nervous system was reported by Dr. K. C. Smithburn, director of the Yellow Fever Institute at Entebbe, Uganda, when he addressed the fourth international congress on tropical medicine in Washington recently. All the diseases, he said, were discovered during investigations into yellow fever.

Bwamba fever, which is probably fairly common in the Bwamba country of Western Uganda, is an acute malady lasting some five days. Western Nile Fever, also discovered in Uganda, seems due to a virus related to encephalitis. Semliki Forest fever has been traced to a mosquito virus, but is not too severe. Bunyamwera fever is attributable to a source bearing no resemblance to any other virus known to modern science, and Mengo encephalomyelitis, which brings temporary stupor and deafness, lasts for some 10 days, and was contracted by a laboratory worker investigating the source.

All five diseases, said Dr. Smithburn, are believed to have existed in men and monkeys for a long time, but are found in regions where there has been little in the way of medical services in the past. With greater accessibility, due to air travel, however, there was the danger that the maladies might break out of their isolated habitat and become epidemic diseases.

Subjecthood or Citizenship Viewpoints of the Colonies

WHEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS considered the British Nationality Bill on Tuesday, LORD ALTRINGHAM moved to replace the phrase "citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies" by "British subject of the United Kingdom and Colonies." He argued that citizenship implied the common enjoyment of equal civic rights and the acceptance of equal civic responsibilities, and that this, though applicable to the Dominions, was not suitable for the Colonial Empire, with its peoples ranging in standards of civilization and civic responsibilities from the head hunters of Borneo to the Labour lords opposite.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR declined to accept the amendment, saying that the clause had been submitted to all Colonial Governors, from whom no objections had been received.

VICOUNT SWINTON said that the idea of citizenship never entered the minds of most inhabitants of the Colonies. The proposed and unnecessary change of title would have to be explained to every Colony; that would be asking for trouble in every Colony.

Should Be Deferred for Dominion Conference

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY thought it absurd to talk of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies; in some Colonies Whitehall government was anathema. The wording was not good, from the Colonial point of view, and if the Lords did not make the alteration which they thought right, the Government would use their majority in the Commons to stifle any future consideration of the question. This was not a clash between the two Houses. There was to be a conference of leading Commonwealth statesmen in the near future, and the question should be deferred until they could consider it.

VISCOUNT SAMUEL agreed that there should be further expression of views from the Dominions before the Bill became law.

The amendment was carried against the Government by 75 votes to 21.

Hotel Opportunities In Zanzibar

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The Schedule giving full details can be obtained from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Applications in sealed envelopes marked "Confidential: Application for Hotel Site," and specifying the site to which the application refers, must be deposited with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar before noon on August 31, 1948.

No assurance is hereby given or implied that any or the most suitable application will be accepted as a matter of course.

Kampala Oil and Soap Factory United Africa Company Suspends Work

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the United Africa Co., Ltd., have decided not to proceed at present with the proposed factory in Kampala for the manufacture of soap and other by-products of cotton seed; the raw material which was intended to be used.

When the project was first investigated it was estimated that the requisite buildings and plant would cost not more than £400,000. Constantly increasing costs have, however, raised the present estimate to almost £1,000,000, and that complete change in the extent of the investment, and the fact that deliveries of material and plant would be so long delayed as to make it unlikely that the factory could begin to operate before 1952, have caused the board to decide to defer the project. The company hope, however, that it will be possible to proceed in a few years, for it is still felt that the industry would in the long run benefit East Africa.

The intention had been to build a factory on the most up-to-date lines, and an excellent site had been acquired in the new industrial quarter of Kampala. The expenditure incurred on the acquisition of that property and on designing plant and buildings will, of course, prove of value when the project proceeds.

Mr. Frank Samuel, managing director of the company, who was asked for confirmation of a report which he had received from Uganda, went out of his way to emphasize that the company had received all possible assistance from the local Government.

Mr. Rees-Williams Contradicted Mass Meeting of Nairobi Africans

A MASS MEETING OF AFRICANS, organized in Nairobi by the Kenya African Union, has challenged the statement made by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies that during his recent visit to Kenya he was told by Africans everywhere that they required more British instructors. The Kaholeni Hall, Nairobi, was packed, and thousands are reported to have gathered outside.

Three resolutions were adopted. They read as follows:

(1) "This public meeting of the Kenya African Union challenges the statement that Africans everywhere in Kenya told Mr. Rees-Williams that more British people were required, and in view of the already prevailing land shortage in Kenya, and the fact that jobs in the country should be taken up by Africans, fails to understand how it can be said without qualification that Africans asked for importation of more people from Europe and elsewhere.

(2) "This mass meeting of Africans most strongly demands direct African representation on the Executive Council, and to

this end directs the four African members in Legislative Council to press hard for this matter.

(3) "This mass meeting of Africans is of the opinion that the time has now arrived when serious consideration should be given to compulsory education for African children, particularly in big towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, etc., as a practical beginning, and that more facilities for training Africans in technical education should be provided."

MR. JOHN KENYATTA, president of the union, emphasized the principles of the equal status of all citizens and of equal pay for equal work.

Address by African M.L.C.s

MRS. M. MATHU, senior African member of the Legislative Council, announced that the four African members of that body would work as a team, not as individuals, and that they had formed an African Non-Official Members' Organization (of which she has been elected chairman). African advancement must, he said, depend primarily upon hard work, better education; greater production of wealth in order to improve living standards, and the cessation of anti-social acts. Africans themselves ought to deal with wrongdoers among them, instead of sheltering them; if they could not stop the thefts and other crimes, they should surrender the criminals to the courts.

MR. JOHN KIPSLEGUT ARAP CHEMALLAN, a recently appointed African member of the Legislature, was emphatic that as many young Africans of good quality as possible must join the teaching profession, and that there must be an extension of educational facilities for Africans.

MR. JAMES JEREMIAH, M.L.C., another African, deplored the lack of co-operation with the soil conservation officers, and said that he would seek co-operation inside and outside the Legislature.

Mr. Rees-Williams' Reply

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is authorized by Mr. Rees-Williams to whom the first resolution was communicated, to say that responsible Africans throughout Kenya told him that they were most anxious for more European technicians, particularly from the United Kingdom, to help them, and that not a single African told him the reverse. The Under-Secretary's statements to this effect were repeatedly published in the local Press during his visit, and they were not contradicted by the Kenya African Union or anyone else.

Mr. Rees-Williams added that the resolution was very shortsighted and against the best interests of Africans, who would benefit most from technicians to clear set-aside bush, for instance. Those who were trying to help Africans could scarcely be encouraged by shortsighted views.

Scientific Expedition

A SCIENTIFIC expedition from British universities may visit Northern Rhodesia shortly to make a hydrological survey of the Lake Bangweulu swamps. This proposal arises from a recommendation made in 1946 by Professor Frank Debenham, who made a short tour of the swamps to assess the drainage problems.

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First Tropical Soil Conference - Government's Need To Be Firm
Main Problems for Consideration - Views of Mr. C. Handley Bird

THE FIRST CONFERENCE ever convened to consider the problems of tropical and sub-tropical soils has been meeting under the auspices of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, at the Experimental Station, Rothamsted.

Though officially a Commonwealth conference, it is in fact international, for most of the leading countries and the major tropical regions have been represented. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and nearly every Colonial territory sent representatives.

East African Representatives

The Colonial Office sent Mr. G. F. Clay, Dr. H. H. Storer, and Sir Harold Tompkins, and Dr. B. A. Keen, director of the East African Agriculture and Food Research Organization, attended for the East African High Commission. The East African territorial representatives were Mr. V. H. Gethin Jones and Mr. Colin Maher, from Kenya; Mr. A. B. Cornaack, from Nyasaland; Mr. R. W. B. Maher and Mr. N. V. Rourke, from Tanganyika; and Dr. G. Griffith and Mr. Williams, from Uganda.

Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who opened the conference, said in the course of his speech:

"Soil fertility has declined, in some cases, catastrophically, and is still declining. The average level of soil fertility in the tropics is pitifully low. The lands, running off the best. The most certain method of improving the welfare of the inhabitants of the tropics, and at the same time of helping the over-populated countries of Europe to maintain their standards of living, would be to increase the fertility of tropical soils.

Importance of Soil Surveys

The conference will have to raise questions before it. First, to establish a sound basis on which a systematic tropical soil classification can be constructed, without this soil surveying being done, and without soil surveys, without knowing the available soil resources, it is impossible to plan agricultural use of the land. Secondly, to determine what measures are necessary and practicable to combat the fertility of the soils, or rather, since that is too vast a problem for any conference to tackle, to plan an experimental programme to discover more about the nature of tropical soil fertility, and to determine the effect on it of such recognized measures in temperate countries as the use of fertilizers and crop rotation and mixed farming.

There has been a tendency to assume that what works in Europe must work in Africa, and many shocks of disillusionment have been received. These shocks are bringing home to people the imperative necessity of properly conducted experiment and the getting of facts before any costly scheme of agricultural betterment are embarked on.

"The problem of combating soil erosion, which is also to be discussed, presents a particularly dramatic aspect of the general problem of maintaining soil fertility. In the field of soil conservation the United States has had great experience, and we hope to pick up some useful tips from our American guests.

Sir John Boyd-Orr has recently pointed to one of the greatest problems in the world—the rise in population coupled with the decline in productivity of the soil. Man has been prodigal of his resources and has wasted his substance. Sir John has trumpeted a challenge to mankind. Mankind must accept this challenge, or perish.

Social Science Studentships

UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT post graduate studentships are to be provided for field research in the social sciences in the Colonial Empire. These studentships will be tenable at a university in the United Kingdom approved by the Colonial Secretary, and holders will be required to work under a supervisor appointed by the Colonial Social Science Research Council. Personal allowance will range from £300 to £700 per annum, university fees will be paid, and grants will be made towards the cost of the books.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, M.L.C., who has been in England on a combined business and holiday visit, left London by flying boat on Monday for Kampala, and Mrs. Bird will sail in the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE via the Cape early next month.

Before his departure Mr. Bird told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that his contacts with many British manufacturers had made it clear to him that prices were already beginning to fall in many cases, that deliveries for export could now be made fairly quickly and sometimes immediately, and that there was a much greater eagerness than in pre-war days to adapt machinery and other articles to the special requirements of East and Central Africa.

Turning to East African affairs, he said that many of the troubles in the territories had arisen from the failure of the local Governments to fulfil their prime function of governing—that task could be discharged in such countries only by determination and firmness. Nothing is more necessary than adherence to a policy in which local Administrations knew that they could look to the Colonial Office for full support in spite of unfrustrated outcries from sentimentalists.

African Leadership Requires Support

Since the end of the war a number of Labour M.P.s had visited East Africa seen local conditions for themselves, and found some of their preconceptions at variance with the facts. It was heartening to note the keenness and sense of responsibility with which an entirely new approach to East African problems was being worked out. Mr. Creffin Jones and Mr. Rees-Williams had given evidence of wide vision in East African affairs, and the willingness to govern firmly in the interests of the territories—and not least in that of the great mass of the African people.

Clear proof that the Governments in Africa were to be encouraged to act firmly would be of enormous advantage at a time when a few politically minded and politically ambitious persons of little education and less experience were misleading so many others of even less education and experience.

Dangers of Tolerating Indiscipline

African leadership of the right kind, said Mr. Bird, was in evidence, but it needed constant support against the agitator and extremist for his own ends. When Governments tolerated indiscipline and worse—as they had tolerated it in so many parts of East Africa in the past—the worst elements in African society were encouraged and the best elements inevitably discouraged. Strength in the application of a fair policy was therefore in the best interests of Africans themselves.

Mr. Bird first went to Nigeria in 1920 and has lived in Uganda since 1931. He was president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for four successive years during which he was the director Messrs. Kettles-Roy & Tyson (General) Ltd., Messrs. Drapers (1943) Ltd., and was recently nominated a post-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Land Settlement Scheme

THE MOST GENEROUS rehabilitation measure adopted by any Government within the Empire is the description given to Southern Rhodesia's ex-Servicemen's land settlement scheme in the annual report of the Land Settlement Board. Under the scheme 430 settlers have been placed on farms and some 1,212,745 acres occupied. The total cost at March 31 last was estimated at £1,590,968, while the gross revenue obtained from the settlers' farms was approximately £836,355, although not all returns had been received. Most of this revenue was derived from virgin tobacco (£806,737).

U.M.C.A. 89th Anniversary Meeting

All Four Diocesan Bishops Attend

THE UNIVERSALISTS' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA celebrated its 89th anniversary with meetings and services in London which were attended for the first time in its history by all four diocesan bishops.

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR said that in the diocese of Zanzibar there were 112 European and 34 African priests, nurses, doctors, dispensers, and many teachers. At Msalabani training school more and more African students were offering themselves as nurses.

The theological college was to be moved to a new site at Minaki, near Dar es Salaam. It was vital that the mission should have African priests with the best possible education, becoming a priest meant a tremendous sacrifice for the African, who would receive stipend of 65s a month, whereas by other work he could obtain about 300s.

Opportunities for the Church

THE BISHOP OF MASASI mentioned that he had in his diocese Dr. Sterling, whose book "Bush Doctor" was excellent propaganda. Medical work had progressed amazingly, and the Government was at last giving some financial recognition. At one time it looked as if the magnificent work done by the late Miss Edith Shelley, among lepers would be forgotten, but her place had now been taken by Mr. Ronald Haal.

In the great scheme for growing groundnuts there would be 50 areas in his diocese, each the size of an English county. It would be disastrous if the Church did not rise to its unique opportunity. In Archdeacon Cape he had the right man to take charge of the mission work on the scheme. The old paganism and animism were dying out, and because the African was naturally religious he would embrace either Christianity or Islam. The Church must win the pagan before he chose wrongly.

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND reported that his diocese had now 21 African and 15 European priests, and that next year he hoped to ordain eight more Africans. However, there would be only 44 priests to serve 400 villages. It was as if somebody living in London had a parish priest residing in Woking.

Medical work had progressed thanks to the splendid help of the European nurses and African orderlies; but since Dr. Wigan had left after 35 years' service there had been no doctor in charge of the mission hospitals. A doctor had now offered to take up that work—the first offer they had received since the appeal for three years.

The impact of Western civilization was being felt increasingly. Most of the younger teachers thought chiefly of money, and there was a beginning of anti-European feeling. Dr. Malan's victory in the South African elections might lead to the intensification of racial discrimination in the Union with repercussions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The other dark patch was finance. For prices and wages were soaring in an unending spiral. He had had to close stations, dismiss teachers, and restrict work when expansion was needed.

£13,500,000 for Welfare in Ten Years

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, having said that the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia had revolutionized the whole of life in the territory, recalled that when he first went out in 1935 the revenue of Northern Rhodesia had been £700,000; to-day it was £7,000,000. Under the 10-year development plan for the economic and social welfare of the people, £13,500,000 would be spent, representing as much as £7 per head of the population.

More living in the territory were alarmed at the pace of development and were troubled about spiritual and ethical development. There was a story of some African porters who, after many days' rapid marching, had refused to go any farther because "we have travelled so far and so fast that we have left our souls behind us." That might be happening to-day in Central Africa. An official connected with the development plan had said publicly that it would be a curse to Africa if there was no corresponding spiritual advance.

Need for Spiritual and Moral Background

SOME 2,000 teachers were required in his territory within the next 10 years, and although they might obtain teachers with the requisite technical knowledge, they would not necessarily be of the right type. Teachers were required with the proper spiritual and moral background, and many of them should be women. The growing tension between Africans and Europeans was not yet serious, but the next 10 years would be critical.

Most of the medical work of the mission fell upon the European nurses, who lived in isolation from their own profession and who often had to make critical decisions. They worked with a minimum of equipment, and until recently the hospitals had been merely a collection of mud huts. The Governments in Eastern Africa were doing a great deal to meet the crying needs of the territories, but it would be a long time before they were adequately served. Padre F. M. Trefusis, a priest-doctor, had laid the foundations for a new mission hospital and training school for African nurses.

Women Police

THE WOMEN'S POLICE SERVICE of Southern Rhodesia has been placed on a permanent footing, but only about a dozen women will be required at present. Their duties will be mainly general and part general, and recruits must be single or widows with no children, and between the ages of 21 and 35. Constables will be paid £450 a year on appointment, rising to £680 for the top grade under their inspector.



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More About Groundnut Scheme

Criticisms of Lord De La Warr

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME is the first example of the pattern of Commonwealth development which absolutely necessary for this country," said Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, at a Press Conference in London after his return from Tanganyika, where he has been inspecting progress with the scheme. "We have either the right or the ability to hold the vast areas of the British Commonwealth unless we develop them, and we cannot do that except by large-scale schemes of this type."

Asked if he was satisfied with present progress, Mr. Strachey replied: "I am never satisfied with any kind of progress, but I satisfied myself that the scheme is now well-under way, and that this will be the first operative year of the scheme."

The capital costs of making roads, laying railways, clearing bush, etc., would be much higher than the original estimate, for the cost of everything had risen within the past two years, and the Overseas Food Corporation therefore had to pay more for the things which they required. The number of operations needed for clearing the bush might also be greater than estimated.

Land Development Distinct from Farming

EARL DE LA WARR, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently visited Tanganyika Territory, wrote in *The Times* last week:

"Putting aside all the early promises which were made at home, those engaged on the groundnut scheme have done remarkably good work with hard-worn equipment and under unpleasant living conditions. They have accomplished much more than is represented by the 7,500 acres planted for this year's crop. They are preparing to sow a further extensive area for the next season. Certainly the costs are likely to be much higher than were originally estimated, but the crop may still cost less than if Britain had done nothing but buy from Argentina, where only little oil at a high price could have been obtained.

"A distinction should be made between land development and farming. The Overseas Food Corporation might well become an Imperial land development company. Once the land was cleared of bush and ready for the normal day-to-day operations of farming, it could then be parcelled out in units of 5,000 acres upwards (that is, large enough for fully mechanized operation) on long lease to approved individuals, farming companies, or African co-operative associations. The corporation will still have to carry out research, run demonstration units, and make and enforce rules about cropping and good husbandry as well as to set labor policy, frame conditions, and organize marketing and transport.

"If this corporation insists on developing a farm the whole area itself, the difficulties which their agents have experienced up to date will be as nothing to what is coming to them. Many people have ranched hundreds of thousands of acres by leaving the land more or less in its primitive condition, stocked with only a few very large or 20 acres. Others have raised wheat in the grasses or run single-crop plantations on great areas. But groundnut cultivation is a farming proposition where virtually every acre will be under intensive and fixed cultivation. It must therefore be farmed in separate and finite units; and farmed, moreover, by those risking their own money rather than that of the taxpayer. Risking one's own money has an extraordinarily sobering effect on the two great enemies of sound farming—haste and grandiose ideas.

"My second proposal would be to stop talking about the groundnut scheme. Names sometimes make a great deal, and this one is too suggestive of monoculture and dust-bowls. If this scheme is to run on sound farming lines it must take the form of a general food production enterprise, with oil-producing crops in the immediate foreground and other part of the rotation. At Kongwa the experimental work on alternative crops is impressive.

The secretary to the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. H. G. DODD, said in the course of a long reply: "The Wakefield mission fully recognized that groundnut cultivation is a farming proposition. The rotation experiments at Kongwa indicate that crop diversification can be carried out even more quickly than was hoped for by the mission. Lord De La Warr considers, however, that the crops concerned are mainly extractive. He omits to mention that fertilizers

being used to maintain and improve the nutrient status of the soil. A grassy soil will continue to be the basis of the farming system at least until experiments prove that it can be safely modified.

"With regard to Lord De La Warr's proposals as to the future organization of the Overseas Food Corporation's activities, I cannot do better than quote verbatim from the mission's report. Serious objections would be raised to the concession of private rights over such vast areas of Africa as 3,210,000 acres; and it would therefore seem desirable to provide for the outlet for the ultimate taking over of the project, possibly in stages, first by the African Government, and subsequently by the people of the territories themselves, and that the second transfer of ownership, namely, from the local Government to the people of the territories concerned, is the entire matter for local decision.

If Plans of the City Men

Time and Tide commented on Mr. Strachey's visit:—

"Any company which drew up a prospectus in such detail as the original groundnut scheme and then failed to pull the scale to fulfil its promises would be in a deplorable position for fraud, and directors who planned for themselves to knock down trees but forgot about the roots, or who failed to realize that a single-track out-of-date railway and a port depending wholly on lighters could not handle the vastly increased traffic without congestion, would be dismissed for incompetence. Neither of these things will happen under the system of public ownership.

"Yet making allowances for waste, extravagance and, at the least, planning, and all these have occurred—it would be a mistake to condemn the groundnut scheme as a complete piece of bungling, or to imagine that capital out of Africa, to some extent, been done. The main fault was over-optimism at the start. Too much was expected; there was too much self-congratulation about the boldness of the project and too little facing of realities. But better expensive facts than no facts at all.

In Africa the scheme is regarded less as a way of producing fats than as a great new experiment in bringing into cultivation a part of the vast regions of waterless bush at present almost useless to man.

Suspicion and Superstition

In the same issue there was an article by MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY on "Groundnuts and the Gogo" which contained these passages:—

"It is strange that this ultra-modern mechanized outfit should have erupted into the midst of one of Africa's most backward peoples. The heart of the Mgogo lies with his stunted cattle; he is not interested in progress. He does not cry out, as so many do, for schools. He wants chiefly to be left alone, and that is the one boon he will not be granted. The people are steeped in superstition. It is a practice of black magic to curse an enemy by surrounding his garden with pebbles endowed by sorcerers with a magic which repels rain. When, in an effort to introduce soil conservation methods, agricultural instructors pegged out contour lines on the Gogo gardens, when this was followed by the 1946 drought, the people naturally assumed a wholesale practice of black magic by the Government and offered stiff resistance to all forms of propaganda. In such minds suspicion thrives and it was not perhaps surprising that when the United Africa Company hoisted their household name, rumours should have flown round that the country had been handed over to the Italians. It is becoming clear as daylight that a modern State, with its expensive social services, can no more be built on a basis of peasant agriculture than a skyscraper could be built of mud blocks on a potato patch.

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Rhodesia's Development Plan Lack of Roads in Barotseland.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT is as essential as economic development, said the Rt. Rev. M. M. O'SHEA, Bishop of Bulawayo (in the Northern Rhodesia) in the resumed debate in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the territory's development plan. He asked that missionaries should be appointed to the development centres and take a great part in the work, pointing out that missionaries had been the development officers and had missions and development centres in the past.

The plan was a pioneering project, and those who closed it out must be ready to face obstacles and sometimes be satisfied with makeshift plans. The African, who considers the Government to be his father, must be encouraged to work for himself.

His disappointment that there was no road between Barotseland, he said that the treaty of 1902 between Queen Victoria and the Paramount Chief provided that communications should be quickly established. The first step must be to extend the railway. He was disappointed to find the report of the soil experts as a preliminary to road building, and pointed out that a railway has been laid in spite of sand and other obstacles, made good roads in Barotseland.

Monseigneur Flynn concluded by declaring that the Director of Medical Services had broken faith with the missionaries by cutting down medical grants.

Separate Roads Department Needed

MR. H. W. PRIEST said that in view of the large amount of money being spent on roads, a separate Roads Department should be established. He asked that the cost of the new Zambian airport from £250,000 to £643,000 would be justified, and that two new hotels, rather than one, should be built on the northern side of the Zambezi.

MR. C. B. CRAWFORD said that one of the main difficulties was not over-stocking but under-watering, and that one of the best and cheapest ways of creating surface water was by building weirs. He requested that such a small amount was allocated to forestry research. The country could make much better use of its soft woods by producing cellulose ceiling-board and other commercial alcohol and other products.

He asked whether maize could be successfully rotated with groundnuts. Increased production of maize, the basic food for all live stock, was the country's greatest need. The farming industry was in its infancy, and he believed that there must be a development plan involving some controls for the full economic development of farming.

MR. N. COOK hoped that a Government hospital for both Europeans and Africans would be built at Kitwe, since the mine hospital was overcrowded.

MR. E. W. SANDERSON said that a welfare clinic should be built somewhere in Lusaka, and that the staff of the existing clinic should be increased. He asked that secondary education for Europeans should be given very high priority in the development plan.

Bad Conditions in Prisons

MR. R. WELLESKY expressed shame at the way prisoners were treated in Northern Rhodesia. In Broken Hill three prisoners had to sleep in a cell only permitted by three feet.

As the Government stood committed to supply secondary education to European children up to form five, there was no justification for further delay in building a secondary school, which should be large enough for at least 500 children. There should be an investigation into building costs. It was estimated that a hostel for 50 children was going to cost £50,000.

If private enterprise was prepared to build the hotel required on the Northern Rhodesian side of the Zambezi near the Victoria Falls, the Government should come to some arrangement with interested parties. With its possibilities of earning dollars, tourism was of great importance.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES reported that a generous sum had been offered by the Government to the Government dispensary as a memorial to a mission, who was killed in the war, and that Government had undertaken to staff it. A large Government hospital for Europeans and Africans in Kitwe had high priority in the development plan, but the first hospital to be built would be in Broken Hill. He intended bringing the missions more actively into the scheme of medical education, especially in the education of women. He had not cut the mission grants, but had not increased them beyond the 1947 level.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY for Northern Rhodesia had a great potential for tourist traffic, and publicity could not be pushed ahead too quickly until more hotels and other buildings were ready. The headquarters of the European Emigration Department would be brought from Lusaka to Broken Hill as soon as possible.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS assured Monseigneur Flynn that the co-operation of the missionaries in every sphere of development would be heartily welcomed. Government needed no persuading as to the importance of secondary education for Africans. No African requiring secondary education had been turned away. Provision for African education had increased enormously. In 1934 there were 93,505 pupils, costing Government £98,000; in 1939, later the figures had risen to 139,870 and £148,000, and in 1947, to 139,870 pupils and £148,000.

The question of African land tenure was very complex, but in some circumstances, Government acknowledged the need for security of tenure when approved farm settlements were established.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that accommodation at Broken Hill gaol would be improved within a matter of days by the completion of extra buildings by prison labour.

Landing Grounds for Aircraft

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that to provide precautionary landing grounds for aircraft to meet any emergency would mean laying strips at 12-mile intervals throughout the territory. Since that was impossible, the department aimed at making sufficient landing grounds within 80 to 100 miles of each other, so that aircraft could land during emergencies. Better of the conditions over the main airfields. The cost of emergency strips were being abandoned as dangerous. Endeavours were being made to provide 24-hour telephone and air-radio services at the main airfields, and telephonic communication at airfields along the line of rail. There were already 45 airfields in the territory comprising four main airfields, 10 secondary airfields, 12 emergency landing grounds, and five private and seven precautionary landing grounds. There were nine air services operating locally with a frequency of 21 flights per week, and the total mileage covered by those services was 21,901 weekly.

MR. CRAWFORD, winding up the debate, said that the country could not afford to tarmac the long Great East Road or the Great North Road from Kapiri, but these were being steadily improved, mainly by mechanical maintenance. In order to assess priorities of work on local roads he suggested that the Central Communications Committee should be revived, but he could not agree that there should be a separate Roads Department for that would mean duplication of overheads; there was already a separate division in the P.W.D. dealing exclusively with roads.

Much investigation had been carried out into communications in Barotseland, but they must await the reports of the soil consultants, because until these were received it was impossible to say what certain areas would be within the country's financial means.

Birthday Honours

The following awards were unveiled and held over from last week:

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

FUNGERAL, African station sergeant, British South African Police.
KATUKE, WALLACE MOGA, lately senior sergt, Kenya police.
KORIGO, KICHIGO, Kenya Police.
MATHIAS, CECIL ALFRED, Uganda.
MKUZA, Northern Rhodesia.
MURFIN, ERNEST, former inspector, B.S.A.P.
OLLIVER, GEORGE, Tanganyika.
PEACH, LOUIS, detective inspector, B.S.A.P.
POPPY, ARTHUR JAMES, assistant superintendent, Kenya.
TAYLOR, GEORGE, MILNE, assistant superintendent, Kenya.
WARR, JOHN RANDOLPH, assistant superintendent, Kenya.

KING'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS

In Silver-Gilt

CHIEF, chief of the Zomba district of Nyasaland.
MANYANDA, & FESFO, Owesazwa mukwenja of Sango, Uganda.

In Silver

CHIEFS KIMUJO ARU, KABLILACH of Kericho; M'IMATU GATHINYA, of Meru; and ZNOUNGU KAGORI of Furt Hill; all of Kenya.
CHIEF NGAMBELE, Waka, senior councillor of Barotseland.
CHIEF KATUMBI, of Nsimba, Nyasaland.
CHIEFS M'ATANSI KONGONA, omulamuzi, and EZEMERI W'ALYIMBI, omulamuzi of Buganda. EX-SULTAN ISARA, retired county chief, Yostia, and county chief of Man and Government agent, and M'WAZI siza chief biana of Mawokota, of Uganda.

MR. ARTHUR GRIMBEE has resumed his practice as an advocate in Dar es Salaam after an absence from Tanganyika of nine years during which period he served with the Ministry of Interior in this country.

CAPTAIN JULIAN WARD SNOW, Socialist M.P. for Portsmouth, Central, a Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, and a former Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, was granted a decree nisi last week because of desertion by his wife. In 1930-31 he was representative of the Dunlop Company in Uganda and Tanganyika, and for a short time until last year was Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board.

MR. ROBERT ARNDEEL, who was received by The King recently and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands, has served in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, and as chief civil affairs officer in the Middle East was responsible for the administration of the former Italian Colonies including Eritrea. For the past two years he has been one of the three British representatives on the Caribbean Commission in Washington.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. D. TEBBER, lately commanding the 3rd Battalion The King's African Rifles in Kenya, is now C. Troops at the new base depot at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, where there are British units, East African Pioneers, civilians from the East Africa territories, and civilian artisans from Mauritius, the Seychelles, and Italy. Colonel Tebber served with the K.A.R. before and through the war in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, Madagascar, Ceylon, India and Burma.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER and H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLON, visited the exhibition of water colours and pastels, mainly of Uganda, which Mrs. Perse recently showed in London. Other visitors were Sir WILLIAM GOWBS (who when Governor of Uganda commented "Mrs. Perse to paint the country because it had never been properly done before); the RT. REV. SYRIL STUART, Bishop of Uganda; MR. G. W. TURNER, Master of Charterhouse, and lately Principal of Makerere College; Messrs. E. B. HADDON and J. P. POSTLETHWAITE, both former provincial commissioners in Uganda; and MR. FELIKS TOLPOLEK, the well-known Polish artist, who paid a short visit to East Africa as an official war artist.

Obituary

Mrs. HENRIETTA LYNN, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1904, died recently in Fort Victoria at the age of 72.

MAJOR S. E. A. CURRAM, for many years an instructor to the Rhodesian Territorial Force, died recently in Salisbury. After service on the Western Front in the First World War, he joined the B.S.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia, from which he transferred to the military forces. He served with the Pioneer Corps in East Africa during the recent war.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR CHARLES LIEVELLYN ANDERSON, who has lived in Johannesburg at the age of 86, was director of a number of mining companies, including Tati Goldfields, Ltd. He was active in the development of the Rand in the early days, was concerned in the Jameson Raid, and had been in close touch with the Rhodesians for many years.

MR. FRANK MULLINS, a former member of the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia and a well-known figure in pioneer days, died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 79. A brother-in-law of the late Johaan Olenbrander, he reached Bulawayo in 1894 by ox-wagon and took an active part in the fighting in the Matabelo, a decade two years later.

Brains Trust on Kenya

How To Submit Questions

A BRAINS TRUST ON KENYA TO-DAY will answer questions at a general meeting of the **England Branch** of the East Africa Women's League to be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, July 13.

There will be six speakers, and questions on Government policy, Native affairs, settlement, costs of living, European employment, or missionary work are invited. They should be sent preferably on post cards enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Brains Trust" on the top left hand corner, to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Jewell Nerrington, Planter Road, Bungo, Middlesex. No questions, received after July 10 will be eligible for consideration and their earlier submission would be appreciated. They will be sent unopened to the chairman of the Brains Trust, Mr. F. S. Johnson, who will decide what questions to put to the speakers, one of whom will be given previous notice of their nature.

A full list of the members of the Brains Trust is expected to be available for our next issue. Lord Atrincham and Colonel Charles Consonby, are among those who have already accepted invitations to take part.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

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

- Port Bell—Mr. Apostoly, Mr. Nigrison.
- Mr. A. Balogh, Miss H. P. Sandford, Mr. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. Westerdijk, Miss Wiggins, Miss S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Berry, Mrs. Giers, Miss C. Carr, Miss P. Carr, Mrs. Horne, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Rose, Mr. Sachs, Mrs. B. Varley, Mr. Woodfield, Mr. Wotherspoon.
- Nairobi—Mr. Abbott, Brigadier Armstrong, Mr. I. Berridge, Mr. A. Blackwood, Mr. F. Blackwood, Mr. Blythe, Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. T. Brennan, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Cohen (from Cairo), Mr. Bownes, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Gordon, Miss P. Harper, Captain Faradale, Group Captain Hill, Clarke (from Cairo), Mr. A. Horne, Miss D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Johnson, Mrs. Lanning, Lieutenant Long, Mr. Lowden, Mr. Markham, Mr. A. Maritz, Mrs. and Master Malley, Mr. W. E. McConnell, Miss McCowen, Mr. B. Mitchell, Captain B. W. Meir, Mr. and Mrs. Neumann, Major O'Brien, Mr. M. Powell, Mr. Rees, Mrs. C. C. Reynolds, Mr. Roberts, Mr. R. Ross, Mr. Russell, Mr. Savage, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sims, Mr. Slaughter, Mrs. E. Slitten, Sir F. Stockdale, Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. J. D. Tappin, Colonel Tyler, Mr. Weatherhead, Mr. Wood, Mr. Webb, Mr. Wesson (from Cairo), Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Winston-Scott, Mr. Woodley.
- Dar es Salaam—Mr. Asafu, Mr. Awana, Miss F. B. Bridges, Mr. J. Birch, Mr. W. Bramble, Mr. I. Brown, Dr. Burkitt, Mr. C. Chevallier, Mr. Cook, Mr. D. Coumham, Mr. N. Dorey, Colonel Eve, Major Faulkner, Dr. G. J. Fuller, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Everard King, Mr. M. C. Knight, Mr. Ledington, Mr. D. Locke, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. M. Major, Mr. Meigh, Mr. J. W. Morgan, Miss Puddicombe, Mrs. P. N. Smith, Mr. R. Souley, Miss Thomas, Mr. Truman, Mr. J. Wheelan, Mr. Woodhard.
- Victoria Falls—Mr. J. C. Eyre, Mr. D. Feeley, Mr. S. S. French, Mrs. G. Gilbert, Miss V. Gordon, Mr. J. N. Grant, Mrs. D. Horsley, Miss B. H. John, Mrs. P. C. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt, Mr. Murray, Mr. Parley, Master Ryder, Mrs. Treisman, Mrs. D. N. Wetley, Miss P. Wilkinson, Dr. D. H. West, Mrs. and Master Wright.

East African Office

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

- Mr. A. J. Boase, Mr. R. H. Boltan, Mrs. Lancelot Dover, Mr. P. S. Brooks, Mr. A. C. Duncan, Mr. H. G. S. Harrison, Miss J. Kinsey, Mr. J. Leigh, Mrs. M. Luxford, Mr. F. J. Harley, Mr. Mason, Mrs. E. J. Pammunt, Miss K. Robinson, Mr. A. Stratton, Captain J. Mrs. Spencer Tryon, Major and Mrs. Derek Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. N. Wharton, Captain and Mrs. Whitworth, and Mrs. A. W. Wyatt.

PERSONALIA

COMTE RENE COSTA DE BEAUREGARD now represents Air France in Nairobi.

His daughter has been born in Nakuru to the wife of MR. J. C. E. BARRAR.

MR. VICTOR S. BOWEN, of Dundee, has just left for a business tour of East Africa.

MR. R. DE BRUYN, M.B.C.V.S., has started in private practice as a veterinary surgeon in Nairobi, Kenya.

A portrait of MRS. GEORGIAS of Kampala, appears in this year's summer exhibition of the Royal Academy.

MR. W. A. HARRISON, secretary of the National Farmers' Union of England, has returned from his visit to Kenya.

MR. H. COLLINS, Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda, has retired after 22 years' service in the Protectorate.

A son has been born in Kenya to the wife of MR. H. W. BEVE, amateur-geologist in the Public Works Department.

MR. WILSON P. ALDERSON, of Kisumu, Kenya, has applied to the East African Air Authority for an A air charter licence.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, of Salisbury, is Rhodesia's member of the South African bowling team now touring this country.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, and LADY HOWE have arrived in England from Khartoum on leave.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is due in London at the end of this week on a short visit.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Government of Kenya, has arrived in London.

MISS FLORENCE UDELL, chief nursing officer at the Colonial Office, is expected to return to this country in August from her visit to East Africa.

MR. G. E. B. SHANNON, of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Deputy United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada.

CAPTAIN STEYNING BEARD, The Royal Scots, has entered upon his duties as A.E.C. to Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. HARRY SALMON, chairman of Messrs. F. Lyons & Co. Ltd., owners of tea estates in Nyasaland, has resigned from the British Tourist and Holidays Board.

COLONEL M. A. THORP, who has lately been commanding the Nairobi sub-area, is on his way to this country by sea. He is about to retire from the Army and to settle in Kenya.

Recent arrivals from East Africa include MR. T. DANDO, COLONEL and MRS. J. M. DODDINGTON, MR. A. S. KER, MR. S. A. MORTIMORS, MR. MICHAEL MOSES, and MAJOR and MRS. F. H. SPROTT.

CARDINAL JAN ROBY, Archbishop of Malines, is on his way to the Congo to attend the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the opening of the first railway between Matadi and Leopoldville.

The engagement is announced between CAPTAIN D. A. T. BUNES, Royal Artillery, and Miss HONOR TRESSELT CORIAT, daughter of Lieut. Colonel P. Coriat, of the Sudan Political Service, and Mrs. Coriat.

THE AGA KHAN, who has recently been giving his race-horses East African names, said a few days ago that Natchoo might win the Irish Derby, that Mizoli is the best 100s-year-old in England, that Sorrali would prove a stayer, and that the trouble with Masaka, winner of the Oaks, was that she was too temperamental.

MR. J. S. DAVIS, founder of the Tanganyika Company which bears his name, and MRS. DAVIS are outward-bound in the *CLANDONARY CASTLE* for Dar es Salaam. While on leave they have made their headquarters in Gloucester.

MR. G. F. TAYLOR has been elected to the board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in Rhodesia and East Africa. He fills the seat vacated by the resignation of SIR HAROLD SNAGGE.

MR. E. H. N. NIGHTINGALE, Acting Governor of the Darfur Province of the Sudan, represented the Governor-General at a meeting at Abecher recently with M. CORUNT GENTILLE, High Commissioner and Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

THE HON. THOMAS TRENCHARD, son of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Trenchard and of Viscountess Trenchard, and MISS PATRICIA BAILEY, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Sydney Bailey and of Lady Bailey, were married in London on Saturday.

A large collection of books on Africa which belonged to the late Captain F. C. Selous, the famous hunter, has been presented to the Central African Archives by his widow, MRS. G. SELOUS, of Worpleston, Surrey, and his son, MR. H. S. SELOUS, of Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.

MR. ROBERT MCGOWAN BARRINGTON-WARD, late editor of *The Times*, who died in Dar es Salaam at the end of February while on his way back to England from a sea voyage undertaken for reasons of health, left £24,179 gross. He bequeathed everything to his wife.

MR. LEONARD COTTRELL has returned to England after spending two months in Kenya and Tanganyika gathering material for B.B.C. documentary programmes on the work of the R.A.F. squadron engaged in photographic survey in East Africa and on the groundnut scheme.

MR. E. J. E. LAW, who went to Nyasaland in 1944 on appointment as Crown Counsel, elder son of Sir Charles and Lady Law, and Miss PATRICIA SEED, only daughter of Mr. Charles Seed, auditor in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Seed, are to be married in Zomba on Saturday.

MR. DAVID MORSE, Assistant Secretary of Labour in the United States Government, has been appointed director-general of the International Labour Office in Geneva, following MR. EDWARD J. PHELAN, who has served in the I.L.O. for 29 years and is about to retire at the age of 60.

THE BISHOP OF THE UPPER NILE, speaking at a laymen's conference held at a holiday camp at Flitby, Yorkshire, said that some Africans who had come to England to study had been disillusioned by finding too little African fellowship; as a result, they had been seduced into an insidious Communism, which they would spread in Africa when they went back.

CAPTAIN F. G. B. WILSON, deputy chairman of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, has accepted the temporary office of chairman, following the departure for England of Major Cavendish-Bentinck, chairman of the board since its inception in 1939. Since he was made Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Government of Kenya, thereby becoming an official, it has been felt that the board ought to have a non-official chairman.

MR. A. G. KEYSER and MR. S. V. VASCO have been elected leader and deputy leader, respectively, of the European elected members of Legislative Council of Kenya, and MR. E. A. VASCO has been elected chairman of the European Elected Members' Organisation. MR. VASCO has also been elected the first chairman of a Non-Official Members' Organisation formed by the European, African, Indian and Arab members of the non-official side of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

TO THE NEWS

"We have not the slightest intention of discussing any change in the price of gold." — Mr. Saxon, spokesman for the Treasury.

"The end of furniture rationing is in sight." — Rev. J. Furnishers, Chamber of Trade.

"The prison population is more than twice what it was before the war." — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"When we left Nigeria recently, some 200,000 tons of groundnuts were awaiting removal." — Lord Hailey.

"Tolerance inside parties is as valuable a virtue as tolerance between the parties." — *News Chronicle*.

"Americans are tending to stay in Great Britain for short periods." — Annual report of the British Tourist and Holidays Board.

"We are not in principle opponents of Western culture and Western methods." — Mr. Zapotocky, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

"The United Kingdom has made an extraordinary effort of recovery." — Mr. Thomas, Chancellor, E.R.P. Administration, in the United Kingdom.

"Anyone standing in the position of an agent is under a duty not to put his duty in conflict with his interest." — Mr. Gilbert Baifus, K.C.

"I want a House of Lords composed of all the great men of the nation, except those who cannot be spared from or prefer to remain in the House of Commons." — Lieut. Colonel Lindsay Martin, M.P.

"The new Government has stopped the training of Africans as artisans, and will end the mixing of Europeans and non-Europeans in trade unions." — Mr. B. J. Schoeman, Minister of Labour in the Union of South Africa.

"Nobody can suggest that the United Nations has measured up to the expectations entertained for it when the Charter was signed at San Francisco three years ago." — The Rt. Hon. Hooper McNeil, M.P., Minister of State.

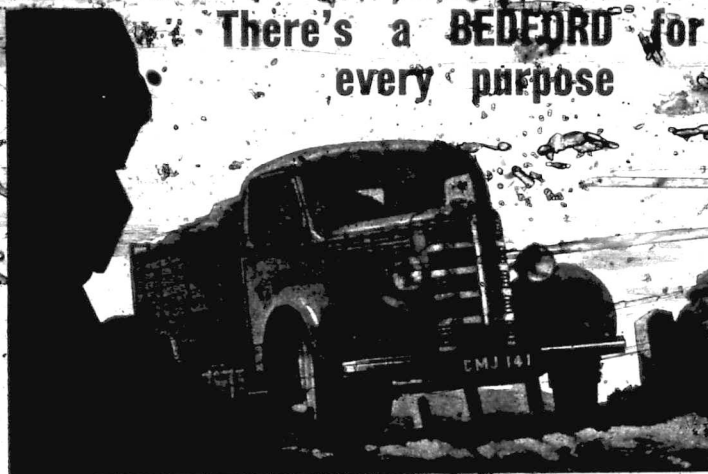
"The reason for taxing non-essential goods is to see that their production employs fewer people and the essential industries can get more workers. No one wants people to have to change their jobs, but it is the only way to avoid much greater hardships." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"The American people, with new world responsibilities thrust upon them, are not ready. No one would have dared to expect to listen to the moderating counsels of an older and more experienced people." — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"Not a brick is being laid in the City of London to-day, and I foresee the lapse of at least another five years before any City clerk can take his seat at a desk in a brand new office." — Mr. Edmund Howard, president of the Associated Owners of City Properties.

"Trials have been carried out with a synthetic paint on a few of His Majesty's ships. The new paint does not need oil, which is scarce and expensive, provides a better finish, reduces fire risk, and considerably increases durability. But so far we have not been able to produce the paint in the traditional naval colour." — *Discourt Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty*.

"Industrial co-partnership must include joint consultation, which spreads co-operation and knowledge; employee shareholding, which spreads capital; and profit sharing, which spreads profit. Only by giving every employee the opportunity of participation in consultation, capital, and profit will this country stop 'Whitehallizing' its industries." — Mr. Ernest Marples, M.P.



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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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	1 ton
	2 ton
	3 ton
	3-3 ton Short
	3-3 ton Long
	3-4 ton Short
	3-4 ton Long
	5 ton Short
	5 ton Long
	8 ton Tractor
	26-31 seater

BACK GROUND

South African Outlook.—The United Party's failure to introduce the budget before the election has played into Dr. Malan's hands. The new Prime Minister has been handed on a plate a budget surplus of between £8,000,000 and £10,000,000. He may introduce a popular budget, hand out benefits to various sections of the electorate, re-introduce white bread, and then go to the country in an effort to consolidate the position of the Nationalist Coalition. But as Dr. Malan's ability to capture more seats is open to doubt, it would appear that the Union must undergo a political stalemate for some time, although the recent entry of thousands of British immigrants, who will qualify for the franchise in two years, might assist in turning the tables in favour of the United Party. It seems almost certain that Dr. Malan will stay the deportation of the 25,000 Germans interned for subversive activities during the war. Any Communist activity is likely to come in for harsh treatment, and the Government may even sever diplomatic relations with Russia. There may be a reorientation of immigration, with a larger quota of German and a tightening up of Jewish immigration. No qualms are felt about the possible easing off in British investments in the Union, as any loss in this direction would be offset within a few months by a large influx of capital from the United States. The Nationalists will make every effort to secure an increase in the price of gold to help offset the Union's unfavourable balance of trade. What recently happened in the Union may turn out for the best. Certainly something was required to rid the country of the complacency too frequently displayed by certain of the United Party's Ministers and officials. —Durban correspondent of *The Times*.

Communism.—Communism, based on materialism, atheism, and dictatorship, requires the monopoly of power in a single party, compulsory ignorance, a secret police which backs the régime by terror through concentration camps, forced labour. It menaces the world because a small band of determined men have obtained control of the vast resources of man-power, finance, and material of the countries they have enslaved, because it exercises mass mesmerism through specious lying propaganda, because through fifth column infiltration it creates discord and discontent among the thoughtless and ignorant. Communism promises social security, but its acceptance involves mental and moral slavery, which reduces humanity to the level of animals or robots.—Lord Astor.

Give Aviation a Chance.—Lord Pakenham, the new Minister of Civil Aviation, must sweep away the 85 committees set up for liaison and co-ordination. None has an income, been so utterly bogged by useless committee activities. There is the prescription for the new Minister: (1) Be bold and make your own decisions; make up your mind quickly and stick to your guns. (2) Scrap the committees and the overlapping between the Ministries and corporations. (3) Give the air line operators complete freedom with their manufacturers once agreement has been reached on a type. (4) Press on with the new British gas-turbine projects. (5) Allocate the S.R. 95 to B.S.A.A. now and fix a target date for completion, with full Government support for speedy production (1951 or better) must be set. (6) Get the Tutor IVs and Merlin service quickly and on the dollar-earning route. (7) Get a decision on the No. 1 British flying-boat base. (8) Be British, think British, and stand up for British civil aviation. There is nothing we have to learn from other countries. We have the tools, the skill, the courage and know-how to lead the world. —*Financial Times*.

Crippling Taxation.—If we paid no dividend and ploughed in the whole of our profits the State would take in profits tax and income tax 50.5% of the amount withheld from distribution. The effective rate of taxation levied on profits withheld from distribution rises steeply according to the proportion of profit distributed. If the dividend policy is to distribute half the profits and plough the other half in the effective rate of tax on the half ploughed in is 64.25%. If two-thirds of the profits are distributed and one-third is ploughed in the effective rate of tax on the amount ploughed in is 78%, while if three-quarters of the profits are distributed and one-quarter is ploughed in the effective rate is 91.75%. If less than 22% of profits are ploughed in the rate rises to over 100%. Thus the very salutary process by which British industry has been built up by ploughing in profits has now virtually been brought to a standstill by taxation, with the result that in future, in normal cases, expansion will have to be financed by raising additional capital from outside, and no longer from within by pursuing a reasonably conservative dividend policy.—Mr. Kenneth Moore, chairman of Buxterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.

South Africa's Example.—No portion of Europe was so destroyed in the last war as were the Transvaal and the Orange Free State during the Anglo-Boer war. Our people returned from the battlefields and prison camps to a land laid in ruin—destroyed and burnt to the will, with the exception of some bigger towns just the naked earth remained. But the spirit of the people remained unscathed and unharmed. They began reconstruction with the conqueror's help. There was a sickly spirit of self-pity. Under wise guidance, peace was made between the two white races. Gradually the right to self-government was restored. The old republics and British Colonies came together; and a South African Union progressed in a single generation, economically and nationally, in a way nobody thought possible. Is what happened in South Africa in a small way, after such unbelievable sorrow not possible in Europe on a much larger scale? Regard South Africa as the test case in miniature—a laboratory experiment of what was possible on a large scale in the West, which will save our Western civilization. Beneath the clouds the beginning followed by the Brussels Agreement and the Recovery Programme of General Smuts, when investigated by the University of Leyden, is an honorary degree.

Dock Strike.—The dockers' strike is in its second week. More than 19,000 men and 137 ships are idle, freezing £15,000,000 worth of exports and endangering London's food supplies. The dockers are now striking, not on a legitimate understandable grievance, but against the whole constitutional machinery for settling industrial disputes in docklands. In effect the strikers are claiming: 'We don't want any discipline unless we run the tribunals and award the penalties ourselves.' This is a demand for dockers' control of the dock, which must be put beside some of the miners' claims to run the pits. Since nationalization has the clamour for complete workers' control grown both inside and outside nationalized industries. The aggressiveness with which this fantastic demand is taken up is one further symptom of the growing lack of discipline in certain key industries which is fomented, exploited, and inflamed by the extreme Left. The Government must refuse to allow the community to be blackmailed.—*Evening Standard*, London.

One that I have in mind is the great Inja scheme, and also the possible canalization of the river of the Mountains of the Moon. That will develop all the West side of Uganda. Also, if the copper mines prove as successful as we hope, that will assist in bringing down copper from the Mountains of the Moon to Lake Victoria, and across Lake Victoria to Jinja, where I hope we shall have a smelting works ready with cheap electric power to run it.

Other vital undertakings are the cattle farms and mixed dairy farms and other types of farms which must be set in I think by the State in many of these areas which we shall clear from the tsetse fly. Certain types of cultivation could be run in the existing areas where there is a suitable population nearby, on the lines of the Gezira scheme, which is a scheme of controlled peasant agriculture in the Sudan. These are the main points which must be considered in dealing with the broad imaginative plan for East Africa.

Steel for Hydro-Electric Scheme

MR. SKINNARD interposed that the hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls would require 700,000 tons of steel.

MR. DEES-WILLIAMS replied that high priority would be given in that case.

MR. SKINNARD asked what steps had been taken by the Government of Nyasaland to consult local opinion in regard to projected changes in the constitution.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Consultations have been held with the Chamber of Commerce and the Convention of Associations, and the subject has been ventilated in the Press. The Protectorate and Provincial African Councils have been kept informed of developments."

MR. SKINNARD asked what steps were being taken to ensure that Nyasaland would be represented by Africans as well as Europeans at the forthcoming African conference in London.

MR. CREECH JONES: "An African to be selected by the Protectorate Council will be included in the Nyasaland delegation."

MR. J. B. HIND asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that land allotted to white settlers in the Highlands and the Coast Province of Kenya was in many cases not being cultivated, and whether it was proposed to make beneficial development of such lands a condition of continued occupation.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, six a proportion of such land is not cultivable, and so long as it is not so, it is being generally used for pasture. Further extension of the beneficial use of land is temporarily handicapped by shortage of agricultural machinery and equipment. Agrarian legislation which is at present being prepared in Kenya will, if enacted, make provision generally similar to that in the United Kingdom. The Cultural Act to ensure the efficient use of agricultural land."

MR. HIND: "Does this mean that in the event of any farmer being dispossessed for not making proper use of his land, that land will be available only to other white settlers?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "No, but most of the legislation will be modelled on the legislation of this country."

MR. HIND: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the white settler is only too anxious to extend and develop production if he can get water, wire, and so on, with which to assist him to do so?"

MR. VANE: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman mean that these people will be burdened with something like our county agricultural executive committee?"

MR. BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware that the lowlands are largely in the hands of the Indians and Arabs, and that in the White Highlands there is a Government department to help and advise settlers about the development of land?"

MR. RAYNER: "Does the Minister mean that the African will be given the right to settle in East Africa?"

Protection for African Women

MR. HIND asked why the Kenya Penal Code provided no protection for African women similar to that given to white women under Article 159, and whether it was the intention that this omission should be rectified.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The matter is already under consideration by the Government of Kenya."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the estimated quantity and value of sales of British East African sisal in 1946 and 1947 respectively.

MR. HAROLD WILSON: "Figures of sales for the calendar years are not available, but the quantities of British East African sisal sold during the years ending March 31, 1947, and March 31, 1948, to all destinations were 241,000 tons and 200,000 tons respectively. The receipts in the two years were £1,000,000 and £9,300,000 respectively."

MR. SMITHERS asked the Minister of Food the cost of a visit to Africa, and the names of all the persons who accompanied him.

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "My rt. hon. friend was accompanied on his visit to East Africa by his private secretary. I cannot give complete figures for the visit until my rt. hon. friend returns, but the return fares for the journey amounted to £472."

MR. SHURMER asked if the Secretary of State was aware that there were a large number of students and factory workers

from the African and West Indian Colonies in Birmingham and district who, on account of the shortage of accommodation, plus the colour bar, couldn't get lodgings, so that several of them often had to occupy one small room that was just enough for two persons, and that steps were being taken to relieve the situation?

MR. CREECH JONES: "I know and sympathize with the difficulties with which these people are often confronted in the matter of accommodation. There are approximately 60 Colonial students in Birmingham, and they are treated in exactly the same manner as other overseas students, and the conditions in which they live are comparable. The Colonial Office regional officer is in close touch with both the university authorities and the students themselves. The university authorities, the British Council, and other bodies assist in finding accommodation for these students. From a recent review of the situation it does not appear that the accommodation of Colonial students in Birmingham presents an urgent problem. Their accommodation difficulties are part of the general living conditions which exist to-day."

"It is understood that the authorities of the University of Birmingham have plans in hand for the establishment of more hostel accommodation, which will ease the position. Meanwhile, a small number of Colonial students are accommodated in the present small University hostel. Others reside in the British Council hostel and the remainder in private lodgings."

MR. DUMPLETON asked which of the African Colonial Governments had now established African Affairs Branches in their secretariats for the review and development of policy in regard to the Native administration and local government.

MR. CREECH JONES: "All the East and Central African territories other than Zanzibar now have Chief Native Commissioners of Secretaries for African Affairs. African Affairs Branches for advisory purposes either already exist or are in process of being set up in these territories as the staff situation permits."

MRS. LEAH MANNING asked the Secretary of State for Air why rocket-firing R.A.F. planes had been used in Eritrea for the protection of Italian property.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON: "R.A.F. rocket-firing aircraft have made a number of demonstration flights in support of ground troops against armed bandits raiding in the Asmara-Keren area of Eritrea. The operations were carried out to preserve law and order in this area, for which the British Military Administration is responsible."

British Withdrawal from Ogaden

Mrs. MANNING asked the Secretary of State for War when it was proposed to withdraw the war-time British Military Administration from the Ethiopian Ogaden.

MR. MICHAEL STEWART: "The Government are in communication with the Ethiopian Government about the arrangements for the withdrawal of British troops from the Ogaden, and it is hoped that withdrawal will begin in the very near future."

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that on November 30 last at Termini (the president-general of the Proclamation to Ethiopia Party was prevented from appearing before the Four Power Foreign Ministers' Deputies' Inquiry Commission to present his protest to the Commission on a number of police violence to members of his party including the Chief of Haddi Aruna Brigade, the deputy of Eritrean Commissioner of the Puntaland, who had assembled to give their evidence to the Commission, and was made to undergo for an impartial tribunal to investigate this and other charges.

SHINWELL: "I have called for a report from the military authorities overseas, and I will write to my hon. friend when it is received."

MR. HAROLD WILSON, President of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons last week in a statement on tobacco supplies: "We expect larger supplies from Southern Rhodesia than ever before, and there should be small increases from other non-dollar sources. But even on the most favourable assumptions these sources of supply cannot at present or in the immediate future make up for the reduction in supplies from the United States. The fact is that we are trying to smoke more than we can afford."

During the debate on raw cotton supplies MR. FLETCHER said: "It is necessary to try to say that under the bad old system a large cotton could be produced. I had something to do with drawing up the Uganda Cotton Rules in 1920, and the Secretary for Overseas Trade ought to be grateful to-day that under that wicked rule and in the wicked spirit which prevailed Uganda cotton was produced in very considerable quantities. The only thing we can say about Uganda cotton is that under the system which he and I have inaugurated the position today is that the cost of producing and spinning is cheaper than that supplied by the Cotton Commission to the spinners here, so instead of reviving the system which produced cotton in Uganda in an orderly fashion which would benefit the country, he might explain to us how it is that under his beneficent system the spinners here have to pay 11 more."

ties to strengthen the partnership of Western Europe and the Colonies. Economic collapse in Europe would inevitably be followed by Colonial stagnation and disaster. By integrating the economies of the overseas territories with those of Britain the Colonies were being strengthened.

Interest in Mass Education

In education it was difficult to expand, as there was a serious shortage of teachers and a lack of secondary schools. New training colleges were therefore being created, and technical education was being encouraged and new secondary schools were being set up in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and elsewhere. Makerere College in Uganda was being expanded. What excited the greatest interest as a rule was the contribution being made in the field of mass education, and enormous schemes were now operating in most Colonies. An important scheme was going ahead in Nyasaland under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O.

Another important sphere was that of co-operation. An advisory committee for the encouragement of co-operative ventures had been established, an official adviser appointed, and the Government had arranged for Colonial students to come to Britain to study the manufacturing and distribution sides of co-operative societies here.

Sound progress could be reported in labour relations and trade unions. Penal sanctions in work contracts had been

practically abolished; forced labour had been ended everywhere; migrant labour had been brought under control; the Governments were co-operating with U.N.O. and were rigidly respecting I.L.O. regulations and conventions; and an important system of consultation and co-operation with other Colonial powers—France, Belgium and Portugal—had been built up. The Government was striving to break down the separatism of the overseas territories, and had, for instance, created the East Africa High Commission, which established the principle of equal racial representation. Nevertheless, the Government had pledged itself that such economic co-operation should not interfere with the integrity of the individual territories.

The Colonial Secretary affirmed that he could say with a clear conscience that he had not departed from the principles which actuated the Labour movement. When he insisted that he had done all in his power to oppose racial discrimination wherever it might be found, Africans in the audience shouted "Nonsense!" and made repeated interruptions.

After order had been restored, Mr. Creech Jones emphasized that it was impossible to abolish racial discrimination merely by legislation. There were social habits and traditions in the Colonial Territories and in those to which could not be overcome in a day or two, however hard men tried, and however unpleasant those prejudices might be. The present Government was entitled to say that it had kept faith and had made considerable progress.

Parliament

East African Development Debated in Commons

Under-Secretary of State's Report on His Recent Visit

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT was raised in the House of Commons one day last week on the motion for the adjournment by MR. E. KINGHORN (Socialist), who said that the British East and Central African Dependencies, if properly governed and developed under a sound plan, would probably contribute more to the emergence of Great Britain into increased future prosperity than any other part of the world.

It had been said that steel was the key to African development, and he hoped that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State would tell the House whether he had been informed by his recent journey that adequate supplies of steel were being sent to the territories, and whether enough was being done to remove railway difficulties, including the provision of houses for key workers.

Had integrated plans for the African developments schemes been hammered out? People trying to trade with the Colonies found immense difficulties to overcome, including those of getting permission from the Treasury and the Board of Trade to carry out deals. Some of the Government level should handle all this work, how was it linked together, and who was doing it?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec. of State, replied that the Under-Secretary of State had expressed his surprise at the expansion which he had observed instead of one of retirement for the Natives, for which the Colonial Empire exists.

Shipping Difficulties

MR. FREDERIC HARRIS (Cons., Croynod North) said he had built up a very large staff in business development in East Africa, and that a great deal of trade essential to this country was denied to it by lack of shipping space. His organization found obstacles in shipping cars to Africa, and that very detailed negotiations had, and in Africa were also handicaps. It was high time that this situation should be eased.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State, for the first time in the history of his reply, said that it was his greater than Western Europe, and is occupied by 100 million people. Three-quarters of this vast area is organized and ruled by the natives. The humans are crowded into the quarter of the territory in which there is the lowest rainfall. The broad belt of high rainfall comes up from Northern Rhodesia through Tanganyika and Uganda, and lies in that potentially fertile area that the British hold.

We must have for East Africa a bold and imaginative plan, which, I believe, should have four features. The main

industries, heavy industries, centering in the northern end of Lake Victoria at Jinja, where there is a possibility of a vast hydro-electric scheme at which current can be produced at an exceedingly low cost. There are other possibilities, as yet not more than partly explored, in Tanganyika.

Secondly, there must be a big development of secondary industries, particularly in Kenya.

Thirdly, there must be an improvement of the existing agricultural and animal husbandry. The present decline in soil fertility in many parts causes considerable concern. We have seen large tracts of land where the bare bones are sticking through the earth. Great improvements and irrigation are needed.

The fourth point is to develop the area where the trade is. This is our duty to the people of that area and the world. We cannot let that great area go unoccupied and undeveloped any longer.

Capital, Steel, and Consumer Goods Needed

What are needed for these four points? The first is capital equipment. We need steel and cement, and this I hope will be provided in increasing quantities. We need consumer goods of the right type. I have been told recently that the shops in Nairobi and other parts of East Africa are becoming increasingly full of consumer goods, but not of the right type. The African needs men's shirts, women's dresses, blouses. The things he needs are not the things we think he ought to need.

There is an absolute necessity for European technicians, and my right hon. friend has pointed out that matters to the Governments. We must provide the inhabitants with a sufficient number of technicians of all types to give them the tuition, assistance and supervision they require.

We must build up various industries, and I would put the priorities among them as railways and docks. It is absolutely essential that the African railways should be built as speedily as possible, because of the good taking in very heavy tonnage in East Africa if the railways are unable to handle the traffic. This means not only the application of track and wagons and engines, but the building up of the track. We are dealing with this.

Secondly, we must improve the roads. In the 10-year plan for East Africa £10,000,000 is being spent on roads and £1,750,000 on regional road development to be paid by the Government. It is a very vital necessity. We are spending £4,500,000 on housing, half of which from private enterprise, and we can help with technicians from this country. I have seen houses in various parts of Africa being built by Africans with very good training, supervision, and a European technician. They were doing a magnificent job in putting up houses extremely fast. I will not say they were houses which could form part of a model housing estate in this country, but at least they were houses which no one would be ashamed to live in.

Another absolute necessity is to create new vital undertakings, and we must employ our resources on these as well.

Secretary of State Heckled at Fabian Meeting

Africans Interrupt Mr. Creech Jones's Talk on Colonial Policy

MR. CREECH-JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was persistently heckled last Friday when he addressed a Fabian Colonial Bureau audience in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Colonial policy. Many West Africans sat at the front of the hall and noisily interrupted the Minister's references to the colour-bar, constitutional reform, and economic development in particular.

On three occasions Mr. Creech Jones was unable to make himself heard for minutes at a time, and LORD FARINSDON, the chairman, repeatedly rose to try to restrain the Africans; during one of their outbursts he said angrily that the audience had come to hear the Colonial Secretary, not a section of interrupters. Mr. Creech Jones maintained a good-humoured calm throughout the evening, even at the close of the proceedings, when several Africans leaped on to the platform to continue their questions.

From many of the Africans came shouts of "Quit Africa!", "Britain is finished!", "Speak the truth!", and when the chairman announced that written questions only would be accepted, many Africans insisting noisily but vainly upon open discussion. A few Europeans applauded some of the interruptions, but the great majority called for order and a hearing for the speaker.

Tribute to Officials

The Secretary of State began with a tribute to junior Ministers and officials in the Colonial Office, who, he said, were doing great work. There was no mood of complacency among them, and they were not satisfied with their achievements so far; they were too conscious of the enormous problems waiting to be tackled and the misery and distress to be relieved. To many of the problems the answers were as yet not clear, and progress must necessarily be slow.

"We recognize," he continued, "that all is not well in the territories under British control. There are all the attendant problems of societies merging into conditions of the modern world—societies which have in the past had little capital to mobilize the resources to tackle their problems, and where certain social habits make it very difficult to bring about reforms to the advantage of the peoples concerned. I think therefore, particularly as this is a special audience, that we should recognize that many of the problems of Colonial policy do not arise through any wickedness on the part of Europeans, but are inherent in a problem of evolving societies."

Post-War Problems

During the past three years we have had to deal with the Colonial peoples' conditions from war to peace. There has been the problem of bringing back the soldiers, and of curbing the wartime propaganda and expressions of aspirations for freedom, the more educated and articulate of the population have demanded satisfaction not only in the political sphere but the social sphere as well. A small Empire is a heavy responsibility for this country, and we are as a nation—speaking in the Parliamentary sense—demanding a square deal for the Colonial peoples."

The difficulties of our Colonial civil servants have been considerable and it is no easy task to create with blunt tools the conditions, services, and equipment of modern living, and to telescope into a very short space of time the experience we have ourselves acquired over a very long period. British policy seeks to create for the Colonial peoples conditions which can help them to improve their economic livelihood and standards of living. Our task is to assist them in their forward march. We cannot afford, nor is it desirable on human grounds, to

remain in a false relationship with the people among whom we work.

"We have to win their confidence and good-will, and help them move towards the possibility of self-help, not only with attempts to remove colour prejudices and discrimination of all types. People and Officials who work in the territories should avoid all suggestion of racial superiority, should respect the dignity of the coloured peoples, and should develop opportunities of social contact."

Results were inevitably slow in accruing, and there was a gap sometimes between planning and fulfilment. Nevertheless, the British Government was working in full harmony with its professions and commitments of social progress. Recent work had included the setting up of the 10-year development plans for the Colonial territories, and the Colonial Office had to ensure that the schemes put forward were based upon sound principles and that a proper balance was preserved between economic and social development. Education was being encouraged in all its forms, particularly higher educational institutions and research. Enormous surveys of the Empire had been initiated in order that its potential wealth might be revealed.

£2,500,000 for Colonial Service

Too little was known about the Colonial Office's responsibility for the selection of Colonial officials in the highest grades. Within the past year of so some £2,500,000 had been spent in ensuring that the best men and women should enter that service and £1,000,000 of that sum had been allotted to the Colonies themselves so that they could send men and women to Britain in study. Some 4,000 entrants had been selected in this country, of whom not less than 40% were drawn from the professions and occupations. This was extremely important, since the practical experience and knowledge of such entrants could be fully utilized overseas.

Moreover, the Government was going ahead with the Africanization of local services. Several expert research bodies had been set up and these would, amongst other things, investigate administration in the Colonies. Apart from some very great achievements in social research, the latest achievement by research workers was to drive back the desert locust in Africa.

"I am conscious," said Mr. Creech Jones, "that the presentation of economic policy in the Colonies is sometimes unhappy. The emphasis is often put in the wrong place. Too often an excessively optimistic picture is painted and the implications given that the territories are to be exploited to the advantage of the British people. Under the 10-year development plans we are pressing on with the essential work which every society needs as basic to all economic life. A considerable amount of money is being devoted to road making, laying railways, irrigation, agriculture, etc., but we are very much concerned that fresh impetus should also be given to economic enterprise, without which the social services could not be sustained."

Markets for Colonial Products

Of late before we were thinking in terms of Britain's economic difficulties, we were thinking of how we could improve the economic basis of the Colonies and must realize that a revolution of the Colonial Development Commission is more logical development of the previous work done in respect of the provisions of the 1940 and 1945 Acts.

Beside the attempt to expand production was the policy of obtaining markets for the products of the territories. The Government had therefore initiated bulk purchase guaranteed and long-term contracts to aid in increasing the efficiency of industry and to insulate the territories from the casualties which came in trade cycles in pre-war years. In that way nearly £100,000,000 has been made available, supplemented by over £100,000,000 provided by the local Governments themselves, probably in the form of loans which they would raise. Inevitably that great task of economic development could not go so fast as they would wish. There was an appalling shortage of essential materials, steel, personnel, consumer goods, to name incentives, and so on.

In all planning there must be regard to the needs of the peoples. No programme of the Overseas Development Commission, for instance, could be started without the consent of the local Government concerned. The aim must be the co-operation and understanding of the peoples.

The principle of trusteeship had not been forfeited, nor had the principles which must guide a Labour Government been thrust on one side. It might be said that they were pressing on with production overseas because of the difficult economic position of Great Britain, but he asserted that they were in fact using the opportunities presented by those economic diffi-

hundreds of thousands of tons of food. Similarly, grain weevils and other pests of stored grain which give rise to losses as high as 10% during storage can be adequately controlled as can the loss and wastage of such products as hides in storage. It has recently been stated in an F.A.O. publication that pests of stored grain destroy 33 million tons of food in storage annually—enough to feed 150 million people.

We have had a surfeit of prophecies of a rosy future and a social paradise for our own people and for people of other lands. What we need now is action, and I am confident that the chemical industry will not be found wanting in the effort that all of us must make to accelerate development, and to ensure that from now on every year will show a record of material progress in the Colonial Empire that will match the finest achievements in the history of the British people.

Towards Self-Government in the Sudan

Sudanese as Ministers and Members of Executive Council

“WHEREAS THE PEOPLE OF THE SUDAN desire to attain full self-government as soon as possible, and it is the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Royal Egyptian Government that measures should be taken to promote the realization of this desire by associating the Sudanese more closely with the Government of the Sudan . . .

That paragraph in the preamble to the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly Ordinance, 1948, promulgated last Saturday, by the Governor-General epitomizes the objects and reasons for this new law, by which the Sudanese people are given the first great step in the direction of self-governance.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is the first publication in this country to be in a position to give the salient features of this ordinance (No. 9 of 1948), which has 66 sections and three schedules.

A Legislative Assembly composed of ex-officio members of elected members, not more than 40 nominated members, is to be created. The ex-officio members will be the members of the Executive Council and Under-Secretaries who prior to their appointment were neither elected nor nominated members of the Assembly.

Qualifications for Election

All Sudanese not less than 30 years of age, of sound mind and during the last 10 years have been resident for not less than two years in the constituency for which they seek election will be qualified for election or nomination. Members of the Assembly will be paid £E250 annually.

The first Speaker will be appointed by the Governor-General from among the elected or nominated members, and the Assembly will normally have a life of three years. After the first Assembly the appointment of the Speaker will be by election from among the members of the Assembly. Proceedings will normally be in Arabic, but may be conducted in such use of the English language as may be convenient.

The Governor-General will appoint the Leader elected by the Assembly to be a Minister in charge of one or more departments or a Minister without departmental duties; after taking into consideration the views of the Leader he will appoint other Ministers. It is expressly provided that every Minister shall be a Sudanese, but except in the case of the Leader of the Assembly, he need not have been a member of the Assembly prior to his appointment. No government servant may, however, be appointed a Minister.

The Governor-General, again after considering the views of the Leader of the Assembly, may appoint not more than 12 Under-Secretaries to serve in the departments under responsible Ministers or in association with the departmental director, with power to represent the department in the Assembly. Every Under-Secretary must also be a Sudanese.

Every Minister and Under-Secretary must vacate his office at the end of the first session of each new Assembly, but they will be eligible for re-appointment. The Governor-General may dismiss any Minister or Under-Secretary but if he should dismiss the Minister who is Leader of the Assembly, he must appoint in his place the person whom the Assembly then elects as Leader.

The Executive Council, consisting of not fewer than 12 and not more than 18 members, will include the Leader of the Assembly and all other Ministers; not more than four ex-officio members elected from those holding the offices of Civil Commissioner, Financial Secretary, Legal Secretary, and not more than three counsellors without portfolio appointed by the Governor-General who need not restrict himself to Sudanese or members of the Assembly, and none of the Under-Secretaries as the Governor-General may select after considering the views of the Leader of the Assembly. At least half the members of the Executive Council must always be Sudanese.

Government servants generally may not be appointed to the Executive Council except the Civil, Financial and Legal Secretaries and the Aid, though there may be temporary exceptions, in which event the appointments shall cease to exercise the functions of his previous office.

The Governor-General will normally preside over the Council and will have no original vote but a casting vote; in his absence the member presiding may exercise an original vote but not a casting vote. If votes are equally divided a motion will be deemed to be lost.

Governor-General's Power of Veto

The Governor-General may veto any decision of the majority of the Council, but must notify the reasons forthwith to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt. The deliberations of the Council will be secret.

The reserved matters in respect of which the Assembly will not possess legislative powers are (a) the ordinance; (b) relations between the Sudan Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt; (c) relations between the Sudan Government and foreign Governments; and (d) the nationality of the Sudan.

The Assembly will have the defence of the country, its coinage and currency, the status of relations for racial minorities may be initiated by a private member only with the prior consent of the Executive Council.

The Assembly may not reject or reduce any item in a Finance bill if such rejection or reduction would produce an estimated budgetary deficit, but a member of the Assembly may with the Governor-General's leave give an amendment, substituting for any such item another item to produce the same amount of revenue.

No private member may initiate legislation to levy a tax or impose any charge upon the public revenue, or the public's reserves without the prior consent of the Governor-General.

The Assembly is to be constituted by three different methods of election.

In 10 municipalities (Khartoum, Arba, three in Khartoum, and one each in Port Sudan, El Medani, and El Ghedi) there will be direct election of qualified electors voting by secret ballot.

The electors in these areas will be only those who are at least 25 years of age, have been domiciled in the constituency for at least a year immediately prior to the electoral roll, and whose occupation as tenants or occupiers within the constituency for which the annual rental rate for the purpose of the Local Exactions Ordinance is assessed at not less than £E3.6, or pay in direct taxation or under the Traders Licence and Taxation of Business Profits Ordinance not less than £E1 a year.

In 42 constituencies there will be indirect elections in two stages, a primary election and a secondary election. In each such constituency an electoral college will be constituted of (1) all members of district and similar councils of major status; (2) all nazirs, sheikhs of khut, presidents of courts, omdas, and similar functionaries; (3) not fewer than two or more than four delegates from each omdia or similar local administrative unit in accordance with the size of the population; (4) one or more delegates from any warranted town or urban district council. The first stage will consist of the election of delegates to the electoral college, and the second stage of the choice of a representative to sit in the Assembly. In 13 cases (five in Equatoria and four each in the Upper Nile and Bahri Central Provinces) election will be by the province council.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Lord McGowan on Colonial Development

Discovery of Anti-Tsetse Drug of Highest Importance

ENLARGEMENT OF PRODUCTION of food and raw materials represents the most fruitful field of co-operative Empire endeavour in the struggle to balance our payments. It is as important as the expansion of our exports.

The restoration of pre-war food supplies is a problem which has not only been aggravated by the destruction of war, but by the increase of population in many parts of the world, particularly in India, where every year one million extra tons of grain are required to keep pace with the annual growth of population. This adds to our difficulties in obtaining enough essential food and many classes of raw materials, particularly where they are of agricultural origin. Moreover, these shortages have resulted in an abnormal rise in prices, thus worsening the terms on which we pay for our imports with our exports. Some parts of Africa are also feeling the pressure of population on food supplies. If the knowledge we have now could be applied more rapidly and at the particular points where it is most needed, we should in the not far distant future be out of our troubles. It is impossible, unfortunately, to make all wisdom available everywhere at once.

We must cultivate more land all over the world. We must arrange for the machinery and materials for increasing production per acre, although this is not very easy in the days of world shortage of steel and other materials. We must increase and diversify our methods of training agriculturists even in primitive countries. We must intensify research. We must create organizations for grading, processing, canning, storage and marketing. While this is going on, harbours, railways and roads must be greatly increased.

Far-reaching Plans and Policies

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the great Dominions, and the Colonies must produce far-reaching plans. At least, they must produce far-reaching policies. But the mechanism by which such policies are carried out must utilize all existing functions, abilities and expertise from the farmer to the merchant. It is still on individual initiative very widely spread over the Commonwealth that our mutual prosperity depends. Production the world over is based on the daily decisions of tens of thousands of ordinary producers and those who serve them. That does not let us rely only on the farmer, chemical manufacturer, retailer, worker, or Government official.

The primary producers must give the United Kingdom and other importing countries a fair deal. We are their biggest buyers, that means some measure of long-term price arrangements, when being the food which we need into reasonable price relationships with the goods which we shall gradually be able to supply in return. We must give long-term assurances that we will pay such prices as will guarantee a fair return to the overseas producer.

We should consciously set out in our Colonial development to further the production of minerals and such other materials as both the United Kingdom and America require. Prospecting for such materials and developing their production, with the assistance of United States and Canadian capital, or perhaps the most promising long-term answer to our problem of balancing accounts with America, it is doubtful whether there is enough exploration of such possibilities.

The chemical industry has already made substantial contributions to primary production and Colonial development. The chemical industry, in this connection, has served the Empire

with explosives, chemicals, and fertilizers. When my company found it economic to manufacture these main products in the Dominions, in each case a nucleus was formed round which other sections of industry could be built and served with their raw materials. This process will gradually extend to the Colonies, but the rate depends largely on the opening up of such primary activities as mining and agriculture on a sufficiently large and scientifically conducted scale. I have recently returned from the Union of South Africa, which is alive to the possibilities of development south of the Equator. The Union Government and South African industry will bear an important part in providing all for the job. The South African steel industry, and other heavy industries which are rapidly being developed on the basis of readily available coal and cheap power, will, with the South African chemical industry, also be of great help. Our resources in the United Kingdom for African development will have a profound effect on the speeding up of our development and the health of that who will be benefited. It is not possible to reflect here the considerable risks taken by the chemical industry of this country in the twenties, in establishing a manufacture of synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers and oil from coal, which exceeded in magnitude those now envisaged by H.M. Government for the groundnut scheme in East Africa. The fact is that provision was vital to the successful prosecution of the recent war.

Some for Groundnut Scheme

I welcome the enterprise and courage which have been shown in the groundnut plan. It demonstrates that we have no hidden ideas in the Commonwealth, and that a combination of public and private enterprise can open together successfully in their appropriate spheres. Critics of the plan, which I think will ultimately be a success, should consider very carefully the much wider benefits which communications and technique will confer on East Africa, including mining resources to be opened up and a diversity of food crops for Africa, as well as United Kingdom requirements to be produced.

The chemical industry here, and in South Africa, is giving all possible assistance. Advice on fertilizer usage, pest control matters, and tropical diseases is being afforded, by sending appropriate experts to East Africa and by close contact with the marketing agents and the Overseas Food Corporation in London. Towards the end of last year a mission, including experts of manufacture and development, studied the fertilizer and chemical requirements of the East African territories and made provisional plans to meet them.

The new antimalarial drug "paludrine" is an I.C.I. discovery. By its means the menace of malaria can be eliminated by any person or community sufficiently organized to control the distribution of very small doses of the pellets. Colonial development will certainly be advanced more than before by its discovery.

Menace of the Tsetse Fly

Defeat of the tsetse fly is one of our main objectives. Severe sickness in man and women as well as animals caused by the tsetse fly is one of the greatest handicaps to development in large parts of Africa. It is not only a question of great areas already being uninhabitable because of the menace of the fly, but of this pest spreading out into still wider areas and making them desolate. The subject, therefore, which at the moment has the highest priority with my company's research organization, is to find a drug which, by granting immunity against sleeping sickness, will enable great areas now uninhabitable to be opened up. I leave it to your imagination to envisage the increased production of meat, hides and other animal products which will then become possible.

There are, of course, other methods of dealing with the tsetse—the clearing of the bush, the searching out and destruction of breeding centres by means of insecticides sprayed from aircraft or generated in the form of a smoke in a manner which has been considered possible by the evolution of another I.C.I. discovery, which we call "gammaxane" and "D.D.T." generators. To attack insects over vast areas of open country and bush is a problem which may involve too great an expenditure of material resources.

It is in the specific and localized attack on insects by means of the new contact insecticides that great advantages have already been gained. The malaria-carrying mosquito can be eliminated from swamps and huts the tick which causes relapsing fever can be destroyed by a "gammaxane" powder and the tsetse fly of the Atbara type correspondingly increased. Gammaxane, a poison bait in locust control has already found wide use in the Sudan, and has undoubtedly saved many

Being passages from an address to the Royal Empire Society by the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord McGowan.

The real comparison is between overseas territories and adjoining sovereign states. The real comparison is not between Kenya and the United Kingdom, but between Kenya and Ethiopia; it is not between the Ivory Coast and France, but between the Ivory Coast and Liberia; it is not between Sumatra and the Netherlands, but between Sumatra and the Philippine Republic. That is why it is so interesting that in the programme of African conferences, conferences with similar problems are brought in, not only along with our own overseas territories, but also along with our own overseas territories.

When this valid comparison is made, instead of the invalid comparison that is so often flung about in international gatherings, we need not be ashamed of the way British and our fathers have behaved in the responsibility in overseas territories which has been placed upon us.

Political Union of Oversea Territories

It so happens that the great majority of the overseas territories come under the responsibility of European Powers. It is from Europe that the impetus has come to discover and develop new lands, or to give old lands higher in the scale of civilization. Portugal, the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom have been discharging this responsibility for four centuries. Belgium has come to assume such responsibility more recently, and with great acceptance in the eyes of her wards, her colleagues, and even her critics.

A political union of the West of Europe would certainly, as a matter of international law imply a political union of the overseas territories. The responsibilities of the separate Powers would in international law be merged to whatever extent the sovereignty of those Powers was merged. It is also the case that the economies of the overseas territories are similar to each other and complementary to those of the Western European Powers. It is proposed in Africa, during the West of Europe, to deal with territories at the same time, bringing about a union of territories which are complementary to the West of Europe.

In the way we should gain many benefits on both sides. The benefits of larger co-ordination and marketing would come both to the territories and to the officials of the overseas territories. A rational and equitable division of labour could be both in Europe and in the overseas territories, and they would be strengthened for defence.

But anyone who speaks of such a union of the overseas territories and re-groups of them, decisions in the hands of the resulting groups can be treated merely as a heap of wood and sawdust, or in modern parlance, as a producer of foodstuffs and suppliers of raw materials for the manufacturing Western Union, is not only out of touch with realities but is doing a grave disservice to the difficult task of the responsible Powers in the overseas territories.

Dealing with Peoples, Not Pawns

The first reality which this superficial argument creates in the overseas territories, must follow their own destiny. We are dealing with peoples, not with pawns in a game of chess. If they wish, as indeed they are already and quite rightly insisting, in having a big voice in the determination of that destiny.

Those of us who have any experience in the administration of overseas territories must make it clear to our colleagues at home and abroad, that the interests of the overseas territories in a Western Union must be in the interests of the overseas peoples. The idea of inadvertently spreading that the decisions of the Peoples, whom we are responsible in Africa and Asia, are settled in London, Paris, Brussels or the Hague, when consulting them, we shall be wrong, and we shall desert it.

I believe that the destinies of the overseas peoples and the destinies of Europeans, must be made together, and if we do march together, we shall be of inestimable benefit to each other, but the association must be carefully handled by men and women with a ripe experience and full knowledge of the facts. Even the language used in discussing the problems of vital importance. A careless word slipped in the wrong political argument can produce explosion in the overseas territories.

The second reality of such an argument encounters is that, though the overseas territories are now almost entirely producers of foodstuffs and raw materials, they will not be content to remain in this position. They are already quite properly demanding a fair share of secondary industries in order to achieve a balanced economy and to raise the standard of living. A territory which lives on one or a few crops of raw

materials is in a precarious position when the price of raw material falls or the demand rises. The territories have for some time been seeking to protect themselves against fluctuations in supply and demand, by a greater diversification of their industries. This not only places a limitation on the possibility of raising the production in the overseas territories to inviting one to concentrate, on the growing of rice, another on the planting of rubber, a third on the growing of cocoa, and so on.

Yet another factor to be remembered is that, although there are great quantities for the production of food in the overseas territories, much of the increase will be absorbed locally by the increase in population which is to be expected and by the rise in the cost of living which will be demanded. In the past there has been a serious medical problem in the overseas territories, but this has been kept down by the introduction of the antibiotics. The introduction of the antibiotics, and the resulting increases in population are expected in some areas. It seems clear, for instance, that in the areas of a large increase in population comparable with that of India under the last few generations, British rule, and much of the extra food which can be produced will be needed locally. If we are to succeed in our endeavours to raise the standard of living to higher levels, the assumption that there will be any large surplus left for Western Europe may not prove well-founded.

With these qualifications, so the integration of the various overseas territories as can be sought about by Western Europe will be a fact of great importance for the world. It will be of immense mutual advantage both to Europe and to the overseas territories. In particular, Europe and Africa will present to the world the appearance of a massive area in which the freedom of movement of labour and trade. It will be a cohesive area both from the point of view of economics and from the point of view of defence.

Essential Development of "EurAfrica"

Africa will be a vast area with a most uninterrupted communication in which the main products of the primary commodities in production and marketing on the widest possible scale and subject to the qualifications mentioned above, can be engaged in. It will be the division of labour, so that each area produces these commodities, for which it is best suited by natural factors. This should permit a rise in the standard of living both in Europe and in Africa, and the bonds of increased trade should help to bind the peoples closer together.

It will not, indeed, be a self-contained area, nor should it attempt to be. It will be almost entirely lacking in such essential raw material as oil, at least until the world shortage of natural petroleum makes it worth while to produce from the oil sands from the abundant coal of South Rhodesia or the fertile vegetation of the whole continent. The economic development of the overseas territories which could be undertaken if it were integrated with Western Europe in this manner is vast and imposing subject for speculation; it is a development which can alone raise the African standard of life to European levels, but it is a development which can be achieved only with the help of European technical and managerial skill.

From the point of view of defence, only the responsibility of European Powers can protect the overseas territories from the ravages of a great power, and only Africa can provide Europe with defence in return for a sufficient scale, it can supply major war shield a number of out.

Integration of the overseas territories fits closely with the scheme for European union. But the need for integration of the overseas territories existed, and was well under way, before European union was proposed, and would continue independently of European Union. The movement began from a consideration of the needs of the overseas territories and their peoples. It was a movement impetus from Western Union, and we may be grateful that we do not have to make a painful choice between these two ideals, but we pursue them both wholeheartedly, so long as they do not undermine the other.

Scholarship for Kenya Student

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA invites applications from students having connections with the Colony for a scholarship of an annual value of £50 tenable for three years at either university. Preference will be given to those in need of financial assistance. The scholarship will become available next October, and candidates must have secured entry to a college to enable the scholarship to be taken up. Applications, giving the candidate's connection with Kenya, financial position, academic and athletic ability, and supported by two testimonials, should reach the hon. secretary, P.O. Box 338, Nairobi, before July 31.

wise decision when it has eventually to be made. The numbers of Sudanese now capable of informed judgment in such matters are of course so small as to be no more than a tiny proportion of the total population. Many of the propagandists have been among the extreme advocates of the so-called union of the Nile Valley—in some cases perhaps because they calculated that Egypt, if given greater powers over the Sudan, would raise to more highly paid appointments many of the Sudanese who had worked for a solution satisfactory from the Egyptian standpoint. There is the obvious possibility that some of these extremists, if elected to the Assembly as some will assuredly be unless their party boycotts the elections (a puerile gesture already proposed), may prove so obstructive that the Governor-General will be compelled either to resume some of the powers which he is anxious to delegate to the Sudanese themselves or to advise or his successors will have to delay, not quicken, the process of devolution of authority.

There are, however, dangers at proof of the boldness of the Government which offers the Sudanese a real opportunity of showing

the future of their country. Indeed, the details given in our news columns will come as a shock to the great majority of East African and Rhodesians, few of whom know the capacity which many Sudanese have developed under British guidance as direct results of an educational system culminating in the Gordon Memorial College and of the invaluable examples set in everyday life by the British members of a Civil Service which can bear comparison with any in the world. Fifty years ago sudden death and slave-fanaticism and famine were the hall marks of existence in the Nile. To-day, thanks to the foundation laid by Kitchener and Wingate and the steps since then erected and strengthened by their colleagues and successors, the Sudanese are about to experience a measure of trust which no man would have conceived possible within so short a period. Some of the friends of the Sudan admittedly regard this reform as going too far, and too fast, but there may be just cause to think that in going too little too late. Nationalism has laid a firm hold on the *intelligentsia* for whom support Egyptian extremists and Communists have bid increasingly. Who will deny that it is wiser to give them constructive work in their own country than leave them as prey for such external and disruptive influences.

Western Union and the Colonial Powers

Criticism of the United Nations Denounced by Mr. Hor. Thomas, M.P.*

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES were in former days a source of friction and even of war, between the metropolitan Powers. To-day they are a bond of common interest. One reason is that the whole conception of responsibility for overseas territories has been subject to a good deal of criticism in recent years, and in face of it the responsible Powers have naturally tended to concentrate on the matters that unite rather than on the matters that divide them.

Much of this criticism is exceedingly ill-informed, much of it is malicious. It has done a great deal of harm in the territories concerned. The attacks that have been made on the good faith of the administering Powers or business men may do little harm in the metropolitan countries, where the facts are fairly well-known, but when they reach the overseas territories they do a world of evil among the more primitive elements of the population, who do not understand the complexities of administration.

A Scurrilous Campaign of Misrepresentation

It is particularly regrettable that the General Assembly of the United Nations and its Fourth Committee have become the vehicle for such ill-informed and malicious criticism. It is impossible in this atmosphere to get a fair hearing for the facts, and the United Nations unfortunately does not possess a secretariat sufficiently

disinterested and well-informed to keep the atmosphere right. We have all suffered from these unjust imputations, and they are particularly galling to men who have spent their whole lives in the service of less advanced peoples in difficult climates and disease-ridden territories, but perhaps no nation has suffered so much as the territories from such scurrilous campaigns of misrepresentation.

Common Front against Critics

In the face of such calumnies it is natural and right that the responsible Powers should tend to form a common front against their critics. There have been some short-sighted people who have tended to rejoice when other metropolitan Powers run into trouble in their overseas territories or are abused at international gatherings. This is a great mistake, as any Power which has assumed overseas responsibilities is sure to run into trouble some time or other, and we should stand by each other in difficulties and help to maintain confidence in the good faith of the administering Powers.

Perhaps the most important point we can make in these international gatherings, where our administration is the victim of these ill-informed attacks, is to secure a proper standard of comparison. The only comparison is not between overseas and metropolitan territories. Naturally in this case the comparison is disadvantageous, as overseas territories are not expected to achieve in a few decades that the metropolitan countries have taken centuries to win.

In the course of an address at the Amsterdam Conference on Overseas Territories

Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, has for many years hoped for a Greater Rhodesia, and all the members of his present Cabinet are believed to share his view. The Liberal Party, however, has shown increasing antipathy to the idea of amalgamation; perhaps it will think more kindly of federation. In Northern Rhodesia, a smaller man than Mr. Welensky would have clung to his demand for amalgamation, but recognizing that that would mean a delay of years, perhaps many years, he has taken the statesmanlike course of preferring a solution which is likely to encounter fewer difficulties and delays.

It is significant, thirdly, that the discussion should have been held and full agreement reached shortly before five non-official representatives of Northern Rhodesia, three Europeans and two Africans, are due to leave by air for London to meet the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Though the status of the non-official members of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia is the main point at issue, Mr. Welensky gave notice in the Legislature recently that he would raise the question of federation. Probably not even he then knew that federation would become a major matter of concern in both the Rhodesias before his departure for London. Ministers in the United Kingdom have objected to a Greater Rhodesia, because of alleged differences in the Native policies of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Since a federation would leave Native policy to the legislature of the member states, that objection will lose whatever validity it may have had, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Colonial Office will now look favourably upon this new means to the end of closer association of the three British Central African territories, which must unite in one way or another in their several and joint interests. The return of a National Government in the Union of South Africa greatly strengthens the case for some form of union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, for those countries will promptly feel the effects of illiberalism in South Africa towards the Native population, many thousands of whom had, from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The case, which has so often been argued in these columns, need not be restated on this occasion. Suffice it to note that a new campaign is about to be launched. We wish it full and early success.

HALF A CENTURY OF BRITISH RULE in the Sudan has been so triumphantly successful that on Saturday last the Governor-General promulgated an ordinance for the creation of a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council and for the appointment of Ministers, all of them Sudanese. Where the peoples of the Sudan desire to obtain full self-government as soon as possible and it is the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Royal Egyptian Government that measures should be taken to promote the realization of this desire by associating the Sudanese more closely with the Government of the Sudan. In that third paragraph of the Preamble to the ordinance the aim of this bold measure is set forth. Action has been postponed for months on the vain hope of obtaining that full co-operation of the Egyptian authorities to which reference is made in the above passage, but their refusal to share with Great Britain the honour and hazards of this reform could not continue to obstruct that constitutional advance which Sir Robert Howe and his advisers have regarded as necessary, and the General Huddleston, the late Governor-General, in his negotiations with Egypt have been in the field for two years, no charge of responsibility can be brought. Indeed, the British and Sudan Governments have done everything in their power to avoid wounding Egyptian susceptibilities, in fact, despite the political manoeuvres which Egypt has chosen in place of more responsible action, the ordinance was amended in several ways at the very last minute to embody points agreed during recent talks in Cairo between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

The whole basis of the difference is that Egypt insists upon increasing her control over the Sudan, while the United Kingdom is equally emphatic that the Sudanese must be given a great share in the management of their own affairs. The official view in Parliament is that a Legislative Assembly representative of the whole country will provide a desideratum in which those Sudanese who ardently desire the independence of their country, those who equally ardently wish unity with Egypt and those who favour the continuance of British administration meanwhile can debate their respective points of view until greater experience of public affairs conduces to a

Political Conflicts