

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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In pre-war days, Kenya coffee, together with gold and tea, headed the exports table. During the last few years, however, and as a result of war-time demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and sisal greatly expanded. In 1944 the combined export of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined totals of coffee, tea and gold.

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ing of the commodity. It is to be hoped that the industry will get together and formulate plans acceptable alike to the London companies and the East African producers, which may have the effect of marketing our products when we once again compete in the open market by sound and business-like methods.

Future Marketing Arrangements

Considerable criticism has been directed towards the pre-war marketing arrangements in this industry and your directors would support any sound scheme which purposed to eliminate bad habits and provide a fair procedure in the future. Such a scheme is inevitable, and to ensure its successful operation, it is to be hoped that the London companies and other sisal growers in this country will form an association which will be fully representative of growers' interests, and through which the essential friendly contact with East African growers may be established, thus assuring a common basis on which to guide the destinies of sisal in the future, in full recognition that the interests of growers in this country and in East Africa are identical.

The returns which we may expect as a result of the current year's activities are dependent upon the crop which we shall produce. The tonnage should show an improvement on last year's figures. The selling price is fixed until the end of the year on the contract terms. I am therefore perhaps justified in expressing the hope that we shall do better in 1947-48 than in the year just concluded.

Tribute to Managers and Staff

We are fortunate in having an excellent team of managers, assistants and engineering staff, who are applying themselves unsparingly in the interests of the company. Our late general manager, Mr. Turner, has retired after serving the company throughout the war years with great devotion; he guided our affairs through that difficult period with outstanding success. We wish him well in any activities he may elect to take up in the future.

We have decided to do without a general manager in the future; the disappearance of this post makes the appointment unnecessary. Each manager now has full charge of his estate and is responsible to our managing agents in Tanganyika, Messrs. Willmott and Company, Ltd. This organization is working so far so satisfactorily, and shareholders will wish to share with the board their thanks and appreciation for the unsparring work in the company's interests which the managing agents have done.

Directors to Visit Estates

Mr. Baring and I are visiting our estates in September, and on the next occasion that we meet shall be in a position to give you more than information as a result of our tour.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend as recommended was approved.

The retiring director, Mr. R. Abel Smith, M.C., was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender Griffiths and Company, were reappointed.

A resolution was also passed approving the conversion of the issued share capital of the company into stock.

New Farming Paper

A fortnightly journal of 36 pages (17 inches deep and 11 inches across) entitled *The Rhodesian Farmer* is now published in Salisbury as the official organ of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, taking the place of *Vuka*, the monthly paper which Rhodesians had so long and deserved an affection. The format of the new paper is much less attractive. *Vuka* could be readily retained for reference, whereas the awkward size of *The Rhodesian Farmer* will be a handicap when it stands on a shelf. And will anyone want to buy a publication of these dimensions? The contents deserve a better presentation.

Mining

Marketing Tanganyika's Diamonds

FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS Tanganyika Territory is assured of a 10% share in the annual sales of the Diamond Corporation and the Diamond Trading Company. This will be seen from the report on the announcement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The share of the diamond producer in Tanganyika is to be proportionate to his production in 1946.

Mining Share Prices

SHARE MOVEMENTS of East African and Rhodesian mining companies were all downwards on the London Stock Exchange last week.

The latest prices, with the week's falls in parentheses are as follows: Bushitic, 2s. 6d.—3s. (6d.); Falcon, 11s. 6d.—12s. (1s. 3d.); Mopani, 5s. 3d.—5s. 9d. (6d.); Rhodesian Broken Hill Dev., 4s.—6d. (1s. 3d.); Rhodesia Copper Refineries, 44% Pref. 21s.—22s. 6d. (1s.); Rhod. Katanga, 2s. 10d.—4s. 4d. (41%); Rhod. Copper, 6s.—6s. 6d. (6d.); Risikana, Pref. 23s.—24s. (1s.); Roan Afrieloep, 12s. 6d.—13s. (1s. 6d.); Roanman, 2s. 6d.—2s. 9d. (9d.); Tanganyika Concessions Pref., 26s.—27s. (1s.); Tuli Gold, 1s. 3d.—1s. 9d. (6d.); Uruwara Minerals, 3s.—3s. 9d. (6d.); Willoughby's Consol., 8s. 6d.—9s. 3d. (6d.).

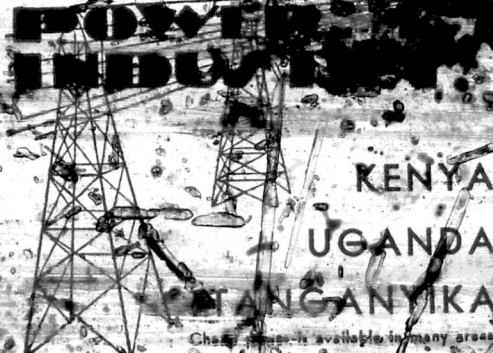
Mining Personnel

MR. J. FRENCH, M.I.M.S.E., has left Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment in Johannesburg with the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd.

MR. T. L. DUNN is now manager of the Goodenough mine, near Bulawayo. He is signed from the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia in order to accept the appointment.

The recently issued Southern Rhodesian loan fell to a discount of 20 points on the London Stock Exchange last week-end, when there was heavy selling in most sections of the stock market.

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Before selecting a factory for installing power appliances, send your proposals to one of the Company's offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers in the Tanganyika area.

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In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 415 and 220 volts. Direct Current.

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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
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Company Meeting

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Limited Mr. N. C. Bosanquet's Statement

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA LIMITED was held on March 1, 1947, at 7 Essex Street, London, E.C.

MR. N. C. BOSANQUET, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The representatives of the secretaries (Messrs. Francis Peck and Co., Ltd.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the Chairman's statement issued to the members with the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1947:—

"I took the risk last year of telling you that the prospects of the company were reasonably good. The accounts which are now present to you may perhaps encourage you to feel that the risk was justified.

Results for Year to March last

Our trading profit is £257,398 which becomes £237,424 after making the necessary provision for depreciation and taxation. We bring in £11,355 from the previous year's accounts and the creditable balance is £248,779. We are placing £10,000 to general reserves and £100,000 with year appropriation of a dividend of 10 per cent which after deducting tax at 45 per cent absorbs £12,500, and after paying directors' further remuneration of £1,150 to carry forward the balance of £137,679 to the next account.

You will see that depreciation this year amounts to £8,257. We have charged this on buildings, machinery and railways. In the future 4 per cent in place of our usual practice of 3 per cent, thus correcting the effect of low prices of the assets in our depreciation reserve. Tractors are depreciated at 35 per cent, bringing the total charge under this heading to 565 per cent per ton.

Taxation at £20,000 sets us on to cover the whole of our liabilities up to the end of March, 1947.

More Dignified Balance Sheet

Our balance sheet is unduly assuming a more dignified appearance. It shows a reserve and profit reserve accounts with £140,000. These are intended to represent the depreciation and the fluctuations in value such as this, where the dominant is an essential feature, and the vagaries of commodity selling prices sometimes an embarrassment. We are, too, keeping fairly well in step with the constant increases and improvements in buildings and machinery. In this department the reserve assets are £43,044 as opposed to a total cost of £100,572.

"The acid test in assessing the significance of these reserves is, in the liquid assets position, and these also we present to-day show a balance of £174,061. I draw your attention to two headings of expenditure which show a total outgoing of £25,030 on development and buildings, machinery and railways. This is the heavier capital expenditure in which we have never hesitated to signal a necessary improvement in our general direction. £5,000 has been spent on houses and we are to-day in a much better position to meet our more comfortable and provide them with good quarters. £2,000 pays for the balance outstanding on the development of the Kibabanga estate and the present factory has now been completed.

Such works for railways takes £2,000, and finally we have spent £7,000 on development.

Planting Work

You will see the general increase in planted areas under this heading in the last year. I have on a previous occasion told you that we had started on mechanizing the field work both for development of new areas and for routine old sisal. This method of cultivation has so far been disappointing; constant breakdowns in the tractors and implements, and an increase in irregularity of turnout and in working hours, has defeated our object of cheapening and speeding up the work. We have now engaged in to get out a tractor expert from this country who will be in charge of this important department under Kibabanga management and we hope that with his guidance and exceptional knowledge of the subject there will be a change in the right direction in the near future.

We continue to experience acute difficulty in obtaining supplies of tractors and implements and spare parts. I have been told that the Government undoubtedly will not produce the interest of existing insurance companies, that the bulk of the tractor machinery to be used in this venture will come from Army stocks, and so forth. The fact remains that while the groundnut scheme is to go forward, presumably with full equipment, with the utmost difficulty that we can get our hands on any type or size of tractor to give our machine when it was bought in 1945 an order was placed and according to the contract of that year, the machine was not yet to be delivered, and we are told that the earliest we may expect delivery is the end of 1947.

Development of New Areas

The development of new areas and the rotation of old sisal will proceed more rapidly and more economically when the time we have made in the control of our machines has had time to become operative, and also when spare parts and new machines become more freely available.

The crop harvested for the year under review was 3,340 tons or 960 tons short of the estimated crop. The drought which continued well into the year was largely responsible for this disappointing result, while shortage of labour was again an unfortunate and disturbing factor. During the height of the drought our monthly crops fell below 200 tons. We have started much better this current year, and hope to improve substantially on last year's results. Dependent, however, as we are on labour conditions which are, to say the least of it, difficult, it would be imprudent of me to say more than that we have started better and that we hope to improve further during the year.

The side of our business will alter naturally for the better when we can establish a system of mechanization in the field for leaf haulage to the mill. Here again we have been hampered and delayed by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary tractors. We hope, however, that we may be in possession of the two small machines we require for this purpose during the course of this current year.

Production Costs and Selling Prices

Our production is high in quantity to begin with, but at a low price we have in addition the high cost of all materials and estate supplies. The f.o.b. cost was no less than £8 18s. 9d per ton, a figure which will show a steep reduction when we harvest a full crop.

The net selling price of our sisal under the contract with the Ministry averaged £49 11s. 9d. per ton, and this includes the invoice price paid for March delivery. Under our contract price which extends over the period from 1945 to 1947, the net price for No. 1 sisal is £47 17s. 9d. per ton for No. 1.

The position under this contract ends is not yet settled, but discussions have been taking place both in London and East Africa regarding the future market.

Barclays (D.C. & O.) Bank Report Prospects of East African Trade

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) state in a report on Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika issued a few days ago:

The unofficial estimate for the Uganda crop is 25,000 bales. Cigarettes have completed a large number of bales hooked from Mombasa since August 15, 1947, the corresponding figure for year being 89,030 bales. Preparation of plots for the next cotton crop is proceeding, but planting has been held up in some districts owing to lack of rain.

In the Lake area of Tanganyika the official crop estimate is 27,500 bales for this year's estimate, with this being 27,000 bales. The crop was due to open on July 7, but it had to be postponed one week owing to the shortage of seed cotton. It is expected to be paid to Natives for seed cotton at 16 cents of a shilling per lb. one cent higher than the price last year.

East African coffee exports for March and April are 138,486 and 86,594, respectively. The official estimate of the Kenya crop remains at 12,000 tons. The season in Tanganyika has been started by members of the Exporters' Co-operative Society buying opium in Mowapwapa, in Kenya prospects for the coffee crop are better and it is expected that last season's production will be exceeded. Material of all descriptions and numerous personnel continue to arrive at Dar es Salaam in connection with the Government groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

Wheat, maize, beans and other food crops are all generally reported to be well up to expectations and a good produce season is forecast.

Papain and Pyrethrum

Papain.—But in the U.K. and U.S.A. appear to consider that papain has been overvalued and are said to be seeking to stabilize the market at a more reasonable level. Reports from New York state that buyers are not interested at present in view of the high prices and ample stocks already held. In Tanganyika the principal local buyers for export have ceased buying for some weeks and others are restricting purchases to the fulfilment of existing overseas contracts.

Pyrethrum.—Deliveries in Kenya during the last month showed a sharp increase, and comparative figures for the first six months in 1946 and 1947 show an increase for the latter period of nearly 200,000 lbs. Growers are reported to be anxious regarding the future of pyrethrum, fearing that after the end of this year the market may represent a loss to the grower. Some farmers are already reducing their acreages, retaining only the best high toxic plants.

Hides and Skins.—As from July 1 the Board of Trade has ceased to be paid for East African hides at 2s. per lb. It should not affect producers and exporters in any way, as the reduction will be met from export duty. Producers will, however, be directly affected by a reduction on the Board of Trade prices paid for East African goat skins, amounting to 10% effecting from July 1.

Sisal.—East African production figures for May 1947 as follows: Tanganyika, 5,970 tons; Kenya, 2,749 tons; Uganda, 83 tons.

Tobacco.—The 1947 Tanganyika crop is expected to be 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. of tobacco, of fairly good quality, which should realize an average price of 1s. 6d. per lb. Owing to the dry weather it is expected that there will be a large proportion of "soft". Cured tobacco continues to arrive in steady quantities.

General.—The shortage of cotton and goods for Native trade continues, but the Kenya Imports Controller reports that considerable quantities are due to arrive from the U.S.A. and the position is expected to improve rapidly. In addition a consignment of grey piece goods is slated to get its way from Japan.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION in its annual report records the resignation of Lord Runciman since 1922 as a President of the Administrative Council and the appointment of Oliver Stammer in his place. Mr. G. H. Clayton, vice-Chairman, Temporary, and Dr. H. Storey became members of the executive committee.

Cotton production in the Empire for the season 1945-46 in bales of 400 lb. shows the following figures: Sudan, 242,343; Uganda, 233,760; Kenya, 5,015; Tanganyika, 41,028; Nyasaland, 9,050; Northern Rhodesia, 30; Southern Rhodesia, 870. During the past 10 years the percentage increases or decreases in Empire production, compared with the previous year are shown as: 1936-37, +11.6%; 1937-38, +11.8%; 1938-39, +11.8%; 1939-40, +12.2%; 1940-41, +18.1%; 1941-42, +22.2%; 1942-43, +13.6%; 1943-44, -12.6%; 1944-45, +46.9%; 1945-46, -21.1%.

Exports for the 1946-47 crops include the following:

Southern America.—Owing to the general failure of the rains the cotton crop will be negligible and little progress has been made in the work of cotton exportable region.

Northern Rhodesia.—Cotton growing is confined to the Songwe Valley in the North-Western Province on a very small scale. The Director of Agriculture reports that there are no alternative means of making a saving open to the African and that any substantial increase in cotton production is unlikely unless the conditions continue.

The 1946-47 crop is estimated at 1,091,370 Kantars, topped with a yield of 29,218 Kantars in 1945-46.

Kenya.—In the Coast Province some increase is expected and conditions have been generally satisfactory. The crop in the Province grew better than in previous years but there was considerable shedding in the early stages owing to boll damage. Heavy rains during the early planting led to further losses.

Uganda.—There was an increase in the acreage and the weather was favourable in the early part of the season. The estimate was about 200,000 to 220,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—Planting was somewhat behind time because of increased attention to food crops. The area planted in the Southern Province is being severely restricted because of the presence of red-boll worm. The crop in this area will therefore be much reduced. Given reasonable weather conditions, a greatly increased crop is expected from the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces.

Nyasaland.—The acreage is higher, water is stimulating interest in cotton except where tobacco can be grown. The very high prices now paid for tobacco put cotton out of competition.

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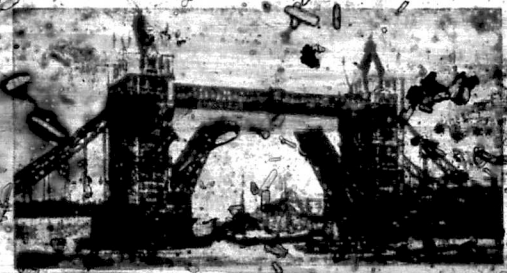
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Tanganyika Society is to be formed.

Donations for Mengo Hospital Jubilee Fund, Uganda, now total some £12,000.

The price of maize in the Sudan has risen from £83 to £220 since December.

Thirty young Sudanese women have been bought for export to the United States.

Southern Rhodesia's Natural Resources Board are using aeroplanes for their study of water courses.

A municipal milk depot is to be established in Kampala. It will handle about 2,000 gallons daily.

A considerable quantity of coffee from the Kivu district of Ruwanda-Urundi is to be bought by the Ministry of Food.

All the African staff of the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, recently went on strike. The manager promptly discharged them all, 90 in number.

A resolution demanding the establishment of an agricultural college in Southern Rhodesia has been passed by the Nyamandlovu Farmers' Association.

The Meteorological Office of Southern Rhodesia, which now gives 24-hour weather forecasts for farmers, hopes in future to supply medium-range general forecasts covering about 10 days.

Work on the Hunyani Bort Dam in the Salisbury area of Southern Rhodesia will start early next year. When it is completed in 1948 it will hold 30,000,000 gallons of water. The cost is estimated at £1,500,000.

A new Katerwe Council in Barotseland, described as an embryo of the House of Commons, has been established in Limilunga, Northern Rhodesia, in accordance with the promise made by the paramount chief on his accession.

In a recent crash of a private plane near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Mrs. Murray Evans and her 12-year-old son were killed, and Mr. Evans, who was piloting the machine at the time, and the elder son were severely burned.

A set of 122 volumes dealing with Portuguese colonization in Africa has been presented to the Royal Central African Archives. The presentation was made by Dr. J. R. de Carvalho, the Portuguese Consul in Southern Rhodesia.

A Sudanese woman who kept an illicit still was found by her fellows dealing in less popular spirits, magic and spells. While languishing in prison at Wau, she was accosted by the native sergeant-major in charge as she had black hair.

Allocations of butter to Southern Rhodesia by the Ministry of Food include 200 tons from Kenya and 100 tons from Australia. The rate of four ounces per person per week will be maintained, and may even increase to half a pound.

Under the *Weekly Record* publishes an extract from an agricultural monthly report which stated: "March came in like a cucumber and went out like a carnicum."

A scheme for building temporary houses in Rhodesia at a cost of £549 each has been submitted to the Minister of Finance by the Salisbury Master Builders' and Trades Association.

"Many farmers who have purchased land at the present inflated prices may find themselves in difficulties in the not distant future," such is the warning given in the latest annual report of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia.

A European farm in the Khale district of Kenya recorded 81 inches of rain in 1946. Messrs. L. M. and D. A. Du Prez, the owners of the land, state that the terracing carried out by the Soil Conservation Service in 1945 withstood the heavy rain.

There are now 3,200 European civil servants in Southern Rhodesia excluding 2,000 police, teachers and nurses. This represents one in 25 of the European population of the Colony. Some 500 vacancies still remain to be filled before next March.

A new brickworks is to be started near Bulawayo, with a production of 500,000 bricks per month, which output may later be doubled. It will be operated by a local company formed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Glass. Mr. E. J. Shacklock is a director.

In its annual report for 1946, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture refers to the arrival of Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, who has long experience of entomological investigations in Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya and at the main station in Tanganyika, to assume the duties of professor of entomology and zoology.

A bursary to enable one Southern Rhodesian Native each year to take a medical degree at a South African university was being provided by the Government of the Colony. The value is £100 for the first year and £250 a year for the next five years. The interest on the Admiral Tait memorial fund will assist bursars in the purchase of equipment and books.

To examine the incidence of income tax in Salisbury a committee has been appointed consisting of the Financial Secretary as Chairman, the Deputy General, the Commissioner of Police, the Comptroller of Customs, Mr. T. M. Brodie, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Hill & Bartram, and Mr. Ahmed A. M. Lakha, with Mr. Ameri Tajo, an assistant secretary in the Secretariat, as secretary.

To make recommendations as to the most suitable form for a War Memorial in Nyasaland, before any appeal for funds is launched, a committee has been appointed consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Districts, representatives of the British Empire Service League, the Convention of Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Northern Provinces Association, the Nyasaland Council of Women, and two Britons from the African Protectorate Council.

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Mr. Creach Jones on the Colonies

A report continued from page 1220

departmental committee at work on all Colonial primary commodities. Various commodities are being studied, including tobacco, timber and manilla hemp, for the purpose of seeing what can be done to get increased production, and we have been pressing all Colonial Governments to go ahead with new production of such things as are in short supply here, including mace and soya beans. We are improving the facilities for the training of our technical staffs in these fields, and we are going ahead with new research organizations. A big production scheme as a tool in East Africa concerned with groundnuts. It is expected that for food development more than £10,000,000 will be behind that corporation for the work it has in hand. I announced in the House a few weeks ago that a Colonial Development Corporation would be dealing with £100,000,000 behind it, £50,000,000 will be behind the Overseas Foodstuffs Corporation. It is expected from the £100,000,000 for the work of the Development Corporation.

Encouraging Enterprise

We are doing all we can to encourage existing enterprise. I am certain that the Corporation will be able to give additional encouragement and practical aid to both private and public enterprise and itself will be able to finance and undertake important operations. We do not approach the problem of increased production merely in terms of Colonial exploitation. We regard in any scheme which the Corporation will make as important in building up the permanent economies of the territories. What will be done will be done in co-operation with the Colonial Governments. It will be done in conformity with their development schemes, and I hope that it will have the full co-operation of the Colonial peoples. There is also in our Colonial Empire a very considerable amount of other private and public effort which ought to be mentioned. It is of great importance to notice that many of the big private corporations are within large terms in regard to some of the development schemes that are adopting in certain of the territories—including the United Africa Company in respect to West African timber and in East Africa in a number of other respects. In addition there is the enterprise of Barclays Bank and the Standard Bank of South Africa. All these indications of the awareness of certain private interests of the importance of building up sound Colonial economies.

There are big schemes for the manufacture of fertilizers in Tanganyika and in Kenya they are going forward with a big agrarian policy. Big experiments are also being made in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the production of cement. There is a large meat export industry in East Africa. In some territories some remarkable discoveries have been recently made it is hoped before long we can get increased lead production from Tanganyika. We are agreed to the construction of a railway to cause to facilitate the bringing up of the mines for lead.

Marketing Tanganyika's Diamonds

Further, there is the very remarkable case of diamonds in Tanganyika. Following conversations between the Tanganyika Government, the Tanganyika diamond producing companies and the British Trading Company, Ltd. and the Diamond Corporation, the two last-named companies have agreed to buy from Tanganyika producers in 1947 a quantity of the diamonds for four years a quantity of diamonds equal to 10% of their net sales in the year in question. The situation of the Tanganyika producer in this contract will be proportionate to his production in 1946. Tanganyika producers have undertaken in consideration of this agreement not to sell diamonds to any other purchasers.

As the result of the buying schemes in a number of Colonies sums have accumulated which can be put to account for improved production and the betterment of conditions of the primary producers and their village life. This is true in respect of the considerable surplus available in the case of cotton, mace and a number of other commodities.

It is obviously important that we should be able to purchase reasonable prices and sources up those who are encouraged to expand production. Indeed, it is of vital importance that new capital is being sunk in less developed areas and that we should be able to have reasonable participation of a fair return in the making of contracts in regard to selling commodities. We have tried to assure the primary producers of the price and in many cases a certain market over a period. Sometimes there are various devices for maintaining price levels.

I would say a few things on our inter-territorial relations inside the Empire and our international collaboration with other Powers. The inter-territorial specialized organizations in regard to food, health, trade, education, labour and so on of the Colonial Commission, the inter-territorial Council in the South African Commission, the inter-territorial Council in the African Council are all doing excellent work, and we have

developed new contacts with the Colonial Powers in Europe on a number of Colonial administration and technical cooperation.

An important step forward in our co-operation with France and Belgium in African affairs was taken at a meeting in Paris between representatives of the three Governments towards the end of May. A series of conferences was reached on a three-year programme of conferences in technical matters between the British, French and Belgian Colonial Governments in Africa. A programme of eight such conferences of technical experts has been agreed on to take place in various African centres—British, French and Belgian. Some of these conferences will be preceded by meetings in London, Paris or Brussels to prepare the ground for the conferences in Africa.

As the result of these conferences which range over soil conservation, forestry, rural economy, nutrition, labour, education and health, the problems of the sets of the tropics—malaria and rinderpest, and so on, international collaboration is already working steadily.

Particular in the conferences in Africa will not be confined to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. Other countries which are directly concerned with the subject under discussion will continue to be invited and we will arrange to include Africans among the representatives wherever practicable. The programme drawn up in Paris is to be published shortly.

The Paris talks revealed a large measure of identity of views between the Colonial Ministries of the three Powers. The development of a particular interest, not only because of the needs of the larger world outside these Colonies, but also because of the importance of closer collaboration in Africa for Colonial development and also the special needs of Western Europe in the light of the recent conferences which took place in Paris.

Public Relations

However comprehensive our planning may be in regard to Colonial development, whatever enthusiasm and zeal we bring to the task, we cannot go far unless we have the co-operation and the understanding of the Colonial peoples themselves. With the growth of responsibility in our overseas territories it becomes increasingly important that everything possible should be done to bring the Colonial peoples to an appreciation of our own disinterested service on their behalf. That is a problem of public relations as well as of the Colonial service.

We believe that we are not in the territories for our own limited material advantage. We are there in the general service of the Colonial peoples. We hope that there will be a common sense and understanding of our efforts.

With the recent development of our public relations Department in the Colonial Office, it is our hope that our schemes and plans will be recognized as designed to that end and that we shall secure greater understanding with the Colonial peoples. It is not only that they themselves are demanding their place in the sun; it is that we have the privilege and honour of helping them forward to that position. They are not to be our servants to make a contribution to the danger and of mankind.

Our reports of the debate will be continued next week. Technical comments appear under Matters of Moment.

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Joint East African Board

Colonel Dodds-Parker, New Chairman
MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., has been elected Chairman of the Joint East African Board, which has invited LORD TWEEDSMUIR to accept the office of Vice-Chairman.

COLONEL C. PONSONBY, M.P., said at a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Board that he had been Chairman for 11 years and felt that the time had come to leave the field to younger men. Colonel W. K. Tucker, the Vice-Chairman, shared that feeling.

It was in his (Colonel Ponsonby's) office in the City that the first meeting of the Board took place in 1923. The meeting had been proposed by Sir Sidney Henn, prompted by the Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Jones (now Lord Harben) with the idea of establishing an association which would act as a kind of buffer between the local non-officials of East Africa and the Colonial Offices. There were present Sir Sidney Henn, Lord Delamere, Major Edward Grogan, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major Walsh, Mr. Wigglesworth, Sir J. R. Wynne and himself. The original members of the Board were: Sir Sidney Henn, Sir J. Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Grouse, Sir Jean Davidson, Mr. C. B. Haysburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir D. Odier, Mr. H. H. D. Jones, Mr. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. H. Wilson, Sir J. R. Wynne and himself.

Sir Sidney Henn, the first Chairman, retired in 1930 after seven years of active leadership. Sir John Sandeman Allen then occupied the Chair with distinction until his death in 1935. Sir Geoffrey Reed was Chairman for a year and in 1936 Colonel Ponsonby took office.

It gave him great pleasure to propose as his successor Colonel Dodds-Parker, who as a Member of Parliament during the past two years had successfully addressed himself to the practical study of Empire affairs, particularly those of East Africa. He had spent a number of years in the Sudan, was familiar with African problems and intended to pay a visit to Central and East Africa shortly.

Colonel Ponsonby's Chairmanship

The proposal having been carried unanimously, Colonel Dodds-Parker said he would do his utmost to serve the Board and continue the work done with such success and distinction by Colonel Ponsonby and Colonel Tucker, upon whom the Executive Council would continue for continuance of their close interest in East African affairs.

Mr. Wigglesworth, speaking as a member of the Board, and Colonel Tucker, said he regretted Colonel Ponsonby's decision to retire. In his 11 years tenure of office he had, by steady persistence, strengthened the Joint Board, which, with Colonel Ponsonby's assistance in recent years, became a living entity. His opinion had been sought by the highest authorities and its prestige was firmly established.

Colonel Ponsonby expressed his thanks to Colonel Tucker and was grateful to the Council for its kindness and consideration during a difficult period; it had been a great privilege to work so intimately with Colonel Ponsonby.

Lord Chesam was re-elected a Vice-Chairman and it was agreed to invite Lord Tweedsmuir to accept the same office. Colonel Ponsonby was appointed a Parliamentary elected member of the Executive Council.

The British Central Africa Corp. Ltd., announces that net profits for 1946, before charging taxation, totalled £15,153, compared with £24,326 in the previous year. The dividend is to be maintained at 5% but a bonus is to be raised from 2.5% to 3.6%.

Southern Rhodesia's Native Force Rhodesian African Rifles as Combatants

A LIBERAL AMENDMENT to the Southern Rhodesian Defence (Amendment) Bill, by which the Rhodesian African Rifles Pioneer Battalion to be formed under the Bill could neither be a combatant force nor used in the case of local disorders, was defeated in the Legislative Assembly.

During the amendment, Mr. A. R. W. STAMBLEES said that the R.A.R. should be used in the Colony only and should if possible be employed either within or outside the Colony in a combatant capacity only to suppress internal disorder.

SIR ERNEST GIBBS, Minister of Defence, replied that acceptance of the amendment would create an entirely erroneous impression. In time of war or in preparation for war the Government would not hesitate to train and arm African units. The Liberals would, he knew, have to insist on their amendment because it conformed with their Native policy and their pledge, if and when returned to power, to expand the R.A.R. accordingly. Perhaps the Liberal Party had not been sufficiently informed about the world position. But for East and West African units, which included Rhodesian Natives, the enemy might have reached the Zambezi during the war. To train young Rhodesians as officers and N.C.O.s for African units was an obligation which the Colony owed to the Empire.

In answer to a question about the use of African troops in emergencies such as strikes the Minister said that in the event of a European strike African troops would be used to protect property but not to break a strike.

MR. H. H. DUNGS, Labour, said that he could not support the amendment, which Mr. L. Meant, Honorary United Party, mentioned in a speech. Mr. D. V. Young, United Party, hoped that the Government would allow Native troops to restore order in the event of a native industrial dispute. For example, large mine compounds, in the case of an armed native strike.

MR. L. R. W. KELLER, who saw no reason why the Africans should not be called upon to defend the Colony, but moved an amendment that in no circumstances should the R.A.R. be used as a force in any industrial dispute in the Colony.

Mr. Stamblees' amendment was lost and that of Mr. Keller

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Obituary

LIEUT. COLONEL RICHARD LEBERICK MUMFORD, of Kitale, died there on June 20.

MR. RICHARD WRIGHT GILBERTSON, former mayor of Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia, died in that town.

MRS. EDITH McMAHON, wife of Cecil McMahon, formerly of the Administrative Service in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Mombasa.

DR. ALFRED H. OSGOOD, Curator Emeritus of Zoology in the Chicago Natural History Museum, who led several zoological expeditions to East and Central Africa, has died at the age of 71.

MR. FRIESLAAR, one of the oldest European residents in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, has died at his home at the age of 83. He was a stone-mason and built two churches in the town.

COMMODORE CHIEF ENGINEER A. W. GILLESPIE, who has died in Cape Town at the age of 62, had spent 41 years in the service of the Union-Castle Line, for the past three years as chief engineer of the Capetown (S.S.).

MR. JOHN WINDIE LAMBERT, of the staff of Cholo Highlands Tea Estates, Ltd., Nyasaland, was killed near Zomba when his motorcycle struck the parapet of a bridge. He had served throughout the war, for part of the time with the Gurkha Regiment in Burma.

MR. GEORGE CLARKE HARTSON, whose death in hospital in Southern Rhodesia is reported, spent much of his life in Nyasaland. During the 1914-18 war he was in the A.S. transport service on Lake Nyasa, and at that capacity was engaged in moving stores for the troops on the borders of Nyasaland and German East.

MR. CHARLES COLLY, who has died in Johannesburg, went to Rhodesia over 50 years ago and served in the Matabele rebellion of 1896. After spending some 15 years trading and prospecting in Southern Rhodesia he went north and settled in Livingstone, where he was a town councillor from 1928 to 1933, and where he lived until about three years ago. He wrote "Reminiscences of an Old Hand".

MR. KENNETH ALAN KING, of whose death in Kenya we learn by this issue, had been in the Colony since 1926 and had formed in the 1931 district for the past 12 years. He was commissioned in the Kenya Regiment in 1941 and went with the K.A.R. in the Ethiopian Campaign, was transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and discharged from the Army in 1946. He is survived by Mrs. King and three children.

Egypt and the Sudan

A white paper published last Friday entitled "Papers relating to the Negotiations for Revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936" (Cmd. 7, 1947, 2d.), throws new light on the talks between the Foreign Secretary and Sa'ad Pasha, who would not accept two of Mr. Bevin's proposals as they read:

(1) "It is understood that if the Sudan should decide in favour of independence, suitable agreement should be made between Egypt and the Sudan as to their relations on matters of friendship, particularly regard being had to the development and utilization of the waters of the Nile for the greatest benefit to the Egyptian and Sudanese people, and to the other material interests of Egypt and the Nile Basin."

(2) "The two Governments will set up a joint council which will meet annually to discuss the Sudanese request for the progress of the Sudan towards self-government, to make proposals for the Sudanese Government and to recommend in due course suitable arrangements for ascertaining what are the wishes of the Sudanese people and for giving effect thereto. Arrangements shall be made for the representation of the Sudanese people in the joint council."

Chiefs Visiting Great Britain Seven African Leaders from Uganda

SEVEN UGANDA CHIEFS, who arrived in this country by air last week, have spent seven days in Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and are now to visit York, London and Cardiff, Brighton and Leeds. The programme arranged by the British Council at the request of the Colonial Office, is intended to give them a picture of British agricultural life and industrial methods, rural and urban local government, education and the general life of the nation. The party consists of:

Mr. Philip Dongo, 43 years of age, who was educated at Gulu High School, Uganda. Last year he was appointed chief of Kitale County in the Northern Province and this year, in addition to his duties as county chief, he is President of the African Central Native Council.

Mr. Akana Gium, born in 1903, is a member of the Lango district and the brother of the senior county chief. He was for a time headmaster of the Church Missionary Society school at Bokoboro, near Lira, and after appointments as a minor and divisional chief, he was this year made secretary to the Lango Native Administration.

Mr. Benjamin Kisa, 34 years of age, is county chief of Buganda, was born in 1893, and educated at King's College, Budo. He served in the King's African Rifles during the 1914-1918 war.

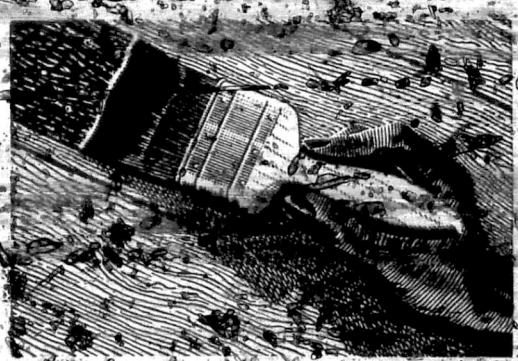
Mr. Stephen Kiza Mugarra, 35 years of age, was educated at St. Leo's College, Virika, Toro, St. Mary's College, Kisubi, and Makerere College. He became Assistant Katikoko (Assistant Prime Minister) in the Native Government of Toro in 1946.

Mr. William E. Mwangi, born in 1907, and educated at Namirembe College, Uganda, and at Makerere College. He became county chief of Buganda in the Buganda Province in 1940, deputy county chief of Buganda in 1944, and county chief of Kigulu last year.

Mr. Latimer Sendagala, aged 36, was educated at King's College, Budo, and St. Thomas' College, Colombo, Ceylon. He served in the Army in the East African Forces until 1945 when he was appointed chief in charge of the Native Camp of Mengo.

Mr. Philipo Wanywa, born in 1905, became in 1945 county chief of North Buganda with a population of about 100,000. The chiefs will return to Uganda by air about September 7.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. TREVOR COLE, of Nairobi, has been in London recently.

MR. A. M. BELL, Zanzibar's new Commissioner of Police has arrived on transfer from Mauritius.

MR. JOHN STEWART, TATON BROWN and LADY KENY, ELEANOR KITCHENER have announced their engagement. GENERAL (SIR) JOHN CROCKER, G.C., I.C.S., Middle East and Forces, has been paying his first visit to East Africa Command.

MR. W. W. CRESSWELL has returned from the Nakuru leasehold of Cresswell & Land. MR. W. LEAN continues the practice.

CAPTAIN W. GRAZEBROOK, vice Controller in Kenya since 1939, left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi after leave of this country.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR CLEMENT M. COMPTON, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, was present at a parade in Rhodesian ex-Servicemen in Salisbury.

MR. G. L. THOMSON, acting editor of the Rhodesian Herald during the war, has been appointed editor of the Sunday Tribune, a new weekly.

The engagement is announced of LIEUT. RICHARD O'BRIEN WILSON, R.N., Captain and Mrs. F. O'B. Wilson of Old Kenya, and MISS ANNE RAYMAN, London.

GENERAL SMUTS, to Elisabethville, two weeks ago to erect the Belgian Regent, Prince Charles, who turned him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Africa Star.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, M.P., Leader of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party and member of Bulawayo, has arrived in London. He will spend about two months in this country.

CAPTAIN ABEL MOUINHO, at one time a district administrator in the Province of Beira, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Niassa, Portuguese East Africa.

MR. H. GOODHIND and MR. T. G. DUMPER have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee to the Controller of Marketing and Export of Hard Coffee in Kenya, vice MR. R. S. CAMPBELL and MR. E. J. HAND.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD took up duty last week as executive officer to the Tourist Traffic Committee established in Kenya a year ago. One of his first tasks will be to investigate on what basis a local travel association could best be formed.

DR. R. H. MANNING, M.A., of Durham, who has been appointed a Lecturer in Biology, Somaliland, was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. during the war, during each of which he served in East Africa. He was demobilized as a major.

BRAODIER H.G. WILLMOT, the new military adviser to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, was in command of all South African Servicemen in Kenya at the end of the war. He had served in the South African Air Force.

MR. W. E. NEAL, who for the past eight years has been Assistant Secretary and manager of the Crops Growers Association, Zanzibar, has been appointed as secretary manager of the Crops Association. MR. WELSH, who recently went to Zanzibar to take up the position, left within a few weeks.

Miss KENDALL WARD, executive officer of the Electors' Union of Kenya, was last week also appointed Secretary of the Filtered Members' Organization. A joint secretariat for the two bodies has been repeatedly proposed during the past two years.

MR. F. G. R. WOODLEY, Mayor of Nairobi, has cabled to Princess Elizabeth: "Their Majesties honoured Nairobi by a visit shortly after their marriage. May I say how delighted everyone here would be if you would consider visiting us during your honeymoon?"

DR. MAX GUCKMAN, who has been so markedly successful as Director of the Rhodes Livestock Institute of Northern Rhodesia, has, we learn, been appointed Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology at Oxford University. He will take up his duties at the beginning of October.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. R. MITCHELL, of Mussenden, Midlothian, appointed an officer in the Tanganyika Police, was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, joined the Army in 1939, and spent part of his service in Hongkong. He has held commercial appointments in Scotland.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANCIS G. GUNGAN is visiting Kenya as the guest of Major General E. B. B. Hawkins. Sir Francis, who served with the A.S.R. from 1926 to 1931, for part of the time as O.C. Troop in Nyasaland, was chief of staff of the E.A. Army from 1942 to 1944 and then Chief of Staff of the East African Group.

MR. W. R. WATSON, Director of Colonial Audit, is to leave London by air on September 1st for a three months tour of inspection of the Colonial Audit Departments, in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius, Aden and Somaliland. He will also pay brief visits to Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

MR. L. SILBERMAN has been elected to a Beit Memorial Fellowship at the University of Birmingham to study community costs of tuberculosis in terms of public assistance and industrial outlay to patients and dependants, man, day wastage and social service provision, with special reference to the problem of tuberculosis rehabilitation.

MR. H. V. KRUMHOLTZ, an African from Northern Rhodesia, who was teacher on the Copperbelt and a student at Makerere College, Uganda, during his country, in a few days to take up a year's scholarship awarded by the British Council, at the Institute of Education of London University. His main subjects of study will be English, social science and journalism.


MISS L. V. HODGKINSON, who went to the Sudan for a holiday in 1909 and remained to teach in C.M.S. schools, has been presented with a silver fruit basket at a tea party given in her honour by the C.M.S. Ladies' Benevolent Society at their first gathering of the year. The tea party was attended by men and women of the different nationalities, and at which speeches were made by women as well as men.

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. minister says the Indian Ocean has been the greatest strategic centre of the world war. Viscount Templewood.

Though a very good student, Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, is a bad planner. Mr. Miller-Stewart.

We are in for a terrible time. The only way to redemption is to work. Mr. Will Lawther, President of the National Union of Mine workers.

The offer of Dominion status will enable both Indian Dominion after the transition period to stay within the British Commonwealth. Lord Sinker.

If the Jewish Agency had operated earlier in action against terrorism the dastardly crime of the cold-blooded murder of 60 young soldiers in Palestine would probably not have been committed. The Archbishop of York.

The colour is red—for danger. Only the purbling would say that the economic signals shining out over Britain to-day are still yellow. Yet the Government seems quite prepared to act in a haze of for ever amber. The Economist.

There will be no recovery until the businessmen whose crazy theories and personal incompetence have brought us down have been driven from power. Mr. Winston Churchill.

When the British Government curtails the Press it is to save dollars. When it stimulates debates in Parliament it is to save time. New York Daily News.

One insinuation to those who believe we are on the brink of ruin must be the export drive and denial to ourselves of all but the most essential imports. Mr. W. G. Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Unless the Americans are prepared to pay the cost of the occupation of the British zone in Germany we shall have to evacuate, probably by the end of the year. Mr. Daniel Gahan, Labour M.P. for Northampton.

There is no permanent solution to this country's difficulties and no basis for its economic welfare other than increasing and increasingly efficient production. As the Chancellor has said we must start or expire. The Times.

The Socialist Government is digging its own grave. It is busy letting the country run to economic disaster while it rushes through bad legislation. But the alternative to Socialism is not conservatism. The alternative is Liberalism. Lord Beveridge.

While we cut newsprint to our own newspapers by £2,000,000 we spend £100,000 on importing American publications. British newspapers are now to have 33% of their pre-war paper. But the Government uses 177% of its pre-war consumption. Mr. Eden, M.P.

The Government is leaderless as well as planless. There is no constant central control. Mr. Attlee has in effect contracted out of the country's crisis. The Cabinet system which he has devised should go, so should Mr. Attlee. Daily Mirror.

The most weak of the Coalition Government Mr. Churchill gathered his Ministers together and addressed them in words of unconquerable hope and audacity. He said: "We will fight until it is dead, no matter what the cost to each and all of us. In this long island history of ours it is to end, at least let it end, only when each of us lies choking in our blood on the ground." Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.



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and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor M branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kamp, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

BACKGROUND

...ing Disaster. Our only chance of averting incalculable disaster lies in the immediate application of the most drastic measures for stimulating increased output and in gaining breathing space for those measures to begin to take effect. We ought to restrict imports immediately to the minimum required for life and production and take immediate measures for stimulation and agricultural production. The stimulation of agricultural production in Eire and the British Colonies should be regarded as an essential part of our domestic food policy. Why should the five-day week in the mines not be accompanied by the proviso that there should be no pay unless the whole five days are worked? In no other industry can a workman be off one or two days a week for his pleasure. For the rest, everything must be concentrated on the export drive. All unessential domestic consumption of materials and labour must be cut to the bone. Real recovery can come only through an Imperial policy aimed at a stable and balanced economy under our own control. For lack of such a policy we nearly capsized in 1931. By jettisoning free trade and the gold standard and creating a better balanced and controlled economy through a national tariff and the Ottawa agreement with the British Empire and the sterling area, made possible by the same, our economic power in terms of indiscriminate price competition was steadily weakening. In the seventies we exported two-thirds of the world's imports of manufactures; in 1933 one-third; in 1938 the figure had fallen to 19%. But outside the sheltered markets of the Empire, which too had the neutral world took care of. The United States extension of preferences in its extreme form to the Philippines and their attitude in Geneva over the escape clause and over wool should soon justify us in declaring the fars of a prospective low tariff world at an end. There can be no lasting recovery unless Europe can create some measure of economic unity for itself. If America is prepared to accept that fact and still help, she must accept it for us of the British Commonwealth as well. If not we shall be far better off without her help. The Commonwealth and Empire can be developed rapidly by whole-hearted concentration on a policy of mutual development. No time should be lost in convening an Empire economic conference to consider immediate and long-term possibilities. The Rt. Hon. W. S. Amery in *The Times*.

Four Things First. We are informed that we must expect drastic cuts in our wheat, butter, grain, and petrol rations, and that the construction of the Severn bridge at the cost of £5,000,000 is to begin next year. It is precisely because men and materials are being poured into constructional work of this kind that the coal and steel are starved. If their clients 18 months or two years' delivery, and cannot earn the dollars needed to buy their food. The Severn bridge is an admirable plan, long overdue, so is the electrification of railway lines. But these plans should be postponed until our exports have risen to a figure that makes us solvent. Meanwhile the motor industry, which undertakes to export 60% of its product, is only to receive 70% of its steel requirement in 1947; this implies a loss of the export of some 100,000 vehicles—in order to provide steel for the Severn bridge, etc.—Mr. R. E. Harrod.

Coal. With the American and Canadian uses of credit running out at an alarming rate and our export saving for no more than 5% of our total needs, we face a crisis which will affect everyone in the country. Without our own day's coal, Great Power is immobilized. With coal we can build our position, remain the centre of the Commonwealth, and play an effective role in the building of Europe. We must have 220 million tons of coal a year. With this we can support our iron and steel industry, ensure the rehabilitation of our railways, and provide a modest amount for export. Let the miners give us the same production as they did in 1941 and we are over the top. But we must accept the need for curtailing expenditure on long-term capital projects—housing, schools and hospitals. We must give priority in the field of industrial re-equipment to machinery and equipment likely to be remunerative in terms of output. From a long perspective, our sense of humour, our traditional tolerance, and our innate common sense. We have many priceless assets—a homogeneous people, politically mature, with an instinctive repugnance to a purely doctrinaire and extreme course, a habit of mind and facility for evolving workable solutions for the most perplexing social, economic and political problems.—Sir C. Ballieu.

Co-operate for Success. There are three alternatives before us—co-operation, competition and decay. Co-operation is the only sure way to success, and it must be co-operation based on Christian principles. There cannot be true co-operation on the factory floor if at the political level the nation is divided by bitter party controversy. To achieve co-operation does not necessarily mean a Coalition Government, but it does mean sacrifices by both sides. It means the statement by the Government of an emergency programme for the next two years, and undertaking by them to concentrate on that and that alone, and agreement by the other parties to collaborate.—Sir George Schuster.

Payment by Results. "The output of building labour is not as high as we had entitled to expect. That is a general reflection of human nature, because it appears to be a fundamental of all of us that we do not do our best work under sustained intellectual inspiration. We have to give some material reward. There are now no inhibitions, implicit or explicit, as to a system of incentives or penalties by results in the building industry. I devoutly hope that the negotiations between the unions and the master builders will result in an early adoption of such a system. We do not seem to attempt to produce more coal by payment according to results, and it is not too much to ask building workers to accept similar conditions."—Mr. Maurin Beyer, Minister of Health.

British Inertia. "The dollar credits upon which Britain lives will probably be exhausted this winter—years sooner than they were supposed to be exhausted—and most of these dollars have been spent not on capital goods to increase Britain's future productivity, but on consumer goods, food chiefly. Britain, in her use of much of the dollar credits, may be compared to a man who borrows money to start a machine shop yet finds himself spending the money on suits, clothing and rent instead of tools. When the loan is gone he is worse off rather than better off. The only solution for this situation is to work more and spend less. So far the British have done nothing. A curious sense of inertia, compounded partly of frustration and partly a vague feeling that somehow they can muddle through, seems to have got hold of the British people.—*Baltimore Sun*.

democratic ideas are to be blended with a hereditary system of chieftainship, of how private property is to be curbed without the collapse of the village or, for instance, how the new towns and technicians are to be placed, or the groundnut planners can fit a new system of local government that one can imagine at least in the rather feudal set-up of the present system of indirect rule.

From Tanganyika to Uganda

You open the paper, for instance, from a last outpost of the pioneering stage, from vastness and poverty, hardness and promise, to compact, tidy, closely administered, relatively wealthy country, and certainly the most favoured by nature of all Eastern Africa, whose hills and even rainfall has brought relative abundance and prosperity to most of its people.

Yet the question of the distribution of population is arising. The population of four millions has started an upward spiral of increase, and Dr. Worthington, the author of Uganda's bold and visionary development plan, suggests that he will double itself in about 30 years.

In Kigezi, the south-west corner, I saw what I call me as being the best conceived, most successful and certainly the most economical attempt being made in East Africa to provide a short-term remedy for this immensely difficult question. Kigezi the over-crowding is as acute as anywhere in East Africa except in parts of Kenya, up to 400 people to the square mile. The idea is to move some 30,000 people to a new area 60 or 70 miles away, where there is a good road to make room for them.

For about 3,000 of these have come and started to cultivate in a new country, and no compensation has had to be used. The Government has done no clearing for them, has spent no money beyond providing lorry transport for their food until the first harvest, and a couple of game scouts to shoot the buffalo and wild dogs. Settlement has been the key note, and the whole thing has been done by the district commissioner, the agricultural officer, and the doctor, without posting a single special officer to the spot. It is really a remarkable achievement.

Years of Personal Propaganda

The secret, I believe, is that long years of steady, consistent, and personal propaganda, carried out by men known and trusted by the people, were put in before any attempt was made to move a single individual. The propaganda was so successful that two of the chiefs came to the D.C. and asked for the move to be arranged. As usual, the result was due mainly to the personal influence and keenness of the individual Europeans concerned. This resettlement scheme was something they had thought of and pushed through themselves, not something imposed from headquarters. In fact, headquarters left them severely alone.

One of the most remarkable features of Dr. Worthington's remarkable development plan is that it should have been written about Uganda where the real threat of the future is more completely masked than anywhere else in East Africa. It is a prosperous and relatively high standard of living of this well-organized and fertile country. For Buganda at least this is the epitome of a good peasant state, as these things go in Africa, with African farmers and landowners, some so well that many are rich even by European standards, and few are really struggling. It would be hard to struggle in a land where everyone lives on bananas, which grow with no effort on anyone's part, and where cash-crops like cotton and coffee give everyone some money to spend on luxuries as well as the needs of life.

Basic Trouble with Peasant Agriculture

The present system has grave weaknesses. For instance Buganda runs on immigrant labour from Ruanda-Urundi and the West Nile, without it the country could scarcely exist economically. Last year 140,000 people from Ruanda crossed into Uganda to seek work, and thousands of them remain as settlers. The Baganda have become a race of landowners and employers, and in talking to them one is sometimes struck by their similarity in outlook to Kenya settlers. Their complaints are very much the same—the scarcity and inefficiency of labour, rising wages, high taxation, and, as they consider, a Government out of touch with their needs.

But the basic trouble with peasant agriculture is that it can reach so far and so far. The fortunate and industrious peasant may produce a surplus for others and for the country. As yet, he has not enough to support the elaborate machinery of social services of a modern State. Therefore, if you want an efficient Government, full of experts, doctors, and all the benefits of schools, hospitals, welfare services and the rest, you must build up a more productive system. For instance, you must re-organize agriculture. The work with a hoe must give way to the man with a tractor, and sooner or later you must create an industrial revolution and

move men and women out of the land into other occupations. In no country in the world does non-pecuniary wealth in agriculture alone support an efficient State, and no country can today progress on the sole basis of peasant agriculture. In this country, only 1% of the population are landowners. Yet it is still the policy of the Governments in East Africa that 100% of the population should be landowners. This will certainly soon be an impossible ideal.

Agricultural Research in E. Africa

Dr. B. A. Keen Appointed Director

Dr. B. A. KEEN, who has accepted the post of Director of the new East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, was for many years Assistant Director of Rothamsted and head of its physics department. From 1929 to 1937, at the request of the Government of India, he was second in command of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute in order to reorganize it, and from 1943 to 1945 he was scientific adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre. In 1946 he revisited Palestine to advise on the organization needed for rural development, and he also went to West Africa as a member of the mission sent by the United Kingdom Government to inquire into the production of vegetable oils and oilseeds. Since February last he has been touring East Africa at the invitation of the Governors' Conference to examine agricultural problems and research needs. The new East African organization will conduct research on a regional basis, working in close association with the corresponding National Organization and the Agricultural Department of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Uganda's timber will be required for many years to come to supply internal East African needs. Mr. W. A. Robertson, Forestry Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.



WHILE MEN CARE to try new methods, the farmer has better results. While we mark the sea there is still the uncharitable kindness of an "old friend" helping to solve the immediate problem.

Player's Please

There lies the key of the chance of a man passing in this great mass of Africa achieving the status to which he is entitled in the world. Every European in Africa must not merely face the accompanying emancipation but believe in it. Otherwise there will be the inevitable distrust of the African who finds it difficult to believe that the white man really means to

clear out. If every European believes in African emancipation, distrust may be overcome and complete confidence established. It is not that can be, and it is not impossible, the main condition for the fulfilment of writing another great chapter in the history of inter-racial relations and bringing to birth another of the great days of English history.

Impressions of Tanganyika and Uganda

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on Her Recent Tour

TANGANYIKA stands to-day on the verge of the greatest changes among East African territories. A spirit of hope and confidence, remarkable in this day and age, seems in the air.

To visit the groundnut camp at Kongwa is a fascinating experience. Lines of canvas have sprung up in the wilds, jeeps jolt along tracks cut through dense bush, trains puff cautiously over temporary bridges, directors drop from the skies and leave again to dine next night in London, and machinery is converging from all parts of the globe on the bustling patch of Africa. This groundnut scheme is the most important thing happening in Tanganyika to-day. It is a thrilling sight to watch the bulldozers eliminating the heavy bush with as little apparent effort as a man uses in shaving off his beard.

Labour in Tanganyika is so scarce that the largest industry, sisal, draws many of its men from nearly 1,000 miles away in Ruanda-Urundi or from Portuguese East Africa. Even so it was told that the industry lost about £1,000,000 last year through lack of hands. Naturally people wonder what a sudden new demand is going to have. The groundnutters' reply is that their labour force will be small and skilled. They have visionary and exciting ideas; they foresee new towns and garden cities populated by well-paid African mechanics and office workers, who will work their nine-hour day all the year round, sending their children to progressive schools and joining subscription libraries and social clubs.

Lack of Skilled Africans

But at present, they are up against the difficulty of finding any skilled men at all, other than the ex-convict drivers, who are plentiful enough. The backwardness of Tanganyika for the last quarter of a century has resulted in such a shortage of youths capable of being trained as artisans or clerks that the men to fill many of the well-paid jobs offered by the groundnutters are simply not there. In fact there is talk of importing about 500 Africans to fill these positions. While the rains, when full running, will employ a very few unskilled men, quite a large railway and a fuel blown port have first to be built, and these will need thousands of labourers.

There is a great spirit among the groundnutters that all obstacles must and will be overcome, backed as the scheme is by almost unlimited funds. From the point of view of the British taxpayer it is obviously better that we should have the expensive margarine than no margarine at all.

Groundnuts have monopolized the limelight, but they are not the only big scale development brewing in Tanganyika and in the long run they may not even be the greatest. People have talked for years about the potential mineral wealth of the Territory, for the first time that wealth seems about to be developed. The old mandate system scared capital away, the new trusteeship system seems to have been accepted by capitalists, although a new policy of nationalization has reared its ugly head. Development of the big lead deposit at Mpanda, a 427-mile haul, has been approved and, situated between the great lake inland from the Indian Ocean and the new harbours at Mtwara and Dar es Salaam, it is

clearly necessary. Many believe that Tanganyika, for so long and even now, the poor relation in the East African family, will one day become the richest and strongest member of the group.

Tanganyika is grossly under-populated—with an average of about 16 people to the square mile. A journey through the middle section of the seemingly unending empty bush demonstrates how much of the country is unpopulated. The costly engineering works to provide water and possibly the mechanized clearing of bush. When it comes to clearing bush for settlement by Africans engaged in subsistence agriculture, the economic becomes very questionable.

Pressure of Population

Merely the population is getting increasingly squeezed into the comparatively few areas where soil, water and trees are available for human occupation. Such areas, as in Kenya and Uganda, are becoming more and more exhausted, overstocked and overgrazed, with the usual effects on soil fertility and human well-being. This has the problem of an increasing population trying to get a living off limited areas of fertile land is common to all three countries, and all are making experimental attempts to find temporary solutions.

In Tanganyika there are two such experiments—one at Mlalo in the Usambara Mountains, and one on a much bigger scale in Sukumaland. Here, south of the lake, live about a million people with their stock on land that fires easily and has a marginal rainfall. Agricultural experts reckon that in places at least twice as many people try to squeeze a living out of it as can be supported. In effect, overstocking has created a dust-bowl, and huge areas of land to be cleared completely to stock. Many are afraid that if matters go on as they are going at present, the comparatively few who will join most of the Central Province on the dot from a food point of view.

So the Sukumaland Federation and its parent plan have been evolved. It is one of the schemes being done in Tanganyika. About 200,000, paid for from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, has been voted. It is a two-fold scheme, part political and part settlement, the idea being to move several hundred thousand people from their present grazing grounds and plots to new land as present under-bush and to unite in a single political Federation 51 separate and independent chiefdoms.

The theory is that if the Government provides water dams, the people will be attracted to the new land to irrigate and will themselves clear the bush which is more set-aside, and move according to new settlements. A new capital of the federation is being created out of the bush at a place called Malaya. A council chamber, houses for the chiefs and offices for the land bureaucracy are going up now.

Problems of Indirect Rule

Native administrations in Tanganyika are to some extent become the victims of their own early successes. When the system of indirect rule was introduced about 20 years ago, Tanganyika put itself well ahead of its neighbours, but so day we hear a lot of criticism—from inside the administration as well as outside it—to the effect that for 20 years the system has remained static. Certainly there have been no major changes, such as have taken place in most other Dependencies, in the direction of introducing more political democracy.

The problem of how to fit the younger educated men into a tribal set-up, except as paid employees of the chiefs, has not yet been even tackled in Tanganyika, largely because, owing to the backwardness of education, it is not yet so acute as in Kenya, which has gone farthest in developing Native local government on democratic lines, or in Uganda, which is now developing a more important development system, by taking over the Tanganyika system. Among the Chaga, Kilimanjaro 40 small Native authorities are being amalgamated into three big ones. In Sukumaland 41 small units

are being amalgamated into one big unit. But this amalgamation and stream-lining, which is very necessary, does not solve the fundamental problem of how

* Being a report of an address in London at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. The latter part of the address will appear next week.

Emancipation of Backward Colonial Peoples

Sir Reginald Coupland on the Destiny of Africa

ONE OF THE DOMINANT TRENDS out of which the pattern of modern history has been woven is the expansion of the dynamic Western European people over the rest of the world, establishing in course of time their mastery over it, or insuring economic or political control over their own interests that theme has reached its climax. The tide which turned some 40 years ago is now gathering another volume.

To-day the Western peoples are in full retreat, not a defeated disorderly rout, but a deliberate withdrawal. In the liberal-minded among us it is not a defeat, but the fulfilment of a liberal ideal cherished by Macaulay 100 years ago. Throughout Africa the tide has turned.

The backwardness of Africa has not been due, so far as scientists can tell us, of any kind of innate capacity or the reverse. The advance of civilization, if it is claimed, has always been due to the interaction of one human group with another. The completely isolated group stagnates and dies out. It is by cross-fertilization of groups by groups that civilization advances. Geographers agree that it is natural that Africa should be isolated.

The first contact of Africa from the outer world came from Asia. Long before the Christian era Asiatics were crossing the Arabian Sea, some filtering across the Sahara, some perhaps getting through the swamps of the Nile. More were coming from Arabia and India to the East African coast. In the early years of the Christian era little colonies or settlements were made by Arab and Indian traders on the East African coast. Unhappily, that first contact did not lead to African advancement in civilization. Prosperous though some of the Arab seaports became, they did not penetrate the interior, except when they found that two valuable articles of trade—ivory and human beings—could be got by adventurous caravans. Thus began the greatest crime in history.

Growth of Humanitarianism

A tide heralded by the French Revolution came a great change. In the 19th century the process of contact between Africa and the outer world (it was now Europe, not Africa, that played the leading rôle) became at any rate more beneficial on balance. Most notable was the humanitarianism associated with names like those of Wilberforce, Buxton, and others. The missionaries and settlers who were being founded and missionaries were taking up their wholly altruistic tasks.

Then came a growing interest in the legitimate trade, which was taking the place of the slave trade, which we Englishmen had done most to kill. With extraordinary speed between 1850 and 1890 two things affected the whole destiny of Africa. Before 1850 the heart of Africa was unknown. It was still the dark continent, hidden behind a veil which only one or two African traders and perhaps one Portuguese explorer in the south, had ever lifted. But within a decade we solved the geographical mysteries of Central Africa. We became the equals of the European powers. We discovered the possibilities of economic advantages and trade.

About 1890 not only had the whole of Africa been laid open and charted upon a map, but it had practically all come under European rule. As critics said, whereas under the old system of the slave trade it was a process of robbing Africa of Africans, now it was a process of robbing the Africans of Africa.

Officials and missionaries were doing their best to serve the welfare of the Africans, and did not pay too much attention to that misguided slogan of Chamberlain that we had a duty to undertake as trustee for the welfare of the Africans and trustees for the commerce of the world. It was not a bad thing to proclaim the principle of international free trade, but what mattered above all was the welfare of the Africans. Thus we have come to realize to-day, although we cannot pretend

With extracts from an address delivered at the annual meeting to the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society.

that this sense of trusteeship has taken on any very definite political content.

It was assumed that the vast African Peoples would remain under our fatherly care, in the words of the Prayer Book, we would govern and lift them up for ever. It was when the Covenant of the League of Nations was drafted that it awoke definitely to thinking of the ultimate political emancipation of the African world.

British authorities declared that the principle of the mandates did not apply only to territories which had once been German, but to the whole Colonial Empire. The Secretary of State about 1938 said the object of the trusteeship in the Colonial Empire was to enable all those peoples, as soon as they became fitted to do so, to stand by themselves. Then came the Second Great War, the Atlantic Charter, the Trustee Agreement of the United Nations Organization, and finally the chords that the more backward people would in not so very great length of time achieve the same goal as India has achieved.

Inevitable Impatience

This transition is not going to be easy. There is bound to be impatience on the African side. Leaders of the African intelligentsia will say that the time has come for complete self-government before the more capable European officers, generally anxious though they may be for the emancipation of their sometime wards, think it will be really wise to take some final step.

We must press on with our work of economic improvement *pari passu* with any further advance in self-government. An underfed people cannot effectively govern themselves. I am quite sure that the new systems when they come in Africa will be basically democratic, not necessarily Parliamentary. Unless you have a reasonably contented community you do not have good enough democratic leaders, and you do not get an electorate intelligent enough to judge the broad issues of policy. To detect the difference between a good representative and a bad one, the education we must go as far as we can go politically and economically to raise the general standard of living. It will be assisted by generous grants from this country and I hope the same process will go on in the French and Belgian Colonies.

This process cannot be continued far long on a basis of separate territories, political, territorial or of us of Africa. African political, territorial and logical. It is the result of the neglect of education in the days of the scramble. The population of Central Africa, taken as a whole, is wonderfully homogeneous. The homogeneous world run the artificial borders of these or other European Colonial States. That cannot last. In all our preparation for African advance, economic or political, some attempt should be made to get the procedure on a rational rather than an emotional basis.

Challenges to Statesmanship

Statesmen ought to be thinking what kind of Africa they are going to leave in the day comes for final emancipation. Can they leave it a replica of Europe? We hope that some day Europe may unify itself into some loose form of federation, but we all realize how difficult it is to bring about that amount of sacrifice of national sovereignty which even a loose federation demands. Suppose the time comes for Africa's emancipation. Europe has not achieved federation, nevertheless ought not Europe to try somehow to leave Africa in some sort of federation? Can they leave it a patchwork of affinities of French, ex-British, ex-Belgian sovereign States? That is incredible to me. Ought there not to be a new United States of Africa?

The process cannot go smoothly—I would almost say it cannot succeed by efforts made only by the European Powers. The destiny of Africa can be affected by outsiders, it can be affected by the great European settlements in the East and by the little European settlements in the East, but it must be determined in the long run by the Africans themselves. The sooner we recognize that the sooner we shall realize that only with the fullest possible co-operation of the Africans can we bring this process of African emancipation to its goal.

of this international organization. As announced in Colonial News of our purpose was that there should be in the Central Assembly equal representation of the various communities and that they should be equally represented from the three territories. That principle we have not abandoned. What we have done, instead of the High Commission set up under this scheme appointing four nominated persons to serve on that assembly, is to ask the nominated members of each Legislative Council to select one of their number to represent the territorial interests of their Colony, and he will sit with the three representatives of the respective communities and represent against racial demands territorial needs. I hope that in its final form this scheme will have the good will and the full co-operation of all the communities in East Africa.

Problems of Social Growth

If democracy is to be a reality in our Colonies, we have to do much more than create suitable political institutions. We have to see that good social life is possible, that there is good health, good facilities for education, good housing and all those conditions which help to build up the life of a people. There has been much criticism in the past about the negligence, the squalor, the disease, the ignorance and the rest in regard to our Colonial territories, and we were all conscious that our task is largely to create in these territories the whole apparatus of modern government and build it from scratch a whole series of new social services.

Although we recognize the magnitude of this task and the solidarity of past achievements, we enter into it and shall attempt to discharge it in no complacent spirit. We try to look at this problem of social growth in all its aspects and to relate every part of our activity to bringing these things together so that we see the pattern whole.

There are 1,500 Colonial students in this country, most of them attached to our universities, preparing for their lives in their own Colonies. That means that there is a considerable demand for higher educational facilities in all our territories, and we have to hasten forward with their provision if the peoples are to make a satisfactory contribution to the developing life about them. We have had in this country for Colonial needs a steady scheme of further education and vocational training, and no fewer than 1,530 Colonial men and women have availed themselves of these facilities and are studying professional subjects, trades, and other studies in order to return to their country better fitted to join in the economic life. There are about 184 in the Inns of Court.

There has been in the Colonies a tremendous amount of trade and technical training for ex-Servicemen on demobilization, and they should make a valuable contribution in the days to come to the economic life of those territories.

Foundation of Better Education

We cannot get very far with the economic development of a Colony or build up its social life unless we have higher educational institutions. We cannot get teachers in secondary schools or primary schools unless we have higher educational institutions. There is no danger, I think, of the product of the higher education system getting out of relationship with the other parts of the education system. In the Colonial Development Fund £20,000 is set on one side for the training of Colonial civil servants or members of the Colonial Services who had their origin in the Colonies. Our universities will be receiving men who have not had normal facilities to fit them for administrative and technical work in the Colonies in the services to which they belong.

Apart from the importance of curative medicine, we attach the greatest importance to preventive medicine, and in the 10-year programme submitted by Colonial Governments a great deal of thought has been given to the improvement of water supplies, sanitation in the villages, nursing services, child welfare and maternity, and more suitable housing. There are very considerable schemes of housing development, slum clearance and town planning, and great attention has been given to the problem of nutrition.

In social welfare there has been great development due largely to the impetus of bringing the people over to this country a few years ago to study the work of voluntary societies and the social services of this country, in order to inspire some of the younger people in the Colonies who work with the voluntary organizations in their social services. In almost all our Colonies social welfare officers have been appointed, and increasing attention has been given to the needs of youth and adolescents. We are about to appoint a new adviser on Social Welfare and an effective committee has been at work on the problem of welfare. One of the committees of that main committee has given very much attention to the treatment of offenders, conditions in prisons and the problem of juvenile crime.

Co-operation is going forward in East Africa, West Africa, and the West Indies. Most of the Colonies have co-operative departments and ordinances for the protection and development of co-operative practice. We have appointed an adviser and set up an advisory committee to follow the development

of co-operation and offer advice, and have made arrangements for young men and women from the Colonies to come here to study co-operation in practice.

The Co-operative Movement has made arrangements at Loughborough College for special Colonial courses to be adapted and brought into operation. These studies cover the whole field of co-operative practice. The Colonies so far have been mainly concerned with production, credit and thrift organizations, but in the range of studies the problems of distribution will be included. There is a special demand, particularly in East Africa, from the Africans themselves that they should learn something of the principles of trade and commerce, and particularly of distribution through co-operative means.

We have now 19 experienced trade unionists operating in the Colonies, and they are of great service in trying to get the trade union movement established on firm and proper lines. The Trade Union Congress has been of great assistance in providing training for some of the local officers, and a more comprehensive scheme, including practical training, is nearing completion with the Trades Union Congress for the better training of trade unionists.

There has also been a considerable extension in the field of welfare provision. In most Colonies we have ordinances concerned with wage regulation, conciliation, workers' compensation, trade union rights and inspection of labour conditions.

Colonial Contribution to World Needs

The Committee will join me in expressing deep regret at the passing of Sir Granville Orde Browne. All of us appreciate the contribution he made to our knowledge of labour conditions in many overseas territories. We have also enjoyed the services of a number of experienced trade unionists in regard to special industrial problems in the Colonies. Mr. Dalgleish is about to start in the Sudan to solve the problem of the colourbar there.

It has become increasingly important to this country that our territories overseas should be more fully developed so that they can make their contribution to the general life of the world on such most advantageous terms. We are conscious that there are still marked possibilities in the Colonies, and that failure to develop them becomes intolerable when these Colonies could make some substantial contribution to the present needs of the world.

The 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act made in the social and economic field an important contribution to the well-being of the Colonial peoples, and also is laying the foundations upon which future economic development could build. It was necessary that some balance should be preserved between expenditure on social services and economic needs, but it is clear that on the long run there is no social expenditure and economic expenditure, for social expenditure adds to the efficiency of a people. If education and good health are given to a people, economic production is as a rule more effective and much more efficient. We have, however, ways to look ahead, so that in the building up of social services there is sufficient economic development going on to sustain the new services which are created in the field of health, education, housing, etc.

£300,000,000 for Ten-Year Plans

Under the 1945 Act a great deal was done in the field of physical planning, surveying, preparation of a national development and planning the development of communications and other facilities. We have been receiving the 10-year programmes from the Colonies. These have been examined by the Colonial Development and Economic Council, which has brought to our notice the deficiencies of certain of those programmes, criticized proposals, and put up suggestions for the improvement of those plans. Lord Portak was the chairman of that Council, and we are indebted to him and all its members for the work they have done.

The 1945 Act made available for loans and grants £200,000,000 over the next 10 years for social and economic development, but £120,000,000 is to be supplemented by local funds, local reserves and local taxation. If we add what is expected can be raised by local efforts, the total available for development work is in the neighbourhood of £300,000,000 over the 10 years. In the case of Kenya we expect over the 10 years an expenditure on development plans of £20,000,000 to £21,000,000. Only £3,500,000 of that will come from Imperial funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. No less than £10,000,000 will come from their own local revenue and reserves, and £7,000,000 from loans which they intend to raise.

To-day we are making a very big effort in the Colonies to ease production in all directions. We have various missions overseas to discover whether new methods can be applied and whether certain public works can be created to make production much more fruitful. We have an inter-

(Concluded on page 1230)

important. We trust, however, that attendance will not be confined to the representatives of the Colonial Office and the territories for which it is responsible. Since basic policy is to be considered, there is a very strong case to invite observers from the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, the

Sudan, the Union of South Africa and Belgian, French and Portuguese Africa. Because great advantages should flow from the widest publicity for the views expressed, it is also to be hoped that as many sessions of the conference as possible will be open to the Press.

Secretary of State's Review of Colonial Affairs

Mr. Creech Jones's Speech in the House of Commons

SINCE THE WAR we have had to transform the Colonial territories back to normal peace-time conditions, adjust their individual economies, absorb their military forces, restore the ravages of war, revive the Colonial Services, cope with neglect, disturbance and grievances, satisfy the claims of nationalism and expanding freedom, discuss the highly controversial problems of international policy, deal with planning conditions and fluctuating economies, and make practical demonstrations, in spite of the shortages of man-power, materials and skills, of our desire to serve the Colonial peoples in peace as in war.

Colonial progress is not a matter merely of directives from the Colonial Office or the Government of the day. We have to get implemented in our territories our principles and policies, but we have to remember that our territories are advancing to some degree of responsible self-government. We cannot impose our will. We have to persuade them to build up their own institutions with the acceptance of the sound policies which we feel will make for the betterment of the Colonial territories.

Our object is to transform the Dependents to responsibility and exercise a trust so that each blossoms into a partnership of disinterested service and friendship. We try to give what practical aid we can in achieving the social happiness and well-being of the Colonial peoples; and at the same time help the Colonial peoples to make their contribution to the larger life of mankind itself.

Improved Organization in London

With this in view, over the past years we have tried to improve our organization in London, and in the past year we have strengthened our advisory machinery, appointed women advisers in nursing, education and labour, appointed new advisers in the field of co-operation, social services, transport and surveys, and developed functional government in connexion with economic problems, labour co-operation and the welfare of the Colonial peoples.

In Britain we have reorganized our public relations department in order that a better service of information may be made available to the British public and to foreign States, and also that some contribution may be made in regard to the relations between the Colonial territories themselves.

We have carried forward our research arrangements, with special committees now covering agriculture, health, economics, social services, fisheries and so on; and we have built up a strong survey organization, with geologists, surveyors and draughtsmen. I could thank the Royal Air Force for the contribution they have made in mapping out regions of the Empire which were hitherto indifferently mapped.

The Colonial Office Supply Day was taken in the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 29, when Mr. Creech Jones made a long statement. For reasons of space it has had to be somewhat abbreviated.

We have had 120 Colonial cadets in training at Oxford and Cambridge Universities and others at London University. The university authorities and all those who are working with the men contribute to their very high quality, energy, initiative and intelligence.

Over nearly 100 men and women brought into the Colonial Services a large number have come from the young ranks of life. Among the administrative people only half of those recruited have come from the universities; 40% have come from local government, finance, industry, commerce, and so on. The quality of the cadres is, beyond question, very high. There is a widespread demand from the vocal elements of the Colonial people for more practical evidence of the sincerity of our oft-proclaimed policy of conferring self-government. In this modern age, with its forces of nationalism and freedom, its economic changes, its spread of education, and the political and social awakening, we must adjust ourselves to a much quicker tempo of constitutional development than would have seemed practicable a few years ago. We have to experiment boldly, though not necessarily rashly, and recognize that the transfer of power to people not fully trained or with adequate experience or traditions to exercise it will lead to mistakes being made, it is only through actual experience in the exercise of responsibility that people can acquire the sense of duty and service which is progressively so painful, but the alternative of increasing bitterness and tension in the relationship of the people to the Government would be disastrous.

Remarkable Changes in Africa

We have not time to discuss the remarkable political and constitutional changes in Africa during the last few years. There have been changes in the structure of most of the executives of the Colonies, an increase in responsibility by the inclusion of Africans in a growth of local government and of municipal life, the adaptation of Native administration to carry increasing burdens of services which minister to the well-being of the people, and a development of Native provincial councils. Great political changes are resulting, but the problem of local government and the adaptation of Native administrations is one of very special difficulty.

Next month it is our purpose to hold in Cambridge a conference of Colonial officials, and especially concerned with this work in the Colonies in order that they shall have a change of views on the future development of Native administration.

The time is also ripe for discussion to be transferred in the Colonies with London on basic problems of administration and development. Various questions concerned with economic development, social services, the status of official institutions and problems of local government will be closer examination and an exchange of views. Accordingly it is our purpose in November to summon a conference in London of the Governors of the African territories in order to exchange ideas, and then in the late spring or early summer of next year to invite to London some of the members of the Legislative Councils in order to discuss with us some of the problems I have mentioned.

All of us who have been working about the problems of East Africa are conscious of the urgency of building up some international organization for the fuller development of the economic needs of that part of the world. Accordingly, it is proposed to set up a Central Assembly. In the first instance, this experiment will be made for four years, but at least it will permit of some public control of the development of certain services which at present are under the direction of the Governors and are in no real sense answerable directly to public criticism. The final responsibility, of course, to the development of East Africa will continue to rest with His Majesty's Government through the House of Commons, but these proposals will not involve anything in the nature of class union in the political sense.

There has been some misunderstanding as to some misrepresentation in regard to the nature of the Central Assembly.

number of members in the House at any time was forty-six, that for long periods not more than thirty were present, and that more than once the number fell to twelve. That is a number as thin as is desirable to a House of six hundred and forty. The Secretary of State took the unusual course of basing his reorganization on the reorganization of the public relations department of the Colonial Office, as a result of which he hopes for greater understanding with the Colonial people. That is hardly necessary, as quite evidently there is heavier work to be done in convincing Members of Parliament to their duty in Colonial affairs.

As all levels offer a kind of leadership is essential to the possibilities of to-day and tomorrow are to be translated into achievements. For years we have argued that the burden upon the political individuals heads of the Colonial Office is **Leadership** so heavy that there ought to be a new part of Parliament, Under-Secretary of State for the African Colonies. No speaker in the debate even mentioned that desirable development. We have pleaded the need for higher standards in the selection of Governors, the heads of departments, and for the choice of the best men available for the direction of such bodies as the new Colonial Development Corporation. Not one speaker thought it worth while to say a word about better leadership in these and other posts. Yet it must be obvious that if the right men are given these responsibilities they will make the machine work. But that the machine, even if it is mended and plentifully supplied with spares, will not operate satisfactorily if entrusted to second-raters, as it often has been. The opportunity offered last week should in our view have been used to press major matters upon the notice of the Minister and the public, and it was not so. Many of the major points upon which speakers well could equally well have been ventilated at question-time. And because so many Members were prodigal of their time, at least in the eyes of their colleagues, who had intimate their wish to participate had to leave the House with their speeches undelivered.

The attempt to cover almost the whole of the Colonial Empire in a short survey has become more proved impossible. Why cannot these Colonial discussions be subdivided by agreement so that each is confined to a few selected regions or subjects? Then, and only then, would the time be spent to better purpose. Because he is drawn by the present tendency to be discursive, the

Minister finds it unnecessarily difficult to be dynamic. And, despite his unquestioned sincerity, how can MR. CROUCH JONES inspire the House when only about five per cent of the membership trouble to attend? While the Secretary of State was speaking only seventeen of his Socialist comrades listened, and three hundred and seventy-seven were absent, twenty-two Conservatives were in the Chamber and one hundred and eighty were elsewhere. The speeches, as Haasard says, were generally poor, dull and of use in tone, which could so easily lend themselves to sparkle and inspiration. It was from every standpoint a disappointing debate.

BASIC QUESTIONS OF COLONIAL POLICY are to be discussed in London in November at a conference of Governors designate, and early next summer the Secretary of State will hold **Non-Officials** at a conference to which London Conference, each African Dependency under the Colonial Office will be invited to send a fully representative group of non-official members, and one of more social, constitutional and political advancement, local government, economic development, and more effective expansion of the social services will be the main topics for consideration, but it may be assumed that the conference could debate any other subjects which any considerable number of its members wished. About fifty persons are expected to be invited from Africa, each territory being left to decide how its delegation shall be constituted, provided only that it be "fully representative." While it is expected that most will be members of the Legislative Councils, such membership does not appear to be an essential qualification.

This will be the first time that a Secretary of State has invited non-official representatives of all the African Colonial territories to meet him and his advisers in conference, and it is to be hoped that the leading public men in all the Dependencies will come to London. Even if at a considerable inconference for this will be a wonderful opportunity not merely of expressing local opinions but of making contact with leaders from other parts of the continent and with outstanding figures in British life. Personal contact may, indeed, prove the most valuable result of this gathering. Many of Africa's difficulties are psychological and in such matters the personal element is supremely

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTIONS dominated last week's debate on Colonial affairs in the House of Commons. There was much talk of improved and extended social services, of increased production and assured markets, of more efficient regional and international co-operation, of better training of Colonial civil servants, and of the quickened tempo of constitutional advancement. But little was said of the fundamentals without which all these good works, necessary as they are, will be of little avail. Politicians appear everywhere prone to expect other men to assume that all will be well if only human beings receive ample supplies of money, leisure, philanthropy and the dehydrated "democracy" of today. Does the experience of Great Britain, the United States, Russia or any other country in this generation justify that supposition? Assuredly not. If there is it is foolish to place too much reliance on mere materialistic planning policies for advanced peoples, and to rely on the case of those who have fallen into the modern world. The great aim of all is to get the human mind to work.

Individual leadership can alone succeed in that vital and urgent task. That there is

desperate need for improvement in race relationships throughout the Colonial Empire is shown most every most important day. The problems ignored by Ministers, Governors and non-official public men, European, African and Indian, testify to the necessity of a beyond question more knowledge by their statements in Parliament last week, it is recognized as such by scarcely one of the seventeen Members who were called upon to speak (presumably because they were considered to have something special to contribute). We do not need, of course, that all or most of the participants should have seized the fundamental issues and pressed them upon the attention of the House, but it is significant and disturbing that in more than six hours of debate there should have been virtually no emphasis on the major issue.

Incidentally, the House itself could hardly have demonstrated more forcefully its indifference to Colonial affairs. The public is frequently assured by Parliamentarians that they now pay far greater attention to the Dependent Members' Presence. A glance through the whole of last week's debate tells us that the maximum

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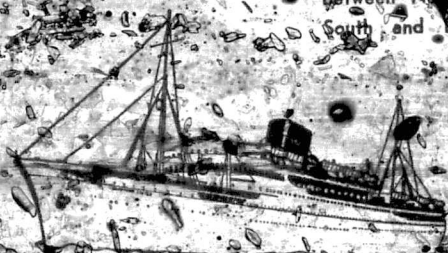
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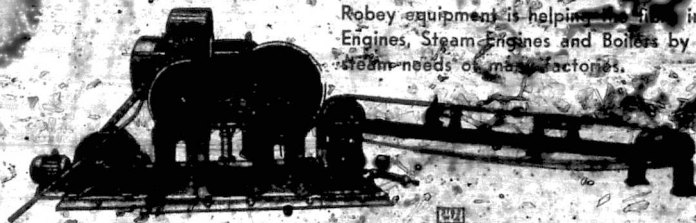


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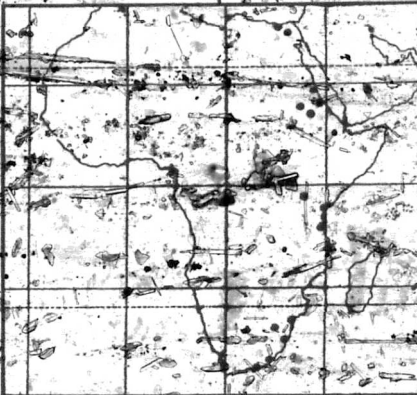
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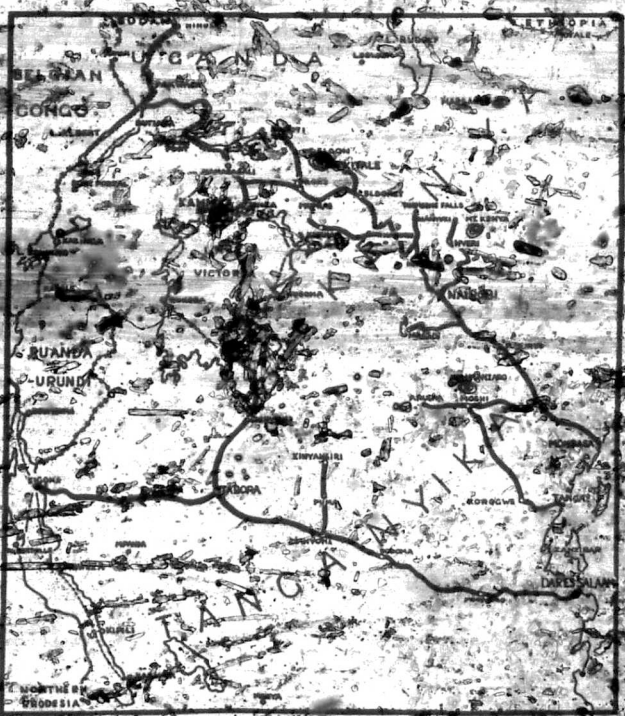
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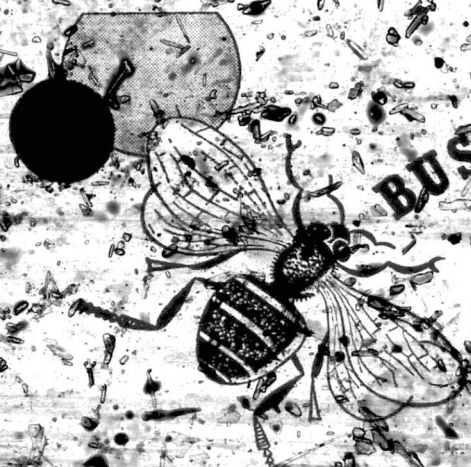
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Mining

New Mine Starting Production

THE KITHULI GOLD MINE in the Musoma district of Tanganyika Territory will, we learn, start production within a few weeks. The property is a broad impregnation, and a width of 90 ft. has already been exposed in some places. The proprietors are the Kithuli Gold Mining Co., Ltd. formed about a year ago by Mr. R. C. Samuels, the managing director, whose colleagues on the board are Mr. L. Kaplan (Chairman), Mr. W. Stuart and Mr. J. R. Maxwell. The issued capital is £40,000. Mr. C. A. Greenwood-Penny Assoc. Inst. M.M. recently resigned an appointment as engineer-geologist under the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya to become general manager.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—97,000 tons of ore were treated in the quarter ended June 30 for 8,670 oz. gold and a working profit of £140.

Clube and Phoenix.—Estimated ore reserves on June 30 were 124,500 tons containing 110,440 oz. gold, equivalent to 17.71 dwts per ton. Blocks, 74,500 tons, containing 64,620 oz.; pillars, 48,000 tons, containing 255,800 oz.

Rosterman.—195 tons of ore were treated and 702 tons of waste sorted for 397 oz. gold (including 103 oz. from general clean-up), resulting in an estimated deficit of £920. Capital expenditure during the month was £61. No. 4 footwall reef, 18' 18" level, C. drive 285 ft. S. advanced 25 ft. (total 33 ft.); from 6' 20" 25 ft. value averaged 10 dwts over 23 ms. Washed 18,574 lbs. was begun and advanced 13 ft. water to 10 ft. level, 21' dwt. over 47 in. No. 20 level: E. drive 80 ft. S. to 385 ft. W. begun and advanced 17 ft. values to 40 ft. average, 4' dwt. No. 1 footwall reef, No. 14 level, W. drive 80 ft. S. advanced 75 ft. (total 461 ft) and suspended from 385 ft. to 435 ft. value averaged 3A dwt. over 12 in.

Mining in the Region

MUSOMA MINER MILES, LTD. resumed operations at their mine and concentrator on July 24. The smelter remains closed for the present.

Dividends

CHARLES TAYLOR AND GENERAL EXPLORATION AND FINANCE CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 10% for the year 1946 for the shareholders.

BETHLEHEM AND EXORATION, LTD. announce a interim dividend of 4% for the year ended March 31, 1947, compared with a market value of £2,400,000.

U.K. Copper Consumption

Consumption of virgin copper in the United Kingdom for the first half of the year amounted to 167,893 tons, against 152,336 tons in the corresponding period in 1946. Copper and alloy scrap copper consumed in the same period was 92,774 tons, compared with 87,238 tons. Consumption in June compared with 143 tons of virgin copper and 17,988 of scrap.

New & Old Advertisers

ALEX. LAWRENCE & CO., LTD. have announced a final dividend of 25% for the year ending the 31st of the year, compared with 10% and 10% bonus for the previous years.

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UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

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in Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 220 volts or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

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

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
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Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Company, Ltd.

Mr. Louis H. Kiek's Review

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 23.

In the absence of Mr. J. B. SULLIVAN, the Chairman of the Company, Mr. LOUIS H. KIEK presided. He said, *inter alia*—

"I have greatly hoped that our Chairman, Mr. J. B. Sullivan, would have been able to preside at to-day's proceedings. Unfortunately certain pressing affairs connected with our business in the Argentine demanded his personal attention. He has asked me to express to you his own great disappointment and regret that he has not been able to occupy this chair to-day."

Welcome to Sir Ellis Robins

"Very gladly, on the other hand, do I extend a welcome on your behalf to two of our colleagues from Africa who are here with us to-day. Sir Ellis Robins, who has for many years been resident director of the British South Africa Company in Salisbury, last year did us the great honour of becoming the Chairman of the Board of our Rhodesia Company. We all confidently hope that under his wise guidance it will develop into a great and prosperous enterprise. I am also very glad to be able to welcome Mr. Clegg, whose name will be familiar to you all as the managing director of the Natal Company."

"The balance sheet shows a satisfactory position. The financial strength of your company, as illustrated by a comparison of the surplus of liquid assets after deducting all liabilities, with those of last year, has increased from £1,320,000 to £2,220,000, an increase of 26%."

"The dividend equalization reserve has this year been increased by £100,000. When the uncertainties of the present situation in all parts of the world are borne in mind, we should, I think, be over-optimistic were we to expect the company's revenue to be as buoyant in the near future as it has been in the recent past. We have, therefore, determined to make this further allocation to dividend equalization accounts."

Finance and Dividends

"The supplementary reserve for pensions has also been credited with £35,000 to provide for the calculated deficiencies of the provision fund which are bound to arise from time to time. It is the intention of your Board that an employee who has given good service to your company should have, together with the amount of his credit in the provision fund, sufficient to enable him to purchase an annuity equivalent to one sixtieth of his retiring salary for each year of such service. I am sure you appreciate such intention and appreciate that the reserve for pensions may require periodical revision."

"The profit for the year of £853,519, together with the amount brought in of £190,693, give an available total of £1,044,212, of which provision for taxation, namely, £300,000, pensions and dividend equalization absorb £525,000. After paying the 6% preference dividend and two interim ordinary dividends totaling

12%, a balance of £314,255 remains to be carried forward to the following year."

"Last winter, your manager, Mr. Darby, in addition to making a flying visit to the Argentine, undertook a more prolonged journey to Africa, during the course of which he visited all of our companies on that continent. Mr. Darby had many opportunities of discussing with the directors and managements of the different companies a great number of matters of importance and was able to give us on his return an extremely interesting survey of our progress and of our prospects for further development."

"The Natal company has again had a very satisfactory year. The demand for its products has been such that it has been quite unable to meet all the business that has been offered from all parts of the world."

"Although exports of wattle products are now free from control in South Africa, the directors of the Natal Tanning Extract Company have constantly borne in mind that the United Kingdom is the oldest and most faithful customer for wattle extract, and will continue to endeavour to treat this market accordingly. During the last year, 43% of the total production of the Natal company was exported to the United Kingdom. The remainder was shared by a long list of countries, among whom I am very glad to say, many of our old customers who were cut off from us during the war, are again beginning to figure."

"It is very fitting that Mr. Clegg should be here to-day, since the company he so ably manages has this year attained a new high level of production and sales. You will, I know, join me in asking Mr. Clegg to convey to his staff your sincerest felicitations on this achievement."

Kenya and Rhodesian Companies

"The Kenya company has also had a satisfactory year. It is now engaged in the laying down of plantations on a considerable scale in the Colony of Kenya, and the Rhodesian company in Rhodesia. In both these cases, however, rapid progress has been self hampered at every turn by the difficulties and very element required to carry out any development programme."

"The management and staffs of these two companies, who, I am glad to say, still have the advantage of the sage advice of Mr. Biggs, who was for many years your chief executive in Natal, are achieving remarkable results in their battle against never-ending difficulties, but the practical impossibility of obtaining delivery within any reasonable period of any machinery manufactured in this country, and the need to prolong the period which would otherwise be required for the establishment of the plantations and the erection of the factories in these territories."

"To Mr. Jansoll, our very able and popular sales manager, and to all his staff, to Mr. Gayler, our secretary, and to all the staff at headquarters in London, Liverpool, and to the management and staff of all your companies in Argentina and in Africa, I know you will wish me to convey your thanks for their loyal and devoted service."

"The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946."

"The Hon. W. L. RAUMER, a Vice-Chairman, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously."

"The retiring directors, Mr. Louis H. Kiek and Mr. Alberto Fontana, were re-elected, the auditors, Messrs. Deloide Pichard Griffiths and Co. were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff at home and abroad."

Weekly Meeting

Standard Bank of South Africa Sir Jasper Ridley's Review

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, WAS HELD IN LONDON ON JULY 23, 1947.

THE HON. SIR JASPER RIDLEY, K.C., W.O., Chairman of the Bank, has circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement from which the following are extracts.

"It is with great regret that I have to report that Mr. Christopher does not wish to offer himself for re-election. He was elected a director of the African Banking Corporation, Ltd. in 1907, and when this business was absorbed by this Bank he became a member of your board. He has thus achieved the splendid record of 40 years of continuous service to banking in Africa.

"With the extension of transport facilities it has been possible to arrange for the resumption of visits of directors to our organization courses at Mr. R. W. W. Arbuthnot's at present engaged on a tour of South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa.

"A subsidiary company styled 'Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd.' was registered on March 20 last with a capital of £500,000. The whole of the capital has been paid up and has been furnished by the Bank. The object of the company is to assist in development in the Colonial territories in which we operate.

Financial Position

The position shown on the Bank's balance-sheet is very satisfactory. As more goods have become available traders have been able to begin the replacement of their stocks and employ the funds that had accumulated over the period of war, and it will be observed that the past year while the increase of deposits has taken place has slackened. The item 'deposits current and other accounts' is still higher by a little more than £12,000,000 but this compares with an increase of £25,000,000 last year. The amount on hand for exchange purchased is about £7,000,000 higher and that of bills discounted advances to customers and other accounts about £23,000,000 greater than the figures reported at March 31, 1946. Ailing from these movements, cash in hand at call and short notice at the date of these accounts at £71,000,000 is about £25,000,000 less than the amount reported last year.

Investments at over £81,000,000 are more by about £7,000,000 and, with the exception of the investment of £500,000 in the capital of our subsidiary company, Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd., this increase is accounted for entirely by purchases of Government stocks and a small amount of Union of South Africa municipal stocks. Last year the total of the balance-sheet for the first time reached and exceeded £200,000,000. The figure was £237,000,000. Now it has increased to the new record of £255,000,000.

"The balance of profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, after making an appropriation to contingencies account amounted to £316,615, against £61,298 last year. After adding £185,292 brought forward, there is £1,004,307 for disposal. The interim dividend of 7s. per share paid in January absorbed £175,000 and, after appropriating £75,000 to bank premises, it is recommended that £250,000 be allocated to officers' pension fund and that a final dividend of 2s. per share be paid together with a bonus of 4s. per share making 20% for the year and leaving £199,307 to be carried forward. The final dividend and bonus is now recommended compared with a final dividend of 9s. and a bonus of 3s. distributed last year.

In Southern Rhodesia business conditions have been hampered by the continued steady rise in activity and firmness of prices stimulated by the expansion in imports. Tobacco, accounting for slightly more than one-third of the exports of domestic products, displaced gold for the first time as the most valuable single export. Exports of gold continued to decline steadily and production from the extensive deposits of high quality coal has been affected by transport difficulties. The effective exploitation of a wide range of base minerals has been similarly hampered as well by the inadequacy of 'Native' labour.

Rhodesian Farming Prospects

"The long term prospects of the various branches of the farming industry improved during the year. Food requirements of the steadily increasing population have risen well beyond the present productive capacity of the farming community, and the growing of larger crops is receiving encouragement by the Government. Results were, however, affected by the shortage of labour and climatic conditions, some districts having suffered serious droughts. The dry weather was a serious matter for the cattle industry, which up to that time was in a flourishing condition.

"The sharp increase in activity threw considerable demands upon the railways, which had been seriously handicapped by their inability to obtain renewals and replacements during the war. Since the cessation of our financial year the Government of Southern Rhodesia has purchased the railway system.

"The most important industry in Northern Rhodesia is centred in the copper mines whose output represents about 85% of the total mineral production. There occurred a decline in production from the previous year's record figures, and the industry has had to contend with protracted labour troubles as well as the irregularity of transport and coal supplies. That the operating companies look with confidence on the future is evidenced by the programmes of expansion upon which they are engaged, both in the development of mining and in refining.

"In Nyasaland fairly favourable weather conditions assisted farmers, and the export of the main crops further improved. Business conditions were active although limited by shortages of imported merchandise.

Progress in East Africa

"The East African territories made progress during the year. Exports and imports have shown a considerable increase, but certain 'Native' trade goods are still short of demand. Climatic conditions have varied in effect over the three territories. Generally speaking, they were favourable in Kenya to the growing of most agricultural products, whilst in Tanganyika rainfall was badly distributed and it was not a good year for agriculture. The heavy rains in Uganda resulted in the cotton crop yielding less than was originally estimated but were of much benefit to the sugar plantations. In East Africa as a whole the coffee crop improved, but sisal production was affected by dry weather. It was a good year for Zanzibar clove producers.

"The development of Tanganyika should be accelerated as the result of the scheme fostered by the British Government for the extensive cultivation of groundnuts. The success of this bold undertaking may result in awakening in the 'Native' African a consciousness of the advantages of the value of the soil and its better care and utilization. In addition, the production of recently discovered wealth in the form of diamonds and base metals should also make an important contribution to the future progress of the Territory.

"I believe that we may look forward to a continuance of progress in South and East Africa, and that we shall play a full part in the development of the resources and trade in those countries.

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One - 3 ton C.M.A. Refol Electric. Age 1943. Second hand. PRICE £1,200.

One - 3 ton Smith 5 ton Cocomotive Crane No. 10507. Age 1928. PRICE £1,200.

PORTABLE WELDING SETS
Three - Patlow 30-volt 0-300 amps., 30 h.p. Ford V8 engine. Two-wheel trailer, pneumatic tyres. Second hand. Age 1942-1944. PRICE £1395 each.

ANGLED OVEREQUIPMENTS, R.D.
One - No. 285A. Hydraulic. Baker manufacture. Second hand, unused, ceased. PRICE £225 each.

DUMPS
Four - Chaseside 2 1/2 cu. yd. Second hand. PRICE £350 each.

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Three - Cletrac Caterpillar. Model M.G.1. Barol. Air Compressor. Air receiver. Garwood winch. D.C. machinery. Age 1944. Second hand. PRICE £650 each.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report Pyrethrum Difficulties

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state, *inter alia*, in their July commercial report:

Kenya Colony—June was mainly dry in the cereal growing areas, thus enabling wheat and oats to be planted and maize to be sown in most areas, including the Kavirondo Reserve. The main crops of maize and millet are well advanced. The coffee crop throughout Kenya continues to promise well, and the unofficial estimate of the season remains unchanged.

A serious decrease in the agricultural incomes of the Colony is expected to result from the serious falling-off in the demand for pyrethrum. It would seem that the setting of the greater portion of the output over the past few years to a single market has been a mistake. The argument has been advanced that our product is inferior to that now produced in the Belgian Congo, also that Japanese supplies are likely to reach the United States shortly. Whatever the cause or causes, we have not only dropped valuable income but have apparently lost a dollar market.

News from Industries

Within the township areas building development is proceeding as far as the extreme shortage of artisans and building materials will allow. Plans for light industries in some of the bigger centres have been approved. Post-war reconstruction plans, as envisaged two or three years ago, are rapidly handicapped by building difficulties and costs.

During June some 4,800 packages of cotton piece goods arrived from India, 950 from the United States, and 1,350 from the United Kingdom. The demand for cotton piece goods continues strong. Considerable imports of blankets have met with a slow demand and a market which is hoping to purchase at lower levels. In some lines, such as cosmetics and fancy goods, the stocks would appear to be too large.

Except for some piece goods, a limited number of automobiles and some special machinery, the difficulty of obtaining import licences for American imports has increased.

Uganda—The winter season. Trade in Uganda is usually dull, and this June has been no exception. The weather has been dry, generally speaking, but some planting of cotton trans has taken place. Delays have been experienced in the sale of cotton seed, some of that from last season having

proved unsuitable. The cotton crop continues to promise well, and heavy yields are expected. The Ministry of Food contract for 2,000 tons of Uganda Native cottonists may leave well over 20,000 tons for the free market. Generally speaking, food crops throughout the Protectorate are satisfactory, but it is possible that less than usual will be exported to neighbouring countries.

A large majority of the plantations in Uganda have their own oil extraction plants, and those which can obtain a quota of seed nut oil are expanding into soap production. It is widely rumored that a re-statement of Government policy is likely to be announced shortly.

Tanganyika Territory—Throughout the Territory the weather was mainly dry, with occasional showers. From all the offices come encouraging reports of food crops—maize, millet, groundnuts and rice. In the Mwanza area the cotton prospects are estimated at 12,000 bales. The season opens on July 1st, the opening price for seed cotton being 15/- per 100 lb.

In the Northern Province the coffee outlook is good, whilst the Native tobacco crop is expected to exceed 7,500 tons. Picking of the latter crop has now started. Papain growing has excited much interest in suitable areas, but it is expected that present enhanced prices can hardly be sustained over a period.

The ball-bars have been fairly active throughout the month, with the Native cash crops coming in, and the demand for cotton piece goods is strong. A large complement of Japanese textiles is expected in July.

General Activity in Dar es Salaam

As a result of the large section of the Colonial grant-in-aid scheme, the shipping and general activity in Dar es Salaam is far above normal. Other projects in connection with the development of proved mineral deposits are also forging ahead. The demand for labour continues to be in excess of the supply, and the total of swages raised must have become an important factor in Tanganyika's economy.

Zanzibar—Only 1,500 bales of cloves and 6,300 bags of copra figured amongst Zanzibar exports during June. The market is quiet but steady, with confident expectation of demand pressure from India and the Far East. A bill to grant a monopoly of the distillation of clove oil to the Government-owned Clove Growers' Association has been shelved through the inactivity in the face of strong opposition. Bazaar stocks are normal, and heavy imports of Indian and American cotton goods are expected during the next couple of months.

East Africa General—Immigration into East Africa is controlled by Defence Regulations and a place controlled immigration on the Status Book is before the legislatures of all four territories. European immigrants from Europe and India continue to arrive and the constant demand for accommodation, particularly in the highland areas, is strong. Tourist has started, but owing to the high cost of travel, as a result of the general difficulty of goods and inland travel, a boom is expected when travel facilities open out. The travel is growing in importance.

Belgian Congo Financial Decrees

M. PIERRE WADY, Belgian Minister of Colonies, before leaving for the Belgian Congo, where he will remain during the visit of the Prince Regent, submitted to the Colonial Council in Brussels a series of Customs and financial decrees. The rate of import duty in the Congo is raised for products which are at present favoured by the economic situation. In most cases it will be fixed at 6% *ad valorem*. The rate for gold, however, will be reduced to 2% from 6% on account of the relatively difficult position of gold mining enterprises. An additional tax of 20 francs on each kilo of uranium oxide contained in the ore will be applied with retrospective effect from 1943. As the war-time taxes have been withdrawn, including the surtax on exports, the Government is introducing a new tax on exports that have increased in price since 1939. A supplementary tax will also be imposed on the profits of joint stock companies. It is expected that some of these taxes will be utilized for Native social services.

Rhodesian Cotton Mills

MAJOR G. S. CAMERON, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Cotton Industries Board, has recently stated that the demand for the products of Calton's Cotton Mills far exceeded the supply. The mills are working three shifts a day of 3,000 spindles. It is hoped to have a further 3,000 spindles running by the end of the year and 17,000 spindles by the end of 1949.

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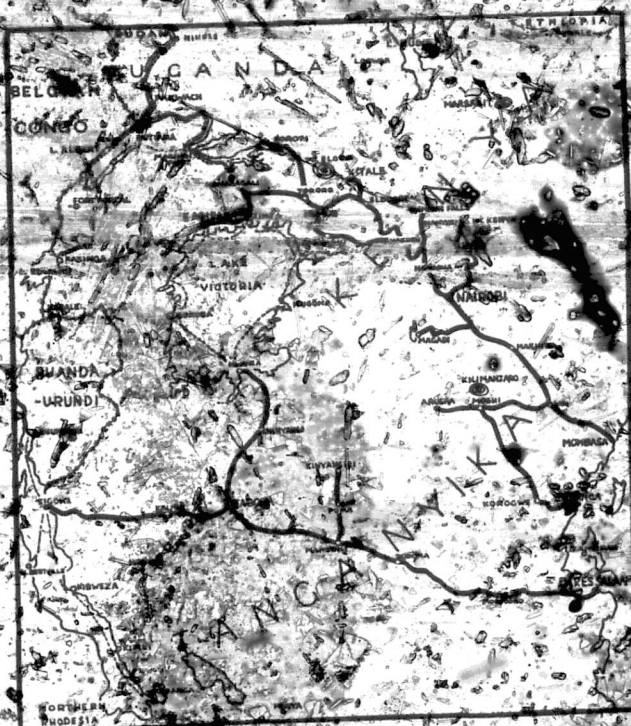
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The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems for the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Congo and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Six Bulawayo business sites have been sold by auction for £144,300.

As a result of disturbances in Wad Medani 27 persons were arrested and 15 fined.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is now the sole buyer of all groundnuts produced in the Colony.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition, organized by the Muslim Women's Society, was recently held in Kampala. No start had yet been made on the coffee sub-station in Bukoba, Tanganyika, owing to difficulty in obtaining suitable land.

Eleven lions were recently killed in a week near Bourgesi Ranch, Southern Rhodesia, by the manager and his family.

Barry's Hotel, in the Thomson's Falls district of Kenya, has been bought by Mr. Hattersall from Captain and Mrs. McDonough.

The recent heavy rains the Chania River, was so high that an epidemic was washed down it, and a pest hit the Onitsha Hotel, Nyeri.

Owing to the meat shortage in Kenya supplies to butchers have been cut by 40%. The shortage is caused by Natives refusing to sell their surplus stock.

Agricultural subjects received special attention at a refresher course recently arranged by the Director of Education in Kenya and attended by 53 African teachers.

Northern Rhodesia's air plan, estimated to cost £38,000 a year, is to be put into operation. One aim is to make Livingstonia airport among the best in Africa.

The Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika has appealed to all trained nurses, whether married or single, who are not practicing the profession to enter for private nursing duties if possible.

Between the outbreak of war and the end of last September Africans in Kenya received more than £8,000,000 from the local Government and East Africa Command in payments for their service, cattle and requisites.

D.D. has saved both monocot and dicot than pyrethrum powder in dealing with *Anesita incavialis* in coffee. Experiments are now being carried out in Tanganyika to ascertain its effect on the coffee bug.

To relieve the 8,000 people of the Halfa district of the Sudan rendered homeless by the recent floods, designs for model villages are being worked out by Mr. J. P. Varschlag, of the Education Department, with the surveyors.

Whereas in 1939 Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways flew 7,400 hours and carried 3,579 passengers and 527 kilos of mail, last year Central African Airways flew 17,724 miles and carried 15,317 passengers and 39,483 kilos of mail.

Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund paid out last year nearly £200,000, mainly in grants and loans. The balance was £62,000 at the end of the year.

Plans exist to houses under a housing loan scheme have been approved by the Municipal Council of Bulawayo. They are: type A, two bedrooms, £2,150; type B, three bedrooms, £2,300; type C, three bedrooms, £2,850; type D, three bedrooms, £2,400.

Four play is suspected in the case of an Indian taxi proprietor whose body was found near Kampala recently. A reward of £25 has been offered by the police for information leading to the arrest of the person responsible for his death.

Recent industrial developments have raised the population of Albertville, on the Congo side of Lake Tanganyika, to rather more than 500 Europeans, 100 Asians and 12,000 Africans. Further developments are expected to increase the number of Europeans to about 600.

An Egyptian lawyer, who is President of the Egyptian Peasant Party, on whose behalf he visited Khartoum to investigate "the condition of Sudanese peasants," has been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for making a scurrilous speech against the Sudan Government in a Khartoum club.

An international electro-technical commission, which included experts from Great Britain, Sweden and Egypt, recently visited the second cataract near Wad Medani, the Sudan, and examined the project for a barrage with a hydro-electric power station and fertilizer plant.

A criminal inquiry into the crime wave in Nairobi has been submitted to the Government of Kenya by European residents of the town. European and Asian special constables have been helping the police force, which is shortly to be augmented by 200 recruits from this country.

Fairbairn Memorial College, Southern Rhodesia, has held its first victory day in commemoration of the boys organized to raise funds for the medical expenses of boys during the war. There are now 60 pupils at the college, and of these one-third receive invitations for the holidays from various homes in the colony.

The Belgian Government has decided to open a credit for one milliard francs for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the Native population of the Belgian Congo. Expenditure is to be mainly on the development of hospitals and social services, and the financial authorities of the Colony have been instructed to submit proposals affecting their own areas.

An injunction restraining the Albany Board of Education from granting a credential to Mr. Paul Robeson, the Negro singer, has been issued by the New York State Supreme Court. Having given a permit to Negro society for a concert, the board later changed it "on the ground that Mr. Robeson had communist tendencies. The court ruled that the permit could not be capriciously withdrawn once it had been granted.

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(Incorporated in East Africa)

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FRAMPTON 112, TANZANIA

Capital of Sudan Salt, Ltd. Rearrangement of Stock

SUDAN SALT, LTD. have received representations from shareholders of the ordinary and preference stock that the rearrangement of capital would be to the best of all concerned and the directors have accordingly prepared a scheme which the court has ordered shall be submitted to shareholders for their approval. Briefly stated, it is as follows:—

(a) Every £1 share of each class shall be subdivided into 20 shares of 1s. each in order to facilitate redistribution of such shares being subsequently converted into stock in multiples of 1s.

(b) The ordinary shareholders shall then sacrifice nine-twentieths of the stock resulting from the conversion of their ordinary shares of 1s. each, amounting to £81,000 stock, retaining £19,000 stock, or 43.61% of the total issued capital.

(c) Of the £81,000 stock so to be sacrificed £79,900 shall be transferred *pro rata* to the existing holders of preference shares whose preference shares shall be converted into ordinary stock ranking equal to all other shares with the above-mentioned £19,000 stock. The capital of the company will then consist entirely of ordinary stock. As a result of this operation the preference shareholders will own £179,900 ordinary stock (£47,000 resulting from the conversion of their preference shares and £179,900 transferred as above), of 55.90% of the total issued capital.

(d) The above arrangement will obviate the necessity of the issue of fractional shares and the balance of £1,100 stock to be sacrificed by the existing ordinary shareholders will be sold, the proceeds being available towards meeting the expenses of the scheme. An offer of 1s. 6d. per 1s. stock has been received.

The directors recommend the scheme to the various classes of shareholders.

Tung Growers' Association

MR. M. P. BARROW, M.L.C., Chairman of the Nyasaland Tung Growers' Association, said at the annual general meeting held recently in Lima, that the membership had reached 41 and the total acreage 12,000, or 850,000 trees.

Production of the two types, *Montana* and *Fordii* during the past six years had shown the following increase: 1941, 3,651 and 6,805 lb.; 1942, 2,200 and 7,749 lb.; 1943, 1,923 and 7,096 lb.; 1944, 1,770 and 7,658 lb.; 1945, 160,000 and 34,072 lb.; 1946, 201,245 and 37,745 lb. In the 1946 production 55,500 lbs. of oil were shipped to the Union of South Africa and the balance sold to the Palm Association at 343,000 lbs. The crop now being harvested is estimated at 343,000 lbs. The marketing of tung oil was still subject to control in the U.K. but not in South Africa.

Mr. Barrow said that had been made in the Government estimates for a laboratory and permit at the Tung Growers' Association. He also tribute to the work of Mr. W. J. Webster, the technical agricultural officer in charge of the station.

Rhodesian Native Labour Bill

DESCRIBED AS AN URGENT MEASURE by the Prime Minister, the Rhodesian Native Labour Boards Bill, which follows the recommendations of the African Railway Strike Commission of 1945, has passed its second reading. It provides for regional Native Labour Boards in Mashonaland and Matabeleland as a step towards a national board to prevent or settle disputes. The Bill does not recognize native trade unions, but provides for Natives to belong to organizations and for such organizations to make representations to the board; it precludes the victimization of Natives who belong to such bodies.

Cost of Living in N. Rhodesia

MR. H. R. BARROWS, Professor of Economics at Natal University, Chairman of the commission appointed to inquire into the cost of living in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Lusaka with his assistant, MR. R. H. SMITH, a lecturer in economics at the same university. Other members of the commission are MR. R. W. BARNES, M.L.C., MR. J. F. MORRIS, M.L.C., MR. H. H. FRED, MR. D. WELFENSKY, MR. P. J. GIBBS and MR. N. M. SCHULMAN.

Coffee Replacing Cotton Uganda—Largest Colonial Producer

MR. A. B. THOMAS, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, writes in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*—

"The cultivation of *robusta* coffee is expanding rapidly in Uganda. There are estimated to be now about 120,000 acres under the crop on Native farms and 6,000 acres on estates. The demand for seedlings from Africans increases each year, and much selected seed is sold to estates both to plant in new areas and to replace the poorer patches of coffee.

Most of the coffee is cultivated with the labour, not only on estates but on Native farms, as well, and many Africans have large plots. Unfortunately many of these plots, especially those in the Masaka district, have had a short useful life. They have not been mulched or shaded, and after the first few heavy crops have been neglected and become infested with couch grass. But the present good prices have led growers to take more care of their coffee, and the improved standard of cultivation, coupled with the long-lived strains that are now being planted, should lead to a great increase of permanent coffee.

The limiting factor in coffee production in Uganda both for planters and for the labour is the availability of labour. The Africans have now seen that what the Europeans found many years ago to be the reason for the low cotton production in East Africa—that there is no profit in using the local labour—is that it is the reason why coffee is replacing cotton as a native crop in the Masaka district, and it may replace cotton in the fertile crop in the wetter, cooler areas near Kampala. From the point of view of labour conservation under equatorial rainfall it is better to grow permanent tree crops such as *robusta* coffee than annual crops such as cotton.

Exports of *robusta* coffee from Uganda during the 1945-46 season amounted to more than 20,000 tons, and in conjunction with about 3,000 tons of *arabica* coffee grown in the country, they make the Protectorate the largest producer of coffee in the Colonial Empire.

Expansion of B. E. P. O.

... Influence of Empire Preference

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The British Empire Producers' Organization, which was held in London, on 23rd June, the election by the Council of Colonel A. DORRINGTON as Chairman (vice Colonel Charles F. GIBBS, M.P., and Mr. H. R. F. WATSON, Deputy Chairman (vice Sir Edward Stubbs) was confirmed. These retiring officers were elected Vice-Presidents.

Colonel Pensoy said that the organization had emerged from the war-time state of almost suspended animation to a new period of vigorous life. It had seemed likely that the results of the Geneva talks, or of the larger Trade and Payments Conference, which was planned for November 1946, or that some would make it no longer necessary to have a comprehensive organization, making for primary producers in the Dominions and States, and that the indications all pointed the other way.

The work of the Organization in defence of Empire preference had been noted with approval overseas, as was clearly shown by letters from associations of producers and by the fact that several bodies which had dropped out in the conflict between Ottawa and the beginning of the war, when it seemed that preference had been permanently secured, as a part of Empire economic policy, had recently rejoined, while new members had come into the fold. It could hardly be doubted that there was a golden opportunity at present to extend the scope and strength of the Organization to the thousands of primary producers throughout the Commonwealth and Empire in defence of Empire preference and to deal with any other matters where a combined front was practicable.

He believed that this was the time for as much missionary activity on behalf of the organization as they could conceive. His recent visits to East Africa, and to the British Dominions, gave plenty of evidence of the very great value of personal contacts. He hoped to visit Rhodesia and possibly South Africa during the winter and would be happy to do whatever might be possible to carry on the work there.

The Central African Council is bringing the territories very much closer together and to a greater understanding of mutual problems. Mr. J. F. Morris, Northern Rhodesia.

Parliament

Town Planning in Uganda
Large Industrial Centre Expected

RESOLUTIONS were made in the House of Commons last night on the Westlake report on urbanization in the East African States. When Mr. DODD-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would consider the appointment of a town planning expert with experience in laying out trading and large housing estates, in this country to plan the Jinja area in expectation of the probable development of a large industrial centre within the next five or 10 years, and subsequently any other large centres in that territory likely to be affected in the near future by the proposals submitted in the report.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I understand from the Governor that it is his intention to enter the planning of the Jinja area into a town plan with wide experience of that type in East Africa. A preliminary survey of the Jinja area has already been carried out. A Town and Country Planning Bill has been drafted in Uganda, which it is intended to introduce shortly in the legislative Council. This is evidence of the intention of the Uganda Government to provide expert planning for any future development."

Native Registration

MR. WELLS asked on what date the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the kipande system in Kenya considered its inquiries and what it was intended to publish. The report had recommendations thereon. MR. CREECH JONES: "The report was submitted to the Kenya Advisory Board. In November and February the board approved it with slight modifications and recommended adoption by the local Government. That Government has announced its intention to publish for discussion and discussion a bill to repeal the Native Registration Ordinance and to introduce a registration system applicable to all races. As a interim measure, legislation will also be introduced to remove the objectionable features of a kipande system. The report which is long has been published."

The Illustrated Journal
of World Commerce
and Industry

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



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been published in every full year has appeared in European, Asian and African newspapers. I will send a copy to my hon. friend.

MR. FLETCHER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies about the prevalence of rinderpest in Eastern Africa and the possibility of its complete eradication. The Government are pushing ahead with a policy of immunization, and are showing great success in its results. There has been no further outbreak since 1940. The objective is that all cattle should eventually be immunized. After the disease has been completely eradicated, it will not be necessary to continue to inoculate young and susceptible animals. It is accordingly not yet possible to say how complete eradication is practicable, but stock can be protected against it.

MR. FLETCHER asked whether the Government for the East of Living Commission for Northern Rhodesia had been appointed, and when the Commission would start its work.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Mr. H. R. B. Jones, Professor of Economics at Natal University College, has been appointed Chairman. The Commission started its work on June 1st."

Compulsory Education for Africans

MR. SKIRNARD asked how soon it would be feasible to produce compulsory education for Africans in townships in Kenya.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I regret that I am unable to give an estimate at present. The Kenya Government are re-examining their education programme for Africa in the light of the financial resources available, and as a first step in the form of this plan, I will communicate with my hon. friend Mr. Smith as to what allocation it was intended to make from the Kenya Development Funds for the proposed African and Arab education, how much of the total of those three communities is represented, and what amount of the total is devoted to education for those communities from other sources."

MR. SKIRNARD asked whether the Government are further examining the possibility of making the existing Government for Africa compulsory.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Government of Kenya for the large-scale training of teachers, whether consideration has been given to the possibility of having abroad by training students who are not born in Kenya. The Government are considering this question in connection with the present arrangements for training of teachers."

MR. CREECH JONES: "There are at present 987 of primary centres in Kenya with a total enrolment of 987, of whom 286 will complete their training in the year. Further centres are being established and the target for 1957 is to have 52 centres in all with an annual output of 1,300 trained teachers. With regard to the second part of the question, the normal requirement is that candidates should pass the Kenya Certificate of Education, but a special scheme for candidates who are unable to do so is being recommended this year. The responsibility for such schemes is the responsibility of the local Government, and any resources available to local authorities for education are normally devoted to the provision of primary schools."

Uganda Deportees

MR. SKIRNARD asked whether the Minister would give a statement regarding the present position of the Burundian deportees.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The present position after the latest quarterly review is as follows: one deportee died, one convicted and imprisoned for fraud, two deported to the Seychelles, two released unconditionally, six conditionally released, who are permitted to go anywhere in Uganda with the exception of an area of roughly 40 miles from Kampala (two of the six being poolmen, have been allowed to return to their homes in areas which are closed to other deportees), and seven still under detention at Mbarara in Uganda."

In answer to a question by Mr. W. FLETCHER, MR. CREECH JONES, giving details of the arrangements for the transfer of Rhodesia Railways to the statutory body on which the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorates would be represented, said that the financial commitments would be guaranteed by the three Governments in the proportions of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively.

SIR DONALD PENDER asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the amount of Rhodesian tobacco covered by the existing import quotas, and in view of the fact that this year's crop was estimated to show an increase of 9,000,000 lbs, he proposed to increase the import quotas to cover this increase.

SIR STAFFORD CARMICHAEL: "The amount of Rhodesian tobacco covered by existing import licences is 5,000,000 lb dry weight. In view of the latest estimates of the crop and taking into consideration the proportion of the crop in English grades, this amount is being increased by 10%."

PERSONALIA

OLAVEN, JOHN-POWELL, of London, the Melbourne, the News Zealand, since last week.

MR. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., has been appointed a director of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

MR. J. S. M. NEWTON has been appointed a non-official Indian member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

PROFESSOR C. H. PHILLIPS is visiting Tanganyika Territory to advise the Government on the development of adult education.

MR. JUSTICE WOODMAN, Chief Justice in the Seychelles, has been appointed a puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. M. KOINANGE, former chief Koinange of Kenya, is now in this country for the purpose of making representations on the subject of Native education.

MR. A. W. NORTHROP, who recently retired from the post of Deputy Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, has decided to settle in the Naranyi district.

MR. A. BARNES, D.S.M., O.B.E., Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), has been appointed Deputy Chairman in place of MR. W. C. STEVENSON, who has retired from the office.

MR. L. HUGH DAVIDSON, of Kilambu, Kenya, and MRS. SHEILA WEBBER, daughter of Mr. P. W. Perryman, and formerly of Uganda, were married last week in Oxford.

SIR JOHN WOODINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will go to Elisabethville, capital of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, to greet the Prince Regent of Belgium during his visit.

MR. H. LLOYD, zoologist in the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of the Survey and Reclamation. He has spent years on base work in the Territory.

MR. J. ROSS HINES has recently arrived in Dar es Salaam to take up his appointment as inter-territorial enquiry specialist. He hopes to make a rapid survey of Tanganyika before moving on to Kenya and Uganda.

THE REV. NICHOLAS WATTS, headmaster of St. Joseph's College, Chianga, is on his way back to the Masasi Diocese of Tanganyika. A brother, the REV. J. W. CORNWALL, is also serving the U.M.C.A. in that diocese.

MR. D. H. GAZIMBER, Senior Southern Rhodesian Disposals Officer, has returned to the Treasury on the termination of the work of the Disposals Board, which was responsible for selling surplus war assets in the Colony.

MR. D. J. PENDINGER, son of the late Charles E. Pettinger, and Mrs. Pettinger, of Cheltenham, and Miss B. C. W. HOLDENESS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Holderness, of Southern Rhodesia, have been married in Salisbury.

MR. STANLEY B. JONES, who retired from the Administrative Service of Tanganyika just before the outbreak of war, but volunteered for further duty as Information Officer, is revisiting the Territory from the Seychelles, where he has since settled.

MR. LESLIE GAMAGE, joint managing director of the General Electric Co. Ltd., has been re-elected Chairman of the British Export Trade Research Organization for the ensuing year. MR. JOHN RYAN, of the Metal Box Co. Ltd., is Deputy Chairman, and SIR PERCY LISTER

MR. HENRY ROOLEY, a consulting engineer, who has recently visited Northern Rhodesia in connection with the proposed establishment of a cement factory, returning to this country to complete his report, expects that the factory will be working in about two years.

MR. HENRY ROOLEY, who has resigned on medical advice from the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, is now Deputy Chairman since 1940 and has assisted in the company in an executive capacity from its inception in 1926. He has held land in Rhodesia for many years.

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MR. LIEUT. COLONEL W. E. HODGKINSON, who has been appointed Director of the East African Institute of Social Research, which is to be associated with Makerere College, Uganda, has carried out extensive field research in social anthropology in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and the South Africa.

MR. and MRS. COLSON, new settlers in the Mbeya district of southern Tanganyika, propose to start a small Parents' Union school and to build a dormitory for such orders for some days they have lived in the house.

Mrs. Colson was trained at the Charlotte Mason College, Ambleside, Westmorland.

MR. JEROME TAYLOR, headmaster of the Wusukili school in Katwe, Northern Rhodesia, and MR. JULIUS NYIRENDA, of the Jeanes school in the same territory, have received two-year scholarships from the Ministry of State under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. They are tenable at the London Institute of Education. The new students are due in this country in September.

MR. THOMAS NEIL, who has just been appointed an administrative officer in Kenya, served throughout the war for part of the time in the colonial command of East African troops. He was educated at Blyth Secondary School and at Durham University, where he graduated B.Sc. in Agriculture. He has had appointments as assistant agricultural organizer in Wiltshire and as lecturer in agriculture and technical officer under Devon Agricultural Committee.

East African Office

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

MR. and MRS. ALCOM, MAJOR and MRS. G. ALLEN, CAPTAIN W. M. ANDERSON, MISS M. M. ASHWORTH, MRS. SANDRACH BIRN, M. and MRS. T. L. BRYSOR, M. R. AG. CLAY, MISS A. COCHRANE, LADY E. COLE, MR. J. A. GIBSON, MRS. W. DAVIDSON, MR. M. EASTON, MR. A. K. GIBSON, MR. I. GOODRIND, M. FAZAL-HAJES, MR. and MRS. HAMEIDE, CAPTAIN B. JACKMAN, MRS. JORGENSEN, LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. E. MARTIN, MR. and MRS. J. MAXWELL, MR. G. NEWBURN, MRS. C. PITTS-MOORE, MR. M. S. MOORE, MR. J. D. ROSS MUNRO, MRS. B. STARRS, MRS. E. P. TRENT, MR. H. F. VARIAN, MR. G. C. WILEY, MR. E. H. WRIGHT, and MR. W. E. YOUNG.

East African Officials on Leave

RECENT ARRIVALS of East African officials on leave include the following:

MR. W. P. BEAG, MR. G. CHAPMAN, MR. J. D. DOBSON, MR. W. J. FLEMING, MRS. G. EVANS, MR. S. W. P. SUTTON-FOSTER, MRS. J. C. GIBSON, MR. HOT, JACKSON, MR. G. C. JAVENS, MR. J. C. KILBY, MR. E. COW, MR. C. S. NAPPEL, MRS. E. O'HARA, MR. MRS. J. PARKES, MR. W. R. B. PUGH, MR. T. HUGHES KICE, DR. W. HARDON SMITH, MR. H. L. STEEL, MR. J. W. TAYLOR, MR. J. WOODS, and MR. R. WOODHEAD, MR. W. WATSON, MISS M. EVANS, and MR. J. H. WALLACE, MRS. MISS W. E. ABERY, MR. R. A. BUTT, MRS. E. M. FORBES, MR. D. W. GILL, MR. J. S. HANNAN, MR. J. HERRING, MR. D. P. HUGHES, MR. L. MURPHY, MR. A. RITCHIE, MRS. G. RITCHIE, MR. W. RYDER, MR. S. H. SCHWARTZ, and MR. J. WATSON.

FOR SALE

LAMU CHAIRS, ebony, ivory, from historic Arab house, purchased 1930, from Sir All bin Salem, splendid condition £20 each. Offers considered. 125, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

BACKGROUND

Warning of Great Unemployment

Great unemployment and difficulties of all kinds will befall Great Britain when the lean years come to an end. We are not doing ourselves justice before the world. We are clearly not doing our best in the coal and building industries, and the shortening of hours at this moment is in the face of the world paradoxical and not the best prelude to borrowing. The outside world sees us more clearly than we see ourselves. Foreign nations realize we are a building heap by a scaffolding of controls and hindrances and they are wondering whether we are really going to make our efforts ourselves to restore the balance. Before the scaffolding shows signs of weakening. Distribution of wealth has been thought to be equal. Now we have come to the end of the distribution of wealth. The cure is in greater production. Socialism has hitherto failed in this connexion everywhere. We cannot solve our problems without a fall in the price of imports, a considerable increase in international trade, much greater effort and much greater sacrifice. — Lord Brend.

State of the Nation.—“The state of the nation becomes increasingly grave. The coal target is not being reached, nor the export target. At the present rate of coal output there will be a million and a quarter unemployed by the winter and a far greater number not fully employed. The only Minister who seems clearly to understand the national position and to be ready to state the stark reality is the President of the Board of Trade. How sharp is the contrast between his speech of last Wednesday and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech of 10 days before! There has never been a Government in the whole history of this country the speeches of whose Ministers contradicted each other with such unbroken regularity. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Eden,

No policy for Labour. “The chief administrative failure of this Labour Government is in labour policy. They seem indeed, to be inhibited from having one. As the Labour Government rests on the Labour Party, so the Labour Party rests on the trade unions, and if the present Cabinet adopt an industrial national policy it must be one to the unions' favour. Up to now they have consistently declared that employers and employed must settle their own differences. That may be good enough for quiet peaceful times, but we now live dangerously, the nation's well-being is at stake, not only now but possibly for the future. — Sunday Times.

Call for Leadership.—“The summer conferences have had one thing more than any others in common: anxiety that the Government shall give clearer and more precise economic leadership. The same anxiety was manifest in the General Council of the Trades Union Congress last week. That body has been more patient than others, perhaps because it has been more closely in touch with the intricacies of the trade, but it shows plainly that it was becoming restive at the lack of positive leadership. Mr. Arthur Deakin brought the matter to a head when he advocated limited direction of labour and there is no doubt that the maldistribution of man-power is becoming a central and in some ways a hot issue. It has long been evident that redistribution was essential in the national interest and that methods so far adopted have been inadequate to grapple about. Something drastic is needed. Exhortations and appeals for harder work and greater production are not enough. Why have the Government done nothing? Every possible solution would have some unpopular results. Direction would be hated by many. The very phrase wages policy creates trade union suspicion and antagonism. Special inducements are resented by some who do not receive them. Restrictions of less essential industries would cause at least temporary unemployment and unrest. Are the Government drifting because they cannot face decisions they fear may be unpopular? If cowardice is, as usual, bringing about the very unpleasantness it desires to avoid, the Government are taking more precedence by lack of action than they would by any positive proposals. The Government's failure to take the initiative has had a bad effect on trade union leadership and a worse effect on the rank and file. They have listened with growing scepticism to appeals to work harder while in front of their eyes thousands of men and women have been engaged in jobs which can do nothing to help the national economy; and they are convinced that at least useful jobs are rewarded by the highest profits. It is a strange battle in which the general constantly exhorts their soldiers to fight harder but do not give them orders where and how and when to fight. The industrial army of Britain is asking for precise orders and a plan of battle which it can understand. — The Times.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour shrugs his head. — Brig. A. R. W. Low, M.P.

Facing a Grave Menace.—“We say to the Government: Let us quit talking of our war efforts. Let us act as Britons have always done when faced with a crisis. Let the whole nation be told the grim facts of our situation. Let us measure our problem, weigh the cost and accept the challenge. If this country is to be saved from calamity, the Government must constitute themselves in fact a truly National Government. They must, in Mr. Morrison's words, make their plans and policies conform to the facts of our economic situation. They must wash decision put aside for the time those plans which divide opinion here, create distrust abroad, and delay production and recovery. They must remove the confusion and complacency which to-day exist in the public mind because of the conflicting pattern of Ministerial utterances. Let them hold to their beliefs, but let them here and now dedicate all the resources of Government of Parliament, of industry, and the nation to the central task of saving the people of this island from the fate which menaces us—of contracting production, of increasing unemployment, of a grievous threat to the very heart and core of the British Commonwealth. — Sir Clive Baillet.

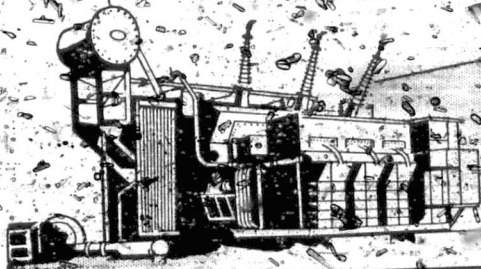
New Barrier to Trade.—“To-day we must sell, and particularly abroad. One of the weapons by which we can keep our place in the world market overseas is advertising. The Government has chosen this moment to cut newspaper imports by about one-third, thus causing a greater famine in space for news and advertisements than was imposed by the war. Manufacturers and others who must sell sufficient goods to balance the nation's accounts will suffer heavily. We need far more foreign exchange than we get. The Government's decision means a cut in advertising space amounting to thousands of columns every day. The loss in terms of future business may amount to millions of pounds. The fact that the Government itself is spending more money than ever before on advertising its various campaigns is proof that industry needs advertising to stimulate output, to inform its workers and its customers, to launch new products and to develop its forward plans. The freedom to purchase advertising space for these purposes is vital to the nation's production. — Statement by the Advertising Association.

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FARADAY's winding was only a small iron ring wound by hand with two strands of insulated wire, but it contained the principle of the transformer. With it he made a fundamental discovery that has profoundly influenced electrical progress and which is embodied in thousands of substations. Without it modern transmission and distribution of electrical energy would be impossible.

The success of this modern achievement is the result of the long and hard manufacturing experience of the G.E.C. who have played a large part. Always in the forefront of electrical progress the G.E.C., as the largest British electrical manufacturing organization in the Empire, is able to supply a world-wide service of equipment for complete electrification schemes.



Africans Must Work Harder

Views of Dr. H. C. Trowell

DR. H. C. TROWELL, of Uganda, who has been in East Africa for the past 18 years, said in the course of an address to the Uganda Society according to a verbatim report in the Observer (10/7/47).

"We may never see a really free body of African workers prepared to work all their lives until they do not have food and food to which they are return at a moment's notice. As we want of accident, the solution means that for some time to come, possibly for centuries, the main African workers will not have the same stimulus to work which other communities have. There is no general tradition of men engaging in regular work. Not many Africans grow up in that tradition but those Africans who do engage in regular work and their number is increasing are the more worthy of praise.

Britons and Africans Contrasted

"It was found in the King's African Rifles that the weights of even well-fed soldiers were often 10% to 20% below that of the Europeans and that, although all these men improved on the very liberal diets that they got in the Army, yet they could not pull as much percentage of body weight as the European. The average Briton can pull 2.5 times his body weight, that is to say, some doctors had to accept 1.6 as the normal figure for the African.

"Now the amount of work that even a well-fed man can do depends partly on the body weight multiplied by the amount of work that can be done by each pound of body weight. If the average European weighs 11 stones, then he can pull 27.5 x 2.5 = 68.75 lb.; but if the average African has only 7.5 stones, then he can pull only 18.75 x 2.5 = 46.875 lb. even if he is a well-fed askari. If he is a poorly fed porter, then I think that it is possible that he may be able to pull only some 100 to 150 lb. That is the difference of what a British worker can do."

"Too often in Uganda I see 10 Africans on a job that would be done in Britain by two or three; see three of them working, three talking, three sitting down, and one asleep! Work and wealth cannot be produced this way, yet when I, as a doctor, approach the group I find that almost none of them take a really decent diet and that most of them have some physical defect.

"So far as we know, the African needs as much in the way of food as any other man—his main calories, much protein and as much in the way of salts and vitamins. Many Africans adapt themselves to an inadequate diet, but only at the cost of physical fitness, an increased incidence of infection, and a decreased expectation of life. Have you ever noticed how few well-haired Africans one sees? That the young tend to age rapidly."

"If Africans ever to take his place in the world of nations, as I trust and believe one day will occur, they have to be a part and creative effort of the modern world. Every one must work harder and more efficiently than just as get in hand manual work from the time they leave school until they are over 60."

Captain J. B. McReynolds

CAPTAIN J. B. McREYNOLDS, D.S.C., who commands the Union-Castle liner LIANGIBBY CASTLE on her first post-war voyage to East Africa, had some exciting war experiences while commanding tank-landing ships during the last three years of hostilities. He took part in the North African campaign, the landings at Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Normandy, and also the occupation of Corsica and Taranto. During the Salerno and Anzio assaults, his ship was damaged by shell-fire and dive-bombers. For his outstanding services at Salerno he was awarded the D.S.C. At the Normandy landing Captain McReynolds's vessel was on the extreme left, near the River Orne, and he was thus afforded a magnificent view of the airborne troops going in. "After three years of close working with the Army," he said before sailing, "I acquired a tremendous admiration for the ordinary soldier because of his contempt of danger and his cheerfulness under the most appalling conditions."

Agriculture in N. Rhodesia

European Emancipate To Be Encouraged

OPENING THE FIRST NORTHERN RHODESIAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW since the war, SIR JOHN WARDINGTON, the Commissioner, said that young countries regarded her as a source of the cheap stock for both plants and animals, but that these days were by the need for such external sources diminished. The fact that imported things were better than those locally produced persisted long after justification for such a view had disappeared. If such shows could convince people that Northern Rhodesia could produce first-class animals and agricultural commodities, the Agricultural Society would have earned the territory's gratitude.

Sir John stated statements that the Northern Rhodesian Government had no thought for European producers and were interested only in African agriculture. Government were anxious to see the expansion of Native farming and great improvements in methods of Native cultivation, but European farmers should not feel such progress inimical to their own. Sir John stated that it had been made that the two interests should be complementary and he wished to stress as clearly as possible that "it is the wish of Government that a permanent European farming industry should be built up and maintained." To show that these were not idle words he cited the loans approved by the Land Board amounting to £3,000 in a year.

The idea that increased tobacco production was not viewed sympathetically by Government he described as "totally unwarranted rumour." The rise of the tobacco industry was most welcome. Nothing could be more firmly on the map than the prospect of large quantities of high quality tobacco.

Plea for Ballyhoo

MR. S. BOCKER, the economist now investigating the economic and social background of the labour unrest in Mombasa, said that figures suggested that in 1945 the Kenya and Uganda Railways carried 200% more passengers and 30% more goods than in 1938. He added:

"Here the joint Government and one would have expected it to be proudly proclaimed as such. In England the Ministry of Transport would have issued a pamphlet on 'The Railway Achievements during the War' and there would have been a lot of ballads in connection with it. But that does not seem to happen in Kenya. There are racial antagonisms which prevent this, and one gets suggestions that the African does not pull his full weight and that he does less work than before. I think that a bit of collective ballyhoo might do a lot of good here."

Limiting the Bride Price

CANON H. J. BURCHER, of the Church Missionary Society in Mombasa, has recommended that an inquiry should be held by Native district councils on the question of marriage dowries. He writes *inter alia*:

"An employee of mine at 35s. per month finds a house has already paid 30 goats and 70s. towards the price of a Kikuyu girl. He recently went to complete negotiations and a further 400s. were demanded (100s. in cash and 300s. later), and this was for a very ordinary girl of no education. I am informed that in places the price has soared so high in view of demobbed men returning with available cash that as much as 1,000s. cash is demanded in addition to the cattle. Could not a ceiling be fixed without infringing too much upon the rights of the individual?"

Indian Education in Kenya

MR. A. A. KAZIMI, the Indian educational expert sent to East Africa by the Government of India at the request of the Kenya Government, said in a speech in Nyeri that there was nothing much wrong with the Indian education being imparted in the Colony, and that if any shortcomings were evident they were due to forces beyond Government control. But he doubted if the Government could continue to cope with Indian education in view of the increasing Indian birth-rate in Kenya.

Trusting the European Settler Policy Justified in Northern Rhodesia

MR. C. L. LEWIN, writing as Chairman of the Food Production Committee of Northern Rhodesia, states: "The campaign for increased food production began in January, 1942, too late to affect the 1942 maize harvest. Great difficulties with regard to supplies of implements and labour were encountered at the outset, and European man-power was extensively limited. A poor season in 1943 largely nullified the determined effort which had been made, and the effect of the campaign became apparent only in 1944. The combined maize harvests of 1945 and 1946 amounted to 24,600 bags, as against a total of 255,000 bags from the 1941 and 1942 seasons.

"By the end of 1946 maize production had risen to 260% of the pre-campaign level. The increase in white production was little less spectacular. In the actual year the increased production of these two staples was relatively small, so were the resources available. The percentage increase gives a true measure of the response, and bears favourable comparison with the results of similar campaigns in other African territories. All this was achieved with the minimum expenditure and without increase in administrative machinery.

"The policy in 1942 of guaranteeing remunerative prices over a period of years and leaving the farmer to get on with his work undoubtedly was justified. It is not perhaps realized that it was among the first, if not the first, to adopt this policy, which has now become common to many of the territories. By doing so we were able to get results without resort to compulsory or tiresome subsidies for specific purposes, which in local circumstances could not have been efficiently imposed or administered with the staff available.

Survey of the Sabi Valley

MR. S. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, said in the course of a recent statement on the Sabi Valley project:

"The work proposed to be undertaken is to enable us to plan the development of the low veld. The survey will cover a very wide range of subjects, not only including water supplies and reports on the geology and soil possibilities of the region, but minerals, communications, the possible need for railway extensions, the sites of new townships, and the possible development of new industries.

"The service will be one of the largest to all the British engineering firms. No department of the Government could undertake a comprehensive survey ranging from public health to geology in any of the territories of Government. The firm which we have selected has undertaken exactly similar work in Syria, the Lebanon, Iran, Egypt, the Sudan and India.

"People have strongly recommended Government to call in the Tennessee Valley Authority to advise. That Authority could have done nothing in the way of a survey this year. It was represented by the British Government that it was only reasonable in these days of dollar shortage that we should give an opportunity to a British engineering firm of immense experience.

Southern Rhodesian Labour

THE PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA is increasing in importance as a reservoir of African labour for the growing needs of Southern Rhodesia is shown in the current issue of the Colony's Economic and Statistical Bulletin. Of the 36,744 male Africans in employment in May of last year, only 160,932 were Southern Rhodesian Natives. Of the remainder 72,170 were from Portuguese Territory, 45,413 from Northern Rhodesia, 80,480 from Nyasaland, and 4,399 from other sources. The figures for 1941 were respectively 131,404, 45,970, 48,163, 71,505, and 2,368, and 10 years ago they were 78,239, 13,068, 25,431, 43,026, and 2,218.

Development in Uganda Appointment of Commissioner

SIR DOUGLAS G. HARRIS, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., who has been appointed Development Commissioner in Uganda, was born in 1882 and educated at Rugby and Zurich. He was an assistant and executive engineer in the Indian Public Works Department from 1907 to 1915, when he became Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. He was Under-Secretary to the Government of India from 1916 to 1919, Assistant Inspector-General of Irrigation in India from 1920 to 1922, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India for the next three years, consulting engineer to the Government of India from 1932, a member of the Orissa Flood Committee of 1933, a member of the Bengal Irrigation Committee of 1930, of the Sind Financial Inquiry of 1931, and of the Bombay Reorganization Committee of 1932.

In 1934 he was in Kenya with the Tana River Expedition in connection with the development of the Tana River Basin. In the following year he was appointed irrigation adviser to the Government of Palestine, and from 1936 to 1944 he was Commissioner in Special Duty and a member of the Executive Council of Palestine. From 1940 to 1943 he was Chairman of the Palestine War Supply Board, and has thus become a Reconstruction Commissioner.

He was also Development Commissioner in Palestine in 1942, but was recalled the same year to carry out special duties in connection with Palestine in the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office. He was posted C.A.E. in 1926, C.S.I. in 1933, and K.B.E. in 1942.

Developing Southern Rhodesia Views of Industrial Development Commission

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia, records in its second annual report that one of its members visited England during the year and continues:

"He interviewed a number of industrial business houses, organizations and individuals regarding the prospects of the decentralization of British industry and the conditions necessary to attract suitable industries to this Colony. He returned with the conviction that overseas factory capital was unlikely to consider the Colony as a manufacturing centre of a substantial scale in its present stage of development.

Stage to Attract Overseas Capital

While concerned with the possibilities and potentialities entrepreneurs preferred the extended facilities in existence elsewhere, and which were being extended and further developed in order to attract them on a still larger scale.

"If this overseas manufacturing capital is to be attracted, he is convinced that a definite development policy embracing extension and facilitation of the railways, roads, communications, water, conservation, and projects such as the Kariba power scheme should be implemented without delay. Pending such primary development, the Colony is in the position of being able to point out potential openings for large scale secondary industries, but is not yet able to establish an economic case for the investment of the large capital sums required.

In these circumstances substantial financial participation by the Commission has been and still appears to be necessary if capital is to interest itself in developing the potential secondary industries referred to. Enterprises for which a profitable business or economic case can be made out have no difficulty in obtaining capital, without reference to the Commission.

Political Influences

The Commission, however, takes a longer view and is anxious to see the industrial advance being made on a broader and better balanced front than is at present the case. Under its present Act, however, the Commission has such limited powers that each major case of the kind becomes a matter for decision on a Ministerial level and possibly subject to political or other purely temporary influences, quite apart from the actual merit of the case presented.

Under the present conditions, the considerable loss and the danger of famine sickness in the settlements, consisting of perhaps 50 families each. Full advantage could be taken of the experience of clearing fly clearings elsewhere, especially in Tanganyika. The ultimate objective of the scheme is to settle at least 5,000 families, so that the capital village would be used as a nucleus for one or 10 villages in addition to the capital village. The latter are being on the site, more functioning as a port and a fishing centre. Each village might consist of about 50 families with the capital about 100 families as large. Thus some 500 families would live in villages and the remaining 4,500 in a total population of 5,000 families. The remaining 4,500 would be mostly in small agricultural units of forestry settlements of 25 or 30 families each. Each village would be a focal point of 25 or 30 agricultural settlements. The capital would include residences for the European staff and central offices for the whole scheme.

As a rule the area of the scheme is 20 square miles, an average of 10% as forests and 10% as usable swamp or rocky land, there would be 400 square miles available for cultivation and animal industry. Of the total 5,000 families, 400 might be engaged on forestry and fisheries, 600 living in the villages, traders, artisans and in similar occupations, leaving 4,000 families on the land. Thus there would be on average about 50 acres of land per family for all purposes, say 10 acres cultivated and 40 acres lying fallow or as permanent grassland. The land would not, however, be parcelled out into individual or clan holdings in the early stages.

Most Supervision by Africans

The Central Government has in mind to recruit on modified lines with less supervision from Europeans than with most other Africans, that is a minority of educated land. Cultivation would be largely by mechanical means, and the choice would be made by the many possible export crops. It may be desirable to include several export crops in order to point the way for the Protectorate as a whole to get away from too much reliance on cotton and coffee. The whole pilot scheme would be self-reliant in growing its own food (either or part of the Government farm or on separate schemes allocated to the groups of employees).

The agricultural scheme would consist of the following:

(a) There would be small irrigated gardens devoted mainly to vegetable crops in most villages. The surplus water from the reservoirs. In addition, parts of the swamps would be developed for cultivation and would grow food and export crops irrigated from the reservoirs above.

(b) Most of the cultivation would be based on rain and would be in contour strips on the sides of the valleys below the forest line. The sloping land would thereby ultimately become terraced.

(c) Permanent grazing lands would mostly be on the ridges between the cultivated slopes, thereby maintaining a check on the effect of forests in slowing down the run-off. In the seasons the animals would have to be moved to near permanent water and would graze mainly on the fallow lands and possibly in the swamps. Grazing of fallows is particularly desirable because there is evidence that the fertility of many soils in Uganda is improved thereby. Swamp grazing should be avoided on account of the danger of animal diseases. With mechanical farm implements it might be possible to convert swamps as hay or silage and thereby make grazing on wet lands a maximum.

A fishery would be opened up in the lake adjoining the pilot scheme. The close control envisaged in the whole scheme would give opportunity for trying out new methods of fishing and the principle of the "mother-ship" with mechanical power. Improved methods of curing and marketing the catch could also be introduced. In the reservoirs large crops of cultured fish would be expected.

Basis for Social Services

It would not be desirable in a pilot scheme to institute a complete system of education and curative medicine because, should it be possible in the country as a whole for several decades. However, social services rather better than those in the rest of the Protectorate would be based on the village units that 500 or 600 families, including those living in the village itself and on the surrounding agricultural land. A special effort might be made in health work by having a health centre and visitors' attached to a small dispensary in each village. There would also be a central hospital for the scheme in the capital village. It should be possible to provide a certain number of dispensary beds per 1,000 of the population, which is more than double the average for the whole country.

If each family has on an average one child of primary school age between six and 12 years, there would be 600 or 600 children in each village area. The system of primary education might provide for education about half of them, which would be a much better proportion than the rest of the Protectorate. This would involve establishing about 20 primary

schools, two in each village. Secondary education would be provided by a secondary school for boys and if possible another for girls in the capital village. Secondary education in primary and secondary school should be a normal feature of the scheme. The question may arise whether the school educational system to be provided directly by Government without using the agency of missions.

There would be a favourable working environment for the new Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare. For example, welfare centres in most villages would be established in each village, and a thorough probationary system might be inaugurated. The organization of social work would require special attention, especially during the early years when all settlers are Government employees and accordingly it might be desirable to have a branch office of the Labour Department in the capital village. A reason would probably also be needed.

Use of Local Material

During the early years all buildings should be modest in character and made of local materials. Labour for building, road making and other public works should be drawn from the general labour pool comprising all the settlers. Therefore relatively small amounts of original expenditure would be required for buildings, and the settlers would be able to pay for these themselves. They would be employed for doing so.

Several parts of Uganda have been selected as possible pilot development schemes. The most suitable for an initial scheme will be South Busoga, using land which was once among the most productive parts of Uganda but has been largely unutilized since the great epidemic of sleeping sickness at the beginning of the century. The best choice goes to two of the points in the north of the Protectorate, mainly by the Nile, Anau and Awa. Before any choice of any area can be made the results of a survey of local conditions, including surface and underground waters, soils, vegetation, insects, and animals must be available, for the knowledge of any of these is the success or failure of any scheme.

Growth of Rhodesia's Towns

Twenty years ago Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, had a European population of 7,324, last year the number was 21,293. The increases in other Rhodesian towns between 1926 and 1946 were stated by Major L. Collins at a Parliamentary speech to have been as follows: Bulawayo, from 8,351 to 17,317; Umtata, from just under 2,000 to about 2,800; Orange from 1,230 to some 2,000. Of Orange 1,562 to father more than 1,000; Gwelo, from 492 to 471. About 42% of the total European population lives in the two main cities which last year attracted 47% of the population of the Colony.

Geological Survey

DR. F. E. DIXEY, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, now on duty in East Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and South Africa. Much of the country is already well known to him as he was for several years Director of Geological Surveys in Nyasaland and subsequently an adviser of water supplies in Northern Rhodesia. His interest in mining will be the organization and operation of official geology surveys. Mr. E. S. WILLBURN, who is Dr. Dixey's principal assistant, is a brother of the Master General of Kenya.

Rhodesia Railway

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Nyasaland Protectorate has issued its report for the year ended December 31, 1946, which reveals that estimated operating receipts for the year ending September 30, 1947, at £5,693,000 compared with the latest revised estimates for the previous year at £6,337,500. Of the former figure general merchandise accounts for £2,305,500 (£2,903,400), coal and coke £852,200 (£851,300), passengers, parcels and luggage £791,300 (£1,036,400), copper for export £741,500 (£771,100), and chrome ore £104,200 (£79,100). Total receipts from all sources for 1946 amounted to £5,511,930 (£6,933,000), a decrease of 6.75% compared with the previous year, and total expenses £5,446,257 (£5,507,634), a decrease of 2.22%. Realized income for the year was £1,065,673.

Pilot Schemes for Large-Scale Development

Dr. E. B. Worthington's Description of a "Pilot Scheme"

A PILOT SCHEME should be not only a place to try out features of efficient land use, social services, and the like, but also an area of intensive production, so that the scheme will itself produce revenue. Therefore, while a considerable part of productive activity would be devoted to the sustenance of the inhabitants, providing them with an ample and balanced diet, there should be a large surplus of production for export. Thus by the pilot area would maintain its people and resources in an equilibrium suitable for a country which looks forward to an expanding economy.

The way in which one small part of a pioneer country can be of inestimable benefit to the whole, if intensively developed, is shown by the Gezira Area of the Sudan. In it a system of agriculture entirely novel to the Sudan has been adopted by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, and more recently in modified form by the Sudan Government. Cultivation is based on economic units, water supplies are completely controlled, supervision is intense, so that the scientific results from the neighbouring area known as Wadi Medaai can be applied without delay. From this small area of less than a million acres wealth has trickled into the pockets of the peasants, the farmers and of the Syndicate's shareholders, and the balance has enabled the Sudan Government to build up a financial reserve which is now being used for the development of productive and social services in other parts of the country.

Learning from the Sudan

I do not suggest that the special features of the Gezira scheme could be applied directly to any part of Uganda; the syndicate principle would clearly be incompatible with Native policy, and a scheme for intensive development of Uganda would undoubtedly be based more on rainfall than on irrigation. Nevertheless, the Gezira is an example from which much could be learned as applying to the future of Uganda.

Another part of the Sudan, the inland delta of the River Gash, may be of special importance in connection with the methods of organizing a pilot scheme in Uganda. It is in charge of the Gash Board, an official body of Government and is organized for the benefit of the tenant farmers with Government taking part of the profits. The board is comprised of six official directors, with the Director of Agriculture as chairman, and functions through a resident manager, with staff living in the area. Government acts as banker to the board, and a cess levied on the cotton crop is divided into two halves, one half being used in the direct interest of the peasants and the other going to a reserve fund, and to Government revenue.

The basis of a pilot scheme such as I envisage would be an area of about 500 square miles, with a group of Europeans comparable to a district board in close control for perhaps the first 10 years. After that most of the Europeans might be withdrawn, leaving continued supervision to their African assistants.

The problems of developing Uganda differ widely according to whether the land is already closely inhabited or is nearly vacant on account of tsetse fly. This suggests two kinds of pilot schemes, one involving close settlement in an uninhabited area, the other involving recasting the system of land-use in an area already settled. The

Attention has been drawn by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to Dr. E. B. Worthington's proposals for pilot development schemes. From his chapter on the subject in his report, now published by the Uganda Government under the title "A Development Plan for Uganda" (Government Printer, 2s. 6d.), we quote the above extracts.

former is more important in showing the way to increased production, because more than half of the country is now infested by tsetse fly, and it is therefore more probable as a first attempt. The ultimate object would be to demonstrate on a large and revenue-producing scale that a high degree of supervision will solve the problem of achieving a rate of sustained production per unit area and per head of population much higher than is yet customary in Native areas.

Public services in a pilot scheme should not be perfect. They should approximate to what may be possible in all parts of Uganda in 10 or 20 years.

Ideal Area About 500 Square Miles

The ideal area would consist of one catchment covering 500 square miles or so, say 25 miles in length by 20 miles in breadth, and would involve the shores of a lake giving access to an undeveloped territory. It would be underpopulated or perhaps entirely without inhabitants on account of tsetse fly, but near to an area of relatively dense population. The boundary should be the water-

course in an uninhabited and tsetse infested area a scheme could be started best as a large Government estate employing local labour and as much mechanical assistance as is feasible. This state must continue for at least five years. Once the land is broken, wetlands conserved or ploughed, water supplies established, rivers brought under control, and villages built, it could be changed gradually to a system of land tenure based on community, class or individual holdings according to the customs of the people concerned. Even at that stage a suitable area, perhaps 10,000 acres, should be maintained as a Government farm producing revenue, with the rest of the scheme surrounding it farmed by tenants. The Government farm would include workshops for servicing mechanical implements for the whole scheme.

The scheme would be under closer supervision from Europeans and their subordinates than has yet been attempted in Uganda. In the early stages perhaps for 10 years a District team consisting of an administrator, an agricultural officer, a medical officer, and perhaps others would operate in an area about the size of one county.

About 10% of the whole area of 500 square miles, would be reserved as a permanent forest, a salubrious and dense wood to be thinned but not cleared. Forest, if dense enough to maintain a closed canopy, is safe from tsetse, though it may contain game and other animals. The object therefore would be to thin the forest growth sufficiently to exclude fly and to maintain an abrupt margin between forest and the agricultural land where the population may be sufficiently dense to exterminate game. Plantations for poles and firewood would be established near the villages.

Storage of Water

Surface water would be stored where possible for domestic purposes and irrigation, and thereby the streams would be kept high and full enough. The forests in the upper reaches of the catchment would favour the creation of perennial streams, and consequently would facilitate storage on the edges of the forest. In the swamps of the lower reaches nature generally creates a shallow perched aquifer by stemming the flow with vegetation and by water filling the bottom with deposited soils. Therefore both at the head waters and in the lower reaches storage of surface water is not likely to present special engineering problems. Dams would be built in pairs on each tributary and in the main valley, so that the principle of maintaining a permanent supply while using the reservoirs for fish culture when full or vegetable cultivation when empty can be applied. The object would be to establish pairs of reservoirs not more than two miles apart. Close to each pair of reservoirs a village would be established, down stream of the dams in order not to contaminate the water, and ultimately to enable a piped water supply to be obtained.

In the lower reaches of the valley conditions are likely to be less favourable for surface water storage, and supplies may be provided more easily by drilling. Boreholes would also be installed if conditions were favourable between the reservoirs so that no permanent habitation would be more than one or two miles from a water supply. Boreholes might also be required at each village in order to reduce water consumption to a minimum.

White Paper 210 to Operate from January 1 Dept. of Secretary of State Announcement in Parliament

IN NOW OVER FOUR MONTHS since the revised proposals contained in Colonial Paper No. 210 were published, and they have since been widely discussed in East Africa, I have most carefully studied the views expressed on them by all sections of the community in the three territories, as recorded in the East African Review in communications addressed to me, and also by all members of the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

It is clear that opposition has been expressed to the revised proposals in certain quarters in East Africa, but this has been largely confined to one particular point, the proposed composition of the East African Assembly on the non-official side.

The original proposals, which were published as a basis for discussion only, and were always known to be subject to modification in the light of such discussion, provided for a non-official membership of the Assembly of 24, of whom six Europeans, six Indians, six representatives of African interests, and all of whom would be elected, have been African, two Arabs, and four non-official members nominated by the High Commission.

Misconceived Criticisms

Under the revised proposals the number of non-official members has been reduced to 12, one member would be an Arab and there would be four non-official members from each of the three territories, of whom one would be a European, one an Indian and one an African in each case, while the fourth would be elected by the non-official members of the territorial Legislative Councils acting as a whole.

Those who have criticized the revised proposals have suggested that the basis of equality in the representation of the three main races has been departed from, but this is not the case. Equality has been maintained as between the non-official members to represent each of the main

Communities was also pointed out in certain quarters, the addition of three members to be elected by the non-official members of each of the territorial Legislative Councils, but it appears to have been overlooked that these are, in substitution of the four non-official members who would have been nominated by the High Commission under the original proposals. These three members will be considered to emphasize the territorial

character of the proposed assembly representation, and to be elected in a vote and the non-official members of each territory and will represent the interests of the territory as a whole rather than of any particular race. It seems to me that it is essential to point out that all these three members would necessarily be European, but this is not the case, as will be seen from an examination of the composition of the territorial Legislative Councils on the non-official side.

Revised Proposals

The revised proposals for the composition of the Assembly have not pleased everybody, but I am satisfied that they are fair, that they will not prejudice the interests of any community and that under them the inter-territorial committee will secure a predominant influence over the affairs of the Assembly. They are introduced for an experimental period of five years only, in the first instance, for educational, economic, and other purposes, as required by the inter-territorial committee, if necessary to be made.

I have been impressed by the fact that the majority of those who have criticized the proposed composition of the Assembly have done so on the basis of a misunderstanding of the reasons for the proposed changes in the composition of the inter-territorial committee.

Africa and to associate representatives of the people in the control of these services.

The urgency of this need has been amply shown by our experience in East Africa since the war ended, and I am convinced that the economic and general development of the three territories is not to be hampered if the proposals in the Colonial Paper No. 210 should be brought into force without further delay. I regard the Assembly as an essential feature of the whole scheme, since without it there can be no adequate popular control. I am satisfied that the scheme is in the best interests of the East African territories, and that, with the additional safeguards introduced in Colonial Paper No. 210, the interests of the three territories and of the races in them will be fully secured.

His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided that the scheme as proposed in Colonial Paper No. 210 should be brought into force on January 1, 1948, and the necessary constitutional instruments are being prepared with this object in view.

Responsibility of Imperial Government

In announcing this decision I wish to emphasize the points made in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Colonial Paper No. 191 still hold good, the final responsibility to Parliament for the administration of the three East African territories will continue to rest with His Majesty's Government, as will the special responsibility of His Majesty's Government as the Administering Authority of Tanganyika under the Trusteeship Agreement for that Territory. This special position of responsibility will be secured by means of the usual reserve powers under the Constitution.

Finally, the scheme is not to be regarded as a step towards partial union or the fusion of the East African Governments. As stated in paragraph 10 of the Colonial Paper No. 191, the scheme will leave the administration of the territories as at present in the hands of the territorial Governments, and the territories will retain their existing Constitutions.

As I have already said, the scheme is intended to provide a constitutional framework for the operation of the inter-territorial services, which are mainly economic, and to associate representatives of the public with the control of these services.

[This speech was given in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies. A full report appears under "Matters of Moment".]

Bishop of Central Tanganyika

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM WYNN LEAKE, since 1942 Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has been appointed Bishop of Central Tanganyika following the retirement of the Rt. Rev. G. A. CHAMBERS, who is now Chaplain to the British Embassy in Paris. Education, Queen's College, London, and Sydney University, Bishop Wynn Leake was ordained in 1925, became headmaster of the European school in Arusha in 1932, and Chaplain of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika in 1937.

Rhodesian Vital Statistics

EUROPEAN births registered in the five quarters ending 1947 in Southern Rhodesia amounted to 22,271, a decline of 10.5 per cent on the corresponding figures for the same periods in 1946. The number of European deaths registered in the same periods was 10,000, a decline of 10.5 per cent on the corresponding figures for the same periods in 1946.

There was much talk of sending Indian delegations, or perhaps delegations consisting of both Indians and Africans, to London and to the headquarters of the United Nations;

but when it became clear that the Colonial Office was not to be intimidated by threats of that nature, less was heard of such preparations for a final protest (which could be expected to achieve nothing practical). Indian opponents of the Bill still agitate, even though at present they are unwisely enough to persist in an antagonism which must prove abortive; they will certainly find that sympathy with their point of view will diminish as knowledge of the real facts becomes better known in British and international political circles. Indeed, one of the striking facts of recent months has been the refusal to support the Indian case by those members of the British Parliament who in the past have so often assumed justification for any complaint from a source critical of British administration in East Africa, and particularly of white settlement, from anything associated with the body of white settlers. While Labour was in opposition, its spokesmen in Parliament shunned more than a few members who were ready to put almost any question, without feeling its validity, by irresponsible judgment. Increasingly, better standards are now discernible, so that merely imprudent criticism has to-day far less chance of making itself heard.

For nearly twenty-five years we have been pleading for the creation of an East African outlook in affairs, and the adoption of Paper 210 is the greatest constitutional advance in that direction which has been made. In the direction of a Government Conference which never succeeded in winning non-official confidence, there is for the first time to be an inter-territorial assembly, with a non-official majority and power over certain scheduled services. Bureaucratic dictatorship (generally paternal, but nevertheless autocratic) thus gives way to popular control, subject, of course, to the usual reservations. On this basis the territories can and must build a superstructure of confidence and co-operation suited to their responsibilities in the modern world. The best way of discovering how to work together is to share in common tasks, and it is to that obligation that all sections of the communities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are now to be called. The Order-in-Council which will introduce the new Constitution will be a

challenge to East Africa to disregard the parochialism which has so often hindered progress in the past and upon the members of the new Assembly, including the senior officials of the central executive, will rest a high duty of inspiring a wider, wiser outlook. If that be done, the three territories will soon have proof that the new machinery is far more satisfactory than the old, and we are confident that before the experimental four years have passed there will be general agreement that the territorial legislatures can safely surrender further powers to the Central Assembly. Since the Bill described in Paper 210 is a compromise, it cannot be expected to be perfect, but from East Africa can go forward to greater control of her own affairs and a higher status in the councils of the Empire. It must in fairness be added that in the solution of this difficult problem the Colonial Office has taken a stand more satisfactory from the general East African point of view than that recommended by the three Governors. On this occasion faith and firmness can be found in London rather than in East Africa.

African Conference in London Non-Officials To Be Invited Next Summer

A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the East, Central and West African territories, with the affairs of which the Colonial Office is concerned, is to be convened in London next summer by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It will probably assemble in May or June and will last two or three weeks. The object of the conference will be the discussion of current issues of basic policy with non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and it is hoped to arrange for the attendance of a fully representative group of non-officials from each Dependency. Each territory will also send one or more official spokesmen.

The agenda will not be finally settled for some months, but it is expected to discuss problems of constitutional and political development, including those associated with the development of local government; the economic progress of the territories, including the improvement of agricultural technique and the part to be played by the new Colonial Development Corporation; and the more effective expansion of the education, health and other social services.

In preparation for this conference, and in order to draw attention to matters of more immediate importance, the Secretary of State proposes to hold during November next a conference of Governors and Governors-delegate of the African Dependencies. Exclusive news of this conference was published last week in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The first meeting is expected to be held on or about November 7, and the conference is not likely to last more than a fortnight.

Visit by Uganda Chiefs

Uganda chiefs arrived at Crofton yesterday afternoon for a five weeks' tour of the United Kingdom. The programme has been arranged by The British Council at the request of the Colonial Office.

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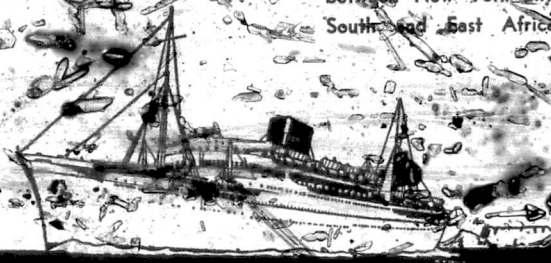
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