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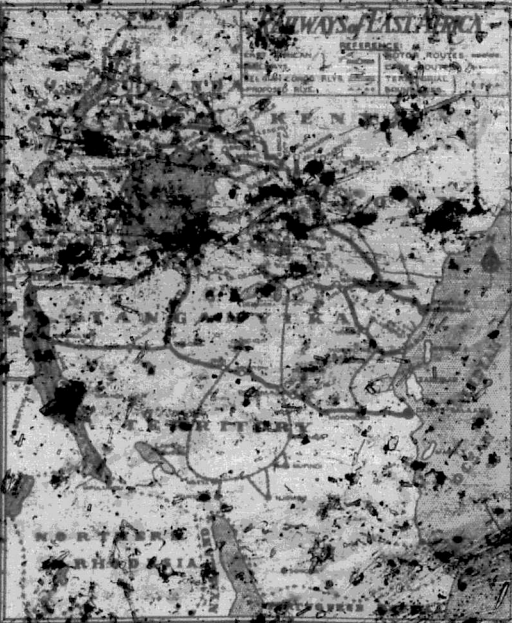
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CHOICE OF A SUCCESSOR to Sir William Battershill as Governor of Tanganyika is the most crucial single item of business now being on the desk of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Tanganyika is unique among the territories of the British Empire in its problems and in its opportunities. The recent discoveries of diamonds and lead suggest that its natural resources, if properly developed, could be the basis for a substantial advance. But the uncertainty which overlies the Territory while it was under the supervision of the League of Nations and especially the danger that it might return to German hands, checked proper development between the wars, and now the ignorant and malicious attentions of some members of the United Nations are proving an even greater embarrassment. Tanganyika shares these attentions with British Togoland and British Cameroons, but it has to bear them in greater force, inasmuch as they are administered as integral parts of adjacent territories, whereas Tanganyika stands alone. The British administration has been too sensitive to these attentions, especially in the matter of European settlers, on which can be seen the development of Tanganyika, as distinguished by those in Kenya or the Rhodesias.

The need to appoint a new Governor is an obvious one, and the strengthening of the whole British administration in Tanganyika is a task which has to be undertaken by the strongest team of officials in Africa, but in fact it has had a strong man, one of the weakest to admit the considerations mentioned have been a main reason. Many good men in the middle ranks of the departments are thoroughly dispirited, and have been for years. The prime need now is for a strong man, at the helm, and he should be strong in both the physical and the moral sense. In a tropical territory, robust health has a relevance which may not always be appreciated in Downing Street, and it should be the basis of considerable firmness of character in the new Governor. It is well known that such appointments are made on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the approval of the Prime Minister, and after several experiments it may be presumed that Mr. Stree will not seek to make any radical appointments. In looking round the existing Governors and the higher ranks of the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones will be aware that nothing short of the best will meet the problems which are bearing upon Tanganyika.

THEY ARE THE GENERAL... primary products... balanced economy... not dependent on one or a few commodities... the Colonies are at the present... mainly producers of primary products... their products for a long time to come... In the light of post-war scarcities this may not be so... advantageous... appeared... in the... Mainland... once more been forced back to the root bottom facts of existence... Food, clothing, shelter, and fuel have again become the preoccupations of even the most advanced communities, as they used to be of primitive man. We are told that the shortage of fuel and the will last for years, and that such shortages as take place are likely to be absorbed by rising populations and demands for higher standards of living; the world's worst cloth... it was... research into the use of the bast fibres is proceeding apace; a shortage of timber is still holding up housing programmes, and although the world's forests are self-replenishing depletion is causing alarm, and shortages of fuel, not being self-replenishing, are causing in some cases a rate which is a rapid exhaustion.

In view of these tendencies, the Colonial Office has wisely taken the lead in setting up a Colonial Primary Products Committee to review the various commodities one by one.

The Committee's second report is being summarized in this and other issues; and although the Committee is not itself in a position to take executive action, its survey is an essential prerequisite for such action. Such action falls to be taken by territorial Governments, or by the Colonial Development Corporation in the Overseas Food Corporation, or by private enterprise, which is the biggest agency in the development of the Colonies; and in some cases it might qualify for help from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Good intelligence is the basis of sound operations in peace as in war, and the painstaking work which has been done by the Committee now calls for intensive study by those who have the responsibility for executive action.

One of the most interesting sections of the report is as far as East Africa is concerned,

that dealing with timber. There is a world shortage of timber at the present time, and there is a wide-spread belief that the tropical forests are being exhausted. It is not possible to make a substantial contribution. Unfortunately the shortage is mainly in softwoods, and the tropical forests are nearly all hardwoods, and these forests on examination turn out to be less extensive than is commonly imagined. Although exports of hardwoods from Tanganyika and Kenya have greatly increased since 1938, and a further increase is predicted by 1953, the chief note in the report is one of over-cutting. In Kenya the main utility timber, podocarpus, has been husbanded until 1950 for the same reason, but in fifteen years the large softwood areas will begin to mature from the forest point of view. Tanganyika is described as the most underdeveloped territory in Africa, but the rail and port facilities are inadequate for clearance. In Northern Rhodesia the report finds a serious shortage of timber for commercial purposes.

THIS IS THE SEASON of the year... which is shown White Papers, and yet another valuable official publication is the survey of the efficiency of African labour, which has been made by Dr. Efficiency of C. H. Northcott and others. The charge is often loosely made that the African is inefficient, and certainly there cannot be any substantial increase in African standards of life until there is a marked increase in productivity a head. But the charge of inefficiency deserves a careful and sympathetic examination such as is made in their report on the basis of a survey of 1,000 African workers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway in Nairobi. The investigators believe that "inefficiency" very often means "ineffectiveness" and that this can be corrected by training. It is of course, as we saw recently in connexion with the training of ex-Servicemen in Uganda, no matter to insure that training is accepted and that the skill imparted is training basis. But the investigation in Nairobi should encourage those who are entrusted with the technical education of Africans. Another important point brought out by the investigators is that the African wage earner is never wholly divorced from his tribal group. He knows that his native land will remain open to him and even after twenty years in the railway workshops he may return to the village to enjoy an equivalent to the social services of an advanced economy.

Labour Efficiency

in the Native Townships

THE **EFFICIENCY** OF THE NATIVE WORKER IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF EAST AFRICA, which is a subject of increasing importance, and which can only be fully appreciated by those who have seen the native worker in his own environment. It is the purpose of this paper to discuss the various economic and social conditions which have led to the present state of affairs, and to suggest some means of improvement.

The native worker in the townships is a man who has been brought up in a rural environment, where he has learned to work for himself and for his family. He has a strong sense of responsibility and a high degree of initiative. He is a man who is used to working in a team, and who is accustomed to the discipline of a rural life. He is a man who is used to working in a rural environment, where he has learned to work for himself and for his family. He has a strong sense of responsibility and a high degree of initiative. He is a man who is used to working in a team, and who is accustomed to the discipline of a rural life.

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Except in agriculture, the social and economic environment into which the African labourer moves is markedly different from that of the rural areas. The urban worker is a man who has been brought up in a rural environment, where he has learned to work for himself and for his family. He has a strong sense of responsibility and a high degree of initiative. He is a man who is used to working in a team, and who is accustomed to the discipline of a rural life.

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The Government's programme to the higher standards of living and better working conditions, a bonus of 100 per cent in both standards during the first three consecutive years provided the wage rose, but from 1951 on more than 100 per cent in the first year.

In the fourth and succeeding consecutive years a bonus of 50 per cent in both standards, provided the wage is established for more than two working days in the month, is absent for more than one working day and less than five working days in the year.

The abolition required for the employment of the 200,000 non-skilled labourers required for the scheme would severely affect the supply of labour for other industries. It was stated that the mining companies and the coal growers might be taken into consideration in the needs of the Tanganyika State and the provision of labour supply, the number of Native employees in the government service, especially after a permanent labour force had been built up, would not be large enough to offset adversely the labour requirements in the Territory. It is stated that the Africans are accustomed to working more regularly, the strain on the labour situation would ease.

Bold Economic Undertaking

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The mission is of the opinion that the groundnut scheme is a bold economic undertaking, which may contribute to the alleviation of the present world shortage of brass and oils, and which may in the long run be a great benefit to the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

Undoubtedly the administrative and financial reports from year to year on the scheme as a whole, it is suggested that, in considering such reports, the Trusteeship Council may wish to avail itself of the Food and Agriculture Organization in accordance with Article 10 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The mission appreciates the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to transfer the groundnut undertaking to the Tanganyika Government and eventually to the people of Tanganyika themselves, on a co-operative basis.

It suggests that the administering authority should be requested to formulate and submit an outline of a manufacturing scheme and necessary steps by which the present scheme of mechanized production with its complex financial and managerial structure may be transferred to the Africans.

It has been suggested that the clearing and preparation of the groundnut lands should be undertaken by a Government Corporation, while the actual cultivation of the groundnut and the sale of the produce to the consumer should be done by Native co-operative societies. This idea, it is felt, seems to be a more practical one, at least as it respects income taxes, which are the immediate benefit of the Africans and might reduce the capital expenditure on the part of the United Kingdom.

However, the problem is one complicated from every point of view—organizational, financial, biological, managerial—and the mission is unable to suggest there is apparently no concrete plan in the

Method of

The mission sees that the first step in the scheme would be to establish a permanent scheme, which would be subject to the Ministry of Food, which would be a purely commercial concern and would not have to pay any corporate tax, profit or to the Tanganyika Government. From the Colonial Office in London, however, the mission learned that the Overseas Food Corporation would have to obtain the necessary approvals for its operations and would be a commercial corporation to all intents and purposes.

It is therefore suggested that the administering authority should be requested to transmit annual financial statements or reports to the Overseas Food Corporation, including the price of groundnuts paid to the Ministry of Food and the amount of taxes (corporation or income taxes, tobacco duties, etc.) paid to the Tanganyika Government.

The mission appreciates the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to transfer the groundnut undertaking to the people of Tanganyika themselves, on a co-operative basis.

and wages in the commercial areas are hardly better than in the other parts of the Territory. The mission has been assured that the Overseas Food Corporation will carry out the scheme in accordance with the Trusteeship Council's recommendations. The Trusteeship Council should receive annual reports from (1) the Government of Tanganyika, (2) the Overseas Food Corporation, and (3) the Trusteeship Council, and the Trusteeship Council should receive annual reports from (1) the Government of Tanganyika, (2) the Overseas Food Corporation, and (3) the Trusteeship Council.

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Human Engineering

The problem of teaching basic English is a serious one and will require a medium of instruction in general and in particular in the case of the problem of organization and administration. The place of tribal organizations and customs in the life of the people, including social habits, religious, religious, and tribal differences, and the development of a feeling of nationalism, would require a number of human engineering studies.

It is suggested that the Trusteeship Council or such Institute of the Trusteeship Council may wish to avail itself of the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and the International Labour Organization in accordance with Article 10 of the Charter.

Although the present scheme is a major human engineering project, there have been several thousand people living in those areas which total some 5,000 square miles. A preliminary survey of the details on the treatment of the people, located in the areas removed from such areas by the Overseas Food Corporation should be annually transmitted by the administering authority to the Trusteeship Council.

It has been stated that the groundnut scheme was conceived and is being executed in the interests of the Empire rather than of Tanganyika, and that since Tanganyika is in shortage of subsistence food the cultivation of groundnuts, an export crop, will be of little benefit to the Tanganyika people.

The mission is of the opinion that the scheme, regardless of its origin, would be beneficial to the East Territory if it is the people of Tanganyika on a co-operative basis. In the second place, the fact that the Territory was not possessed by the profit and income taxes and Imperialism, as said by the Overseas Food Corporation, and if in the second place, it is a scheme which is in the interests of the people, it becomes a scheme for existing and future industrial and agricultural development in the Territory.

Tanganyika Governor Resigns

SIR WILLIAM BATHURST, the eighth Governor of the Government of Tanganyika, announced his resignation in the House of Commons in 1946. Sir William served in the First World War in India and Iraq, joining the Colonial Service in London in 1920. From 1933 to 1937 he was the first Secretary in Cyprus, and then in Palestine, where he became Secretary of the Government in 1937, returning to Cyprus as Governor in 1941. In 1944 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, and was promoted Deputy Under-Secretary in 1942, a position he held until 1945, when he became Governor of Tanganyika.

Courses for Colonial Officers

LABOUR OFFICERS from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be among the 38 European and Colonial students to attend a three months' course in industrial relations in London this month. They will study co-operation, arbitration, relations with trade unions, joint industrial and wage councils, and the inspection employment exchange services and vocational training. The first part of the course will be held at the Ministry of Labour and National Service in London, and later the students will visit various places in the country to gain a knowledge of practical conditions. The course is for officers of the Colonial Service who are to be transferred to industrial relations work in the colonies. The course will be held in May and June, and will be the first of a series of similar courses to be held in the future.

TO THE NEWS

...under the Marshal's rule is too rapid. — Senator Robert Taylor (Republican)

...Mr. Strachey had been employed by a joint stock company he would have been sacked. — Mr. [Name]

In Australia Mr. Amund Eden made a speech in the House on Monday night that set out a programme of... — [Name]

The [Name] committee's study has been... since last year. The present membership is 1,894,634. — [Name]

We have come to be the greatest industrial power in the world. — [Name] We try instead to be the best. — Mr. G. M. Young in the [Name]

...who have for years... it can be... would be... with personal responsibility. — [Name]

The Churches of Russia and... have... and a... than any other... — [Name]

One of the great... politics is that... — [Name]

...the... — [Name]

The demagogic position of Great Britain means more than ever before the very essential... — [Name]

... — [Name]

... — [Name]

Access to information... — [Name]

... — [Name]

Of all sinful men surely the most utterly... — [Name]

We handed over... — [Name]

It is really fantastic that three and a half years from the end of the war our fleet... — [Name]

How did you do it? — [Name]

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resources and pioneering skills. Today its activities include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and equipment, public works contracting and the buying or selling of produce on a wide and ordered scale. To those who could trade with tropical Africa the Company offers unparalleled experience of the country and its commerce.

American Experts to Aid East African Settlers

U.S. Government Secretary of State announced today that American experts will be sent to East Africa to assist in the settlement of British and other settlers.

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced yesterday that approval has been given to a project inviting American technical experts, partly paid for from E.R.P. funds, to work with British experts in Africa on schemes designed to increase our knowledge of, and to assist in the struggle against, trypanosomiasis, malaria, and the insect-borne diseases of man, the land and trees.

The first stage of the project will be separate visits to East and West Africa by two United States scientists with research administration experience to discuss how American aid can best be provided. This stage will be followed by the establishment of American camps to organize those in Africa dealing with the problems mentioned above.

The Americans will have their salaries paid by the U.S. Government. The United Kingdom Government will also make a substantial contribution to the scheme. The scientific results of the work done will be available through the machinery already created for scientific co-operation to other countries interested in the same problem.

"This Government does not offer sufficiently attractive scales of pay to induce qualified medical practitioners to join the Colonial Medical Service. That is the real crux of the shortage of doctors." The Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.

East African Settlers Call for Federation

Oppose Report against U.N.O. Mission Report

East African settlers, presided over by the British, opposing the Nairobi European Organization, have called for a "settlement" representative of the East African Territory to protest against the report of the U.N.O. visiting mission to Tanganyika.

Mr. P. H. PHIPPS, a Tanganyika member of the East African Central Assembly and chairman of the committee of members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, said that the Territory was in a "happy position" in regard to tenure of land for individual use, but that any change since the British administration established U.N.O. was the most effective organization ever set up, and more could be done with mutual pact than through international bodies. He called for a federation of the East African territories. "That has been thought of, kept at the top front of everything that was being done."

There had always been suspicion of Kenya by the other territories, and that had almost caused the formation of the High Commission.

Single Producing Unit

Referring to the "appalling 334 years' lease" he stressed that future action must be clear in their minds. Their first aim was to get rid of U.N.O. and their second to achieve federation. If there were anything that was essential that there must be a single producing unit. "It was useless for each territory to work separately."

MR. GENERAL C. C. FOWKE'S impression of the difference between U.N.O. trusteeship, which was "not an asset" means of "breaking the lion's tail" by the members of the East African Territories, was that of the "lion's tail" and the "lion's head." He said that the day of the "lion's tail" was over, and the day of the "lion's head" was before. Unless they presented a united front, they would not have sufficient weight with which to attract British and people of like mind.

Mr. FRANK ANDERSON of Tanganyika, who is meeting in the Territory was facing another political battle. The British Government in the Territory had agreed to propose an extension of the 99 years' lease, and he said that the "lion's tail" of the Europeans got out of Tanganyika was better. That was the result of the policy of the British Government. "The British Government has been ready to fight. It was because the position of Tanganyika would be the other East and Central African Dependencies that he hoped to get support from them. He too, in the valuation of Africa, he was getting a Dominion including all resources from Kenya to the Union."

Security in the future

MR. HENRIEY STONE of Kenya, speaking for the FRANK BRATHURSTONE GOBLETS declared that Tanganyika was in jeopardy. Even the statement made by the Government in 1949 contained the security.

MR. MARY D. FORT, M.P. of Tanganyika, asked what security there was for their children. "If anyone tries to 'take our land from us there will be trouble," he concluded.

MR. A. VASEY, M.P. of Kenya, wished to see Tanganyika "settled" in a "settled" manner. "The British Government should be ready to negotiate reasonable proposals for settlement."

MR. D. C. ESTERLY, M.P. of Kenya, thought that there should be no "less" among the European community because they did not want domination, but only to develop the territories in co-operation with men of all races.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

This meeting of Nairobi European electors considers that the expressed opposition of the United Nations visiting mission to permanent European settlement would, if accepted, gravely prejudice Tanganyika's growth and requests the Executive Committee of the Kenya Electors' Union to explore the possibilities of the formation of a European East African Union comprising all British and other European organizations in order to establish European settlement throughout East and Central Africa.

This meeting further requests that the European electors should take the opportunity of the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kenya Electors' Union to discuss the possibility of a European settlement in Tanganyika.



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Mr. Whitehead's Talks in London

Capital of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. E. C. Whitehead, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, is expected to leave this country tomorrow to return to the Colony after his discussions in London during the past week.

Talks have taken place mainly at the Commonwealth Relations Office, with officials of the Board of Trade, the Treasury, the Bank of England, Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Food and other departments, on a wide range of subjects.

Mr. Whitehead's programme of external expenditure is one of the important topics of consultation, linked with the possibility of borrowing a considerable proportion of the necessary capital on the London market. Consideration was also given to the possibility of obtaining capital for the agriculture, development and other projects from the British Overseas Food Corporation, the Regional Development Fund and the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

While at the Board of Trade, it is believed that Mr. Whitehead also discussed the question of the proposed port at on Southern Rhodesian waters, which has attracted considerable attention in the Colony.

The question of the Colony's trading relations with Portuguese East Africa was also expected to find a place in Mr. Whitehead's lengthy agenda.

It is thought unlikely, however, that these relations have hitherto contributed very substantially to the deficit which the sterling area has incurred with the Portuguese monetary area.

The earnings of Portuguese Native labour employed in the Colony are not believed to constitute a very considerable item in the balance of payments, as they do in South Africa, an estimate of £500,000 for the annual draw through the Channel may well be realistic.

It is thought that the Government will be through with the question of the Colony's external indebtedness, as well as with other of the more important questions, which will depend on the policy of the new management.

B.B.C. Timetables

Waxman is to be used for the overseas service of the B.B.C. for the next three months. The East and Central Africa are as follows: *East Africa*—April: morning, 19 and 31; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 16, 19 and 25. May: morning, 16, 19 and 25; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 16, 19 and 25. June: morning, 16, 19 and 25; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 13, 16, 19 and 25. *Central Africa*—April: morning, 16 and 31; afternoon, 11 and 13; evening, 12, 16, 25 and 31. May: morning, 13, 19, 25 and 31; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 13, 16, 25 and 31. June: morning, 13, 19, 25 and 31; afternoon, 11, 13 and 16; evening, 16, 19, 25 and 31. Times refer to local time in each of the territories.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual dinner of the Royal African Frontier Police Dinner Club will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, on May 19 at 8 p.m.

The West End Council of the Red Cross is presenting a cot to the European hospital at Blantyre and to the African Hospital at Zomba in commemoration of the birth of Prince Charles.

Subscriptions to the Bean of Westminster Fund for African Students Welfare, now total £16,422. Among recent gifts was the sum of £1,000 from the Government of Sierra Leone.

Heavy Wheat Yields

Heavy yields of wheat have been recorded in Kenya. The first crop, Mr. E. Crawley reaped 270 bushels of the variety, and Mr. J. Ballard of Londiani, 104 bushels from 33 acres. The variety in each case was 24.

A warrant has been charged with stealing chain cable and other articles to the value of £11,000 from the Boom Defence Depot in Mombasa. Two British seamen were charged, allegedly, with stealing the goods in the same connection.

The first of 20 Canadian airlines built in Canada for British Overseas Airways Corporation has arrived in this country. It seats 40 passengers, has a range of 3,800 miles, and cruises at 300 miles per hour. The completion of 20 is expected to be in operation early next year. Another machine scheduled for use by B.O.A. is the Hawker 106 jet-powered four-engine aircraft, expected to begin operating on the Atlantic route with a range of 40,000 ft. This aircraft will have a cruising speed of 500 m.p.h. and will accommodate 100 passengers in fully reclining chairs.

Professor J. B. Polding

Professor J. B. POLDING, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.C.V.S., has been appointed professor of clinical veterinary medicine (Kenya) by the Council of Makerere College, Uganda. The Government of Kenya provides an allowance for his salary in veterinary science, some time ago, and Professor Polding is its first incumbent. Until recently he was Dean of the Veterinary School, London University College, and a senior lecturer in pathology, bacteriology and infectious diseases. He had a distinguished career at the Royal Veterinary College and the University of London from which he obtained a Ph.D. in 1935 for research in the field of malaria. Malta. Professor Polding, who is 42, has had experience in research and in training post-graduate students in India.

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Company Meetings

Blair

Minutes of the Chairman's Report

THE 15th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLAIR AND EAST AFRICAN LTD. was held on Wednesday, March 25th at the company's offices, 2, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

MR. J. W. B. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1947, a statement from which the following are extracted:

"The directors have no pleasure in submitting the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1947. They are year pleased to report the highest profit in the Company's history since its incorporation 15 years ago.

"Before proceeding to the details of the financial working a man charged with the report by the directors, Mr. R. R. Stark has asked to be relieved of the office of chairman. He has fulfilled the duties of that position for a long period and his wisdom and foresight have been freely placed at the service of the company. During many difficult years he was always at the head of duty and guided the forward policy of the company to a successful issue. I am glad to say that Mr. Stark has agreed to remain on the board so that his wisdom will have the benefit of his experience and knowledge of the company's business.

"The year 1947 has been a favourable and successful one for the year accounted to 1947-25P. As compared with 1946-47, in the ordinary year being an increase of 22.2%. Rainfall for the year was good.

"There was again an increase in crops, but owing to this the Ministry of Food increased the contract price to the grower.

"There was a shortage of labour during the heavy sea-fishing season extending from December to March, and some crop was lost owing to this reason.

"Transport conditions were poor owing to shortage of towing stock on the Nyasaland Railway, combined with the loss of the railway bridge across the Shire River at Chiromo, which collapsed owing to floods and heavy sand pressure. It will take at least another year before matters return to normal, but meantime the railway company are doing their best to keep traffic moving.

New Factory at Glenorey

"The Glenorey tea factory was completed and began manufacturing its own crop in January of the present year. This was a substantial relief to Lauderdale, which previously had to take the Glenorey green leaf for manufacture in addition to its own crop.

"Prices of the tobacco auction floor of both Europeans and Natives were very high and there was strong competition. Nyasaland tobacco must now pass over the auction floor.

"There is little to report regarding the State trees as looking well and good progress is shown by the original plantings at Zomba. The overall acreage is now roughly 950.

"The balance sheet, now before you, conforms to the new Companies Act, 1946, and I think it will be quite clear to you. The expenditure on new buildings and new machinery for the year has all been debited direct to the machinery and buildings, additions and replacements account. The substantial sum of £20,000 has been placed to the credit of this account. It now

only remains to be stated we will require to turn our attention to, and bring up to date, the balance on the older estates of Lauderdale, Limbuli

and so forth. I will notice that there has been a heavy increase in produce stocks from £21,536 to £43,356. This substantial amount mainly consists of tea invoices which are due to arrive to differing degrees of maturity from the end of the season at hand. These stocks have shown a heavy increase.

"The net profit for the year ending 1947-48, as compared with 1946-47 in the previous year. With the balance sheet forwarded from 1947 of £41,562 there has resulted to the credit of profit and loss account of

£20,000. I propose to transfer the sum of £1,000 to general reserve account, £20,000 to special reserve account for machinery and buildings, additions and replacements and the sum of £40,000 to taxation reserve account. The last item will be very necessary in view of the anticipated final taxation.

A dividend of 15%

Your directors propose to pay the dividend to the hand of the preference shareholders and a dividend to the rest of 15% to the ordinary shareholders, and the deduction of income tax in both cases at the United Kingdom rate of 9% at the 2/11.

"The total effect of the above amounts, totalling £20,000 to reserve accounts and the payment of the dividend amounting to £10,152, were retained a balance of £41,760 to be carried forward to next year, subject to the report's final etc.

"Owing to the good year experienced by the company, the directors would willingly have increased their dividend, but were constrained as this is the 50th year since the company's foundation, but unfortunately we still have to abide by the Chancellor's recommendations as to strict dividend limitations.

Mr. Allan Stark's Visit to Nyasaland

"The directors regret to report the premature illness of Mr. William Stark, whose health broke down in the beginning of 1948. This necessitated Mr. Allan Stark leaving his estate at Zomba in March. He returned to his home in June, and during his stay in Nyasaland was able to visit all the estates and to arrange matters arising from Mr. William's illness. Mr. N. W. Raymond, Mr. William's assistant, has been appointed business manager.

"On my appointment as chairman, I was asked by the directors to examine the company's properties in Nyasaland to enable me to obtain a first-hand knowledge of present conditions. I left by sea in October, 1946, and returned in February of this year. During my visit I was able to inspect all the plantations of the company and had many consultations with the management and staff about future working. I found all the estates in excellent order, but the country, in line with South Africa and Rhodesia, was suffering from a severe drought during my visit. The drought had had an adverse effect on the company's tea crop, but the loss will be regained before the end of the year. Tobacco and maize and other food crops have suffered severely from the conditions.

"The thanks of the board are due to the management and European staff in Nyasaland for the manner in which they have successfully overcome their many setbacks and difficulties during the past year.

"The report and balance sheet was unanimously adopted. Mr. Allan R. Stark was reappointed a director for the coming year.

New Industry for Kenya Mining

Large Plantations for Pine Apples
 C.M.S. - LONDON. - Large plantations of pine apples are being started in Kenya under the name of East Africa Pineapple Estates Ltd., and the company aims to produce a considerable quantity of pine apples for export to the United Kingdom. The company is registered for the purpose of growing and marketing pine apples on a large scale.

About a million pineapple trees have already been planted, and more are being ordered to handle 1,000,000 trees annually which the company aims to export to a considerable market in Canada in order to earn dollars. A spur railway will be built from Mombasa station, near Voi, to the site of the nursery.


Twenty years ago, a leading American company with large pineapple plantations in Hawaii selected the Taita district as the most suitable site for the development of such an industry, not only in East Africa, but elsewhere within the Empire tariff area, but the plan was abandoned owing to the World slump. Now it is to be taken up by British interests.

Welfare Centre

MINOR WYN HARRIS, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, flew in his Aviator aircraft to open the community centre in Ahero. Designed by the African Department of the local Native Council works, the centre comprises a five-room social hall, a tea canteen, a large bar for spinning and weaving, a mechanics ward, a dispensary, and a house for the welfare worker. The annual subscription to the centre will be £25.

News of Our Advertisers

A MILLIONS of refugee stamps seized by the authorities during the war were sold in Bermuda recently by Messrs. W. R. HARMER, LTD., international stamp auctioneers of London and New York. Bids were received from many countries, and nearly 1,200 lots comprising European used and unused sets, were sold for £1,400.



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General Royalties Bill for June Session

THE GOVERNMENT propose to impose taxation on mineral royalties in Northern Rhodesia. The Bill will be introduced in the session according to Mr. R. W. King, Minister of Finance, in a non-official memorandum to the Legislative Council. He said that he would introduce it in the June session after having discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, who is now visiting the territory. The Colonial Secretary, said, Mr. Welensky, was naturally at liberty to make his assent to the financial Bill, but that was "another matter".

Metal Prices

REDUCTIONS of the price of lead from £123 to £106 per ton, and zinc from £106 to £101 per ton were announced by the Ministry of Supply on Monday. Refined electrolytic zinc is now £191 15s and pure zinc 10s less than £9.99 £10 is now £103 5s. per ton. In America, the price of lead has dropped to 15 cents per lb., a decline of 21 cents or £30 per ton.

Virgin tungsten in ingot form is up from £87 to £90 per long ton delivered to consumers works, with the usual addition of £2 10s. per ton for metal in notch bar form. This price applies to a purity of 99% to 99.5% inclusive. Other grades in other purities are: 99.6%, £8; 99.7%, £12; 99.8%, £17; 99.9%, £50; 99.99%, £100 per ton. The increase is due to the higher cost of imported supplies.

Zambia Exploring Co. Ltd.

THE DIRECTORS of the ZAMBIA EXPLORING CO. LTD. state in a circular that they intend to convene a meeting with the representatives of the shareholders on Monday. The object of the extraordinary general meeting is the object of which is to pass a resolution of no confidence in the board, to elect a new chairman and managing director, and to appoint other directors, three and an additional director. The annual general meeting will be held on May 5 and the extraordinary general meeting will follow immediately. The board consists of Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), Sir Wilfrid Alexander, Mr. G. C. Webb-Patchinson (Managing Director) and Major R. C. Hutchinson.

Tanganyika Coal

THE TANGANYIKA COAL fields, which with sections on the Morogoro-Dodoma section, are on a mineral line for the first time, was mined in the Mushi area, field 60 miles south of Songea, in the Southern Province, and discovered in 1946 by Mr. C. M. King, head of the Geological Division of the Department of Mines and Mines. A bulk sample of 20 tons was taken from the most promising section, and transported to the Mushi area. There five tons were tested in the Southern Province. The samples were transported to the rail to Mombasa, where they will be for railway transport.

Mining Proliferation Union

RENEWED efforts are being made in Southern Rhodesia to form a general Mining Union, similar in conception to the National Farmers' Union. All the members come from the members of the Rhodesia Mining Federation and from the members of Mines, a ballot of all smallworkers is to be held shortly.

World Gold Report

PRODUCTION of a new statistical series on world gold production has been started by the International Monetary Fund. The first series, just completed, estimates that gold mined in 1947 was valued at \$76,000,000, exclusive of Russian output.

Mining Personnel

MINOR J. H. RICHARDS, general manager of Uruswa Minerals Ltd., has been appointed general manager in Cornwall, left London in 1948 and has been in the Western Province of Tanganyika.

Tanganyika Mineral Reports

REPORTS on MINERALS from Tanganyika in December last were valued at £24,375, compared with £140,000 in the previous year.

New Bulawayo Students

NEW BULAWAYO students have been announced by the University of Rhodesia.



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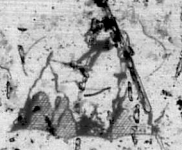
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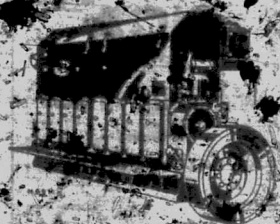
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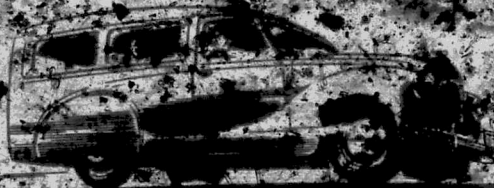
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COMMISSION Southern Rhodesia is an advisory and non-executive body, but in spite of this fact—or perhaps because of it—the Commission's recommendations are always taken into account. The members, President Sir Miles Thomas, are anxious to speak their minds with a refreshing freedom seldom possible in official publications, as will be seen from the extracts from their third interim report published on another page. Like Sir Stafford Cripps in the United Kingdom, they have been trying to drive home the truth that the way to economic advance lies in raising productivity. As far as they work for a fairer wage, they pay it with a bath tub for any quantity whether the work is done by hand or by brain. Starting development, such as the discovery of gold and diamonds which can transform a country's economic prospects within a few months, will be rare in future, and economic advancement must be looked for rather in steady, untrammelled work and in the application of existing knowledge. The Commission is also wise in reminding Southern Rhodesia that agriculture must be the broad base of prosperity. There are few countries that are so blessed with unexploited mineral resources, but they must not be exploited only on the basis of a virtually self-supporting agriculture.

To attempt to run the Colony's economy on the basis of imported food and for the proceeds of the exploitation of mineral resources would, in the present circumstances of the world, be to court disaster, and at any time such an economy would be precarious as the recent history of the United Kingdom has shown.

One of the most valuable tasks which such a body of objective observers can perform is to lay down a system of priorities in development. The Commission has not shirked the task, and there will be a high degree of approval amongst those who have formed opinions as to the priorities which it has adopted.

West African transport, building, conservation of water and soil. These are, indeed, problems over most of Africa, but in respect of them the Commission draws attention to strategic considerations which reinforce the economic arguments for a West coast railway and port. In the circumstances in which any conceivable future war would be fought, it might be impossible to make use of the East African ports, and a West port with suitable rail connections would not only enable the produce of East and Central Africa to reach the Western world but would facilitate the dispatch of supplies from the Western democracy, as

the United States, and it has become clear that these matters are of increasing importance to the Empire. It is a pity that the Commission has not yet published its report, but it is clear that the Commission's recommendations are of the highest quality and should be accepted in principle. The Commission's recommendations for a link between the East and East African railways have already been generally accepted in principle.

The housing shortage in Southern Rhodesia has many of the features of the housing shortage in the United Kingdom, but it also has aspects of its own which the Commission has commented very fully upon. As regards the congestion of the town of Bulawayo, the Commission has recommended that the town must be built on bricks as its main building material, but that adequate supplies are holding up production, and then in that case the possible restrictive trade union practices are seriously hampering building. The Commission has expressed such rules, laid down by European workers, as that a Native may handle a trowel or use a hammer. The Commission has also recommended that the shops should be closed on Sundays, and that the shops should be closed on Sundays, and that the shops should be closed on Sundays.

THE PROBLEM OF finding a strong new Governor for Tanganyika—over which Mr. Creech has no doubt, remaining during his visit to Africa—is not to be lightly dismissed by the need of a Government to rush to fill vacancies in To Stay, Kenya and Uganda. There will be a wide-spread satisfaction that Sir Philip Mitchell, who has been invited to remain for a further two years in place of Sir Philip Mitchell, has accepted the offer of a second term of office, and has brought vitality and freshness to his charge. Some of the matters which will rank among the great State papers though his desire to retire among the scenes of his fitness well known, it is to be hoped that the excellent precedent set in the case of the last Governor of Nigeria may be repeated, and that when he does retire his counsel may be made available in the Upper House, when Lord Alton's voice is frequently heard with advantage to the Empire. His northern neighbour, Sir John Hall, is an indefatigable worker, under whose rule great advances have been made in Uganda, such as the Owen Falls project. There is no doubt in the minds of the Protectorate, which is unimportant for him, and it is fortunate that his services are to be made available for the two years.

THIS WEEK'S EXTRACTS from the second report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee cover the growing of tobacco, which has assumed a new importance in the view of the difficult situation in so many countries, including the United Kingdom, of finding a market for the surplus of former quantities of American leaf. The fact that the taxpayers of the United Kingdom have paid over six hundred million pounds in duty in the past year shows that tobacco is now regarded as a necessity in the modern standard of life, and people are apparently prepared to put up with a shortage of meat rather than a shortage of tobacco. This gives Empire growers an excellent chance to increase their production, but there are two main deterrents—the first is the alleged conservatism of smokers, which has so often in the past been the conservatism of manufacturers. But the fact is that the manufacturers are not fully co-operating, whatever it has been their attitude in the past. The second deterrent in manufactures are now present in the fact that the Committee provided the market is stable and the price reasonable. The second deterrent is that a tobacco crop makes heavy demands upon the soil, and the world shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers will, so long as it persists, act as a brake upon tobacco production in Empire tobacco. But the long-term prospects of Empire producers are good.

THE ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1949, which along with the Chancellor's Budget Statement has been the main subject of debate in the House of Commons this week, contains a feature of special interest to the Colonies. The Chancellor has surplus, always described by details of the dollar earnings and dollar expenditure of individual Colonies. No doubt he feels that publication would excite demands for the extension of front dollar expenditure from all these territories, which have a surplus. Though individual Colonies may grumble, this is an understandable policy, and the financial needs are strengthened by having a central fund for all the dollar receipts and dollar expenditure of the Sterling area. The Economic Survey also reveals the gratifying fact that the Colonies as a whole now have a substantial and increasing dollar surplus, which has contributed very materially to the improved position. It is a little ironical that Sir Stafford Cripps should have been so materially aided by that Colonial Empire which he once declared it was fundamental to British interests to liquidate at once.

Determining Tobacco in S. Rhodesia's Development

What Importance is Tobacco in the Colony's Economy?

UNQUESTIONABLE THE TOBACCO CROP OF THE PROVINCE is one of the mainstays of Southern Rhodesia. By a combination of circumstances, notably the dollar shortage, Rhodesian tobacco growers have played a notable part in the financial structure of the Colony, and today the industry represents in the opinion of the Commission, "an enterprise in which self-discipline is effectively exercised."

As is inevitable when big success has been achieved in commerce, some criticism is attracted towards the Rhodesian tobacco undertaking. It is stated in some quarters that an overall economy based on tobacco is shallow and brittle. With a less enlightened industry there might indeed be the danger of the Colony suffering from what could aptly be described as "tobacco poisoning." If industry-high prices were paid for labour on the tobacco farms, and if the overall food production of the Colony in general suffered in consequence, then such criticism might be the justifiable support.

The Commission feels, however, that the Rhodesian Tobacco Association should recognize that its members have a prior duty to the Colony to produce at least sufficient food for the labour force they employ. In regard to the Association should support any Government policy whereby it is made compulsory for tobacco growers to produce sufficient quantities for the Native labour employed by them, in the form of maize, groundnuts, beef or other food products, as economic.

In the opinion of the Commission it may be necessary for a policy of this nature to be actively implemented. For the present it is known that the moral education involved is fully accepted by at least 75% of the tobacco growers. Enlightenment in the minds of the remaining 25% can probably be achieved by education rather than Government coercion.

Tobacco Situation Stabilized

The fact that the tobacco situation appears in the eyes of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association to be reasonably stabilized for at least five years ahead is very encouraging. Great Britain has undertaken to buy 66% of the yield. Australia is entering into a similar agreement to buy 64%. It is expected that this year's crop will be substantially below the crop of the 1947-48 season.

The Commission recommends that greater emphasis be placed on research in the tobacco industry. Against a yield per acre of 1,100 lb. in the United States, the average yield in Rhodesia is only 560 lb. The growers have offered £60,000 as a contribution and the Government is considering providing £20,000 for research into tobacco husbandry and pest control. The programme of research is now proceeding reasonably satisfactorily, but it is felt by the Commission that still greater emphasis should be placed on this important undertaking.

Turkish Tobacco.—By reason of the heavy demand that exists for good-grade Rhodesian grown "leaf" tobacco in America—the requirements from the United States for 1947-48 season totalled 1,732,377 lb. weight—it is clear that Turkish tobacco can form a valuable dollar-earning commodity.

It is not generally recognized that the crop is still a "dollar crop" of Virginia. The leaves are much smaller, being 2 1/2 inches across instead of being dealt with in heated bunches, and are not ever the auction floors but through the Turkish Tobacco Co-operative Company of Rhodesia. Moreover, Turkish tobacco grows in drier areas, liking a sandveld that has about half the rainfall of the ordinary Virginia tobacco farms.

There has been a fall in production of Turkish tobacco in Rhodesia since 1945-46, when the total crop was 4,835,364 lb.

Being the second instalment of the Third Interim Report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia, under the Chairmanship of Sir Miles Thomas.

This crop was gathered from a planted area of 60,632 acres. In 1947-48 the area was 50,000 acres, very much smaller and the yield was almost one quarter of the 1945-46 figures due doubtless to the fact that the prices offered did not obtain for Virginia tobacco, were very much in excess of those ruling for Turkish, which had a yield of 200 to 240 per lb. Various efforts are being made to recruit interest in this dollar-earning crop. It pointed out that Native women and picnicians can usually be employed in its harvesting, a problem that has to be solved is that of supplying the large areas of covering material used to keep rain and heavy dew off the leaves when they are being sun-dried in the open.

The Commission feels that some of the money and energy that is being applied to research into Virginia tobacco growing could well be directed into the production of Turkish tobacco in view of the dollar-earning capacity in hard currency.

Grain Situation

Maize and Small Grains.—The experience of the past two years has emphasized the necessity for the storage of grain during good seasons, and the Commission wishes the storage of this in growing crops which, in large seasonal crops. The transport of maize to and from these centralized depots would be an additional and unnecessary strain on the already overburdened railways.

There appears to be a strong case in favour of the growing of small grains in the areas of heavy rainfall. Such crops are more resistant to drought and, being row crops, do not require so much labour in sowing and cultivation. They are, moreover, a valuable food for the Natives in these areas prior to the introduction of maize by the Europeans.

The difficulties of reaping large crops of small grains by hand could be overcome by the use of combine harvesters. These are expensive machines but their use in a continual manner is suggested for heavy tractors should meet this difficulty. To encourage production, prices of small grains should be stabilized, as in the case with maize.

Cotton and Textiles.—The cotton industry in Southern Rhodesia is of a well-natured agricultural and industrial. Each, for practical purposes, can be considered as independent of the other, but it is here for the two to be regarded as complementary and it is alone these two that development should be guided as far as possible.

On the agricultural side, a type of cotton well suited to Rhodesian conditions has been bred and raised, one of the major insect pests has been overcome. Investigations on other pests are continuing and there is reason to hope that solutions will in time be found.

Experiments carried on at the Cotton Research Station has been successful, so far, cotton is the best rotation for maize and other crops, and at the same time produces a valuable protein concentrate, cotton seed, for the livestock industry.

Cotton Growing by Africans

In one of the Native reserves, the Mondoro, it has been shown that cotton is a suitable cash crop for Africans, provided suitable marketing arrangements can be organised.

The development of cotton spinning, weaving, knitting and the manufacture of simple cotton goods of comparatively recent origin, and provides a ready market for cotton produced in Southern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories. The first spinning plant of 1,000 spindles established at Gatooma in 1946 has grown into a mill capable of producing monthly 17,000 spindles, of which half have already been assembled and are in operation. It is expected that the mill will be running to full capacity on a double shift by the end of 1949. The erection of other mills with a target of 100,000 spindles is being planned.

Two blanket factories and three knitting factories have been established in Bulawayo, and at Masvingo the first weaving shed, have been in operation for some two years.

Meat hygiene and control authority has been given to the Inspector of Veterinary and Animal Industries, and the effect on the cattle population in Africa.

While fully appreciating the possible effect of the drug in the future, the Commission feels that "due to the shortage of the drug must be observed. The immediate shortage of several hundred tons of barbed wire is a sad commentary on the general appreciation of the requirements of the African territories. Accelerated supplies of this material, the essential commodity could do much to increase the effective cattle husbandry in Central Africa, and indeed, without it, the use of a drug which is entirely too expensive to be used in the large quantities of effective barbed wire for treatment.

The Commission feels that the use of barbed wire in the territories should be given the highest priority in the future.

taken more effective steps to allocate steel rod to the hand wire manufacturing in Britain who have the machine-drawing capacity on hand. It is necessary to have a firm backlog of orders, and it is suggested that the Government and European steel companies should be approached to make a survey of this trade.

Food production is the emphasis of the Commission's report, but it is not seriously emphasized that forward projects must be clearly defined in terms of time and about their importance.

While there is no doubt as to the effort at bringing into agriculture production factors that are at present not contributive to the economy of the Colony, a more immediate response in food production, which is the paramount importance, can be obtained by accelerating the yields of districts that are already proven as areas of cultivation.

One million pounds spent on a pilot scheme in a virgin territory may be justifiable as a long-term policy, but to give practical effect a similar amount of money spent in a district such as the Mazoe Valley could produce almost immediate and dramatic results.

By adding feet to the wall of the Mazoe Dam, the area of irrigation can be increased, and there are other feasible irrigation schemes in the same and other areas which would enable a substantial contribution to be made to the Colony's overall food production and ultimately to its exports.

It is recommended that only the highlands, an area of 100,000 acres, should be developed for production of food crops, and this area should undoubtedly receive the full and complete consideration when the utilization of existing water resources is being planned.

Heavy Machinery

As regards heavy machinery, of the past 12 months there has been an undesirable situation in regard to tractor and tractor-drawn implements, resulting in heavy loss of efficiency. The wasted capital charges, as a result, has had the effect of being prohibitive in the case of ploughing.

While doing this, it is also necessary to study the possibility of a system of allocation of tractor-drawn implements for the past two years. It may be necessary to study the situation does not improve for ploughs to come into control again and, if need be, a larger proportion of the total dollar allocation definitely directed to the importation of the same.

An endeavour should also be made to obtain an increased allocation of steel in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of implements including ploughs.

Lands deeply subsoiled by heavy tractor-drawn implements can afterwards be dealt with by means of lighter machinery. Consideration should therefore be given to the continued use of the expensive type of heavy tractors and implements.

The Motor Acquisition Scheme, which is a voluntary organization, has been provided a subsidy to the body to organize such a scheme. It is not suggested that private ownership of heavy machinery would wholly cease, provided that sufficient machines were available, but greater utilization of light, expensive machines of the smaller farms as made possible to spread over continental use is obviously an economic advantage.

Native Labour.—The present labour shortage is due to the fact that the development of the Colony and the neighbouring territories has outstripped the supply. Steps do not only refer to the available number of workers, but also to the quantity and quality of output.

Varying Labour Shortage on Farms

The shortage is much greater in mining and agriculture than in secondary industries. It is not possible to see even an approximate figure. The shortage of labour varies from farm to farm in the district in direct ratio to the area of land, about 15 to 20 per cent, yet the shortage on other farms is from 10% to 45%. The average appears to be about 15%.

As an indication of the situation, 250 food producers have applied to the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission for 4,000 recruited Natives. The position is similar in the mining industry, some mines are not short of labour and others vary from 5% to 25%. The shortage in secondary industries is negligible.

About 54% of the Colony's labour force comes from neighbouring territories. Some 70% of the male, unskilled Indian population of the British Reserves is engaged in a wage earning occupation. It is not possible to estimate the indigenous labour from the Native Reserves in the Colony. The number remains widely adequate for food production and development in reserves. The flow from neighbouring territories shows a slight decrease. Some 4,000 less migrants entered Southern Rhodesia in 1948 as compared with 1947.

Against this, more non-indigenous Natives are in employment, which shows that they are being hung in the Colony as a result of the recent regulations bringing down minimum conditions of service for workers in most industries, in much the same way that general boards areas, there are already signs of temporary shortages in these labour forces.

The Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission hopes to recruit an increased number of Natives from the territories for

production in Southern Rhodesia. It is too early to say what effect the present drought in Nyasaland will have.

This is only a palliative. Any solution which aims at merely increasing the number of workers and not the individual output of workers is futile. The efficiency of the labour force could be increased by increased development, which would catch up in a few years.

The Government aims at: (a) stabilization of labour efficiency through better housing and living conditions; (b) increased incentives to work through the creation of wages and more opportunities for advancement; and (c) mechanization and closer supervision.

African Natives Better Housed

Having a *Times* article closely studied the problem of African labour supply is the question of housing accommodation. While high standards of comfort and amenities have been reached in the provision of dwellings in the compounds of some of the large industrial organizations, notably in the asbestos, chrome, and coal mines, there is great improvement in the urban areas.

It is computed that at least a third of the Africans are now satisfactory housed in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal towns of the Colony. There is need for improvement to enable a proper standard of life to be developed, and health and hygiene aspects, which are well being administered, unless there is a more widespread housing programme.

This is a national problem; it needs handling on a national scale, not left to piecemeal policy-making.

Native Utilization of Mechanization.—An interesting example of the extent to which mining operations have been improved by modern methods of mechanization is a shaft sunk at Shebani. By energetic and far-sighted administration, the following improvement in productivity has been achieved and is projected:

In 1947 an output of 60,000 tons per year of raw asbestos occupied a labour force of 10,000 Native workers. To day the same output of 60,000 tons per annum—due to the installation of mechanized conveyors and other equipment—only requires 6,000 Natives. It is planned that as more machinery comes forward the same output will be achieved with only 4,000 workers.

Miners 4,000 Colours Daily

As a result of the high standards of living in the mining industry, the demand for coloured goods in the Colony is increasing. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum.

When asbestos is mined it can be mined at 25% of the cost. As a result of the high standards of living in the mining industry, the demand for coloured goods in the Colony is increasing. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum.

Asbestos.—The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum. The demand for these goods is estimated to be about 100,000 yards per annum.

Plans are being laid down in the Colony which will, by the end of 1949, be planned to bring to the availability of 100,000 yards of piping in 38 ft. units. These are being produced in sections, each 20 ft. to 24 in. Such piping experiments have shown a yield and a pressure of 300 lb. per square inch and present estimates show that the cost should be cheaper than cast-iron or steel.

A second plant with similar output will be put into production by March/April, 1950, and a third machine, being a third by the end of 1950, are also contemplated.

(To be continued)

[Editorial Comment: Appears under Matters of Moment.]

Budget Changes

SIR STAFFORD CROFT, Minister, introduced last week brought no change in the tobacco duty. The tea duty, however, is to be reduced by 6d. in the pound, and sugar duties by 12s. The subsidy required to maintain the existing price will now be £11,000,000 in the case of tea and £2,000,000 for sugar.

The duties on light goods introduced in 1948 have been reduced by 12s. a gallon, in respect to 2s. a gallon. Sir Stafford expressed the hope that the latter concession would aid the wine and brewing industries of the Commonwealth.

The Budget

We have to face our problems with realism, and must not allow ourselves to be carried away by the desire to accomplish the desire to court popular popularity. Not must we jeopardize our hopes of recovery and prosperity over the long term by a too hasty desire to anticipate the benefits of what we have already accomplished. We have chosen quite deliberately—and in this all parties have participated—to leave our benefits in the form of extended social services. This has been accomplished partly by increased production and partly by a redistribution of our national wealth, and we must face the consequences of this deliberate choice. Many suggest that we should allow the individual wage earner, salary earner, and professional more to spend for himself by reducing the charge upon him in way of taxation. But what can only be done at the expense of our social services or our defence. We must regulate the speed of the development of social services by the rate at which we can increase our national wealth. It is by a better organized productive effort that we shall provide ourselves with the means to meet and discharge these new social obligations which we have willingly assumed as a community, not just a party, but for all time.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Stafford did early in his speech that 1939 had been a year of great achievement for the British people, and they will ask why their achievement is nothing, except a few more food, cleaner machines, and a few more hill folk with a subjective air of pride of their national inferior contribution in income tax, balanced by a few extra shillings on the bottle of beer and two shillings on the bottle of stout. It is the likely effect of the Government's tax or further tax. The Government cannot be ignored to say nothing of the more powerful form that was really rising in the Labour Party itself on Budget night. The Budget may touch off a storm, it will find a way just as it has done in the past. It will not mean a new era of suffering of human beings, but looking back, it now seems that the encouragement is sounder belief that the nation can afford to take a year ago. The Chancellor has not even tried to tempt the wind to the storm, workers and poets. But it reflects the fact that, although of starkly, and only a dramatic change in the community's political opinion, its aspirations can make a great deal of sense.—The Times.

BACKGROUND

Writing the first edition of the Budget in the paper which was created among Sir Stafford Cripps' own party, the Budget with 1931 is striking. Then, in fact, circumstances differing in many details but essentially reflecting the same fact that were caused by the late Lord Snowden and caused him to dismay and antagonize all but a small section of the Socialist Party. For in fact what had to be done in 1931 and what Sir Stafford Cripps today is having to do shows the characteristic fidelity of what Socialists have been preaching in the circumstances and of what, indeed, are the foundations of the Socialist faith.—Daily Telegraph.

The Labour Party as a whole can congratulate itself upon the Budget. It is a very impressive thing that the party should produce a Chancellor, and sustain him in office, who can so completely identify with the party's uncompromising realism. If the party supports this Budget with more than a wry face at the austere character of the Labour programme as a whole accepts its burdens without any attempt to contract out of them by exactly compensating wage increases, then Labour will have given an convincing proof of its fitness to bear the responsibility of government.—Economic Times.

How do we get out of the circle in which Socialists has no more social benefits to offer unless the taxpayers pay themselves, and the over-taxed middle class, professional and managerial part of society seems to have little less to lose than its fiscal chains? What happens if a setback occurs in trade and the national income? This certainly is, in the words of another Chancellor, "Bank House".—Financial Times.

The essence of the Budget is that the country cannot gain a free health service and still go on getting its food as cheaply as we have been doing. We have insisted on this as a basis in the face of economic materialism and growing political opportunism of the Labour Party, the brakes of all Socialists' progress decisions in the last 18 months.—Manchester Guardian.

The British people, in the moment of crisis, which conflict with the national interest. They expect of Sir Stafford a continuation of the policy which he has firmly pursued as the minister who is directing the recovery drive.—Daily Herald.

Sir Stafford Cripps is a bold, clear-eyed, old-fashioned man who will keep his ship off the rocks, if he can. It is not he, however, who sets the vessel's course. But the Labour Party, still dazzled with dreams of a Treasury ke beyond the breakers, still less does he command the winds and tides. Now, a quiet mutiny betwixt decks, and we may still see this ship of Whitehall put overboard in an open boat, while the good ship Britain, renamed Britain in the modern vocabulary, sails on to her destiny.—Sunday Times.

Butter is set up in price from 10s. 4d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. but will still be subsidized to the extent of 3d. per lb. Cakes of cocoa from 10s. to 11s. 2d. per lb. are subsidized to the extent of 9d. per lb. margarine increases from 9d. to 10d. but is subsidized to 11s. 2d. A subsidy of 6s. 6d. will remain on meat, even after the off the subsidy.—The Times.

The disproportionate weight of indirect taxation, the well-being increases the cost of basic foodstuffs following the planned rise last year in the cost of consumption of clothes and footwear, a further serious departure from a conception of fair shares among national minimum.—New Statesman.

India and the Commonwealth. There is no middle course between the Crown and a republic, between in and out of the Commonwealth. You are either in or out. If in some nebulous way you can be both in and out, the whole concept of the Commonwealth goes and what remains is a mere name without substance—the name without the reality of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is held together by the Crown, from which follows that common status and profound solemnity which is the soul of the Commonwealth. It is the very thing which is given to it from it follows the best. Since the King, and the best disappears, common allegiance and common status. The Indian plan violates the very concept of Commonwealth and is the inversion of it and the substitution of something quite different for it. Great care should be used not to empty the Commonwealth concept of all substance and meaning. It would be better to drop it altogether. But what a loss that would be! The very concept of the Commonwealth should be a fact and not be merged in the relationships.—Generalissimo.

PERSONALIA

MR. S. BARRIE is executive officer of the Marketing Board of Kenya.

MR. M. J. A. BULL has been appointed a member of the South African Board of Macmillan Bank (S.C. & O.).

MR. G. H. ROBERTSON, general manager of the Rhodesia Chrome Mines Ltd. visited Harare last month. MR. EDWARD MITCHELL, one of the two American consuls in Johannesburg, has left on transfer to London.

COLONEL M. C. H. BENDER, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, has returned to the Colony on a visit to this country.

SIR EDWARD DE VRIES, who paid a brief business visit to Nyasaland recently, has presented a swimming pool to the Kimberley County Club.

The chairman of the Nyasaland Council of Women for the ending year is Miss H. Crovatt, with the secretary as Mrs. J. FIDDES.

MR. E. H. WRIGHT and MR. F. PARSONS have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Stock Owners' Association of Kenya.

DR. J. F. HENNESSEY, deputy director of Medical Services in Uganda and a member of the B. T. A. Staff, has arrived in Kampala.

MR. G. G. GOR, of Livingstonia, Nyasaland, has been appointed a member of the Central Advisory Board as an adviser on rural matters.

Lieut. Colonel SIR FRANK MANSFIELD was commander of the Force in the Sudan and Eritrea during the war, has been appointed Deputy Chief Scout.

MR. E. A. VANCE, M.P. for Kenya, arrived in this country by air at the beginning of the month in order to complete the negotiations for the Nairobi municipal bill.

MR. ROBINSON, E.A.S. African Commissioner in London, was delayed on his journey from Nairobi by bad weather in Khartoum. He arrived in this country on Friday.

MR. W. H. BARRIE, at one time editor of the *Uganda Herald*, has resigned from the post of publicity manager of the Uganda Agricultural Board of Messrs. W. H. Collinson & Co., Ltd., London.

MISS MARY ANN, a young Kenya African of the Kenya University, is shortly to be arriving in this country for a six months course in local government studies, together with a bursary from the British Council.

DR. E. G. VANCE has been in charge of a two-year, half-yearly investigation of the East African Veterinary Research Organization into the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle in Tanganyika, where the disease is increasing.

MR. J. McCLEEN, lawyer, has been on the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, and is deputy president of the National Foresters' Union, has an address on the groundwork scheme at One Seas House, London, in Ebury Square.

THE DUKE OF BRANCHBURGH, who is farming in the Cherangani district of Kenya, is in negotiation with the Bungoma district county council for the sale of his seat, Kimbolton Castle, which the council wishes to secure for the use of Kimbolton Grammar School.

The engagement has been announced between MR. BETTIE GRANT, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Ashbury, Wanganui, and MISS ANNE GARDNER, daughter of Mr. A. M. Gardner, late I.F.S., Dehra Dun, India, and Mrs. Gardner, London, S.W.5.

Lieut. Colonel C. J. VALENTINE has been appointed commanding officer of the Kenya Regiment, which is shortly to be re-formed. Colonel A. DUNSTON ADAMS, the former G.O., becomes Honorary Colonel in the place of BRIGADIER GENERAL A. C. LEWIS, whose term of office has expired.

MRS. G. B. B. HADLOW, of Graham Nyasaland, have celebrated their silver wedding. Mr. Hadlow is a planter, is a member of the Legislative Council, and is a member of the Convention of Associations, and a member of the Development Committee, and of the Nyasaland Executive Board.

MR. VERN MARSHALL, G. O. Harare, and Lieut. Colonel G. G. BARRIE, commanding the Rhodesian Air Training Group, has been appointed G. O. No. 21 Group Flying Training Command, before going to Rhodesia in October, 1949, as Senior Area Staff Officer, No. 1 (Bomber) Group for nearly a year.

MR. DAVID F. HULL, of Hull, who has been appointed a financial income statistician to the East Africa High Commission, was educated at University College, Hull, and the London School of Economics. He served as an officer in the Royal Air Force, before he was employed in the Finance Department of the Hull Corporation.

University scholarships at Fort Hare have recently been awarded by the Nyasaland Government to MISS GERTIEDE MASHINA, who is studying education; MR. W. M. CHIRWA, headmaster of the African senior primary school at Lilongwe; and MISS E. W. HWANAUZI, who hopes to return to Nyasaland as a medical officer.

Lieut. Colonel SIR WILLIAM FURSE, Director of the Imperial Institute from 1926 to 1934, and a former chairman of the East African Group in London, who visited Nyasaland in 1944 and 1945, and Lady FURSE, celebrated their golden wedding last week. Their son, Lieut. Colonel DAVID FURSE, is farming in the Molo district of Kenya.

The two Rhodesian girls who have been chosen to spend six weeks in Britain under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Fund are Miss FRANCES WOEGER, a 22-year-old teacher at the Cecil John Rhodes School, Swakop, and Miss JUDITH KERR, of Salisbury, aged 18, who is at present employed by the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia. They will leave for the Colony at the end of May.

THE DUBIOUS DEPARTMENT, president of the National Association and the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will attend the second symposium conference to be held in the Central Hall, London, from the 10th to the 12th.

MR. GILBERT JONES, Secretary of State for the Colony, will speak at an organization of Comprehensive Tuberculosis, scheduled in a British Colony. Acceptance has already been received from DR. W. S. HAYNES (Kenya), DR. R. LAVOTIERRE (Mauritius), and DR. M. M. ALI (Burma) and others.

Memberships of the board of the Kenya Foresters' Association are as follows: *Trans-Nzoia*: MESSRS. A. W. STILES and J. STERN; *Plains*: MESSRS. W. A. C. BOWLER and G. C. PEMBRIDGE; *Turi-Molo-Mau*: MESSRS. H. S. SMITH and F. D. TRINCH; *Nakuru*: MESSRS. W. H. GUNSON, R. HALL and L. A. SPIERS; *East of the Tana*: MESSRS. A. DULGAS, C. LANE, FERNANDEZ and J. G. H. JONES; *Countrywide*: Mrs. A. M. CHRISTOPHER and MESSRS. D. DUNCAN, G. C. GRIFFITHS, J. G. GARDNER, D. A. VAUGHAN, S. R. DU TOIT, and J. E. A. WOLFRY and WHITMORE.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, gave a cocktail party last week in Rhodesia House, London, before returning to the Colony at the end of his official visit to this country. Among the guests were MR. and MRS. P. J. NOEL-BAKER, the EARL of LISTOWLE, MR. and Mrs. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, Mr. and Mrs. JEFF EGGLAND, Viscountess de VALENTINE, ELIBANK, BRIGADIER S. GARGACKI, SIR PERCIVAL and LADY LEITCHING, SIR CHARLES and LADY LOANHAIR, SIR MILLS and LADY THOMAS, Viscountess de VALENTINE, GERTIE DE HENNESSY, and SIR PHILIP WILKINS.

Obituary

Mr. Stanley Christopher Thomas

MR. STANLEY CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, a former cricketer and football player, and prominent man of affairs, died in London last week. Born in 1861, he played for Uppingham in 1880, and later joined the Kent County team.

It was in 1884 that he was selected to play for England against the Australians, and in that and the following year he played for the Gentlemen against the Players. A fast bowler, Mr. Christopher retired from county cricket in 1890. In 1939 he was nominated president of the M.C.C. Owing to the war no changes of officials were made during hostilities, so that Mr. Christopher held the presidency for seven years—an unprecedented period of office.

He joined his father's firm on the London Stock Exchange, but left to join the board of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd. In 1907 he became associated with banking, being elected to the boards of the African Banking Corporation, later absorbed by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., on the board of which he also served.

Up to the time of his death he was an almoner of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A prominent churchman, Mr. Christopher was a close friend of Dr. Winnington Ingram, a former Bishop of London.

As we go to press, we learn of the very sudden death of MR. ERIC DAUNCEY TONGUE, of Nyeragwa, Kenya, where he retired at the end of 1946. He became Labour Commissioner in Uganda in 1930, and in 1945, was appointed a commissioner of special duties, as Director of Refugees. A full obituary will appear next week.

Mr. H. Priest's New Appointment

MR. HERBERT PRIEST has been appointed Regional Director of the Colonial Development Corporation for Central Africa. He is 42 years of age, was born in Port Elizabeth, and went to Northern Rhodesia in 1926, where he joined a firm of accountants and auditors. Three years later he became secretary to Messrs. Pitt and Anderson, and was appointed managing director in 1934. He has been a town councillor for Livingstone since 1932, was mayor in 1939, and member of the Legislative Council for the Livingstone area from 1944 until last year, when he did not stand for re-election. From 1940 until 1948 he served with the Army in East Africa Command. Mr. Priest has recently been in this country, where he has spent much of his time at the offices of the Colonial Development Corporation, acquainting himself with the organization.

Governors' Extended Tours

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, and SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, are to have their terms of office extended until December 31, 1951. Both appointments were due to terminate at the end of this year. Sir Philip, whose health has not been good lately, had been preparing to retire to his farm in the Subukia district of the Colony.

Three booklets on trade unionism published in Kenya in English and Swahili are being reprinted, the first editions having been exhausted in a few weeks. "What is a Trade Union?" explains facts in simple terms, and is issued free of charge. "The Organization of a Trade Union" and "A Model Constitution for a Trade Union" are sold at 5s. each.

Tobacco Export Tax Dropped

New Proposals in S. Rhodesia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has withdrawn its widely attacked proposal of a 15% export tax on all Virginia flue-cured tobacco leaf, and proposes instead to introduce a 45% purchase tax on similar leaf grown and sold in the Colony.

This change of mind comes as the climax to one of the biggest political controversies in the Colony since the general election last year. The Government first imposed a 20% tax on tobacco exports, but agreed to reduce this to 15% after strong protests had been made by tobacco-growers and buyers throughout Southern Rhodesia.

The concession was at once described as "making no difference whatsoever" and the campaign against the tax was intensified. The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board had already agreed unanimously that it would be inadvisable to open the season's auction sales, which should have started on April 6.

Many United Party supporters were said to have been opposed to the tax proposals, and a few days later the following announcement was issued by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins:

"The Southern Rhodesian Government, where the tobacco auctions to commence soon because it is much delay the transport proposals will be upset, and the railways will be unable to move the whole crop.

To overcome some of the practical difficulties which are then by growers and buyers, and to simplify matters, the Government has decided to introduce a purchase tax of 15% on all Virginia flue-cured tobacco leaf grown and sold in the Colony. This tax will be paid by the buyer, the price he pays, and will be retrospective to the beginning of the sales. This tax is to be in lieu of the proposed export tax.

While this tax is similar in principle to the export tax, it will be much simpler of operation, and all tobacco buyers to know exactly how much tax they will have to pay in respect of every purchase.

Where tobacco is not sold on the local floor (it is consigned for sale outside the Colony), the tax will be paid by the dealer (or collection of the tax from the consignor).

Discriminatory Taxation

Earlier, a joint statement issued by the Rhodesian Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Trade Association had claimed that the only precedents in the Colony for such discriminatory taxation were during the war when, in consultation with those concerned, the tobacco sales tax and the gold cess surcharge were imposed on those two industries in lieu of the excess profits tax which was simultaneously a universal operation.

These taxes were submitted as because of the war, a threat to the Colony and the Commonwealth, which cannot be said to exist to-day," continued the statement.

"At the same time, an undertaking was given that these were purely war-time measures, and it was clearly understood that there would be no question of their renewal in peacetime."

Many resolutions deploring the export tax proposal were passed by farmers' associations in the Colony, and some meetings resolved to hold in abeyance orders for soil and water conservation machinery for the districts. A vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance was carried by a large majority when 279 members of farmers' and colonists' interests in Marandellas district attended a special meeting.

Mr. T. G. Barratt, M.P. for Marandellas, said that he could see no economic justification for the long-term incidence of the tax, which might affect all persons, and no moral justification for the initial differential taxation. He was prepared to oppose the proposal to the very end, and, if it was passed, would resign his seat. He did not, however, intend to cross the floor of the House.

Secretary of State Tour Meetings With Rhodesia Chiefs

Mr. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for Colonies, who is touring the Central African territories, had talks in Lusaka yesterday with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who flew there to meet him, and Mrs. Loy Moyo.

It is understood that discussions centred in the proposed Central African Federation, but economic and financial problems common to both territories and to the large-scale development plans now in operation were also considered.

When he spoke a few days ago at a luncheon given by the Mayor and Corporation of Livingstonia, Mr. Creech Jones said that the British people were much more interested in the Colonies than ever before, and that they were anxious to help to meet the present needs of each of them. "There is an element of truth in that, but it is not the whole truth. There has been no serious effort on the British Government's part to deal with overseas problems."

Liberal Attitude Towards Colonies

Never before has there been such a liberal outlook towards the colonies of the British people. There is more discussion in this country about Colonial affairs, and more interest in the various forms of financial and technical help. More can be done when the Government is better informed and more liberal in its attitude.

It is the greatest possible importance that those who have British overseas possessions should have a direct touch with local people and know their problems, mainly to guide the policy of the British Government. In London, being fully aware of local problems and opinions, to hope that in the future a two-way traffic will be developed.

Saying that he was happy to be in Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary of State remarked: "My reputation here has not always been what it should be. Some say I have disseminated false views, but for more than 20 years I have been actively interested in Central Africa. This is my first visit, and I shall learn much and shall profit enormously. I hope my personal report will be reflected in policy from London."

Government of London's Policy

"I assure you that we are tolerant and sensible people in the Colonial Office, and the Governor is not merely a rubber stamp," he concluded. "I expect some independence of thought is given to us by the people of the Territory, and we should not care to act in a paternalistic or oppressive manner."

Since the arrival of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Creech Jones, have had a full luncheon. They are accompanied by Mr. N. D. Watson, Mr. Creech Jones's private secretary, and Mr. C. F. Lamb, head of the British African and Aden Department of the Colonial Office.

After a visit to the Victoria Falls in May after their departure the party visited some of Livingstonia's secondary industries, went over the Rhodes-Livingstone museum, and took tea with representatives of Africans of the district.

The following day they went by air to Mungu, leading capital of Barotseland where the Secretary of State met the Paramount Chief of the Barotses, the Mulena Nkila, who is a member of the royal house who traditionally plays an important role in the government of Barotseland and the leading indigenous. At the court of the Paramount Chief an address of welcome was read by the Ngambile (Prime Minister).

A choir of skilled dancers performed for the Secretary of State, and the Mungu tribe from the borders of Angola wearing feathered head-dresses danced. Before

flying back to Lusaka, the party called at Mankoya, which is at present cut-off by road from the rest of the Territory.

On the way they visited Dr. Hill, reached Mankoya for Sunday and Nkana on Monday morning in Kasama yesterday. Mr. Creech Jones met the Paramount Chief of Mankoya, the Bemba, with Chief Mpondo and their hereditary councillors. He inspected the African school and the Mashaya industrial training school for Africans.

The Secretary of State is due to reach Fort Jameson on Saturday, where he will visit an African resettlement area and inspect various methods of improved African farming. He will be entertained to luncheon by Captain P. B. Robertson, member of the Legislative Council for the North-Eastern division.

Meeting All Communities

He is also expected to meet European farmers, members of the Coloured and Indian communities, and be present at an indaba of all the African chiefs of the district.

In an interview soon after his arrival Mr. Creech Jones said:

"Many problems of great moment for political and economic development of Northern Rhodesia will be discussed in the days in which I shall be moving round the country, seeing various institutions of work, agricultural and village life, and the great industries on which Northern Rhodesia's present prosperity rests."

"I am here as your guest to learn more about the difficulties of the Territory, and I hope Europeans, Europeans and Africans will talk freely with me about the future."

It is understood that the Secretary of State reported that it is for the first time that the Territory has been reported in the Seshke district, and that in the Zambesi Tross Livingstone, there was a tribe of Bushmen living a nomadic life and armed with poisoned arrows.

This coincides with an earlier report of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, and it is possible that a photographic expedition may be sent to investigate.

African Member's Maiden Speech

Need for Legislation in Nyasaland

"We feel greatly honoured that the King has conferred this honour upon us."

With these words Mr. B. M. Mwaumba, one of the first two Africans to be appointed as non-official members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, opened his maiden speech recently in the Chamber.

"We are aware that we cannot work by ourselves here," he went on, "and have got to depend on the official and non-official members to help us. We shall expect our Chiefs, the Provincial and Protectorate councils, the African Congress, and many other institutions, and all Africans individually in the Territory and abroad who are interested, to help us."

"In that respect, I think that the Government will extend to us the opportunity of visiting them at their doors in order to understand them and interpret their problems to this Council in a way that we ought to be able to extend my thanks to the non-official and official members who have represented us in this. We have been brought to this stage not by our own efforts only, but we have followed them and we expect to work hand in hand with them now."

"An African cannot be given every possible encouragement to become a casual labourer with his own hands and half an acre of land when his wife can grow her vegetables, plus good modern houses, a guaranteed rate of wage-increase, a good situation for himself and his family, ample food and various other advantages, and still walk off on his holidays and take several months' holiday before going to another job because the spirit moves him to do so." — Mrs. J. P. Epsom, in the *New Weekly News*.

C. G. Discusses Italian Colonies

THE FUTURE OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES was once again discussed when the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly met recently in Lake Success.

The British Government's delegate, Sir Hector Macmillan, has announced his acceptance of the American proposals submitted to the committee. These would place Somalia, Eritrea, including Massawa and Asmara, under the trusteeship of Ethiopia, and the former Italian Somaliland under Italian trusteeship.

Mr. McNeill disagreed with the French view that all the former Italian territories, with the exception of Eritrea, should be returned to Italy under a United Nations trusteeship. Considerable surprise has been expressed on the apparently divergent views of the Western Powers following the recent conversations of the Foreign Ministers in Washington.

Mr. Foster Dillies, the U.S. representative, said that they should recognize that the backward territory of Eritrea should not remain in the hands of operations against Ethiopia, and it seemed reasonable that the latter would have access to the sea. Eastern Eritrea, including Massawa and Asmara, should therefore be entrusted to Ethiopian administrators, leaving a separate system to be found for the Muslim inhabitants of the western province.

Italian Somaliland

The people of Italian Somaliland, it was thought, did not appear to be ready for self-government, and for some time to come outside assistance would be needed in developing their meagre resources of the sparse population. The area was without major strategic importance, and the U.S. Government felt that Italy should be given the trusteeship. The Assembly should not allow the wrongs and emotions of the past to be permanent barriers to the intercourse of peoples who could help each other.

When he replied, Mr. McNeill reminded the committee that Britain had been responsible for the administration of all the Italian Colonies, except Fezzan, since their liberation—a period of nearly eight years in the case of East Africa—and had financed the combined deficits in the territories to the extent of £12,000,000.

Justice to Britain

The restrictions of this temporary arrangement had prevented Britain from introducing far-reaching schemes of economic and political development in the best interests of the people, and it was the urgent duty of the General Assembly to formulate proposals that would, in justice to Britain, put an end to this hybrid system of government.

The most equitable solution for Eritrea, he believed, would be to cede ownership to Ethiopia; those provinces that were geographically part of the Ethiopian plateau and inhabited by Coptic Christians and the Muslim inhabitants of those areas could be given these territories, but he believed that the only acceptable solution, particularly since there were already a large Muslim population in Ethiopia.

Under such a transfer, the other substantial minorities of the Italians should also have their rights and position fully protected and the arrangement would naturally provide an historical outlet to the sea by including the Danakil coast with the port of Assala and Massawa into the territory of Eritrea.

Another solution, said Mr. McNeill would have to be found for the western province of Eritrea, which was predominantly Muslim, and there were sound geographical grounds for separating it from the other areas.

He agreed with the American proposal and the findings of the Council of Foreign Ministers that Italian Somaliland should be placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority, and that Eritrea was not yet ready for self-government. There were over-riding objections to the principle of a single mandate shared by seven Powers, and it should be borne in mind that Italy had a good claim.

Finally, Foreign Minister A. De Gasperi, Mr. Pomoyko, "labeled" the trust of all the former Colonies should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations, with a guarantee of Eritrea independence within a period of 10 years.

This agreement would require, according to Mr. O'Sullivan, the appointment by the Trusteeship Council of an administrative body with full executive powers, and a number of technical advisers, and he would be assisted by a consultative committee composed of Britain, U.S., France, the Soviet Union and Italy, and two representatives of the local population. Ethiopia would be given access to the sea through the port of Assala.

Commenting upon these proposals Mr. O'Sullivan, the U.S. correspondent of *The Times*, wrote:

Russia's New Attitude

"It is seen that by one stroke, Soviet Russia has abandoned its previous demand for the return of all the former Colonies to Italy. At the same time, Mr. Gromyko could argue that these were the very proposals presented by the United States to the Council of Foreign Ministers in London as far back as September, 1945."

It is Mr. Dillies, the American delegate, who put in the motion, subsequently, of a plan to be responded to, but these have changed. The U.S. now recognized the importance of national stability in Africa as an indispensable element in national enterprise in Africa and Eritrea.

Africa's own resources could not be developed in the face of internal disunity and dislocation, and a formula which seemed far more than three years ago, could no longer be given this day and date.

Count Stojca, the Italian Foreign Minister, later distinguished the return to Italy of Somaliland and Eritrea, and urged against the proposed annexation of Eritrea to Ethiopia.

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Britain's Part in Africa's Development

Warning Given to British Government

LONDON. COLONEL PERCY PENN said in the House of Commons on the Overseas Service of the B.C.U. *under alias*. There are many ignorant people in England falling too much and too loudly on banding over our rule to the African, of training him at the earliest opportunity to step into our shoes, as a result of which the African is being made impatient and ambitious for our departure.

It appears to be the fashion to fable development by big Government corporations. Government corporations cannot take the place of private enterprise. It seems almost unfair to quote the griping scheme but surely that illustrates in an alarming manner what happens when things are done in a hurry on a scale that private enterprise would not consider good business.

Merits of Private Enterprise

The great merit of private enterprise is that it must pay its way. Surely a matter of world concern to-day, particularly for America is the undeniable fact that some countries cannot pay their way and if a country cannot pay its way, it cannot afford to spend £75,000,000 of British taxpayers' money on something unproved.

Much better to spend that £75,000,000 on essential communication such as ports, roads and railways, on soil surveys and on the provision, engineering, installation of water, on aerial surveys and generally on other things which we know are necessary to produce a living West African in a wide area—in fact on all things that a private enterprise must tackle.

Other things in Africa and elsewhere cannot be done on the same scale of lines unless there is improved financial discipline. The banks should take part in the investigation. One admirer, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is calling in one of England's great industrialists to suggest what measure would be most effective there.

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Many people seem to think that we want a rapid extension of our territory in Africa. One suggests to the Government of Great Britain that a splendid opportunity exists in East Africa, as a rule the managing director of the firm has already have a full order book, and every day since the war has been in. Although there are many things to overcome, we shall easily pay 12% over the next 10 years, so it is not easy why we should not do it.

Some concerns which are enthusiastic about opportunities in East Africa suggest that the Government should, in 12 months, get together the equivalent of a firm of national repute and a high Government official of the industrialist kind. We would like to do this, but in these days of controls, licences, permits and quotas, what advice will you give that if we make a success of this business, we will not then be taken over by the Government? The Government cannot give any such assurance. As a result the firm in question decided to establish a subsidiary in South Africa, where they now operate successfully. Nevertheless, a capital investment of upwards of £40,000 and a monthly wage bill of £5,000 was lost in East Africa.

Taxes Imposed Without Warning

It is vital to avoid unsettling factors such as imposing new taxes with great suddenness in Nyasaland, for example, as a bolt from the blue, the export tax of 20% per lb. levied on tea and tobacco. A yield of 600 lbs. of tea per acre means a tax of £5 per acre. If in England, without any warning whatsoever, a 100-acre farm was taxed £500, there would be an uproar.

The whole conception of an export tax is medieval. It blankets trade, it kills development, and is totally contrary to progressive economic ideas. Can you imagine Sir Stafford Cripps fettering British exports in this manner? This tax would not have been imposed if the Colony in question had been allowed a free vote on the subject!

Capital and capital goods are required in Africa, and they can come from the United States, but not to the detriment of British industry.

There is no need for America to supply us with 50% of the finance, because there is no shortage of sterling with which to develop Africa; we have plenty of pounds to pay wages and buy most capital goods which can be made in England. It is essential that we should do this. If we let the dollar spend its way into Africa, the present unbalanced world balance of dollars against sterling will be even more heavily weighted against us.

Africa will be much the better, which led to a happy balance of trade, because of the world progress and happy development that should flow over the shoulders of the continent to another. Without the great progress which we agree to pay, it cannot occur in the long run even to the U.S.A. The time comes when our gold is buried in American vaults. Trade comes to a standstill, and is started again only by pumping the pump with America juggling back the cash. We do not want to be far over and under our borrowers. We need not be if we use the gold, the brains and the energy we have to develop Africa primarily ourselves.

Dangers of U.S. Over-Investment

If America is allowed to invest too much, it will be the general wealth of Africa will become American, before it dig from the soil. The change that Africa will have to suffer if minerals for dollars to America will be done.

We do not want American help to take the shape of large trading corporations all over Africa. We do not want them to establish markets for American capital goods in our territories, following their up by service agencies everywhere. In a few years British industry will be easily on the feet.

We want to increase the flow of trade between Africa and Great Britain, and later between Africa and the whole of the British Commonwealth. We do not want to have the best year of our young men's lives to develop us for America. We are just as good friends and allies as we were in the war. But we do not want to bring the commitment of 300 years ago, and let the American colonies.

Africa has a far greater area than the United States, which is only half of North America. Africa has an equal, if not greater, range of climate, and a far greater range of minerals. Within a hundred years will we not do? Exactly as America has done in the last hundred—and that without all the scientific inventions we now have.

I feel sure that African development can be brought about by the Americans working alongside the British, but do not let us think for one moment that Africa, watered by a stream of American gold, will flower as an English rose. The national flag of America is Golden Rod! But we do not want to be ruled by a rod of American gold, and this, too, is a danger that is not sufficient to be and 'some' ourselves.

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Conference on Communism Urged

By Sir Stewart Gore-Browne

HIGH-LEVEL MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE ON COMMUNISM, organized by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, will meet in the Middle East in a legislative council of Sir Gwynedd Jones' address.

"I think we are all agreed as to the progress of the conference of Communism," he said. "We are all agreed that it is as devastating a thing to people as we can conceive. It is a very difficult thing to combat, and as far as we know, we have precious little to combat it."

"One of the first things on the agenda of our conference would be to agree upon a well-organized propaganda to counteract the subtle poison which we know is being distilled from certain centres. Expressions in measured terms may be necessary, but without discussion will only defeat its own purpose."

Utterances with regard to race relations do more harm than good, but temperate remarks from both sides play straight into the hands of the Communists. Meeting will help the Communists rather than to solve two races at a time, such as in Africa, or to see the débâcle of the world, and to make all over the world. "That is the aim of the Communist."

Central African Federation

Sir Stewart then turned to the question of the Central African Federation, and said that he had some proposals for Africa, to be without public discussion and criticism of the Federation. He said that they had been made perfectly clear. By and large, Africa had finally agreed by that advice.

"The difficulty in discussing the matter with thinking Africans of whom there were a great many, is that they were inclined to say, 'We are satisfied with our present system of government, on the whole, as far as we can get on with the British. We are fairly well satisfied with our economic system, we are getting better pay, we are getting certain political rights, and our own councils, and our members in the Legislative Councils are getting a little more.'"

"They have said that to me over and over again. I must say, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, and they have asked me, 'Should the existing system be changed?' The answer to that has been given by Mr. Welensky, who has explained that it is not we who are changing, but the world outside. We have to keep pace with it."

"Many of us would like to see a change in the next few days of our lives, but we cannot do so. My meetings, I have said that, as far as I can see, all the economic advantages to one's own Federation, and I know that is accepted at the rate by a great many Africans."

"I would have my plea for reasoned, quiet consideration of this extremely important subject, without heated utterances until we are quite sure what we are talking about."

Mr. Davies pointed out that, through the efforts of the Central African Council, certain services were being being correlated.

In other words, we are attempting to bring about federation, but due to the lack of executive power in the present years.

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Book Review

"Africa Look Ahead," by W. Sinclair Fisher and Julian Huxley (Pickering and Inglis, Glasgow, 15s.).

This is the life story of Dr. Walter and Mrs. Fisher, founders of Kaituma Hill Mission, Northern Rhodesia, and its devoted servants and leaders for three decades. After some years in Portuguese West Africa, they established themselves in 1908 at Kaituma in the Lupatwa country in the extreme north-west of Northern Rhodesia, near the boundaries with the Belgian Congo and Angola. From that remote spot their beneficent influence spread far and wide. One of their sons, Charles, was to become a medical officer of one of the great copper mines and a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament met in Assembly on April 26.

A new American Embassy in Salisbury has been opened for business.

English young ladies will have enrolled at the Government secondary school in Harare, Kenya.

The first satellite telephone exchange in Southern Rhodesia has been opened at Hillside, Bulawayo.

A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been started in Mozambique.

A new Indian hospital and masculinity home in Nakuru, Kenya, was opened recently by the Director of Medical Services.

A further gift of £2,000 has been made by the Government of Uganda towards the cost of the new buildings for Mengo Hospital.

Boiling Settlement in Kenya

Between 240 and 250 Poles have been accepted for settlement in Kenya. Nearly all are young women who are employed as children's nurses.

The Hartley District Farmers' Association in Southern Rhodesia, have urged abolition of the maize bonus scheme and the re-creation of a bar rate.

Four Africans have died in the Fort Hall district in Kenya and 16 are seriously ill in hospital as a result of eating the flesh of a billock which died of anthrax.

The Royal Institute of Industrial Adepts in London will meet in the council chamber of the Rubber Growers Association, 19, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, on April 27 at 2.30 p.m.

A farmer in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan left his dog chained to a tree one afternoon to protect his tomatoes from monkeys. On his return he found a 12-foot python chained to the tree.

The 22nd annual dinner of the Sudan Defence Forces Diner Club will be held at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on Friday, June 17. Particulars may be had from Brigadier A. J. Knott, Stowe School, Buckinghamshire.

Gift to Salisbury

A valuable aerial mosaic photograph of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been presented to the city by No. 4 Squadron of the R.A.F. who visited the Colony last year. The mayor of Salisbury said that the mosaic would be of immense value to the county's engineering and town planning departments.

The Rhodesian youth appears to be unwilling to continue his studies after leaving school, according to members of the Cotton Research and Industry Board at a meeting after interviewing several young men. The Board, newly launched apprenticeship scheme, it was stated that only one had been accepted.

An unusual Nyasaland stamp was discovered by an official of the Standard Bank in Bulawayo recently. It was a 3d. stamp in the vertical format, showing the view of a building, which was like Nyasaland, but without the price '3d.' in the bottom right corner. No similar stamp has been discovered and the stamp has been sent to Bulawayo for classification and valuation.

The Zimbeon Museum, Harare, now offers a snake identification service to British East African territories. The Museum is willing not only to identify snakes sent to it, and to say whether they are venomous, but also to give advice on methods of treating the snake population or property. In addition, instructions for first-aid treatment for snake-bite will be given.

Merandhas Development

A long-term repayment housing scheme for about 1,800,000 is allocated to a group of proposals made by the Merandhas town management board in response to the Southern Rhodesian Government's plan for development grants from local authorities. The location buildings will amount to 224,000, and include 21,000 Native trading sites, 27,000 European houses, 2,500 brick-making plants, 16,000 park amenities, 2,000. Some £67,000 will be set aside for research and consultation schemes.

Housing problems have been accentuated in Central Southern Rhodesia by the acquisition of the Beira Railway by the Portuguese Government. The local council had allocated 10 residential stands for railwaymen, but the general manager of Rhodesia Railways has said that they cannot be taken on, since the position regarding the railway strip which has been bought by the Portuguese within the municipal area is not clear. The Southern Rhodesian Government is to be asked by the council for a full statement of policy.

Beira Freight Rates

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES serving South East Africa have announced that the revised freight to Beira by vessels which start loading at their first European port on and after July 1 next will be charged. New quotations will be on an F.O.B. basis, and rates to Europe by ships which begin loading at Beira and after that date will be quoted 'free on board' or 'free alongside.' Loading or shipping charges on goods shipped by vessels will be collected directly by the port administration from the consignees or shippers. The revised rates have been prepared by deducting from the present in-lusit rates the amount which has been disbursed by the lines in the past for handling or shipping, and rounding off the figures to convenient levels. The arrangements between the Conference Lines and Beira Wharves Ltd. now become void. As the responsibility for port administration, the lines have continued to collect landing and shipping charges with the freight remitting to amounts to them as before.

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Imperial Institute New Showground for Nairobi

Cost May Be £50,000

The question of the location of the Imperial Institute has been decided by the British Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Institute Conference of 1947.

The financial and administrative activities will be taken over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and will be financed primarily from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. It is hoped to make substantial increases in the number of staff who are to be engaged with the work, in order to supplement the services provided to the Colonies.

The scientific and technical activities of the Institute have in the past been divided among two departments, the Plant and Animal Products Department and the Mineral Resources Department. The former will in future be called the Colonial Plant and Animal Products Advisory Bureau and will be closely associated with the work of the Colonial Products Research Council. The latter will become the Mineral Resources Council of the Imperial Geological Survey.

Ministry of Education's Responsibility

The Imperial Institute will retain its educational functions centred in its Empire Cinema Galleries and Cinema Empire lectures, cinema and Empire film, radio, television and film-strip services, etc. In his administrative capacity relative to these functions, the Director of the Institute will continue to be responsible to the Minister of Education, who will include in the estimates for his Department the annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from the Commonwealth Governments and the annual income from its investment endowment funds.

The educational activities of the Imperial Institute have always been directed principally to meeting the requirements of British grant-aided schools for "visual aids to Empire knowledge." These needs are increasingly recognized by local education authorities, and it is therefore appropriate that the Minister of Education should be responsible to Parliament for the future development and finance of the Institute. Since the Imperial Institute Act of 1925 was passed, the Secretary for Overseas Trade has been responsible for administration.

The Central Film Library, including all Empire films belonging to the Government, will remain for the present at the Imperial Institute, under the control of the Central Office of Information. The administration of the cinema and the Empire film-strip services, for its daily programmes, will continue to be the responsibility of the Director of the Institute.

The Hon. Sir Charles Governor of Kenya, said in an address at the annual general meeting of the Kenya Agricultural Society (*infra* p. 10).

Steps have been taken to set aside land for the construction of a new showground. There is some difference of opinion on this subject, but the view will prevail that it is essential for the Imperial Colony that agricultural shows should be given in the immediate vicinity of the capital, if not every year, at least with reasonable frequency.

I hope that the showground can be selected so as to form a link between shows "A" and "B" shows. It has to be admitted, are insufficient to provide headquarters for the Kenya Regiment, which is expected to be reconstructed.

Apart from that, there are other things that could be done at the showground which do not form part of the cost of maintenance. Among these are: flower shows, for example, and perhaps seasonal conferences and things of that sort.

While I personally am a strong supporter of a proposal to build an adequate showground at Nairobi, it is not for me to believe that the members of my Government, years ago, viewed the allocation of funds does not lie with me, but can propose a project to the Legislature, and we shall proceed with this project to them, as soon as plans and specifications are available and we can see what is involved. It is for the Legislature to vote the money or not, as it pleases.

I am particularly anxious about the requirements at just under £50,000, and I feel confident that such a sum will be managed. I believe we shall be able to make out a case which will result in a reasonable subvention from revenue towards the necessary expense.

Mabira Forest Report

The Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd. report in their consolidated profit and loss account for the period of 21 months ended December 31 last a loss of £1,737, compared with a loss of £4,356 in the previous year.

The stated capital consists of £2,070, is the 5% cumulative participating preference shares of £2 each and £60,000 in ordinary shares of 10s each. Accumulative losses to date stand at £2,257, and current liabilities at £9,479. Investments in subsidiaries are valued at £80,000 and current assets at £295, including £266 in cash.

The parent company produced 79,669 lb. of rubber and 2,941 cwt. of coffee during the nine months ended December 31, 1947; the results of the Mabira Coffee Co., Ltd. were 59,008 lb. of rubber and 4,579 cwt. of coffee, and of the Mabira Tea Co., Ltd. 17,838 lb. of rubber and 498 cwt. of coffee in 1948. The coffee crop for the year ended March 31, 1947, was 1,740 cwt. There is now an area of 150 acres under tea at Namuyama.

The directors are Mr. A. Todd (Chairman), Mr. Jarvis and Mr. H. G. Hopper. The 41st annual ordinary meeting will be held in London on April 28.

A resolution by the Prime Minister at the annual general meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association last week that the name of the association be changed to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was carried unanimously.

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Debate on Somalia

(Continued from page 4001)

THE UNITED STATES has been a consistent supporter of the Four-Power proposal for a trusteeship for Somalia, and has been the Foreign Secretary to the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris in 1947.

It had not been supposed that the United Powers and was withdrawn, the French Government supporting the general solution of trusteeship for the Italian Colonies. The proposal was simply not a local politics, nor was there any reason to believe that all the Somalis were in favour of the proposal.

The impression had been given by Sir George Jeffrey that there was almost unanimous hostility to Italy amongst the Somali people, but the Government's latest information suggested that this was not so. Indeed, it had been shown by the leader of the Four-Power Commission.

Four-Power Commission's Findings

He later had concluded that the majority of the Somalis wanted Four-Power trusteeship leading to independence, and had emphasized that the Somalis wanted almost any government which would guarantee peace and security, but were not ready for immediate independence.

There were Somalis, the report had stated, who resented the idea of an Italian return, but these were also among others in that part of the world where sentiment among the Somalis was strongly pro-Italian. Since the time there was no doubt that such hostility as there was had greatly decreased.

Sir George Jeffrey suggested, however, that these people were anxious to independence, and regarded the idea of independence for the Somalis is not ruled out by Italian trusteeship. He seemed to suggest, on the other hand, that trusteeship meant independence, and Italian trusteeship, possibly under the League of Nations, meant the end of all hope of independence.

It is not so, the purpose of the United Nations trusteeship, which are obligatory and become binding on the trustee countries, is that they shall lead forward the people to independence, and there is every expectation that they would do so if Somaliland returned to Italian trusteeship.

Of Commercial Concern

The Portuguese Treasury has now made the second and final payment of £2,000,000 in sterling for the purchase of the Beira Railway by the Portuguese Government. The sum was paid last week through the Bank of Portugal to the Beira Railway Company in London.

Delegates of 34 countries met this week at Amiens, France, for the opening of the third session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The issue of licences to import corrugated iron sheets into Kenya and Uganda from Belgium has been resumed.

The address of the Export Licence Department of the Kenya Supply Board is now P.O. Box 2186, Nairobi. Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., have announced an interim dividend of 1 1/2% (the same).

Asiatias now hold 7/8 trading licences in Nanyang, Rhodesia.

Sisal Outputs for March

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 272 tons of sisal and 107 tons of raw.

Sea Plantations, Ltd., 312 tons of sisal and 107 tons of raw, making 294 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 205 tons of sisal and 107 tons of raw, making 1,749 tons for nine months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., 452 tons of sisal and raw, making 4,600 tons for 12 months.

Kenya's Estimates for 1949

Increase in Revenue and Expenditure

THE ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1949 in Kenya are £1,250,000, an increase of £1,653,755, compared with £1,125,000 for the previous year. Expenditure is £1,212,500, an increase of £1,188,912.

On the revenue side (the figures in brackets being last year's estimate) customs and excise are expected to produce £2,600 (£3,750,000) including £730,000 (£875,000) from tobacco, £1,100,000 (£700,000) from duties, £300,000 (£400,000) from spirits and £1,170 (£180,000) from beer and wine. Licences, duties and taxes appear at £2,640,000 (£2,500,000) of which the principal items are income tax at £250,000 (£350,000) and Native poll tax at £67,500 (£50,000). Other Governmental sources of joint services expenditure is £472,192 (£439,200) for the Development and Welfare Vote, £83,200 (nil) for the Education Vote, £1,202,916 (£1,340,000) for the Medical Department, £652,755 (£525,000) for the Public Administration, £247,000 (£237,500) for local government contributions, £77,268 (£729,671) for agriculture, £153,512 for the Military, £248,813 for the public debt, £44,000 (£30,581) for the Veterinary Department, and £140,911 (£123,998) for the Electricity Department. Contributions to the High Commission are £1,038,184 (£1,150,000) current and £44,866 (£35,755) non-current.

Arbor Day

SIR PHILIP MURPHY, Governor of Kenya, will plant a tree at a ceremony in Nairobi on Arbor Day of May 24. He will also broadcast before that date a report of Kenya Arbor Society's drive to secure the planting of 100,000 trees a year in the Colony by individuals and local organizations. Some 3,000 sponsors have been approached and will be provided with seedlings free. These seedlings are being distributed by Provincial and district officers, and given the movement of the Government. The Kenya Arbor Society was formed about 20 years ago at the instigation of the late Commander Giddens.

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Recent production of copper...

Salisbury correspondent of the Financial Times...

Insistence of the copper mining companies...

Against this background that Sir Godfrey Higgins...

The Prime Minister, in a speech to the House...

Geological Bulletin

A bulletin dealing with the geology of the central...

Mashaya Rhodesian

THE MASHAYA RHO...

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New Agreement for Mine Officials

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Company Progress Reports (March)

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WHEN SIR STURFORD CRIPPS introduced his Bill...

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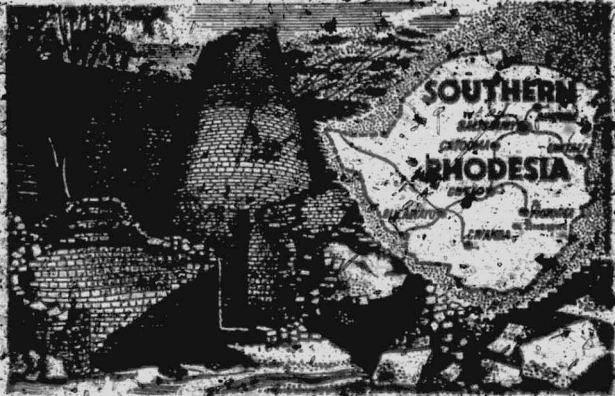
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The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. It has not yet been definitely established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings there since the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

Pleasingly romantic speculation suggests that Great Zimbabwe, like the richest goldfields of the ancient world—Bios, Solomons Mines—from which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D. Many Zimbabweans have served as a source for the gold used with the inhabitants of the coast.



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

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