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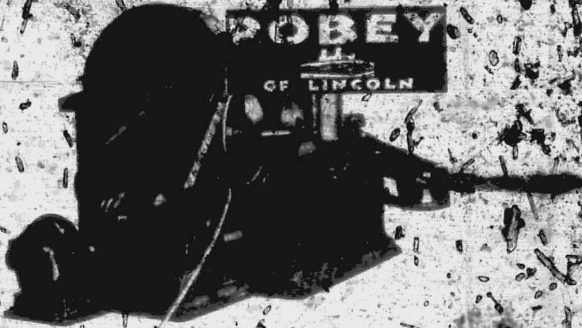


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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE NEED FOR AMENDMENT** of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 has given the House of Commons an opportunity to review its workings. The clear fact which has emerged is the necessity of the authorities to make full advantage of the resources made available by the Act. The reason is, of course, that these resources are financial, but that finance is of little use until it can be translated into men and goods, and the shortage of both of trained persons and of capital goods since the war has limited the use which has been or could be made of the Act. It was realized at the time that there would be such shortages, and the immediate future was not expected that they would last long. The discrepancy between the expenditures authorized under the Act and the amounts actually spent is striking. In the first year of the ten-year plans under the Act the year ending March 31, 1947, an expenditure of £330,000,000 was authorized, but only £354,688 was spent in the second year, an authorized expenditure was reduced to £310,000, but only £22,278 could be spent, for the third year, which ends on March 31, but the authorized expenditure was still further reduced to £430,000, and the actual amount of money left to be spent

Under the 1945 Act, unlike the 1940 Act, money unspent in one year can be carried forward to the next. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are privileged for years for that amendment and its utility is a little more evident. The 1945 Act did, however, lay down that not more than £17,500,000 out of the total of £120,000,000 made available from United Kingdom taxation within the next five years should be spent in any one year, and that the sum not more than £1,000,000 should be spent on research. As only about £3,000,000 has been spent in three years, leaving about £107,000,000 to be spent in seven years, it was clearly necessary to raise those limits. The Bill now before the House of Commons proposes a new limit of £20,000,000 in any one year, of which not more than £2,500,000 may be spent on research. The sum thus made available for research will probably suffice, but as the shortage of men and materials is likely to persist for some years, it might have been wiser to raise the annual limit to £25,000,000 or even to abolish it altogether. It is probably safe to assume that the objection comes not from the House of Commons, but from the Treasury (which resisted the idea that money unspent in one financial year should be available in the next). The House of Commons has voted the total sum of



...to be to allowing the administration of the fund to be completely in the hands of the Government. The sum spent in any one year must not exceed the total income not used to the Government's finances. It is believed that the Government will reconsider the question in the committee stage.

The limited use to be made of the Act makes it difficult to pass final judgement on its operation. The administration has been attacked both by those who want to see more spent on welfare and by those who want more spent on economic development, but it is in truth a first step towards welfare from development and so convincing case has been made against the administration. Another charge is that the benefits of the scheme have been too thinly spread. It has been argued that several million pounds spent on a few big schemes, and others chosen would have produced better results than several thousands spent on each of a multitude of schemes. As a matter of fact, some large expenditures have been authorized under the Act—for the Great North Road, and higher education in East Africa, for example. But it is so easy to see how funds in badly selected ventures can be administered as probably to be compensated on spreading their risks.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates saw no evidence of a coherent strategy of economic planning under the Act—a judgment which was somewhat surprising in the light of the Great Advantages of the Act for the Colonies. £120,000,000 between central schemes and territorial schemes, and between the various groups of territories, has been made with a view to care. An sum of £120,000,000, even when rebuffed by local taxes and from local revenues, will be the means to solve all the social and economic problems of the Colonies, and if the money is well spent in various cases on a reservoir here, a school there, and some useful research elsewhere, the edges of the plan can be rounded off later. If, by the rest of the benefits brought by individual schemes, the Colonies develop and welfare, the Act has a great number of great advantages for the Colonies, and they are to be reckoned among the most imaginative and beneficial administrative actions in the history of colonial history.

**THE SHIPRAH**—The action of the Shippers' Association in a letter in the "High Handed Action" of the "South African" in Tanganyika Territory in cancelling all licences for the import of Belgian goods, and in threatening to confiscate any merchandise which may enter the port of Dar es Salaam if the importer has not obtained a certificate by a given date. This action has doubtless been taken as part of the general trading policy of the sterling area, for Belgian francs are a "hard" currency. Nevertheless, such arbitrary action is bound to give a severe shock to the confidence both of Belgian and British importers, and of British business houses in the British Government. British business has been built up on the belief that "an Englishman's word is his bond" and the world knows that that was no fiction. It appears that the action of the Tanganyika authorities will compel importers to break their bond and that heavy losses will, consequently fall on the shippers. The Government of Tanganyika should think again, and whatever action they may consider proper to take after the notice should at least permit all existing contracts to be honoured.

**WIDESPREAD REGRET** will be felt in East Africa for General Desmond Harrison should have felt it necessary to resign from the board of the Overseas Food Corporation and from the post of general manager in East Africa for all who came in contact with him felt that he would produce results if any man could. In some criticisms which would have been made in the past were withheld because of his confidence which he engendered. In his letter of resignation he argues that the men in charge in East Africa must be free to concentrate on their problems, subject only to general directions on policy and administration from London, and he suggests that a reorganization must be effected to this effect. Decentralization is, in his view, presently necessary, and the Minister of Food will do well to ponder it from this able outline of his forthcoming visit. It is well known that the scheme, apart from the initial error of placing it under the Ministry of Food instead of the Colonial Office, has not allowed sufficient scope for personal responsibility and decentralization. Perhaps even Mr. Hitchcock, when he received General Harrison's letter, wondered whether the high commission had been used.

# Trypanids and the Problem of Tsetse Fly Disease

Dr. D. G. Paton's Address on the Discovery

TRYPANID DISEASE is caused by an organism called a trypanosome, which is transmitted by the tsetse fly. The fly probably picks up their infection from other animals such as giraffes, buffaloes and other kinds of game animals, and as true carriers of the disease, they are infected with the organism but they do not show symptoms of being ill with it. All the game animals and man succumb to one or the other of the different kinds of trypanosome.

The trypanosome itself is a slender graceful organism, with a pair of flagella and a pair of kinetoplasts. In the warm blooded host it lives in the blood stream, in the spaces of the tissues, and sometimes it may pass to the nervous system. The species which infect man being, *trypomastix* and *gambusia* penetrate into the nervous system if the infection is of sufficiently long duration, and so cause those symptoms of wasting and weakness which are characteristic of sleeping sickness. Many of the species which infect the domestic animals will, before the nervous system becomes involved, cause a variety of febrile and diarrhoeal diseases which will cause the horses and dogs, and similar will kill pigs in a matter of weeks.

All these species, except possibly those that infect human beings, are present in the game animals, and it is from the game that the tsetse mostly acquires the organism. Inside the tsetse the trypanosomes are multiplying, going through a so-called cyclical development until, at its close, they invade the fly's salivary glands. Then, when the fly bites an animal and pours the secretion of its glands into the wound the trypanosomes flow out, the tsetse fly remains infected for a week, and a single fly may infect many animals.

## Attacking the Weak Link

Very recently, or so ago, when the life-histories were being worked out and scientific treatment was being given, it was not so very easy. Here, were definite chains of events which had to be traced—find a weak link, smash it, and the chain breaks. It was discovered that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes; it was clear that all we had to do was to control the mosquitoes, to exterminate them, and when Sir Ronald Bruce found the details of the life-history of the tsetse fly, he was directed to the control of the fly. It was equally obvious that exterminating the tsetse fly.

The tsetse fly arguments is beyond dispute, but after two generations of effort we still have malaria and tsetse. To exterminate any creature is extraordinarily difficult. Reasons for the difficulties are as follows. One is the creature we wish to get rid of in the case of tsetse there is one overriding reason, the size of the area infested. We know that tsetse must have shade from the sun. Some species like the shade of wooded river banks, others the shade of a canopy of trees, and others the shade of low undergrowth. But all must have shade so clear the bush, and the tsetse will be exterminated.

There is nothing intrinsically difficult about doing this except the vast magnitude of the area to be cleared, an area estimated at 4,000,000 square miles—of about 30 times the size of Great Britain, an area larger than the U.S.

The economics of the situation, and by itself, has been very difficult, but labour facilities and machinery else that perhaps have been, has prompted the tsetse to be taken in attemptable measures. The short-cuts are difficult to devise because there is not there one kind of tsetse, and what may apply to one species will not apply to them all.

For example, during the last 20 years or so, a great deal of study has been directed towards the intimate details of the conditions under which tsetse flourish. It has been found that some species favour a particular type of vegetation, and these insects like one type makes the country unfavorable for the tsetse. This so-called discriminative selection has been used in the tsetse fly control work.

Another method, which has been used, is the use of insecticides. Insecticides have been used in the tsetse fly control work.

measure of success, but the results have sometimes been disappointing, because no sooner has one species been eradicated from an area than another has reinvaded it.

Repeated arguments have been taking place in recent years on game destruction and tsetse control. It has been known for a long time that a particular species of tsetse, *morsitans*, feeds almost entirely on game, and if the game disappears the fly disappears with it. This has been demonstrated over and over again, sometimes by accident, as when the great rinderpest epidemics have killed the game, and sometimes by design. Accident and design are linked in Southern Rhodesia.

Parts of this country had been virtually freed of game in consequence of rinderpest sweeping through it, and *morsitans* had disappeared with the game. Then, in the years that followed, as the game animals increased in number again, they began to reoccupy the area, and *morsitans* came back with them.

## Elimination of Game Animals

The land that had been reclaimed was therefore in danger of being taken by fly once more, and in the face of the danger the deliberate removal of the game of Africa was considered, such a measure is not pretty to contemplate, but no one doubts the success it achieved, and in Southern Rhodesia that was once certainly tsetse country is now occupied by cattle.

It would emphasize that game slaughter is not efficient and protective measures against reinvasion are sufficient. It is effective only against *morsitans*, because other species such as *palpalis*, *pallidipes*, *lochmoides* and the like, may bite on birds and cattle as well as on mammals. It is thus one step against *morsitans* which has one of the worst transmitters of trypanosomes to the domestic animals.

So the arguments can be reduced to simple questions, is the extermination of *morsitans* worth the slaughter of game? Will not answer the question directly, but freedom for the game, or the development of Africa are inseparable ideas. If development goes on, it will push the wild life before it.

If we want that development, wild animals will be only fewer, but it is our duty to see that they are not annihilated, a home for their majestic and beautiful creature should be found in reserves, where they can live their life in freedom without the fear of our designs for their use of their land.

The total control of tsetse fly is fraught with difficulty, and a solution must be found if the problem is to be solved. One of the most powerful and effective, however powerful their means, are insecticides. Both D.D.T. and gammexane kill some fly easily and quickly, if they can be brought in contact with the fly, but again it is the magnitude of the area to be treated which defeats the application with insecticides.

If they are used at all against tsetse, they must be used to exterminate it, nothing less sufficient. For this reason it is difficult, even when small pockets of tsetse country are being treated, and in continuous stretches of such size as go on, and for hundreds of thousands of miles it is well nigh impossible.

## Unparalleled Problem

It is only as the vector of trypanosomes that the tsetse fly attains its prime importance, and it is only during the last couple of years has the full enormity of their attack dawned on me. I cannot think of any parallel to the problem posed by the diseases they cause. The reservoir of the disease is in the form of game is ubiquitous with the tropical part of Africa, the vector, the tsetse fly, is equally ubiquitous over a vast area, and the disease will kill with almost absolute surety all domestic animals. Man will not people a country where his animals die.

There are other important diseases, flu, tuberculosis, infant paralysis, leprosy, and many more, but none of them virtually closes half a continent.

It was the famous epidemic in Uganda in the early 1900s, the formation of Bruce's work on it, which focused attention on the tsetse fly, and prompted so much research to be started.

Unfortunately, the drugs which were found to kill the human trypanosomes have little or no action on many of the kinds of animal trypanosomes. Unfortunately, too, the problem of animal trypanosomiasis is more complex than that of human trypanosomiasis, only two species of trypanosomes infect human beings, but there are many more that infect the animals. They are very difficult to deal with, especially in the tropics. It is not only the tsetse fly, but also the various species of trypanosomes, and in the tsetse fly control work, we have to deal with the tsetse fly, and the various species of trypanosomes, and in the tsetse fly control work, we have to deal with the tsetse fly, and the various species of trypanosomes.

cause them to suffer with a disease of the reservoir and the insect remains.

To approach the problem, first one must have a disease of experimental animals to work with, preferably in mice, because many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of different chemical substances may have to be tried before a drug is found. Clearly the facilities that would be necessary, and the expense involved in doing all this preliminary testing, in the large domestic animals would be too great.

Food containing trypanosomes, taken from infected animals in Africa, is injected into mice, and the mice sent home. Our laboratories in Manchester have trypanosomes from the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Congo and Nigeria. We study the habits, as far as we can, of the trypanosomes in our experimental animals and we then begin to look for a drug.

In the work on antrycide I was privileged to enjoy the partnership of Dr. H. S. Curd, who has to date tragically killed in a train accident some two years ago. Dr. Curd was outstanding as a chemist, but he was outstanding too in the qualities that make a colleague. I will always recall the years with him as among the happiest memories of the laboratory.

The fashioning of a drug, its shaping and final design is a mixture of art and science. One draws as freely as one can from the broad possibilities of scientific knowledge, but there is so much to be learnt about the intimate details of the inevitably intricate groups it is necessary before any precise interference can be successfully accomplished. I would emphasize that modern drugs are fine tools that interfere, as it were, with the free life of the organisms that cause disease, rather than cures which wadgen them out of existence.

The difficulties impeding the search for a drug for any disease are considerable, but in many ways the difficulties of finding a drug for animal trypanosomiasis are enhanced, because of the number of properties which a drug should have if it is to make a real contribution to the development of Africa. I will appreciate this if I mention the properties which such a drug should possess, at least ideally.

**Properties Required in Treatment**

First, it should cure animals infected with the disease, and it should cure them with only a single dose, preferably given under the skin, because the drug will be used to treat thousands of animals, often under the crudest of conditions.

For example, in the Southern Sudan a campaign against cattle trypanosomiasis is being waged at the present time, and the word is sent round that the cattle from a particular area have to go to a certain collecting ground by such and such a date, and then the treatment squad starts to work. They are often to treat about 3,000 animals a day, and clearly if more than one dose had to be given, or if the cattle had to be drenched through the mouth rather than injected under the skin, their work would be too difficult to be attempted.

Secondly, it has been emphasized the difficulty of finding a drug that will cure a disease in animals by pointing out that medicine is the standard that other drugs must cure, all the diseases that affect the animal organism, of which there are many, and which, of course, will be recorded of little if at all.

Thirdly, the action of the drug should not be confined to trypanosomes. There are many areas where trypanosomiasis is widespread, but little becomes infected with trypanosomes, called trypanotic and non-trypanotic areas, and a drug would be of most service if it would act on both species, and it would be most convenient if the same drug served for man, since, in some species with or without competence may exist in horses and dogs, as well as in man and swine, also, for example, in pigs.

Fourthly, the margin of error allowed in its use should be considerable. The treatment will often have to be given by comparatively unskilled peoples. When so required, therefore, it is to be able to recommend a dose which will do no serious damage if the amount is doubled, and will still do its job if the amount is halved.

Fifthly, the drug itself is not to be a problem. The drug is to consist of a few simple molecules, and the ease of development of Africa will be determined by the ease of carrying out the drug. If these areas are to be cleared up and cattle put into them, it is not sufficient to say more drugs cure, or that the drug is cheap, or that it is simple; these and other points must be considered. It means several months' against further infection. In other words, the drug must have prophylactic power.

In what measure does any drug possess these properties? The answer, very simply, is that the measure than any other measure, whether the measure is taken or not, is taken. With the co-operation of the Government of the Sudan, the Government field trials in East Africa and the Sudan, and it has been shown that in East Africa, (a) that the curative properties of the drug are not so good as those of the other drugs, and (b) that the trypanosomes are not so easily killed, but also those of the other drugs, and (c) that the proportion to

infect cattle which does not die, is not so simple.

These are particularly expressed by an experiment done in Kenya, about 200 miles from Nairobi, by the railway, is a heavily wooded place, 12,000 ft. above sea level. I can hardly describe it as a place called a "hole." We put cattle into Kapsok last October, and they were treated.

The first of the injected cattle died in two weeks after it entered the area, and it was dead within 48 hours. One of two of the treated cattle was used to look after another for four months after their entry into the fly zone, many of them still looked fit, and some of them were apparently free from infection after six months residence in the fly zone.

**Potential Failings**

We do not yet know sufficient about antrycide for me to give you its possible failings. There are the obvious general ones that I have given, but it does not seem to be done better. But most important, this only more and more will show that our contribution to the development of Africa which it is made to make. The failings, if I feared, are potential, and are not confined to antrycide alone, but inherent in the presence of "drug" in relation to trypanosomiasis.

In the first place Africa is an enormous territory, and it is possible that in the use of antrycide, extensive strains of trypanosomes may be encountered, very differently from those found already. Whether this happens or not, is in the hand of the gods.

Second, the failure of some of the drugs may lead to the production of artificially resistant strains, and this is always a potential evil where drugs are concerned, and under conditions such as those that abound in Africa it is always even more menacing. Many of the people employed in the administration of the drug are lacking in a sense of responsibility to all the people and others may be taking dishonest or other measures of dose, should this happen, then soon after, through the use of the drug, the trypanosomes will be so altered as to resist even full doses.

Third potential failure is again bound up with the possibility of resistant strains developing. It depends upon the fact that when the drug is given to confer protection on an animal, the protection does not last for ever, because the drug is slowly absorbed from the body of the animal, and eventually there is a time when the amount present is insufficient to help to kill the trypanosomes which then increase in the vessel. So, a single concentration of drug, although sufficient to kill trypanosomes, may yet be insufficient to confer the further behavior to the drug. In other words, it may be sufficient to train them to resist higher concentrations of drug.

**Settlement of Tsetse Areas**

The last potential defect will prevent large scale rushing from being started until we learn more about the drug, but we already know enough to think that it should not prevent settlement of tsetse areas from being started. At present there are two main ways of settling a tsetse area. The first way is to try and persuade people to enter the area without animals, and this is extremely difficult, because the Africans like his cattle. The second way is to clear the area before the people enter, and this may be very expensive.

Now a third way is possible. People may clear virgin tsetse country with their cattle protected by antrycide, and keep that the animals will remain in it and bring for you four to seven months. The animals can then be re-treated, and a further period of protection conferred, and probably a third and perhaps a fourth treatment may be given successfully.

In any event, by a judicious blending of the size of the dose and the timing of the treatment, cattle should be kept alive with comparatively little trouble for two years or so, and during that time, because of the presence of the people, the same will have needed and the reservoir of infection conditions. If the people are helped and directed, they themselves will clear the area and make it free of tsetse.

So, do not think me, I think it is a very optimistic. Antrycide, people, with what we know of tsetse can be used to free an area of the menace of trypanosomes. The advantage will require courage and planning, and it should go on the old proverb, "where there is a will, there is a way." It is always the but the reverse, and there is a way, the way must be found in a tsetse area.

We are in this country, and we are accused by those in Africa of being almost cowardly, and that is not true. Their problem, too, on the other hand, and not only in Africa, but in other parts of the world, is always a very difficult one to be found, and I do not think that this problem a trypanosomiasis and the abundance of tsetse flies is a problem to be solved by the way means will be sought.



# Inter-Territorial Organization Defended against U.N. Attacks

British Mission to Tanganyika Missions' Prejudiced Report

**WE PUBLISH BELOW THE SECOND EXTRACT** from the official reply of the United Kingdom to the report of the Trusteeship Council visiting mission to Tanganyika.

In this section the subject of Inter-Territorial Organization is covered. Last week's extracts were concerned with Political Administration, whilst subsequent instalments will include the Colonial Office's comments and replies under the headings of Economic, Social, and Educational Advancement, and the Groundnut Scheme.

*Statements made by the administering authority and representatives of the African, Asian, and European communities.*

Of the statements attributed to the administering authority, two require attention.

Referring to a meeting with the Secretary of State, the report states that "it was recalled that, at one time, the African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed strong opposition to the placing of the Territory under trusteeship and wanted Tanganyika to become a Colony. Great moral pressure had to be exerted to change this attitude.

The Secretary of State has already stated that the members of the mission must have misheard or misunderstood him. There were at one time expressions of opinion, mainly by Africans who had served or were serving with the forces, opposing trustee status for Tanganyika. The administering authority has always been aware of the views of the African people, and has always been aware of the fact that the African people, while declaring their wish to remain under British administration, have expressed opposition to any suggestion that Tanganyika should become a Colony.

## Africans to Be Consulted

The report states that "the mission was assured that His Majesty's Government would make no more changes in the present system of Inter-Territorial Organization without full consultation with, and the consent of, the African inhabitants of the Territory."

Here again the members of the mission must have misheard or misunderstood the Secretary of State. In so far as additions to the services to be administered by the High Commission are concerned, or additions to the matters with respect to which the Assembly may pass, the Secretary of State is correctly reported as having said that substantial opposition on the part of the non-official members of any of the three Legislative Councils to a motion for the extension of the present system will be a bar to proceeding further in the matter until it has received further consideration, and there has been further opportunity for debate. He is also correctly reported as having said: "We have given our pledge that no more subjects will be introduced without the consent of the Secretary of State, and we have guaranteed that this will not be political union."

But in regard to changes in the present system of Inter-Territorial Organization, the position is that Parts III and IV of the Order in Council, which deal with the Assembly and with Legislation and Legislative Procedure, are to continue in operation for four years only, that is to say, not later than December 31, 1951, and that, in the words of Colonial No. 210, "If the Assembly were constituted thereafter, the form which it would take, as well as the functions with which it should then be entrusted, would be reviewed *de novo* before the expiration of that period."

When this review has been completed, proposals will be made for consideration and for ratification of the administering authority, that the African population of Tanganyika should be consulted, and that, therefore, before consultation with the African inhabitants of the Territory, and the decision reached will be taken with knowledge of the views expressed. But it is not possible to say any more on this subject, and the Secretary of State gave no more information at his meeting with the members of the mission, and the decision to be taken on these proposals, which framed will depend upon obtaining the consent of the African inhabitants of the Territory, of whom the overwhelming majority are as yet incapable of forming any informed opinion on the questions at issue.

## Majority of Africans Uninterested

The mission refers to the fact that the African members of the Legislative Council abstained from voting on the proposal for the acceptance of Colonial No. 210. The reason given by these members has been insufficient time to consult representatives of the African opinion, as the Kiswahili text had been given to them only a few days before it had been voted upon. In fact, however, the English version of Colonial No. 210 had immediately on its receipt been given wide and open publicity, and it had been discussed at length by the African Association some days before the meeting of the Legislative Council. The fact that the mission had no publicity had been given to Colonial No. 191 for some time, and that in the year there appeared to be nothing to be gained by postponing the discussion of Colonial No. 210 in the Legislative Council.

The African members of the Council are English-speaking and accustomed to debate in that language, and they have need of a vernacular translation of such documents in order to be able to discuss them with their people. The value of vernacular translations of important papers for general information purposes is fully appreciated, but the weakness of the argument of the African members of Council on this occasion is clearly best evidenced by the fact that when copies of the Kiswahili text of Colonial No. 210 were submitted to the African Association, they were returned with the request that copies of the text be sent to the mission.

Such statements as those contained in the report of the African Association and made by the mission can only be described as gross exaggerations. It is more than a very small minority of the African population who have sufficient understanding of the nature of the present territorial organization to be able to express an opinion on the subject. The vast majority even of those who have heard of the present developments are completely uninterested or indifferent.

What the persons who made this statement that "it is a well-known fact that the inhabitants are open to understand that there is a potential amalgamation of these three territories" is not true. The African Association itself has never endeavoured to give any suggestion as to how such a merger could ever take place, and the mission is to be congratulated for never having feared there is a danger of the present organization leading to territorial amalgamation. But what is a well-known fact is that there has been made abundantly clear to the inhabitants of the Territory that no steps are contemplated which would have the effect of extinguishing Tanganyika's present status as a trust territory.

## Observations and Conclusions

The administering authority fully agrees with the mission's view that the Inter-Territorial Organization is a part of a complete political union that is unable to agree that the Organization would be a political union if it possessed full powers of legislation and administration over any or all of the common services.

In the view of the administering authority a state of political union does not and cannot arise unless all of the territories affected become merged in a new political entity covering the region. The Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa possesses the usual features and carries no such implications.

The objective is to give up the Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa to provide a constitutional framework for the operations of certain services of common interest to the three territories, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and it is specifically stated in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Colonial No. 191, which were unaffected by Colonial No. 210, that the mission made inquiry neither political union, nor the political union of the three territories, nor political integration or fusion of any of the various forms which have been considered during the last 20 years was not a political union in the strict

ing conditions, that the same has not been done for the administration of the territories in the hands of the three Governments and that the territories would retain their existing constitutions. Tanganyika has preserved intact its fiscal independence as well as its separate political and administrative entities.

**(c) Scientific and Educational Services.**—The administrative authority is asked to note the mission's opinion of the advantages to be gained by the territorial administration of these services and, of course, fully subscribes to the view that the organization of such inter-territorial services as those mentioned by the mission should not and indeed cannot affect the status and identity of Tanganyika as a trust territory.

**(d) Customs and Trade Agreement.**—Reference is here made to observations contained in the report of the Central Development Committee published in 1940 about the effects upon Tanganyika of the operation of the customs agreements with Kenya and Uganda, as set forth in the report of that committee regarding the conclusion that "economic union cannot be had on a sound political and administrative foundation."

**Statement of Policy**

The soundness of the policy which has been followed for more than a quarter of a century in this regard is being re-examined in the light of the fact that the United Kingdom Government has never been seriously questioned by the Central Development Committee itself in its opinion that these agreements should be terminated and that new arrangements should be made. What the committee pressed for was a complete re-examination of the factors which have led to the present position and a new policy for the development of Tanganyika, was that the Government should make arrangements for the termination of the existing agreements and the substitution of a new system of arrangements to be determined in the proposed new Constitution. This was done in the Colonial Office and brought into effect the Order in Council of 20th September 1948. In the new territorial Organization no explicit reference is made to the termination of the existing agreements and for the first time the Tanganyika Legislative Assembly has been called upon to decide whether services can be continued and financial support on an inter-territorial basis, or subjects related to these services, but excluding the subjects and responsibilities and of income to be paid to Kenya.

Furthermore, by the termination of the Kenya and Harbours Services in East Africa, the obstacle to Tanganyika's development to which the Central Development Committee drew particular attention has been removed. It is noted that the committee was struck by the finances of the Kenya and Harbours Services were a constant source of concern to the Tanganyika Government. The committee pointed out that the taxpayers of Tanganyika should not be asked to subsidize the services of a territory which has no right to be asked to do so, and that the Government should take steps to secure the termination of the services, but which are a constant drain on the available Tanganyika funds for its own development.

In addition to the financial benefits on the operation of the Railway and Harbours Services from 1936 to 1938 and again in 1938, the proposed division had been made of the services for the renewal of assets and the Territory was to be receiving £200,000 annually from the Harbours Service, which the Government had been essential to the development of the Territory.

**Termination of Railway and Harbours Services**

As a result of the arrangements for the termination of the Kenya and Harbours Services, Tanganyika is now freed from any obligation to maintain the continuity of the present system in operation. It is proposed to terminate the existing arrangements and to introduce a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government. The Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government. The Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government.

**Railway and Harbours Services and Telegraphs**

Three questions are raised in the report of the Central Development Committee regarding the termination of the Kenya and Harbours Services and the proposed new system of services. The first question is whether the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government. The second question is whether the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government. The third question is whether the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government.

been in operation on the Kenya and Harbours Services for many years. Under the proposed new system of services, the Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government. The Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government.

**Termination of Kenya and Harbours Services**

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**Possible Reduction of Expenditure**

Some years' experience of the operations of the department on a self-financing basis has been gained, and the financial effects of a reduction in expenditure on the department are being studied. It is found that the expenditure of the department and the financial position of the department are such that a reduction in expenditure would result in a profit. The Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government.

**Industrial and Financial Services**

With reference to the financial operations of the Railway and Harbours Administration, actual and supplementary estimates of the Tanganyika Railway and Harbours Services have for many years not been prepared by the Legislative Council separately from the Territory's estimates and since 1940 any excess of the budget over expenditure has been used exclusively for railway and Harbours purposes. The inter-territorial administration of the railways and Harbours Services does not, therefore, result in a profit, and the Government is asked to consider the possibility of a new system of services, and the conditions of the new system required for the termination of the existing arrangements are set forth in the report of the Tanganyika Government.

At the time of the report the only dependence on the members of the mission, were able to assess the feelings of the indigenous inhabitants on the subject of the inter-territorial administration of the railways and Harbours Services. It was their discussion with a few of the members of the mission of the population. In the circumstances, the opinion reached by the mission is understandable, but the Government Authority cannot accept the implication that the Government is in a position to secure apprehensions of the people of the Territory.

# Colonial Welfare and Development Debate

## Progress Delayed by Shortage of Materials and Staff

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL, which raises the annual ceiling on grants to the Colonies from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000, was given a second reading, without a division, in the House of Commons a few days ago.

MR. A. L. CREECH-JONES, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, said that the 1949 Act had been the House of Britain's greatest danger. It had been a declaration of responsibility and a measure of its own Colonial policy.

The Act had been significant because it brought the United Kingdom Government into closer cooperation with the Colonial Governments in any previous time. It made provision for certain areas in which the Colonial Governments could draw on for local services which these Governments had formerly been unable to afford.

In 1949 Parliament had increased the original sum available to £126,000,000 for the 10 years ending March 31, 1956. The maximum which could be expended in any financial year was not to exceed £17,000,000, and, in respect of research and inquiry schemes, the ceiling in any one year was placed at £1,000,000.

At this time Colonial Governments were invited to draw up programmes of development for the 10-year period, and, in respect of the Colonies whose schemes had been reported to Parliament, £3,500,000 had been allocated for welfare and economic development schemes.

### Planned Expenditure of £200,000,000

The reports of the working of the Act had been published each year, and in the 21 territories from which schemes had come the total expenditure planned was in the neighbourhood of £200,000,000. Of that sum the Colonial Governments themselves were contributing, by way of local loans, £64,000,000 and £71,000,000 from their own local revenues.

The schemes were of a very varied character, said Mr. Creech Jones. Expenditure of £10,000,000 on the development of agriculture and veterinary services was planned; £3,250,000 on irrigation works; £1,500,000 on soil conservation; and £1,400,000 on forestry. Together with money likely to be spent on roads, railways and communications, a figure under the existing schemes of about £2,000,000 was reached.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act grants for social services amounting to about £10,000,000 would be contributed towards educational schemes in the field of primary, secondary and technical education; £2,000,000 in respect of health schemes; nearly £2,000,000 for housing schemes; and £7,000,000 on water supplies and sanitation.

In short, the total sum provided for expenditure under the Act up to March 31, 1949, in grants and loans was £64,000,000. The Colonies themselves were contributing approximately £20,000,000, but it was noteworthy that at the same date that figure had only a vote totalled only £23,000,000, of which £1,500,000 for research.

"Much has been done," declared the Secretary of State, "but it is true that insufficient progress has been made with the territorial schemes, and as the House will appreciate, this is due to the scarcity of raw materials, of capital goods, and of technical staffs, which has made the going not as rapid as we had originally hoped.

"In general, however, we do not have any lack of technical staffs, and we are not suffering from any shortage of research staffs. We have to build up the basic public works and utilities, conduct investigations before schemes can

be carried out, and we have to overcome considerable natural obstacles. The difficulties also arise, of course, from the lack of skilled labour, the lack of scientists, doctors, teachers, agriculturists, veterinary officers, geologists, and the like, and from insufficient steel, cement, fertilizer, building materials and transport.

### Rising Costs of Materials

If these obstacles are not to persist and have been bold, progress we should have had to see. However, they are steadily oversteering in a variety of ways. We are not getting the wide sources of supply becoming available through the improvement of transport; and there is also a greater availability of capital and consumer goods. Consequently the progress of the projects of the 10-year programme is now increasing, although we are undoubtedly faced with higher costs for materials at the time when the schemes were planned.

The slow progress of delays and the non-expenditure in the earlier years will involve us in the second part of the period available for the scheme—a greater degree of expenditure than was originally forecast, and there will be a need to have to be, as a result of these delays, a greater expenditure of the proceeds already adopted. It is because of these circumstances that we are asking that the annual ceiling be raised by this Bill from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000.

Coming back to observations that there was a tendency to over-emphasize social as against economic schemes, Mr. Creech Jones said that the Economic and Development Council, located in the Colonial Office, had always tried to correct the imbalance in social as against economic schemes. It was satisfied that it had succeeded in such schemes, and he trusted that of all the schemes put out in Colonial development and welfare, the most that was going through the despatch productive economic schemes. It further put three into the maintenance of essential public utilities essential to development, and than one into the social services.

Research and investigation work on the Colonial territories was of the utmost importance and under the Act no fewer than 319 schemes of research had been adopted. Estimates of expenditure showed that 20% was for agriculture, veterinary and forestry; 12% for health; 10% for medical; 9% for education; 8% for research in insecticides; and 5% for other research. Of this total about 30% was likely to be spent in East Africa, 20% in the West Indies, and 15% in the West Indies.

Of the money which has so far been disbursed, sufficient for schemes to be carried out, the Colonies themselves were contributing £1,500,000, £1,500,000 from their own resources, £1,500,000 from the Government, £1,500,000 from the Bill was £1,500,000, and £1,500,000 was £1,500,000. The Bill was £1,500,000, and £1,500,000 was £1,500,000. The Bill was £1,500,000, and £1,500,000 was £1,500,000.

"We have passed through a period of great difficulty," continued Mr. Creech Jones. "The resources are now becoming increasingly available; we can obtain capital goods which previously were unobtainable. We are hoping to increase the supply of technical and professional workers of whom many of these projects depend, and if we can have greater freedom in regard to expenditure it is likely that much more progress can be made in the time available."

### Colonies' Government Bill

MR. A. L. CREECH-JONES, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, said that the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill on behalf of the Colonies' Government Bill was glad to see the House of Commons had dispensed with the usual procedure of the Bill to be work in the Colonies' Government Bill in 1945.

"Many of us," he said, "dislike the annual limitation of the amount of money which can be spent on research and development, and it is very difficult to see those sums increased. Personally I am a little in doubt as to if it is still necessary to have an annual ceiling. It is extremely difficult to budget these expenditures with any accuracy, and when the Government are faced with such a situation the only way to limit them is to say they have not gone the whole way and abolished the annual ceiling altogether."



Whilst appreciating the many difficulties facing the Government, said Mr. Tombo Boyd, he thought the House would agree with these figures, the actual results over the period 1947-48, the first year of the operation of the Bill under the 1947 Act, just over £9,000,000 was provided for the development and welfare programme. Schemes of £2,700,000 went forward by the 31st March, but the actual sum received was £3,500,000, which was actually £800,000 less than had been planned in the year before the Act was passed.

In the next year the results had not been much better. The estimate was set at £7,500,000, but schemes permitted totalled £8,000,000, and the actual expenditure was just over £5,000,000 in the first seven months, the balance of which was not yet paid down. The vote itself was £6,000,000, or something over that for last year's total.

The Opposition could not see whether the Bill would not raise undue hopes in the Colonial territories, and whether it would not be a disincentive that merely by withholding the money we had really provided the schemes in the territories. There was a call for instance, of raising research expenditure from £1,500,000, but not more than £500,000 had been spent on research by the last 10 years.

As has been said in the words of the Select Committee on Estimates, "a coherent strategy of economic planning is not there anything remotely resembling an adequate administrative provision for mutual long-term planning."

Whether or not a proper allocation of capital exists to the Colonies.

The Opposition had very little confidence that the Government had arrived at an overall picture of where the money was most needed, and had set up the necessary forces that it would act accordingly. They welcomed the Bill, nevertheless, in the hope that it would be the precursor of a more far-reaching development in the Colonial territories.

**Colonies and the Post-War World**

Mr. A. CRAWLEY (Labour) said that there would have to be a tremendous acceleration of expenditure in the next six years if the purpose of the Act was to be fulfilled.

There were three reasons why further amendments would probably have to be made before the 10 years was over. Firstly, there was an acute shortage of technicians, secondly, a shortage of capital goods, and thirdly, delay was being caused by the fact that the people of the Colonies themselves were primitive and suffered from inertia, due to low diet and lack of proper methods of agricultural production.

All Colonial development anywhere must therefore be far slower than any of the forecasts which had been so widely made. The most important thing the Bill could do, said Mr. Cawley, was to contradict the vastly over-optimistic forecasts made by all sorts of people about the part that the Colonies could play in the recovery of the post-war world.

The idea had been very widely canvassed that in some of the Western European countries, in the mother countries in the production of raw materials and minerals for other parts of the world, such as the North American continent and the Far East.

He had always believed that that was to be fantastically wrong, and he believed that this Bill emphasizes that. It is really true that the continent of Africa, if it can be slowly and gradually developed, will add to our resources. It can add fibres, oils, minerals and other parts of the Colonies can add bauxite, sugar, and other products. But the Colonies can never be a substitute for the raw materials which come from other sources in the world.

The truth is that Africa had not to be developed by the Africans. We are always, I think, apt to compare any African continent with the continents we have known in the past. One thinks of the development of the North American continent, of the way Canada, for instance, has been developed in the past 60 years, and with what astonishing speed the plains were brought to life, and with which towns have sprung up.

One forgets that most development was done by imported white population. It is not possible to import white population into Africa on any scale that will allow development of that kind or at that speed. There are already over 150,000,000 Africans of various races living in the continent of Africa. Development must be done by the Africans, and can only come at the hands of those who are capable of doing it. The danger which we see in Africa is that we are too late, not only to stop fast in development, but also the possibility of not advance, but of a really serious retrogression. The

reason for this I think, are, first, the first danger of soil erosion, and the amount of which has already begun. Studies of Africa show the very serious erosion. It is that the date, in fact, is known that has not been found. The erosion of the soil, which is a primary cause of most of our territories in the past.

**Dangers of Mechanized Agriculture**

Rational development by peasants in a small area which can be irrigated, but unless we have the vast majority of tropical territory is not such a thing within our present knowledge, to constant rotation of crops. In general, the land has to be thrown back to rest for six weeks out of seven. The danger, therefore, of a too rapid attempt to mechanize agriculture on a great scale, can be very serious. We are now in the position where we have been proved, it is very great indeed.

The demographic study, which Professor Kenevasi completed long ago before his death, suggests that for the first 50 years of this century there was an increase in population in Africa, but that for the last 10 or 15 years there has been a fairly steady increase of about 10%.

New in the research to which the Colonial Secretary has referred, it has been found that malaria, as a disease, can be spread on a wide scale. In the 1930s it was found, which has been destroyed, on the other hand, the disease, which can be spread, on the other hand, the disease, on the scale of the disease, carry, can be spread on a wide scale. The probability that within the next 25 years the populations of Africa may increase very much more rapidly than at a rate of 10%.

In that case, we shall be faced with a really pressing food problem. The African problem is a rising population, growing on very inadequate food supplies which are produced by primitive agricultural methods, and we shall need all our ingenuity to meet that danger, quite apart from any hopes we may have of extracting more food for ourselves. It is the teaching of the basic laws of the industry that is far the most important part of development in the Colonies.

*(To be continued)*

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Interest.

**Support for Royal Commission. Kenya Europeans favour Constriction.**

A RESOLUTION to press for a Royal Commission in East Africa to study and make recommendations with regard to the whole question of health and population was adopted at the annual meeting of the Kenya Electors' Union in Nairobi. Some time ago the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association produced a memorandum, extracts from which appear in this issue.

Dr. G. H. GIBSON, Secretary of the Union, emphasized the need to remove from African minds the idea that the best way to all of their existence were the three B's—beans, bananas and bibles. Dr. A. R. PATTERSON, former Director of Health in the Colony, also spoke in support.

A resolution in favour of compulsory military service for Europeans in the Colony was passed, but a motion against the identification of Europeans under the Registration of Persons Ordinance by fingerprints was lost by nine votes after a debate lasting nearly three hours.

**Ethiopian Revolt Denied.**

REPORTS OF ARMED INSURRECTION in Ethiopia and an attempt to assassinate the Crown Prince, Asfa Wessan, were received in Rome from Jibouti this week. It was stated that fighting was in progress on May 18, lasted five days, and caused a death toll of more than 100.

At Jibouti, from Addis Ababa to Osoic, it is stated, was yielded to a large force of rebels, and the car in which the Crown Prince usually travelled, was riddled with bullets, killing his secretary. The Crown Prince, however, was in another car and escaped unhurt.

An Ethiopian Press communiqué, however, states that the report is unfounded, and an attempt to instigate a significant police action against a group of pillagers, according to it, is normal, the communiqué claims, and there were no casualties.

# Strong Confidence in the Future of Southern Rhodesia

## High Commissioner's Impressions of Recent Visit to the Colony

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who has just returned to London after a three-month visit to the Colony, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of a special interest that he has come away with a feeling of strong optimism.

There were, of course, still a few people in the Colony who found it difficult to see in the fact that successful development was not something that just happened. These people had still to learn that the only way the country would develop was by the hard work of its people and the frugality of their lives. There was no need to use that well-worn word "austerity," but a measure of frugality was necessary if the country's splendid prospects were to be realized.

It is not possible to live luxurious lives or to indulge in luxury spending either individually or nationally if a young colony is to go ahead. In Rhodesia we must earn what we can and spend our earnings wisely. In this connection something still remains to be done to encourage the "Buy Rhodesian" habit. It is surprising how much of our manufacturing output, which is getting more diversified every year, is being exported to other African territories while the home market is supplied with the imported article. Investigation might show that there is not much in it, but it is worth looking into.

Mr. Goodenough, the High Commissioner, had had a sobering effect and had been accepted, though fairly well. It remained to be seen what the various measures, such as higher taxes on liquor, cinema entertainments, etc., would have as their effect in checking the inflationary conditions that must inevitably exist.

### Central Trade Affairs

On the subject of the supply of goods from abroad, the High Commissioner said that his confidence that this would be adequate was unabated. The British business circles here in Southern Rhodesia's future was he believed, was as ever.

In a discussion of the topic of Central Africa's federation, Mr. Goodenough said that among the men in the area, while it was in the Colonies, he commented. The general attitude was one of waiting for an authoritative statement on the part and copy of decisions. He thought that as a very sensible attitude to adopt just now, for few people really appreciate exactly what it involves.

Asked for his opinion on the attitude of Africans in Southern Rhodesia towards federation, Mr. Goodenough described it as one of complete indifference.

"The Natives are not politically minded and are accordingly all the happier," he said.

There was little sign of easing in the native labour position; rather the reverse. The food farmer was particularly affected, and there was very little doubt that mechanization was the answer to much of his labour problem. Food farmers were already showing a lot of interest in mechanization and considerable progress had been made.

"I went to the Government farm at Quebela, the next day, and saw crops being raised on a commercial not an experimental basis, under a system involving 100% mechanization right from the start. It was excellent to see a system in which the Agricultural Department is giving leadership in this respect. The department has also done wonderful work in producing a hybrid maize which will

have a remarkable effect on the national crop. Farmers are proving most co-operative in its use, and the result of this outstanding piece of work in plant breeding will soon be apparent.

With regard to housing this remained a problem, and Mr. Goodenough expressed his personal opinion that only by dropping non-traditional methods could it be solved. Builders clung to conventional materials for permanent housing, it seemed to him impossible that the industry would be able to keep pace with development, let alone overtake arrears.

### Need for New Building Methods

Mr. Goodenough believed that the new materials and methods were applied to all housing, and the present building forces devoted entirely to commercial and industrial construction, the building industry would find that its hands were full. It would be a case of bourse, that is, the building laws would have to be amended, but it was certain that they must recognize that new-type homes capable of being erected quickly are essential if we are to keep pace with the needs of housing. Other words, the regulations and traditions applying in the past will have to be modified where necessary to meet the needs of the day. He believed that the only alternative would be to work hard and making time at this stage is unobtainable.

The High Commissioner added that the new building estates in the Colony, which had spread since the war had, fortunately, been subject to town planning regulations, thus avoiding many of the mistakes which would undoubtedly have occurred had building been haphazard and uncontrolled.

On the whole, he thought that the majority of manufacturers were settling down happily. There had of course been the inevitable minority of those who were concerned not with making a home in the Colony, but only to make money quickly and clear out of Southern Rhodesia could afford to do without them, and the sooner they went the better.

Asked if he thought that immigration restrictions would continue, Mr. Goodenough replied: "If anything, I believe they may become even more restrictive."

### Steel Output To Be Quoted

Regarding the steel industry, Mr. Goodenough said that good progress was being made at Que Que, where it was planned to quote a pilot plant. This was, of course, only a pilot plant at present.

Many problems are faced the railways, a situation which was largely inevitable, as in many other countries. Nevertheless, deliveries of rolling stock were very strong through quite satisfactory.

The railways are found to have a difficult time a considerable period yet, commented Mr. Goodenough. The traffic demand is very high and is increasing a very fast rate. In the system, particularly the personnel, the railway has been making very notable headway, largely because of the excellent spirit of co-operation between management and workers.

Summing up, the High Commissioner expressed his conviction that the Colony's future was bright and secure.

The fact is that our plans are being carried out. They are based upon a realization of what we can do and what we have done. It is a matter of time that in every case, the country will move forward and be a leading nation in the world. Southern Rhodesia has a bright future.

# BACKGROUND

**Bulk Buying.** The defenders of the Government's policy of bulk buying and its bulk buying list of foodstuffs, raw materials, and metals can call on much solid evidence. The Economic Commission for Europe notes that British imports in 1948 cost less than those in the rest of Europe, and attribute this advantage largely to the British use of long-term contracts for the case of wheat, meat, and dairy products. British import prices have been up to 50% below world prices. Those who wish to end bulk purchasing and return immediately to the privately organized markets of the past have equally striking instances to quote. Meat prices in the United States have been falling for some time, and the Ministry of Supply's prices have followed but, though slowly. Even so, the price of produce, however, they remain between 15% and 25% above the dollar prices. It is a serious disadvantage that, in the absence of markets, bulk purchasing, say its attackers, tends to promote generally high prices, poor quality, and uncertain delivery. Both its opponents and the defenders of bulk buying tend at the same time to discuss it in a theoretical vacuum, and to quote only the statistical evidence favourable to their own case. The deciding factor is likely to be the availability of foreign currency. The desirability, on many counts, of getting rid of bulk buying whenever circumstances will safely allow is evident, but the bulk purchasing arrangements of some kind are probably indispensable so long as the country's resources of foreign currency are deficient and must therefore be subject to a rigid exchange control. The consideration applies with particular force to foodstuffs, and with hardly less force to the most important raw materials. Other aspects of controlling the volume and cost of imports have even greater disadvantages, as can be seen from the experience of other countries both in Europe and beyond."—*The Times*.

**Steel Nationalization.** The Government have made the slightest attempt to follow Mr. Morrison's challenge of 1946: that it is up to the nation's leaders to prove their case that steel will be a public advantage by nationalization. As critics of the steel Bill have indicated, the enthusiasts for State control of iron and steel cannot prove that the industry would be more efficiently conducted if it were taken out of private enterprise. They cannot prove that the private investor would misuse capital to the industry. And they are unable to show exploitation of the people by the iron and steel masters. Mr. Morrison's demand cannot be satisfied."—*Financial Times*.

America and the Far East. Any pleasure which may be felt in America at the changed aspect of the cold war in Europe is tempered by events in the Far East. In Europe, thanks to the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact, Western power vacuum is being filled. In the Far East one is being created. It is now more than two years ago since President Truman told Congress that America must support free peoples who are resisting attempted domination by armed minorities or by outside pressure, and stated the aim of a policy which has checked the Communist tide in Greece and Turkey, in Italy and France, and in Western Germany. But in Asia that tide is at the flood, and America watches with a sense of complete frustration as it sweeps away the foundations on which her Far Eastern policy has been based for half a century. —Mr. Tony Smith, in the *National Review*.

**Germany.** The astute Social leaders still have some points to be made on their side; some highly tempting and debatable themes with which to captivate or confuse public opinion. One, for instance, is a political slogan of great antiquity and great strength in Germany, to pose as the champion of a German unity is at once to stir into the powerful emotions among the German people. But fortunately the majority of Germans are too well aware of the reason for this championship to be deceived. It would be too often reiterated that every possible manoeuvre to gain the object of a Communist-controlled Germany will be tried. Germany's opinion will be wooed and woned again. Forewarned as the majority of those now responsible now are, the danger is not over. The danger is only beginning. The Bonn Constitution, agreed with two Communist tentacles, needs to be strengthened and safeguarded at every point. Germany has a deplorable recent history of the undermining and overthrow of a democratic constitution that was soundly based on facts. The lessons of this past history are not lost on those responsible for German policy and action. The Soviet leaders' Everyman oracles in the 100th of the wisdom and strength of the Soviet People in denouncing the West German State against subversion. It is a year, ultimately, by the end of a united Germany is to be hoped by the time it be united. Germany is not to be merely a Communist puppet, a puppet and a Russian satellite." —*Time and Tide*.

**Early Politics.** People want purchase tax reforms, but cannot suggest where revenue, the source to be found. In general they want the Health Service but they object to its cost. They realize that unemployment is being spent on defence, but they complain that we are being kicked around all over the world by the Argentines and the Chinese. Every personal problem, such as inability to obtain a licence to do this or that, is intensified into a national problem. The railwaymen persist with their demand for higher wages. Thousands of coalminers have been on strike for more than a week (losing an output of about 400,000 tons) because certain of them wanted an unreasonable privilege. Concessionary deal would be made give them better wages than those of their comrades in other areas. Meanwhile, what do our political leaders do about this? They say party politics. We are asked to believe that all that matters is which party wins the general election. What about the interests of the nation? We say, hold, and it is true—that the two big parties are happily in agreement on foreign policy. We also know that Mr. Churchill is in private conference with Mr. Attlee on defence. Very satisfactory. So the two parties are not going to discuss general election about foreign policy and defence. Obviously it can only be one issue of domestic politics. Intelligent people in both big parties know that (a) much of our future depends upon world events over which we have little or no control; (b) the only way of living in a fool's paradise is a part-time financier and (c) the only hope is that the people shall be shocked into realizing the facts. Our party leaders could realize that national interests to day, as in 1940, are not coincident with party interests. They would get together before it is too late, issue a manifesto to the nation and they support each other in doing so—unpleasant things. Commanded Stephen King-Hall, in the *National News Letter*.

**Malaya.** The settlement of Malaya is an urgent problem, the solution will be protracted if it is not now before the terrorists can get more recruits. The Communists may have to spare. Economic growth is too slow and speed of our arms. We are not really likely to lose Malaya in a military sense. But we could lose it in an economic sense if it is not given a good commercial opportunity, and the settlement cannot take the strain." —*New Chronicle*.



# TO THE NEWS

E.A.T. marked in Africa the Minister for Food is known as King Kondewa. — Mr. W. Fletcher.

The policy of the Board is an anti-inflationary one. — Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

The Ministry's public relations campaign over a period of eight years produced a fall in notified cases from 45,000 to 2,000 a year. — Mr. Woodhouse, M.P.

The social analysis of events are made in this scholarly episode called modern art, which is the social message of a few remote minds. — Adrian Murray.

It is a good saying that when a book appears one should buy it as an old one. As a nation we should recommend to strict adherence to that. — Mr. Churchill.

It is not possible to achieve the same rate of recovery in Europe as in 1933, and we must make our aspirations to a dynamic world economy. — Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, M.P., Economic Co-operation Administration to the U.K.

The committee is out to make important social discoveries — like the use of money and the rule of law and the specialization of labour — but it is not a panacea. — W. Anthony Ashton.

One of our main problems is an absolute necessity to overcome assured wealth, but the need for coal demands it. — Mr. A. Roberts, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

For the first time in the history of the Malay is that the importance of its past and present contributions to the Imperial economy, especially in a dollar economy, has not been given its true weight. — Lord Milverton.

I hope that when people read the Budget and Your Pocket they will be satisfied that the holes already made in their pockets are in some mysterious way being repaired. — Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.

We should all be pressing for more building activity in carefully selected new towns and for less in suburbs. The reason for anything less than this amount will give the wrong message to agricultural interests. — Professor Gordon Stephenson.

The most element in production costs is labour. If wages manifestly cannot be faced, the vital thing is to increase production. — Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney General.

One of the issues of the next general election will be nationalization, and it will not be judged either way whether it has benefited the workers in the industry, but on whether the public think they are getting better services. — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Minister of Fuel and Power.

The price of wheat has advanced our war price of wheat from Australia and New Zealand to 100s above it for meat from the Argentine. Other countries have bought their meat mainly from the Argentine at prices 50% to 75% higher than ours. — Mr. John Strachey, M.P., Minister of Food.

The only way in which we could reduce our increase in their purchases from Europe, to say, without adding to their own production surpluses, would be to reduce domestic consumption by deficit financing. But we should expect them to adopt such unorthodox measures for averting a world slump when we ourselves persist in reducing domestic consumption and budgeting for a surplus. — Mr. E. F. Taylor.



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Obituary

Viscount Leverhulme

VISCOUNT LEVERHULME, governor of Lever Brothers Ltd. and Miller, Ltd., died in London on May 11 last. He was 61 years of age. He held various public positions which included being High Sheriff of Cheshire, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and chancellor of Liverpool University. Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, Officer of the Legion of Honour.

He was vice-president of the Royal African Society and favoured the expansion of all British interests in East and Central Africa. He was a strong advocate of the early realization of its conception and gave every assistance in his power.

On his journey from South Africa to the Belgian Congo in 1927, he passed through the Rhodesias.

Mr. John Bailey

MR. JOHN BAILEY (EUPHENE) HARVEY, whose death from tuberculosis in Cape Province, South Africa, was reported last week, joined the Land and Survey Department in Uganda in June, 1918. After serving in the 1914-18 war, Mr. Harvey returned to Uganda, and later transferred to the Administration.

As a result of contracting sleeping sickness, from which he never completely recovered, he was invalided out of the service on pension in 1933. He was an able administrative officer, and his early retirement caused regret among all corporations in the Protectorate. Mr. Harvey, who rendered valuable military service in the recent war, leaves a widow and a daughter.

THE ADMIRAL JOHN ERNEST TROYE HARPER, whose death in Chatham at the age of 74 was reported last week, saw service with the Naval Brigade during the operations of the Zulu Campaign in 1900-01.

African Summer Conference

THE AFRICAN SUMMER CONFERENCE of this year will be held at Queen's College, Cambridge, from August 15 to 25. Subjects selected for discussion are: agricultural techniques and practices; farming organization and tenure; social aspects of agricultural development; the marketing of African products; and the administrative organization required to foster agricultural development.

Public Appointment

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

LECTURER IN SWAHILI

APPLICATIONS for an invitation to read a course in Swahili in the Department of African Studies at Oxford are invited. The appointment should be for not more than one year in five instances, beginning September 7, 1949. Salary is £500-£550, with expenses and subsistence. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University, Oxford.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES

Studentships

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES have set at large AFRICAN STUDENTSHIPS which recur every year. Must speak excellent English. Salary £300 plus outfit, passage, and maintenance. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University, Oxford.

Major-General Harrison Resigns

Leaves as Minister of Food

MAJOR-GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON has resigned from the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, and from the post of general manager in Africa.

In his letter of resignation to the Minister of Food, Major-General Harrison said:

It is with regret that I feel compelled to request you to accept my resignation from the Overseas Food Corporation. I have been appointed as a member of the board, it was agreed that I should also become the chief executive, charged with the day-to-day running of the groundnut scheme in East Africa, and to assist in these matters.

Experience has shown that it is impossible to perform these two functions satisfactorily, a staff of about 5,000 staff means that one cannot be in sufficient close touch with what is going on at both ends of my opinion; and my colleagues urge the man in charge on the spot must be free to consider and solve the often complex problems he has to solve, subject, of course, to policy and general direction from the board in London. Even a short absence from the scene must be regarded as a serious short-cut stage. I am quite sure that the realization of this project has to be carried out. The scheme is not to fail.

Decision

The impossibility of my returning to East Africa, by reason of my recent operations, has been the cause of my resignation. I feel that there would be work to justify the continued employment or the salary which I receive. Were I to remain simply a member of the board, and not interfere in detail, which should be left to the East African management, my continuance in office would thus leave East African management in any continuance in office would thus lead to unnecessary work and staff, to which I am strongly opposed on principle.

These circumstances lead me to feel that it is only right for me to proffer my resignation. You know already that I am anxious to be engaged in the scheme and that it is all the more keenly desired to give my advice and assistance wherever within my ability.

In his reply the Minister of Food writes:

I feel that in the circumstances I have the pleasure to accept your resignation. It is a pity that you are unable to continue in public service which prompted your acceptance with the Overseas Food Corporation to assist in the groundnut scheme in East Africa, and the effort you have put into the development of the scheme until recently, of which I am sure you will be proud to have returned to England.

I appreciate your offer to make any advice and assistance available to the corporation at all times. This is a matter which I am sure will be welcomed by members of the board. Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

New Judge in S. Rhodesia

MR. E. J. MANNING, the Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to be a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with effect from July 1 this year. Before assuming office he is to undertake an intensive study of the constitutional aspects of the South African federation, and will advise the Government on the results. Born in England in 1896 and called to the Bar by the Bishop's Stortford and Cambridge Universities, Mr. Manning came to the B.S.A.'s administrative service in 1921. He was administrative Secretary of Southern Rhodesia from 1925 to 1934, and was Attorney-General of 1934 to 1944. He is a member of the Privy Council since 1944.

Uganda Riot Damage

INCIDENTS reported to the Uganda police during the recent riot included 76 cases of arson, 42 thefts of valueless 125 cases of looting, and 126 instances of assault, and cases being stored. An African who is a head of a household was imprisoned during the war for trying to persuade Africans not to take the war as a matter of course. He has been sentenced by a native court in Uganda to 10 years of prison. A large number of claims for compensation of deaths of relatives and damage to property have been filed.



# Health and Population Plea for Royal Commission

DEBATE on the Development Committee report and the draft of the expenditure to be placed on the Kenya Legislative Council in December, 1946, during which the Member for Health and Local Government said—

"In these days we are developing a new conception of what we mean by health. The African population has doubled within 30 years. On the other side we have credible evidence to support the statement that there has been a loss of 500% of soil fertility during the last 25 years."

Taking these two things together, remembering that in the drive for increased production for many of the food-stuffs, such as wild spinach and the like, upon which the African has been dependent for the maintenance of a balanced diet, have had to disappear, the health of the African — not the African in employment, but the African in the Native areas, has not materially improved, even if it has not seriously declined."

"That is a very important thing from the general development point of view. You cannot expect bare, consistent, steady manual work, or any other kind of work, from an African, or anybody suffering from serious malnutrition, muscle-ridden, or prey to every disease that comes along."

### 14,000 Families Must Be Relieved

Further data on over-population may be given in 1945 a senior agricultural officer especially detailed to make a socio-economic survey, reporting with regard to the Southern Province of Kenya: "An estimate has been made to estimate the area required to support a family and permit of profitable use of the land. On the basis discussed, some 14,000 families must come off the land as soon as possible and without being dogmatic on the subject, it is suggested that it has been shown that the magnitude of the problem in all these dimensions."

In 1947 a senior district commissioner, as a prelude to a Government report on "The Tiguria and the Lango" wrote: "The Lukya people as a whole are on the borderline of massive destitution. In another generation, if the present trend continues, distress is certain to prevail, and there can be little doubt that this same trend is operative in most of the Native lands of Kenya."

It is concluded from this and other published information that the total number of people who must come off the land within the next few years in the Central Province of Kenya is about 140,000.

Why become over-populated? There is a great social and economic reorganization—a difficult and lengthy operation requiring very large capital investment. It is impossible to estimate exactly what financial investment would be required to develop enough marginal land to meet the needs of the growing population, but some idea may be gained by considering the arrangements made for the East African Highlands."

Under this scheme it was proposed to bring into production within six years, 5,000 square miles of high moorland in the Highlands; the production of groundnuts was expected to be 200,000 tons at the end of four or five years, and in the course of 100,000 tons per year. In addition, food would be produced from the labour force of about 20,000 and their families—a population of about 150,000.

Indirectly, employment and therefore some purchasing power, would be given to many more people. The cost was to have been about £10,000,000, which it was expected would be amortized over 25 years, or this expenditure spread over the total number of people who would be fed when the scheme was in full operation, would be little more than 10/- per head per annum increase of population in East Africa."

Although the reason for the over-population of the Highlands is shorted, the fact that the Highlands are over-populated in that East Africa, is a fact that would be considered as a serious problem in the future."

grounded unless there was a great increase in the number of kinds of goods involving high capital investment, unless the Government were to import for products which could be exchanged for imports of raw materials."

A new plan so far envisaged for the development of the natural resources of Africa (then unknown) to do more than maintain the present balance between food and population during the next decade—if indeed they do so much. It is a dangerous plan, but one which will take place any day in the future, if living which will be likely to affect the birth rate, it is beyond any doubt that the birth rate falls in relation to the death rate and the population problem is solved, much talk about economic development and the need to use, in American expression, "something in the bag."

### Need an Arrest Population Increase

The measures necessary will need to be of a greater scope than the Government systems. They should include mass adult education to ensure the utilization by the people of the immense need for effort on their part. Even if vast measures for increasing the productivity of the land are put into effect, the same will not be enough, unless the same measures are taken to ensure that by the end of the century a reduction of the present rate of increase of the population is achieved, or at least a rate of increase of the population is reduced to a level which is not excessive for the land."

It is not for an alien race in Africa to undertake propaganda for the limitation of the size of families; it is the duty of the alien Governments to enable their subjects to provide for themselves. Three points are stressed—

(1) It is of importance that parents, and especially mothers, should be shown what the children they could have if they were not always busily engaged in having more. This involves the provision of a far-flung, very good and most interesting service of family doctors, district nurses, and health visitors, which if it is indeed to be far-flung, must clearly be serviced, composed largely of Africans, and in due course, wholly of Africans."

(2) It is of importance that the people should be fully apprised in broad outlines of the biological, social, and economic situations which prevail to-day as well as of the progress of the techniques of a plethora of new—in agriculture, in industry, in education and in government."

(3) It is of importance that the people should be apprised of the history of human thought and action from the earliest times in order, not only that they may have a conception of the "good life," but an appreciation of the difficulties of achieving it. Not otherwise are they likely to understand that the alien race now charged with their Government are not necessarily inherently or educationally selfish, or basically prejudiced, but merely like themselves. At a time the victims of misadventure are not overburdened, but are likely to be relieved of their anxieties, to make progress and even to prosper with which the present they are not only burdened, but in many cases, overburdened."

On the need for the early provision of a first health service for the people, and health visitors, some statistics are given. The population in tropical Africa, which the Government have responsibility in 1936 totalled about 200,000,000. In 1980 they may be expected to total about 400,000,000. To provide even one health visitor for every 100 of the population and the British territories in 1980 would require about 150,000 doctors."

### African Doctors Required

In East and Central Africa there are at present no fully-qualified African doctors. In the Sudan and in the West Coast there may be in all a few hundreds. In East Africa, where the population in 1980 may be expected to be between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000, there are at present no fully-qualified African doctors, and it is unlikely that in 1980 there will be more than one doctor per 7,000 persons, unless a provision is made for the training of a large number of African doctors. It is a fact that has been contemplated by the East African Governments."

The present output of Africans (not fully on hand) from the Medical School at Makerere College in Uganda, a five-year East African. It is proposed as soon as possible to raise this number to 20 per annum, but it will take some years before this number is reached. It is unlikely that a course of training leading to a qualification which would be recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain will be available locally before 1955."

It is evident that the necessary provision of mass adult education and of secondary and higher education for Africans, and the provision of overseas of highly-trained personnel, cannot be provided by the Dependencies from their own resources. But until financial provision is made for the necessary provision of these resources, it is unlikely that the necessary investment in the education of the country by means of educational and health services. The health situation, certainly in Kenya and in East Africa, and in other parts of tropical Africa as a whole, is likely to be a serious one, unless the necessary provision is made."

It is there... a member of the... the greatest urgency... the present situation... and resolved with... the fashion... short of the approval... to be able to express an authoritative opinion... into stock problems in the fields of finance, cost and economics which arise.

It is recommended that the members of a Royal Commission on Health and Population in Africa might include the range of experience indicated below.

- Chairman, a judge in His Majesty's High Court in England;
Members including a public health administrator from the United Kingdom; a demographer, professor of social medicine; a social anthropologist; a professor of psychiatry and mental health; a professional practitioner in medicine; an economist; two educationists, one male and one female; with experience in adult education; a sociological scientist; an expert in agricultural development; one of the British industrialists; a specialist in regional planning; including, if possible, modern methods of local government administration; four Africans selected for their general capacities as men of affairs; and two members of the House of Commons (one a woman).

Rhodesia Railways Bill Delayed

THE SECOND READING of the Rhodesia Railways Bill was moved in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by the Minister of Transport, Mr. G. A. Laver.

The Bill, he said, provided for the establishment of a body to be known as The Rhodesia Railways, concerned with the provision, operation, and maintenance of all rail transport in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

In 1947 the railways were bought from the head office of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. in London, and all shares of the company were held privately until the Rhodesian Government's deal. The next stage was the alteration of the company's articles of incorporation and by-laws, and the transfer of the company to London to Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

The measure also provided a transfer to the three South African territories of all undertakings, contracts, obligations, and liabilities of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. It would recognize the three unions of employees and would also provide for the prevention of settlement of disputes between employer and employees, the regulation of agreement and arbitration of conditions of employment, and other matters of mutual interest.

Higher authority

The Higher Authority to be established under the Bill will be composed of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the High Commissioner of Bechuanaland and one African Southern Rhodesian Minister. Complaints that the arrangements were being made by Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland were made by several members during the debate.

Mr. G. M. Maseko said the Liberal Party could not agree with the supreme power which was vested in the Higher Authority. He visualized clashes of opinion between the Southern Rhodesian delegates of those whose policy is not dictated by the Colonial Office would at least be indicated by it.

The majority of Southern Rhodesia had gone on Mr. Munro, bears the whole brunt of the capital for the purchase of the railways, and since further borrowings were envisaged, it was only fair that Southern Rhodesia should press for stronger representation on the Higher Authority.

Mr. M. J. M. Maseko, a Labour Party representative, expressed his reservations on the Higher Authority. He urged that Southern Rhodesia should not allow itself to be placed in a position where it could be over-ruled by the other representatives on the Authority.

Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland would be represented in an advisory capacity only, and not in a controlling capacity. Another unsatisfactory feature was that the Bill provided that in the event of a deadlock in any one year, Southern Rhodesia could transfer three-quarters of this whilst the other two quarters would go only one-quarter between the

... MR. G. M. MASEKO (United Party) asked whether the Bill included any economic considerations in its entirety, or by which the economic conditions of the Higher Authority should be determined... in a final Southern Rhodesian representative.

MR. D. MACHIN (United Party) said that before swimming in the sea of stabilization fund, it should be necessary for approval to be obtained in the three territories concerned. If the bill were taken of that fund, no definite increase in rates would ensue, whereas the aim should be reduction in rates as soon as possible.

MR. H. G. BARRER (United Party) thought that the Minister should be directly responsible for the railways, as in South Africa.

Representatives of N. Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. M. Maseko, said that he had expressed his views in February, 1947, concerning the formation of a body for the purchase of Rhodesia Railways, and why Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland must be represented on the Authority.

The two Secretaries of State concerned (Northern Rhodesia was under Colonial Office rule, and Bechuanaland under the Commonwealth Relations Office), had declined to permit these two territories to participate in the first stage of the negotiations because the loan could only be raised on the basis of each country being jointly and separately responsible for the whole of it and it was felt that neither country could undertake a commitment of such magnitude.

Had the railways not been bought, it would have been a major disaster for the economy of either the entire system and to be a disaster for Government with Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, or to bring from Bechuanaland to Rhodesia and the Victoria Falls had to be taken over by Southern Rhodesia, which was impracticable.

In purchasing the railways they were buying the franchise rights, together with land and buildings in the area. The Government had it was not customary for other countries to agree without some say in the general management of the railways.

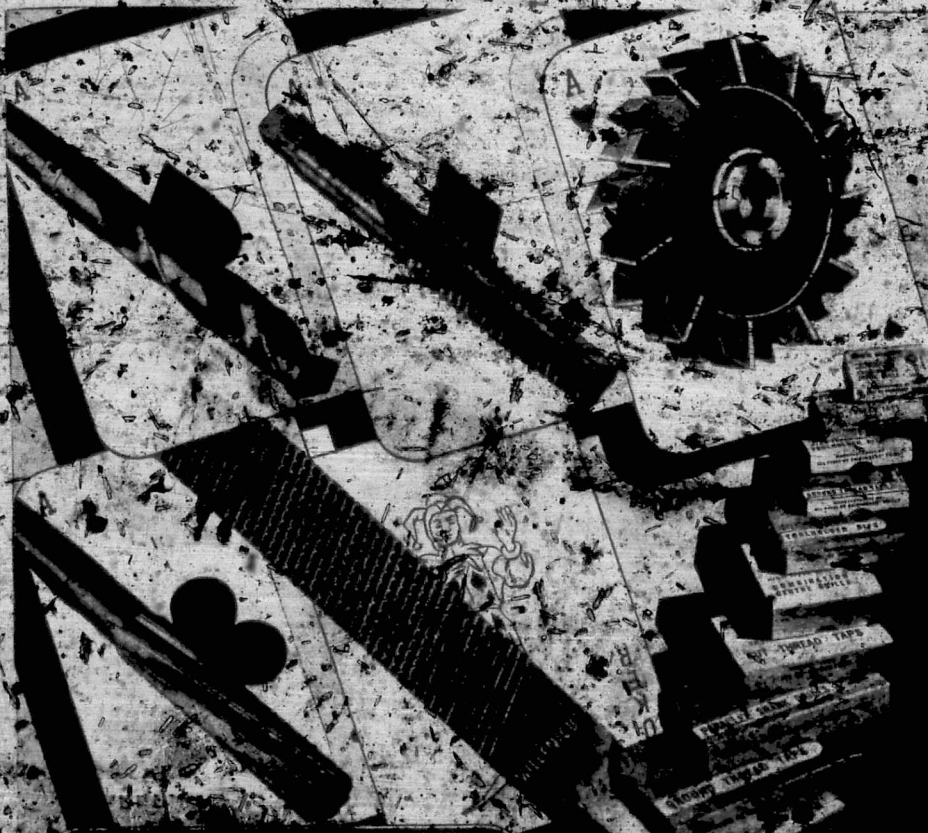
A variety company of schoolboys organized by the Arya-Kenya Society of Mombasa, India, is touring Kenya. It is successful in its arrangements may visit Uganda, Tanganyika and possibly Ethiopia.

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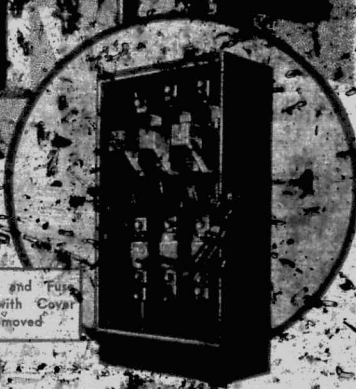
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## Parliament

African Political Representation  
Disturbances in Uganda

MR. J. HYND asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider appointing African representatives to the Executive Council in view of the quadrupling of the Native representatives in the past year, the increase in the number of Africans imposed by these four territories, and the £500,000 African Fund.

MR. REES WILLIAMS (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies): African representation will be increased to four last year. The question of representation will have to be considered in due time.

MR. HYND: As the increase last year was largely temporary, it is my hope that there will be a permanent increase in the number of Africans appointed, having regard to the high quality of the African population. Is there any possibility of a speedy reconsideration of the question?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: It is not the duty of the Secretary of State to consider a matter which has not yet been in operation for a year.

## Executive Council

MR. HYND also asked whether the Secretary of State would consider the advantages of appointing an African representative to the Executive Council for Uganda.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: Although African interests are already represented on the Executive Council, the Colonial Secretary would not be in a position advanced for the services of Africans on that Council. The possibilities of making an appointment will be carefully considered from time to time.

MR. L. D. GASTMAYR asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement on the deaths by sudden typhoid fever of two British soldiers at Mankinnin, a depot in East Africa; and on what date these men were inoculated against typhoid.

MR. E. SHAWELL: Thirteen cases of fever which clinically resembles enteric have been reported. I regret to say that two of the cases were fatal and I should be grateful for this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the families. The local military authorities are taking all necessary steps to control the outbreak. I have called for a full report and will communicate to the hon. member as soon as possible the information requested in the last part of the question.

MR. GASTMAYR: Would it be possible for the hon. gentleman not merely to communicate with me, but to make a public statement on this subject in view of the fact that otherwise people may be extremely worried about the conditions in the camp, and I am in doubt about the efficacy of inoculation against typhoid.

MR. SHAWELL: The courtesy I desire to extend to the hon. member cannot be extended to the hon. member's question. The two fatal cases were fatal and I should be grateful for this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the families. The local military authorities are taking all necessary steps to control the outbreak. I have called for a full report and will communicate to the hon. member as soon as possible the information requested in the last part of the question.

MR. SHAWELL: No, without notice.

## Makerere College

MR. J. HYND asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give an assurance that Makerere College was training Africans with a view to their taking up senior posts in the Kenya Civil Service; and whether he would examine the possibility of providing suitable posts specifically for Africans of suitable qualifications.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: It is certainly the aim of Makerere College to enable Africans to qualify for senior responsible posts in the public services of their territories. Wide opportunities already exist in the Kenya Service for Africans who have obtained qualifications at Makerere or elsewhere.

MR. HYND: Is my hon. friend aware that there are no Africans in the higher posts in the Kenya Civil Service, and that the majority of the East African Civil Service inquiry that it will be many years before any Africans will be eligible of undertaking these posts?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: As Africans make up the majority of the population now available to them, it is not surprising that the higher posts.

MR. HYND: Is the hon. gentleman aware that one of the most important tasks of Makerere College is to train the African people who will be the Natives who will be called upon to take up the higher posts?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: It is not surprising that the higher posts.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: I have got information, and I have given a great deal of information to the House. But when a commission of inquiry is set up I think it undesirable to go too far into the causes of disturbances of this kind.

MR. IVOR THOMAS: Has the Under-Secretary received any information from the Governor to the effect that these riots were inspired by Communists?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: As the Under-Secretary was able to bring the information to the House, I think it undesirable to go too far into the causes of disturbances of this kind.

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MR. IVOR THOMAS: Has the Under-Secretary received any information from the Governor to the effect that these riots were inspired by Communists?

## Good Advice to Labour M.P.s

MR. WOODROW WATT, Labour M.P. for Aston (Birmingham), has recently, B.R.C. broadcast to East Africa, commented that before the next general election few Labour members had had a chance to visit the countries in which they were interested. Quite often their speeches were based on well-meaning idealism, "correctly motivated no doubt, but insufficiently supported by factual knowledge. Too frequently Labour members were inclined to accept the views of any African or other Colonial visitor to this country against the opinion of the British administrators of the area. I don't for a moment mean that the Colonial visitor isn't very often quite right in his opinions, but it was a mistake to assume that the British officials were always

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Between the Senegal in the West and Tanganyika in the East lies the vast belt of tropical Africa which exports over one and a half million tons of vegetable oils and oleochemicals and from which comes the bulk of the world's supply of sisal. The rapid development of this zone, The United Africa Company has contributed in the past its initiative

resources and practical skills. Today the services include the sale and distribution of every kind of machinery and farm equipment, public works, engineering and the buying and producing of a wide range of goods. To those who would trade with tropical Africa, the Company offers its unparalleled experience of the country and its commerce.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report Africa Cotton Yarns Expanded

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA has written a recent commercial report on conditions in East Africa.

Some very welcome light has been cast upon the whole of the territories in April, but these stopped abruptly before the month-end, and unfortunately have not resumed. It now looks as if Kenya and Uganda will, as their southern neighbours will feel the effects of a drought during the next few months.

Kenya Cotton business has been fairly steady for the period between credit and engagement continue to be irregular, but cash is tight. Large orders have been placed in Japan for grey twist and American and some orders have been placed in the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd. for bonded payment and some loss is expected amongst the smaller Indian traders.

Building construction is very active at areas which have been consistently high for some months. The demand for material construction is not less active. Builders are in a difficult position, but are being helped by a high premium which is now being levied to ameliorate the conditions imposed by the new control Act.

With the light rains planting became normal in most of the farming areas and in the Republic rain is badly required for the crops.

### Dar es Salaam Port Loading

Tanzania—Generally in Tanzania business was quiet for the month. Ready money as usual was scarce, but engagements continued to be met, and there were no reports of stockpiling. The port of Dar es Salaam was less busy in April, and some of the congestion was felt in the port. In 1948-49 cargo fell from the 2,000,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons, but in terms of tonnage the port is relatively to the rest of the world. Shipping was not so affected by the shortage of tonnage as was the case. The Southern Province also reports that rainfall has been high in the areas which are suitable for the growing of the crops. The activity in the province is increasing with the progress of the groundnut scheme, which is now pressing ahead with its development plans. Labour is plentiful.

The Government has been unable to secure the export of more than 20,000 tons of cotton yarn in the last 10 months. The Government has been unable to secure the export of more than 20,000 tons of cotton yarn in the last 10 months. The Government has been unable to secure the export of more than 20,000 tons of cotton yarn in the last 10 months.

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## INTER-TERRITORIAL UNION

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The Inter-Territorial Union has been established by the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Union will be a permanent institution for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the territories and of the Government.

Comments on the decision of the Government to establish the Inter-Territorial Union have been made by the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Government of Kenya has expressed its support for the Union and has stated that it will be a permanent institution for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the territories and of the Government.

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### Of Commercial Concern

Permission to issue a loan for £150,000 has been granted by the municipality of Nairobi.

East African Blankets, Ltd. has been granted licence to manufacture cotton blankets in Njira, Uganda.

And completed all installations in Dar es Salaam of the East African companies are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Barclays Bank (D.C.) Ltd. has decided to increase its dividend of 4% in respect of the year ending September 30 next.

A new African Airways Corporation is to be applied for licence to operate a service between air services between Nairobi and Salisbury.

A new extraordinary general meeting of the Kenya shareholders of the Kenya Railway Co. Ltd. has been called for the 15th of January next.

Shipping Congestion in Mombasa

During the present congestion of shipping in Mombasa, the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has been asked to advise the shipping companies on the best way to handle the cargo which is being held up.

It is stated that the Chamber has been asked to advise the shipping companies on the best way to handle the cargo which is being held up.

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## MEMBERS UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD

### OWEN FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

MEMBERS are invited by the UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD to tender for the construction and maintenance for a period of 12 months of the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Plant on the Owen Falls near Jinja, Uganda.

The work to be done includes the construction of the dam, powerhouse, penstock, and transmission lines. The work is to be completed by the end of 1950. The estimated cost of the work is £1,000,000. The Board is prepared to accept tenders for the work on a lump sum basis. The tenders should be submitted to the Board by the 15th of January 1949. The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without giving any reason therefor.

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### East African Airways Corporation Limited

East African Airways Corporation Limited is a public company limited by guarantee. The registered office is at Nairobi, Kenya. The company is authorized to issue shares of £100 each. The company is authorized to borrow money up to £1,000,000. The company is authorized to carry on the business of air transport. The company is authorized to do all such other matters as may be necessary for the purposes of the business.

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P.O. Box  
Kampala,  
Uganda.

R. H. H. H. H.  
Chairman

## Company Meeting

## Power Securities Corporation, Limited

## Mr. William Shearer's Statement

## Record Level of Works in Hand

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., was held on Monday at the Sales House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4, Mr. WILLIAM SHEARER (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding.

The secretary, Mr. T. G. BALFOUR, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:

"I assume it is your desire that the report of the directors and the accounts be taken as read. (Agreed.)"

During the year your directors appointed Sir Robert Balfour Beatty to the board, and I am confident that you will find his wide experience and knowledge of all matters connected with us.

"I occupied an outstanding position in the electricity supply industry prior to its nationalization and rendered distinguished service to the nation during the war in certain spheres which were of vital importance. His appointment will be submitted for your consideration later in the meeting."

## Government Expenditure Exceeding Income

"During the year, and particularly during the last few months, there has, I think, been a realization that the nation will not regain its economic liberty nor bring its war-time approach to the general production of living, without greater efficiency and increased production through hard work, and particularly without a drastic reduction in the scale of expenditure by Government departments.

"The present penal rate of taxation, which is in large part a consequence of inflated Government expenditure, and the large number of unproductive schemes still in force, are the main causes of this situation, and seriously retarding a return to the pre-war level of production."

"The nationalization of the coal and electricity industries on May 1st has completed the assembling into one vast State monopoly of the coal, electricity and gas resources of this country. Apparently still wider schemes of nationalization are being advocated, but it is since we have to be hopeful that wiser counsels will prevail, and that no further experiments in nationalization will be carried out."

## Defects of New Bureaucratic Structure

"In any event, there should be a period of years during which the industries already nationalized may be studied in the light of practical experience and tested, and the obvious defects of the new bureaucratic structure and of their organization and methods, brought under close review. I cannot believe that such a course would be other than of great advantage to the country."

"The accounts presented this year conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 1948, and comprise a consolidated balance-sheet and a consolidated profit and loss account, together with the balance-sheet of the corporation. The consolidated accounts cover the activities of the corporation and its subsidiaries, which are:

(1) Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., the principal engineering and contracting company of our group, all the shares of which are owned by this corporation

(2) Metropolitan Construction Company, Ltd., all the shares of which are held by this corporation, and the smaller type of construction and demolition work, mainly in the London area.

(3) Saint Precast Concrete, Ltd., the control of which this corporation acquired during the year. This company covers a wide field in the manufacture of precast concrete units.

(4) Murdoch's and Brooks, Ltd., which is an established contracting firm in Iraq, the controlling interest in which is held by our direct subsidiary, Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd.

(5) Hydro-Electric Development Co., Ltd., which is owned by this corporation, was originally utilized as a subsidiary of hydro-electric schemes in Scotland, and although inactive at present, is available when required for promoting and handling engineering projects in other parts of the world."

## Works in Hand Valued at £30,000,000

"During the year our organization has been very fully employed, the estimated capital cost of works in hand being in excess of £30,000,000, which constitutes a new high level.

"On the electrical engineering side, we are carrying out a large number of contracts in this country and overseas, including the construction of nearly 1,000 miles of high tension transmission lines in the United Kingdom. Our civil engineering side is also very fully engaged on important contracts at home and abroad.

"Work has continued steadily on the super-stationing station at Stuythorpe on the Trent, to which I referred last year. This now comprises the construction of the power station buildings and the installation of four 100,000 kW generating sets, and 12,240,000 lb. per hour boilers, together with access roads, railway sidings, river works, sub-stations and ancillary equipment."

## Further Installations

"If any unexpected difficulties occur, the first machine should be running by the end of this year. In addition, we have recently received a provisional direction for the installation of a further 10,000 kW set, together with relative boilers."

"At Carmarthen Bay in South Wales, which is the other large power station I referred to last year, it has been necessary, owing to a change in the type of coal now to be used, to re-design the boiler plant and the main building steelwork. Work on surveys and designs is in hand, and plans for the final installed capacity of 105,000 kW, has been prepared."

"Meanwhile, piping work and work of construction of permanent buildings is proceeding satisfactorily. We have lately received, in this connection, a provisional direction for extensions which will increase the installed capacity to 225,000 kW."

"In addition to the Stuythorpe and Carmarthen stations, we are carrying out numerous contracts for regional electricity boards comprising construction of transmission lines and other works, as well as similar contracts of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board in Great Britain, largely in the area of the Great Glen Electricity Board. Plans for the construction of some 200 miles of 275 kV and 132 kV transmission

66 kV. and 33 kV. lines and low tension distribution systems in England and Scotland.

Construction of the 70 miles of 132 kV. double-circuit lines from Lech Slove to Glasgow for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has proved arduous owing to the very wet weather experienced, but seasonal progress is being made. The rainfall in this area during 1948 was 40% above normal.

On the civil engineering side work has proceeded on the major contracts which are now in progress in this country. These include a dam in the Strathclyde (Shire), together with works comprising drainage and production in connexion with the Strathclyde and the Galloway works at Leith and Dalrymple in Ross-shire. Difficulties arising from grave shortage of available labour have been a feature of these works, and indeed other contracts, but every endeavour is being made to expedite completion.

Work for Railway Executives

Last August we carried out important emergency repairs to the railway executive on the main line railway north of Berwick upon Tweed, which, as you may remember, was a very damaged by unprecedented floods resulting in major landslides and the destruction of many bridges.

This urgent repair work was completed within the stipulated time to the entire satisfaction of the railway executive.

This executive has recently placed an important contract with our organization for the construction of the Woodhead new double-line tunnel, about 1.5 miles in length, on the Manchester-Sheffield line. Preliminary work on this contract is in hand.

In addition to these contracts we are carrying out a number of constant and ad hoc works in the Glasgow area, and elsewhere. Our laboratories which are directly concerned with these contracts, had a successful year of operation.

Comprehensive Services

I referred in my Speech last year to negotiations that were then proceeding with the new Electricity Authorities with a view to service agreements, which were current on April 1, 1948 (the vesting date under the Electricity Act) and which are being varied in various respects for 1949.

These were agreements under which our organization rendered comprehensive services in connexion with the management and operation of electricity supply companies. In some cases we have forced upon our auspices, and with which we had been closely associated for many years prior to nationalization.

These negotiations resulted in a number of factory settlements being arrived at, but the capital sum received in this connexion was not received until the close of the financial year under review and is therefore not included in the consolidated accounts now before you.

Works in East Africa

Our main work in East Africa is in Kenya. Balfour Beatty Co. Ltd. carried out considerable works of this character during the past year in Kenya and Tanganyika for the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.

These works included surveys, design and preliminary work in connexion with the Nairobi Hydro-Electric Scheme, a 50 miles from Nairobi, which has recently been approved by the Kenya Government. New and additional power station buildings and plant of generating plant and equipment at the power plants in Kenya and Tanganyika, and construction of transmission lines.

In addition we are engaged, as I mentioned last year, on a civil engineering contract for the construction of ports and harbours at Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu and in connexion with the groundnut scheme. The first shipment of plant arrived on site at the end of May, 1948, but owing to labour and other difficulties beyond our control, progress has not been as satisfactory as we should have liked.

Impact of Groundnut Scheme

Steps, however, have been taken to mitigate the impact of the authorities to deal with the problems which have delayed progress of this contract, and which have arisen to a great extent from the impact of the new groundnut scheme on an entirely unprepared territory.

In Malaya we are engaged in the construction and renewal of major plant items for the Federal Hydro-Electric Power Co. Ltd. Our activities are on rehabilitation and extension programmes of that company.

In Iraq work has proceeded on the Baghdad-Baniyah flood relief scheme, which we are carrying out for the Government of Iraq. This work comprises excavation of the Dhibban and Warka channels and construction of regulators on these channels. Heavy floods of the Euphrates delayed work temporarily last spring, but steady progress has been made.

Our work will not be so surprised to learn that in Jerusalem prevailing conditions have delayed the completion of the bulk supply arrangements to which I referred last year. Nevertheless, the power station of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation remained in operation during the year on reduced load and output, and we are continuing to give technical advice and assistance to the Corporation.

When more normal conditions are restored a large increase in the demand for electricity can be expected, and to meet this, very considerable rehabilitation and extension of the Jerusalem company's undertaking will be necessary.

World-wide Interests

We have carried out preliminary investigations into engineering projects in Egypt, India and South Africa, and we look forward to development of this business in these areas.

Our regional offices have been established in East Africa, Iraq, Palestine and South America during the year. Our London organization has thus the advantage of personal acquaintance with conditions and problems of these areas, in which we are interested. On the financial side there have been many features adverse to active business. Limitation of dividends and the trouble caused by transfers of securities, together with disturbed conditions at home and abroad, combined to create a certain instability of markets. We continued, however, to engage in underwriting and other financial operations.

E. A. P. L. Shares Issue

In May last we carried through successfully an issue of £809,000 preference capital for the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., the shares being offered for public subscription simultaneously in London and Nairobi respectively.

A total of 300,000 shares were made available for subscription in Kenya, and these were more than fully subscribed by the public in East Africa, the remaining 300,000 shares were taken up overseas in other countries. This is the first occasion, I believe, on which such a point issue has been made, and it is a welcome sign of the increasing importance of the East African territory.

At our annual general meeting, which I referred to in my report of the year, I mentioned the fact that we are engaged in negotiations with the Italian financial authorities for the completion of the Anglo-Italian financial agreements which came into force in September, 1947. During the year the last



year we had protracted negotiations, through the Italian Treasury, with the Societa' Africana for a final settlement of the debt representing the loan.

As a result of these negotiations we were able to accept a settlement of the liability in the form of the written-down debt in our books. I am sure that this settlement, although involving a sacrifice, was the best that could be obtained in the circumstances, and it, of course, released an amount which will have been utilized for repayment of the bank mortgages, which had been incurred to finance the above-mentioned commitments.

The figures now to be accounted for are those the consolidated profit for the year 1947, an increase of £51,169 over the corresponding figure for 1946. Similarly the balance sheet shows a profit for 1947 and losses as over-provided for the year 1948. The available figure of £22,352, out of which £10,000 being the annual instalment in respect of preference shares, has been paid to the pension fund. It has been capital of good will by one of our subsidiary companies, £36,370 has been transferred to reserves, and £50,000 to cover the amount owing the ordinary shareholders, being the amount carried over from

**Interest in Subsidiary Companies**

After paying or providing for the dividend on the preference shares, and the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares, the amount to be carried forward to the current year in the amount of £132,713, compared with £206,727 brought in.

In the consolidated balance sheet you will see the investments at £246,169 show a decrease, which is due to realizations during 1948, while trade investments at £75,624 compare with £56,362 last year, reflecting the settlement of the Acquisition debt to which I have already referred. The other items of which I have not given explanation.

On the assets side of this corporation, our balance sheet investments in subsidiary companies at £527,832 show an increase of over £50,000 on the previous year due to the acquisition of control of the Anglo-Portuguese Concrete, Ltd.

Advances to subsidiary companies at £377,000 are £700,000 more than in the previous account. These are advances made by this corporation to Balfour Beatty Ltd. Co., Ltd. and, to a smaller extent, to another subsidiary to finance current contracts. The large amount of contract work on hand requires temporary finance, which mounted substantially during the year with the increased volume of work. All finance required during the year by subsidiary companies was provided by this corporation.

**Remarks to Staff**

I am pleased that the other items in the corporation's balance sheet call for comment. The results for the year 1948, on which I have now reported, and which I trust you will find as satisfactory, are in large measure due to the devoted and enthusiastic efforts of all members of our organization, both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

I am confident that all our members would wish to join the directors in expressing their recognition and appreciation of these loyal and efficient services and of the spirit of keenness and co-operation which, I am glad to believe, pervails throughout the whole organization.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Colonel Sir John Greenly, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., moved the resolution which was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Sir Robert Ross, K.C.B.E., and Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, were thanked for the remuneration of the Auditors, Messrs. Messers. Messers. and Co., was fixed, and the proposed dividend was a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and employees at home and abroad.

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Company Meeting

**Uganda Company Limited**  
**Report of Directors**

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Tuesday last.

Mr. THEODORE CHAMBERS, chairman of the company, presided.

The following are extracts from the directors' report:

The accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948. In this year comparable figures for the previous year cannot be provided, but comparative figures will be given in future.

Important changes have been made in the organization of the company. The Uganda Co., Ltd., as holding company, has been appointed managing director of all the subsidiary companies and acts in a similar capacity for some of the associated companies.

The company's main revenue producing interests, coffee and rubber, tea and cotton have been sold to subsidiary companies. The chief interest retained by the Uganda Co., Ltd., is the motor department. As a result of these transactions, the accounts of the Uganda Co., Ltd., reflect to-day only a small part of the company's cash interests, and are of secondary importance to the consolidated accounts.

**Profit and Loss Account**

The consolidated profit and loss account shows the results of the company's interests in its aggregate. The gross trading profit is £94,755. This includes £21,691 profits of the tea and coffee subsidiaries prior to their disposal, which have been transferred to capital reserves of these undertakings. Provision has been made for the estimated Uganda Income and Uganda taxation on the Subsidiary profits earned to August 31st 1948. The year's profit of the group is £45,280 after the transfer of the above-mentioned £21,691 to the subsidiaries' capital reserves. No dividends have yet been declared by any of the subsidiaries.

Turning to the consolidated balance sheet, it is seen that issued capital has been increased to £1,000,000 as a result of the new issue in January, 1948. The balance of the new capital subscribed, £112,500, minus £4,642 and the bonus tax £4,008, and £102,910 of the share premium reserve, is the price at which various assets were sold to the company, £96,821 in excess of the book value of the Uganda Co., Ltd., balance sheet. This is substantially below the value which might be expected to be realized in the open market, and the line at which they are now being sold. This transaction is a conservative one.

The following information is based on particular reports received from the directors of the various subsidiary and associated companies:

The Uganda Company (Cottons), Ltd., now owns the ginneries originally held by the parent company, and carries on the work of the central ginneries and agencies connected therewith. Owing to a glut of cotton in the cotton crop there was a reduction in price for the year, but prospects for the current year appear favourable.

East African Tea Estates, Ltd., has acquired all the tea estates and interests of the Uganda Co., Ltd. Owing to a general glut in the market the year also in review was not as favourable as last year, when we obtained an exceptionally high price. The estates are, however, in sound condition and future prospects are favourable. A small increase in price was obtained for teas we were permitted to export, but teas for consumption

in the country of origin have been sold at a price which affected the profit. While admitting the desirability of doing a trading business, the assumption of tea for export to the ultimate advantage of tea growers in general, the contribution we are being called upon to make as a subsidy to the local cost-of-living policy is an unusually heavy burden. In consequence of the competition and the producer's one particular contribution to the subsidy amounting to four ounces per cwt. not less than £12,000, equivalent to a tax of £120 per acre on tea in bearing, and a special contribution to over 25% of the profit which would have been made if all our tea had been sold in the open market.

Toro Tea Co., Ltd., had a satisfactory year, and an increasing quantity of tea from the company's own and neighbouring estates is passing through the factory.

Uganda Estates, Ltd., produced quantities of coffee, and satisfactory prices were received. Labour costs have risen substantially, and a lower net profit was earned. The company is extending its acreage mainly of Arabica coffee in the Toro district.

Lubwa Dairies is a subsidiary of Uganda Estates, Ltd., from which it leases about 1,000 acres near Kampala. The dairy company is establishing a herd of cross-bred cattle to meet the demand in Kampala for clean milk.

**Building and Engineering Interests**

Associated Contractors, Ltd., is an amalgamation of our building and engineering interests with Kampala Builders, Ltd., and the business is now carried on by the above company in which we have substantial shareholding.

George J. G. G. Ltd., in which we own half the issued capital, carries on business in Nairobi as estate and property agents, stock and share brokers and managing agents for farms and estates. It is also interested in the import of transistors and the export of produce. It has had a satisfactory year, but no dividends were received during this accounting period.

The Motor Department is the main business retained directly by the Uganda Co., Ltd. During the year of 1948 we did a good business and have not experienced the same present difficulty in obtaining Canadian cars as is imposing an increasing number of orders for Ford, Dagenham quality.

**Transport, Agricultural Business**

Our business in tractors and agricultural equipment is being done satisfactorily, and the future is promising. Technical staff have been recruited to meet the future requirements in this business.

At the close of the year Mr. Bond, who started the company's motor business only two years ago, has retired from its active control, but we are fortunate in retaining his services in an advisory capacity. It is largely due to his commercial knowledge, foresight and energy that the business has reached its present position.

The satisfactory results of the year under review could be recognized as being largely attributable to the leadership and efficient work of our staff and the staff of our subsidiaries, and to the able guidance of our general manager, Mr. J. J. Simpson, in whom the company's existing interests have an exceptional strength. It is a pleasure to commend a final dividend of 2 1/2% less tax at 1/2% to the shareholders on 27th February 1948.

Mr. D. A. J. Dutton visited East Africa in August and September, 1948, and Mr. C. J. Holland, M.A., at the beginning of 1949. The secretary also visited East Africa during the year.

The reported accounts were audited by Mr. W. W. Egan, who retired in 1947, and was re-elected to the post, with Messrs. T. S. Youngs, McAuffie & Co., as auditors for the company, and reappointed.

### Dairy Marketing Investigation Commences Terms of Reference

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATORS into the marketing of dairy products has been set up in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. G. B. Bickett, Member for Agriculture, is chairman and the members are: Mr. F. E. Crawford, Director of Development; Mr. J. H. W. Hobday, Director of Veterinary Services; Mr. E. W. R. Long, M.A.C., and a nominee of the Farmers' Union. The terms of reference are: "To consider and make recommendations to the Government on the best method of further extending the marketing facilities of the dairy industry, with special reference to the proposed creamery at Mazabuni on the present methods of distribution of milk, and the margin of profit now allowed to the retailer; and on the suitability or otherwise of the present marketing of dairy products through the Co-operative Creameries Ltd."

### Flying-Boat Service

A THIRTEEN WEEKLY Short Solent flying-boat service between Southampton and Nairobi has been introduced by B.O.A.C. in the place of the York aeroplane service which operated four times a week between London airport and Nairobi. Departures from Southampton will be on Sundays, Mondays and Fridays and the return services will leave Nairobi (Lake Kwana) on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Sundays. The journey via Augusta, Alexandria and Khartoum takes 27½ hours compared with the York schedule of 48 hours, and some 30 extra seats will be available weekly. There is also a weekly Solent service from London to Dar es Salaam.

### News of Our Advertisers

**MESSRS. SCHEWMEYER** announce a dividend of 12% on 1948 compared with a dividend of 11% in the previous year.

**ROBERTSON** announce a dividend of 4% and a bonus of 2%.

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### S. Rhodesian Mineral Concessions Bill for Confiscation Dropped

ALTHOUGH no official statement has been issued on the subject, it is generally understood that the Southern Rhodesian Government will drop the Mines and Minerals Amendment Act, by which expropriation of mineral concessions without compensation is legalized. Criticism of this principle has been voiced, not only by the Electrical and Mining Industries Government supporters, but is expected that the Government will give the matter some thought. It is generally expected that the bill will be presented to Parliament with considerable amendments to be issued by a second session.

### Anglo-American Corporation

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., companies possessing large mining interests in the Rhodesias, announces a profit of £2,052,188 for 1948 compared with £2,116,726 in the previous year. Provision for taxation at 25% £185,000, general reserves received £100,000, directors' special remuneration is shown at £68,000, interest on preferred stock at £141,000, and a dividend of 3s. per share and a bonus of 1s. per share of the ordinary stock required of £200,000, leaving a balance of £220,797 to be carried forward to 1949. The issued capital consists of 2,281,125 ordinary shares of 1s. each and £2,350,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock. The reserve fund at £1,620,797, and carrying balances of £2,048,446, notes and debentures of £788,683, and current assets at £14,945,212, including £1,000,000 in cash.

The directors are Sir Ernest B. Hooper, chairman (chairman), Mr. R. J. Magart, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (deputy chairman), Mr. J. G. Coulter, Mr. Carl R. Davis, Mr. W. Dunks, Mr. J. H. M. W. L. Homoda, the Hon. W. J. O'Brien, Mr. B. Oppenheimer, Sir J. G. Robins (the Hon. H. V. Smith, Sir J. G. Stanley, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, Mr. S. & Taylor, and Mr. A. S. Wilson.

**Messrs. G. C. G. & Co., Ltd.**, D. Bechtelham, J. Boyd, H. B. Donald, J. G. Koch, M. J. P. K. Ash, A. Wilson, and V. W. G. The ordinary general meeting was held in Johannesburg on June 24, 1949. This will be the first annual extraordinary general meeting. The dividend will be £250,000 to £250,000.

- 1. Rhodesia, 100; 2. Rhodesia, 100; 3. Rhodesia, 100; 4. Rhodesia, 100; 5. Rhodesia, 100; 6. Rhodesia, 100; 7. Rhodesia, 100; 8. Rhodesia, 100; 9. Rhodesia, 100; 10. Rhodesia, 100; 11. Rhodesia, 100; 12. Rhodesia, 100; 13. Rhodesia, 100; 14. Rhodesia, 100; 15. Rhodesia, 100; 16. Rhodesia, 100; 17. Rhodesia, 100; 18. Rhodesia, 100; 19. Rhodesia, 100; 20. Rhodesia, 100; 21. Rhodesia, 100; 22. Rhodesia, 100; 23. Rhodesia, 100; 24. Rhodesia, 100; 25. Rhodesia, 100; 26. Rhodesia, 100; 27. Rhodesia, 100; 28. Rhodesia, 100; 29. Rhodesia, 100; 30. Rhodesia, 100; 31. Rhodesia, 100; 32. Rhodesia, 100; 33. Rhodesia, 100; 34. Rhodesia, 100; 35. Rhodesia, 100; 36. Rhodesia, 100; 37. Rhodesia, 100; 38. Rhodesia, 100; 39. Rhodesia, 100; 40. Rhodesia, 100; 41. Rhodesia, 100; 42. Rhodesia, 100; 43. Rhodesia, 100; 44. Rhodesia, 100; 45. Rhodesia, 100; 46. Rhodesia, 100; 47. Rhodesia, 100; 48. Rhodesia, 100; 49. Rhodesia, 100; 50. Rhodesia, 100; 51. Rhodesia, 100; 52. Rhodesia, 100; 53. Rhodesia, 100; 54. Rhodesia, 100; 55. Rhodesia, 100; 56. Rhodesia, 100; 57. Rhodesia, 100; 58. Rhodesia, 100; 59. Rhodesia, 100; 60. Rhodesia, 100; 61. Rhodesia, 100; 62. Rhodesia, 100; 63. Rhodesia, 100; 64. Rhodesia, 100; 65. Rhodesia, 100; 66. Rhodesia, 100; 67. Rhodesia, 100; 68. Rhodesia, 100; 69. Rhodesia, 100; 70. Rhodesia, 100; 71. Rhodesia, 100; 72. Rhodesia, 100; 73. Rhodesia, 100; 74. Rhodesia, 100; 75. Rhodesia, 100; 76. Rhodesia, 100; 77. Rhodesia, 100; 78. Rhodesia, 100; 79. Rhodesia, 100; 80. Rhodesia, 100; 81. Rhodesia, 100; 82. Rhodesia, 100; 83. Rhodesia, 100; 84. Rhodesia, 100; 85. Rhodesia, 100; 86. Rhodesia, 100; 87. Rhodesia, 100; 88. Rhodesia, 100; 89. Rhodesia, 100; 90. Rhodesia, 100; 91. Rhodesia, 100; 92. Rhodesia, 100; 93. Rhodesia, 100; 94. Rhodesia, 100; 95. Rhodesia, 100; 96. Rhodesia, 100; 97. Rhodesia, 100; 98. Rhodesia, 100; 99. Rhodesia, 100; 100. Rhodesia, 100.

### Dividends

**RHODESIA BROKEN HILLS DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.** announce a dividend of 30% (the rate) for 1948.

**MUTUAL COPPER MINES LTD.** announce an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share (tax) in respect of the year ending June 30, 1949.

**ROBERTSON SELECTED FIRST** 4s. 6d. in respect of an interim dividend of 15% per share, less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30 next.

**THE TRUST CO., LTD.** have declared a dividend of 10s. free income tax, paid for 1948 at £348,263. Rhodesian vestment houses in the retail street at £1,874,462.

### Rhodesian Steel Sales

THE VALUE OF STEEL SALES IN THE Rhodesian Army and Steel Commission from April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949, was £2,305,888.

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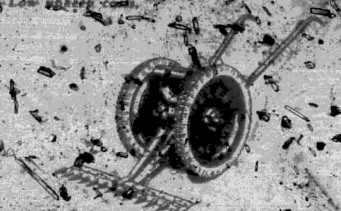


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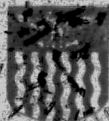
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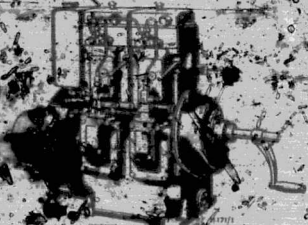




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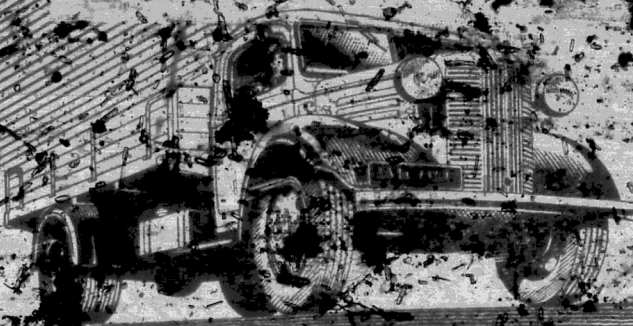
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tion by the Minister, Mr. Crech Jones who would in due course make a full statement. But he did not confuse the main issues and did not confuse the House, he spoke from political heat when the need was for judicial calm, and he did not dress and prospective in his choice of words when respect should have been the keynote of the interim reply for the Colonial Office.

Dr. Selwyn-Clarke had a splendid record as a medical officer in Hong-Kong, where he bore himself with dignity and great courage during the Japanese occupation, and in 1947

Mr. Crech Jones, Governor and appointed him Governor of the Seychelles although

he was not the first member of the Colonial Medical Service to become the King's representative in a Dependency. Mr. Rees-Williams and Mr. Gammans imagine, Sir James Maxwell, one of Northern Rhodesia's able Governors (for instance, had been a medical officer in West Africa). Outstanding qualities in a departmental head do not guarantee success as a Governor which is one reason why so many of the Colonial Governors of the past quarter of a century must in retrospect be accounted unfortunate selections and the leading people in the Seychelles, who were given the nomination of a doctor, soon found themselves driven to disarray with him. It is peculiar to oppose his talents to those of a local barrister, Mr. Charles Collet, who had appointed as an attorney-general although he had been called to the Bar only four years earlier. Mr. Collet soon came into open conflict with the then Chief Justice (whose scathing denunciation we reported at the time), and another Chief Justice has now described him in court as "malicious, vindictive" and "insupportable," a man who has brought the legal profession, into disrepute and British administration into disrepute. Yet this man has been appointed by the Governor as a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council after the Secretary of State had even an undertaking that he did not intend to offer Mr. Collet "any official post in the administration of the Seychelles."

Technically, of course, the nomination does not give the holder an official post in the administration; but the reasons which were regarded as sufficient to disqualify him for such an office might surely be considered an effective objection to his nomination to the Legislature. The elected members of that body have petitioned

the Minister to dismiss him, but Mr. Rees-Williams replied that it was not necessary to disqualify "malicious" men in order to define his jurisdiction, that the attacks were on the personal idiosyncrasies of one man, (he means Mr. Collet), that the remarks of the present Chief Justice were "extreme" in view of the fact that there was no personal denigrator to Mr. Collet, and that Mr. Collet must not be "hounded out of all public life in the Seychelles because he has been a leader of support among the underprivileged ninety-seven per cent of the population." Mr. Rees-Williams added that there was recently a local government election in Praslin Island, where there is adult suffrage with a simple literacy test, and all the six seats were captured by Mr. Collet's party which broadly supports the Governor's policy. Has the Under-Secretary not intentionally disclosed in that last phrase the real reason for the Governor's stubborn support given by the Governor and the Imperial Government to one whose brief interlude in public life has been so productive of controversy? When other non-official members of the Legislature firmly oppose the Governor's policy, is Mr. Collet retained merely because he backs it? Are the very serious charges made against him by the highest law officers in the Colony, two of them, on different occasions, to be disregarded because he supports the Governor, even when the supporters are not the only ones who are fairly solidly behind the Government?

It is not the taking of the gross position of the present members of the Legislative Council and past because to quote Mr. Rees-Williams again, they were in Parliament "in the name of the law" per se. Clear duty, wealth, and power? Are the standards of justice and the standards of the public service to become the victim of political expediency? Is British administration to be judged by mere expediency? The public leaders of the Seychelles do certainly not accept such propositions and we cannot believe that the House of Commons will tolerate them either. It might have further the opportunity of considering the whole subject of administration in the Seychelles, and a number of members should put themselves at the trouble of studying the case in depth in advance, so that the Under-Secretary of State may be held firmly to the ground points issue. His pre-Whitson excursion into the territory of extra-parliamentary activity, which requires the most serious attention of the Secretary of State and Parliament,







# Effect of African Agricultural Methods in Tanganyika

Value of European Settlement Areas in April 1949. Mission

**PURTHER** FACTS from the official reply of the United Kingdom to the report of the Law of Trustees' Council's working party on Tanganyika are published below.

This section is concerned with Economic Advancement, and will be followed by extracts from the chapters on Social Advancement, Educational Advancement, and the Transport Scheme.

The mission consisted of four members: M. Henri Laurentie (France), Chairman; Mr. E. W. P. Chisholm (Australia), Dr. Lin Hui-sheng (China), and Mr. R. E. Bridger (Great Britain).

The British Government's reply says, *inter alia*:

## ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

### A. Agriculture

The fact that information embodied in this part of the mission's report is of value in presenting a fair picture of the Territory's wide range of agricultural activities and of the nature and extent of the measures being taken to deal with its varied and complex agricultural problems, is a commendable authority, therefore, has no comment to make on this section of the report except on the one or two points.

Although soil erosion is one of the major problems facing the cultivation conditions in general, it is not a serious one in Tanganyika. In the general survey summary of the position, it is only in certain districts, the inhabitable area of the Territory that erosion has not reached dangerous proportions.

As dealing with the cotton industry, the mission notes a statement to the effect that for the necessity of maintaining the Agricultural Development Fund, it would be possible to pay the producer a certain pound for a certain acre. The result of this information is that the cotton acreage would be greatly increased.

### B. Necessity for Agricultural Development Fund

In regards the necessity for the Agricultural Development Fund, which, as the mission mentioned, is devoted to projects intended to benefit African agriculture and social services, its maintenance in present circumstances is highly desirable, both because of the urgent need for funds for development purposes, and also for use, if the need arises, for a price stabilization fund. The necessity for a fund of this nature, however, is a matter which is kept constant under review by the Commission, the mission speaks of the cultivation of cotton as being under Government control, in point of fact, control exercised over the marketing of cotton rather than over the cultivation.

### B. Lands

In regard to the mission's comments on European colonization, the extent to which land speculation in certain areas has been aggravated by excessive taxation was indicated in the annual report for 1948. Such statements are very misleading, the African Association had questioned the mission as to the accuracy of these statements, and the mission had described as "not very serious."

In vast areas of the Territory, it is not a matter of European settlement at all, or of it on such a limited scale as to have had no effect on the position in regard to availability of land for the use of the indigenous population. There are those areas where European settlement on a comparatively large scale has taken place, the complete reversal of tribal use of all alienated lands would produce only a palliative. The real solution of the problem for such tribes is the change, for example, lies in the opening up of new land at present unavailable and

In their comments, the mission state that of a total of 6,331,000 acres, the cultivation by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants, 1,846,778 acres have been exhausted and are under non-indigenous cultivation, leaving 4,484,222 acres under indigenous cultivation. It would, however, be better understood, that while the former figure is the total area available for cultivation to non-indigenous farmers and settlers, the latter figure is an estimate of the actual area under crops planted by indigenous activities in 1948, and represents only a fraction of the area available for indigenous cultivation.

A clearer picture of the actual position will be derived from the following figures. Out of the total land area of the Territory, amounting to about 220,000,000 acres, some 97,000,000 acres consist of forest reserve, scrub, and mixed areas, and other land not suitable for agriculture, leaving 123,000,000 acres available for agriculture. Much of this potential agricultural land is tree-infested, waterless, and must await reclamation when the need and opportunity arise as by the operations of the groundnut scheme.

### C. New Ground Brought Under Cultivation Each Year

From the finance it is estimated that some 40,000,000 acres are used annually by the indigenous population for cattle pasture, and under the traditional indigenous system of agriculture, the African cultivator takes new ground each year for the cultivation of all annual crops, such as grains, sweet potatoes, oil seeds, etc., so that in 1949 the greater part of the 4,484,722 acres under Native crops will have reverted to pasture land, while the corresponding area will have been taken for crops from the 1948 pasture land.

It will thus be seen that the area of cultivatable land available to the indigenous inhabitants is many times greater than the area of about 4,500,000 acres which may be expected to be under crops in any one year, and it is only in certain very limited areas that there is any shortage of land.

The mission has given prominence to certain demands by the African Association which would have the light of close investigation. The procedure set down for considering applications for rights of occupancy to non-African, is strictly observed and the full protection of indigenous rights and interests.

### D. Only One Complaint by Africans

It is worthy of notice that only one instance is recorded of any complaints in this connexion being made by Native authorities. This instance, a statement contained in a memorandum by the Sukumaland chiefs, which they particularly stressed, and which to be regarded as a petition, appears to be of a purely technical nature, only since no land is alienated for non-African settlement in Sukumaland.

### E. Mission

The mission's report states that on the Tanganyika National Corporation, the Government Corporation, as a limited liability company, 10% of the total world water. As to the operation of the Government, it will give quite a wrong impression. It is stated that the Territory a tenth of the world's water, and a period of 10 years was an average time of residence, and obtained only after prolonged negotiations. It seems to be seen whether during the period of the Government, it is possible to increase it to enable the Territory to be the advantage of the terms of the agreement.

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# Gradual Progress the Only Way to Solve Africa's Problems

House of Commons Debate on Colonial Development and Welfare Bill

THE HON. G. B. BAILEY, in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, the first part of which was raised as a main issue of last week, Colonel Campbell (Conservative) congratulated Mr. Aiden Crawley on his speech.

The latter had, he said, shown an admirable appreciation of what was called the "tempo of Africa." The tempo in Africa was gradual development and that was the only way in which the "many problems" could be solved.

"I remember that in 1940, at the end of my speech in the debate on the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, Colonel Wedgwood got up and asked whether I was aware that all our discussions were entirely untrue because the Germans were 'Abbeville and Amiens,'" said Colonel Ponsbury. The Colonial Secretary, he said, that was an act of faith which has come out right."

Complaints were heard to-day of Colonel Ponsbury commented that there had not been enough Colonial development before the war. It was true that various other States in Britain had been pressing the Governments of the British Empire to communicate and improvements before these days much depended upon whether the country in question was balancing its budget. They were most loath in those days to make large grants for projects which seemed unlikely to come to fruition.

## Food

"If Government has not done an unimpaired upon huge schemes of agriculture, it is probable that there would have been several million tons of surplus enterprise would have been required. It is true that in those days countries developed its ability to conform to the needs of the population, but that, and the needs were comparatively small, and world supplies from Africa were completely unnecessary. If a large number ofoundins had been given for world consumption they would merely have piled up in the countries of origin, because there was no demand for them."

Colonel Ponsbury remarked that he was not sure that the Belgian Congo had not been developed on the right lines. Their policy was first, the health of the people, second, education, and third, housing. The cultural side could not be omitted, but it must be realized that the only way education expensive, but there were not enough teachers. He had been told that in Kenya there were 440,000 children and others who wanted education. If that was put at even 10 per cent, it meant an expenditure of 14,000,000, which was obviously too great for Kenya to bear.

People here inclined to think that Africa was a great granary which could easily be developed into a food reserve for the world, but that was not the case. Problems must be faced from the point of view of providing enough food for the people of Africa.

It would put into the programme improvement in health, in land, and in communications. We must not let things happen, but must make them happen. That means that we must alter plans and deal with local customs and habits, and be firm.

"I shall give an illustration. There are two great dairy farms near Machakos in Kenya, one belonging to Major Joyce and the other to Sir Frank Wilson. If they stood on a hill near those farms, they would look across a valley where the people who work on the farms live. These people are under control; their agriculture is looked after, and the number of their cattle is limited. There one sees a fertile valley area with plenty of scrub and grass, but just beyond that is the boundary of the Wildlife Reserve, and there for miles is a plain with hardly any vegetation at all, runned by the tribe, which, if refused to reduce the number of its cattle and sheep."

"We must alter the customs of these people, for there will be starvation in the future. Of course, we could deal with it in another way, if we had a large amount of money to spend. The idea is to have a large farm of some sort or

in connection with a few chiefs, perhaps, in the line of the Sudan Plantations. Whoever way we look at it, it is essential to ally the forces of Africa against future starvation."

Mr. C. S. LEWIS (Labour) said that the main trouble factor in the Colonial Secretary's policy was that it was impossible to biological and social deal with cash need in its proper order. That was one reason why so many of the 10-year development plans seemed a curious mixture of schemes.

## Native Peoples' Interests

"It would be best," he went on, "if we could not deal with the health of the people, then, when they were healthy and they were working them in the new and better way, among their land, and that educate their children so that they could continue the process. Unfortunately, all these things have to be done simultaneously today. The people are naturally impatient, they want everything done at once, and the uncertainty of the Secretary of State has to solve this into some effective central policy."

One thing that came from a study of the plans was the empiric way in which the Government had dealt with the problem. It is a question of finding a common overall pattern into which the colonies had to fit. It is a difficult business involving a variety of approaches.

Mr. Skinfard queried whether he had made enough use of surveys of the natural resources available to the colonies. He said that he was feeling that he had not attended to the main problem of finding the needs of the people to what was a hard to solve these needs.

"We need a simpler and more direct approach, and we had to realize that Europe and America apart from Britain could not guarantee the provision of the raw materials, nor could the money for development, but that situation in the use of their own resources was a tremendous one, bringing us to the successful situation."

MR. A. D. DODD-PARKER (Conservative) asked what progress had been made in the interchange of information about the way development was undertaken in the 10 or 12 years, the change of "local authority."

"This is a question which I have frequently raised," he said. "What has been done to make that information available to only a few members of this House, but what is more important, to those in other official territories who are involved in the consideration of problems of development, such as water supply, education, health, etc.?"

Again, what steps have been taken to make available more information on the Sudan Plantations Scheme, which has been a great achievement and can give use a lot of valuable information about the way, particularly in relation to large-scale development, such as the groundnut scheme. In particular, schemes of irrigation in other parts of Africa."

## President Truman's Fourteen Points

"What action has been taken in the development of Mr. Truman's Fourteen Points in the development of the Empire? The first point is the promotion of the Empire. It is five months since we have had an extent as it is possible to obtain from the United States. Certain research information which would be applicable to our territories."

"In particular, I wish to refer to the information which was given in the debate on Marshall and towards the end of last year. That means that the commercial use of the by-products of plant life. A vast amount of information is available in the United States of which we have not taken full advantage. Some of this information is in the service of the Government. Some of it is actually visited the four big libraries in the United States, but a general application has been made by H.M. Government that that information should be made available to us."

MR. E. D. STUBBS (Labour) said that the Colonial Secretary had used some extraordinary arguments in defending the fact that there had been no real progress of Colonial development and welfare on the part of this country prior to 1940.

He was sure that in 1940 large projects of Colonial development would have been seen as a necessary, and that schemes of development would have been put forward for the Colonies in 1940, but in 1924, in the period between the two world wars, it was not so urgent as at the present time. From the time of the new of raising the standard of living of the people in the Colonies, the Government had to take into





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**S. Rhodesians May Operate Own Service**

Southern Rhodesians may consider operating its own airways if the Central African Airways does not operate satisfactorily under a new organization and charter.

This was stated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by Mr. R. E. HALSTED, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, who was speaking on the vote of £269,903 for C.A.A. Airways (compared with £97,417 last year). The former sum includes £150,000 for the Colony's share in C.A.A. losses.

Mr. Halsted said that the Southern Rhodesian Government had been "a long way off these losses" until about October last year, but had since taken active steps to deal with them. The airways could be bettered, he said, on a more economic basis, although this would involve an estimated subsidy of £100,000, including £50,000 from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. W. KELLER (Rhodesia Labour Party) said that he had been seeking information concerning "this mysterious and autocratic body" for over two years, but the Government had refused to give information. It was a glaring example of the almost sinister influence of the Central African Council.

**Composition of 'Yes Men'**

The Commission, which had been set up to investigate the C.A.A. loss, alleged Mr. Keller had composed of "yes men." He had asked "what was merely a 'whitewashing report.'" The Government had allowed the waste of public money to continue until the public was now faced with a loss of £300,000, of which £150,000 must be met by Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Keller said that his collection of members of the corporation was from the Southern Rhodesian colonies, who, he declared, had been appointed because of their readiness to agree with the Minister.

Mr. A. STUART (United Party) said that unless the balance sheet was presented to Parliament, or the entire vote was held over for further discussion, he would be unable to vote in favour of the sum of £30,000 to cover Southern Rhodesia's share of the loss.

The Colony could, he continued, be a great success which was at the rate of 11% for every £100 spent and every mile of flying carried by C.A.A. The sum of £8,000 for general expenses of the aircraft operating account was excessive. There should be an immediate increase in taxes on the air.

Mr. D. MACINTOSH (United Party) said that South African Airways had made a profit of £365,000 in 1943 and £100,000 as C.A.A. loss. Although he was not a personal critic of the Minister, he spoke in the name of the general public of the colony, who were entitled to a complete and full account of the cash state.

Mr. R. A. BARNES (United Party) said that the Minister had not stated the extent of 60% of an administrative charge.

**Too Many Bodies and Officials**

Mr. O. STROCK, (Liberal) commented Mr. Halsted on the serious manner in which he had dealt with the matter, but stated that the present establishment was wrong. Three different territories were trying to finance administration. There were too many bodies and officials in the position and they should streamline each other.

In reply to the debate, Mr. HALSTED said that there was no likelihood of any one organization could run airways at a profit, but that they might have to face the fact that the services must be subsidized.

It was not fair to compare the profit made by South African Airways with the considerable losses of the Airways, he said, because the South African Airways.

"The latest balance sheet was still in the auditors' hands and the Minister commented: 'I don't think it is going to be a pretty sight.'"

He must first clean up the financial side of the Airways organization, he would then be coming to the House frequently to suggest amendments to the Act.

The vote was held over for further discussion.

"Economic development in East Africa will inevitably be in a slower rate by the search for policy which leads to a more backward Africans into political responsibilities for which they are not capable, no natural aptness and no adequate training." — Kenya Weekly

**Future of Italian Colonies**

**Questions in the Committee**

Following discussion in the United Nations by the Bevin-Sforza proposals for the future of the Italian Colonies, questions have been asked in the House of Commons regarding Britain's attitude and policy.

Mr. MAYHEW, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had told Mr. Driberg that the U.N.O. decision left the British Government charged with the continued administration of Tripolitania under the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty, was later asked by Mr. PRATT, Eritrean, what steps the Government proposed to take in connection with the former Italian Colonies in East Africa.

Mr. Mayhew replied: "There is nothing to rid me of the reply which I gave to Mr. Driberg, which applies equally to all the former Colonies."

The Under-Secretary of State declined to make any further statement which was asked by Mr. GROOMAN to say whether it was the British Government's intention to maintain their policy as stated on October 2, 1944, that the Italian Colonies should not be returned to Italy.

**Western Union Trusteeship**

Mr. DAVID BENON then asked whether there was any likelihood that the United Nations Assembly would ever agree with a sufficient majority to any proposals put forward on this subject.

Mr. MAYHEW: "I should hesitate to forecast the attitude of the United Nations Assembly towards this problem in the future."

Mr. THOMAS: "When considering this policy in regard to this matter will the Government bear in mind a Western Union trusteeship?"

Mr. MAYHEW: "Yes, sir. We have all those ideas under consideration at the present time."

In another question Mr. PETER BURMAN asked whether in view of the fact that the British Government favoured the Union of Eritrea with Ethiopia, the Foreign Secretary would instruct the British Military Administration to send full rights of propaganda and propaganda to the Eritrean people to move for a union with Ethiopia.

Mr. MAYHEW: "The Secretary of State deprecates the implication that the degree of political liberty in Eritrea is governed by His Majesty's Government's policy for the future of the territory. The Unionist Party of Eritrea is in possession of full political rights."

**Loan for Colonial Development Corporation**

Mr. R. BROOKS, a director of the Bank of England, is in New York negotiating a loan from the International Bank for the Colonial Development Corporation, of which he is a director. Final details are being worked out by officials of the world bank. An amount of more than \$12,000,000 is involved.

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# TO THE NEWS

E. R. remarks — To-day we run a very grave risk of pricing ourselves out of world markets. — Lord Lucas

The same man in Britain, together with the staff of the Royal Research Council.

The pricing of the Berlin blockade has proved to be only a half-life. — Anthony Eden, in England and Wales. Persons are killed every day in accidents in their homes. — Ministry of Health

We must get out of this situation which is a... and get... from the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. David... M.P. — Evaluation... lead to Britain's trade deficit as fast as increased exports. — Mr. R. Brock, director of the Bank of England

Mr. Churchill... Mr. Williams, Secretary of State for the Colonies

South... get... Mr. Lloyd Jones, Minister of Economic Affairs

While Army bands are under discussion is there any special grant to enable the Ministry of War to buy its own trumpet? — Brigadier...

...so no level talk about devaluing sterling only in Africa... Mr. Philip...

...more than an advertisement... about...

...the... Ministry of...

...the... Ministry of...

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...the... Ministry of...

...the... Ministry of...

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...the... Ministry of...

The Canadian market is... Office of... Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P. President of the Board of Trade

I have a burning hope that by... of our united civilization and better readiness and preparedness to defend our freedom with our lives... the British vision of a three world world...

...the... Ministry of...

The publication of the League of Nations... the... Ministry of...

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# PERSONALIA

MR. C. PIKE is president of the Northern Provincial Rugby Football Union of Tanganyika.

MR. GEORGE ANDREW LISHER has returned from their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. BAKER is this year's president of the Uganda European Athletic Association.

MR. J. H. BAKER is the Tangier correspondent of the *East African* and has recently visited Uganda.

MR. J. H. BAKER has been elected president of the Tangier branch of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

MR. J. H. BAKER has been appointed general manager of Kenya Commercial Bank, based at the office of the Bank in Nairobi.

MR. J. H. BAKER is a member of the Kenya Agricultural Assembly, is a member of the Kenya Agricultural Association, and is a member of the Kenya Agricultural Association.

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THE REV. HUGH HOPKINS, Provost of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, has repeated his Whittan service of Christian unity, which was initiated and attended by representatives of all Christian faiths of all creeds last year.

THE REV. NIGEL EDMUND CORNWALL, headmaster of St. Joseph's College, Chivya, in the diocese of Mombasa, Tanganyika, since 1944, and from 1939, missionary of the U.M.C.A. in that diocese, has been appointed pastor of Embuan and Sarawak.

MR. J. J. RICHARD claims that the energy of volcanic origin in the form of static under pressure, which occurs in several places in the Rift Valley in Kenya, forms a most important potential source of power, and one that has been utilized in many parts of the world.

LIEUT. GENERAL G. G. SIMONSON, who recently relinquished the command of chief Army instructor at the Imperial Defence College in London, has visited Northern Rhodesia before leaving to assume command of the Imperial Defence College in Kingston, Ontario.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. MICHAEL GILBERT WILLIAMSON, of Nakuru, Kenya, young son of the late Captain and Mrs. G. A. Williamson, of Sutton, Surrey, and Miss MARY NEVILL AMSTER, only child of the late Mrs. Maurice Amster, of Hawkhurst, Kent.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. JOHN EDWIN SIMONSON, of Nairobi, only son of Brigadier and Mrs. J. E. Simonson, of Witney, Oxfordshire, and Miss SIMONA WINTHAM, only daughter of the late Mr. Wintham, and Mrs. E. M. Whittingham, of London.

MR. JOHN WELLS has been elected president of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, of the British Empire, in the place of LORD PATRICK OF ARCAHUS.

MR. JOHN McLEAN is chairman of the Council of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, of the British Empire, in the place of LORD PATRICK OF ARCAHUS.

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Obituary

Major W. J. Roberts, O.B.E.

MAJOR WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTS, who for 20 years was Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, died of cancer many months before public buildings in the colony died in Grahamstown, South Africa, recently. He was born in England in 1886, and educated at Manchester University. He joined the Office of Works in London, subsequently serving with the Royal Engineers during the First World War. From 1920 to 1927 he was on the staff of the Office of Works, China station, and then accepted the appointment of Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia. During the recent war Major Roberts was Director of Works for Defence, and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1942.

After becoming ill in 1946, he rested for a time in Europe and then went to Port Alfred. At the time of his death he was admitted for the "Bat Trust" was a blood donor and had carried out certain work for the Northern Rhodesian Government. Major Roberts' work included the design of the Vincent and Milner Buildings in Salisbury, the Salisbury Post Office, additions to Government House, and many other Government buildings. He was also responsible for the design for the proposed meeting-houses at the Anglican Cathedral in Salisbury.

MRS. JELIA MAGUIRE, widow of the late Kochfort Maguire, a close friend of Cecil Rhodes, has died in this country.

BRIGADIER DAVID OGILBY, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., who served in the Southland campaign in 1903, died in this country last week.

MR. A. J. GIBSON, Chairman of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., a company which has played an important part in the development of the motor trade in East and Central Africa, died in the British Columbia at the age of 67.

MR. DOUGLAS ALAN BURRELLS, one of Southern Rhodesia's early mining pioneers, died in the Colony recently from a long illness, born in Johannesburg in 1894. He arrived in Bulawayo in 1912, a wild year, with his parents. He took up mining as his career after leaving school, serving his apprenticeship with the Globe and Patent Car and Motor, and Oil Tenders Limited. During the First World War he served with General Northey's Forces in the East African campaign. He returned to mining at the end of the conflict, going into partnership with his father and subsequently operating several mines, including the Sphalms, Golden Oriole, Good Hope, Alice, Anderson, and Evelyne.

Colonial Supplies

A COLONIAL SUPPLIES CONFERENCE, which started in London yesterday and will meet until June 17, to discuss every aspect of supplies to the Colonial Empire. East African representatives are: Mr. V. C. Matthews and Mr. R. E. Lyndall of the East Africa High Commission; Mr. G. O. Spence, Financial Secretary, Rhodesia; Mr. D. O. Maguire, Director of Economic Control, Tanganyika; and Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London. Southern Rhodesian representatives are: Major H. R. McKee, Commissioner in London; and Mr. J. Paterson, Director of Civil Supplies, and Nyasaland's Mr. W. E. Egan, Financial Controller of Economic Supplies, and Mr. S. W. Murray.

Memorials of Royal Visit to Rhodesia  
Zambezi Map Presented to the King

AN IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL of the Royal visit to the Rhodesias in 1947 has been sent to the King.

It is a map of the islands in the Zambezi above the Victoria Falls, drawn up by the Surveyor, General Department of Northern Rhodesia, and presented to the King jointly by the Governors of the two Rhodesias. His Majesty named the islands as the Royal Family crossed the river by launch from the boat-house of the Southern Rhodesian bank to the landing-stage on the Northern Rhodesian side.

The Royal visit is commemorated in the naming of the points of departure and arrival as "King's Boat house" and "King's Landing", whilst the names of the islands between the Falls and Kandahar are to be King George VI Island (formerly Long Island), Queen Elizabeth Island, Princess Elizabeth Island, and Princess Margaret Island. Other islands lying on the route to Kandahar Island, are to be known as Princess Marie Louise, Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Victoria, and Princess Christian Island.

Nyasaland's Wedding

A CONSIDERABLE shipping party from Nyasaland was being present to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in London last week. Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, has sent his personal regards to the people of Nyasaland for their outstanding generosity. The shipping is being facilitated so poor people can afford to go.

Mr. W. W. M. ... the general meeting of the East African Council of East Africa Women League to be held at Grosvenor House in London on ... will be Dr. H. J. ... of the Museum of Entomology, British Museum; Mr. F. B. Gannam, former trustee of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi; Mr. J. R. Hudson, of the research laboratory, Kenya; and Dr. Kenneth Oakley, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The subject will be "The Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi."

African Unity

"THE FREEDOM AND ROSEBURY of our country is in our hands," said Mr. Paul Mboya, African member of the East African Central Assembly, in an address in Kisumu, Kenya. "The building of the Empire requires the agreement, and unity of the 128,400 African people in East Africa. If they could work together however few they are, they would bring tremendous success to the continent. If we work in harmony in all our endeavours, we shall certainly succeed. A lazy person never succeeds."

U.S. Engineering Experts' Visit

MR. JAMES M. ... May, an American dam construction engineer for the Southern Rhodesias (which reported last week), where he will spend three months in the Colony at the request of the Government, in support of President Truman's programme for extending American knowledge and techniques to help underdeveloped areas. This was stated recently to the U.S. Information Service in Johannesburg by the American Reclamation Commissioner, Mr. Michael W. Stauss. The request for the services of Mr. May, who is to demonstrate the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's technique in the construction of such dams, came as a result of the visit of Mr. C. L. Robertson, former Southern Rhodesian Secretary of Agriculture, to the United States last year.

Parliament

Colonial Empire Annual Reports

Nyasaland Tobacco Exports

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. (Continued.) SIR PATRICK HANNOON: "I am the Colonial Secretary. I have contemplated the continued publication of reports on the economic and social progress of the constituent communities of the Colonial Empire. The first reports are in process of preparation and it would indicate probable dates of issue."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes, Sir. Forty-two Colonial annual reports in the 1948 series are in preparation. It is expected that the first will be published by the Statistical Office in June, and the remainder will follow between then and the end of the year."

SIR P. HANNOON: "I am much obliged to the hon. gentleman who is aware of the great value of those reports in times gone to those who are interested in the Colonial Empire. Also, I will be glad to refer to all members the valuable memoranda prepared by Sir William McLellan at the Colonial Office."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Can the Under-Secretary say when we may expect publication of the annual report of the Colonial Office, as it is important to have it before we debate the Colonial Estimates?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The annual report is with the printers at the moment. I am hoping that it will not be more than two weeks before the reports in the hands of hon. members."

MR. HARVEY BISHOP: "In view of the substantial increase in the Colonies, would my hon. friend consider the scope of these reports in future, so as to be a better and more detailed picture of the progress that has recently been made?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I think that the hon. gentleman's much references to the matter during this discussion and answer will give hon. members all the information they desire."

Trade on African Crown Tobacco

MR. HARVEY BISHOP: "In view of the fact that most of the tobacco produced in the world is from the African continent, it is necessary to have a better working knowledge of the economic and social progress of the African countries in which tobacco is a dominant factor for this tobacco, he would further review the desirability of the export duty now being levied on a product the bulk of which was grown by Africans."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My hon. friend has considered this matter but is unable in existing circumstances to make a change."

MR. HARVEY BISHOP: "In view of the very limited exports of this Colony, will the Under-Secretary give serious consideration to this matter in view of the acute necessity for us to get the export trade?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "A number of economic factors are put up with a proposal to limit the tobacco people to grow tobacco at the expense of food crops. There is also the question of Government being a major being grown."

MR. HARVEY BISHOP: "I have asked the Under-Secretary whether you would be prepared regarding any proposals being achieved in the Colonial State pilot scheme for growing food and tobacco in the same area?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "In no certain way is it considered in the present circumstances. The Government's present policy in these fields. The economic and social progress of the Colonies is largely determined by their economic results, which in turn are determined by the several factors. A number of schemes are now in various stages of development or planning in different parts of the Colonial Empire."

MR. E. SKINNER: "I asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would advise the withdrawal of the export supply and Utilization Ordinance, 1948, by the Government of Tanganyika in view of the objections of the African population."

MR. CREECH JONES: "No, Sir, I am not aware of any approved African objection to the ordinance. I should also that the ordinance has not been subject to any operation."

MR. SKINNER: "As the ordinance has not been brought into operation, would it not be wise to consider its abrogation?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "No, Sir, I am not aware of any approved African objection to the ordinance. I should also that the ordinance has not been subject to any operation."

MR. STROSS: "I am the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In many cases, of pulmonary tuberculosis, cases of malaria and how many deaths were verified during 1953 in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Minister of Government in the four territories to apply the information. I will communicate with my hon. friend when I receive it."

MR. STROSS: "I am also interested in the number of medical graduates in medicine, dentistry, and nursing in the Colonial Service, how many of these were Africans, and of these, how many had received their training in tuberculosis work in Africa?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I must direct your attention to being done in the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone in the East African Territories, and at the Statistical Bureau in Northern Rhodesia. Some of this work is done by specialist officers, but much by both European and African medical officers who are doing it with other public health work."

MR. STROSS: "I would not give the figures asked for in the question without reference to the Government concerned, and I do not know whether the figures were obtained by the natives or by the medical officers of all that is asked for."

MR. STROSS: "Would you, Sir, kindly explain the findings that if this program is to be worked in the reasonably near future, the best men for the work would be Africans, and post-graduate training in this special field can be in Africa where they must meet in their work the same problems as they have to face throughout the whole of the time they do their work?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, African students are being trained."

Ground and Aerial Surveys

MR. W. STANLEY: "I asked what progress had been made with the survey to be made from the east shore of Lake Nyasa by Miringo in Tanganyika?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Arrangements are in train for the survey of a railway route between the Victoria Falls and the Victoria Falls and the Northern Rhodesia railway system in the near future. This survey will be completed by 30,000 acres. The survey has been completed in the past but 20,000 acres of this area have been surveyed and the provisional plans for a 6,000 square mile area have been drawn. The ground survey of the section comprising Lindi and Mtwara with the groundnut area has been completed."

MR. STANLEY: "In view of the difficulty of the question, will hon. hon. gentlemen see that increased the survey facilities are provided?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "That is going on as fast as possible."

MR. A. D. DODS-PARKER: "I asked what length of lease had been granted to the Overseas Food Corporation for development areas in Tanganyika?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The draft lease provides for a length of 99 years in the first instance, with a provision for a further extension for a further period after 33 and 66 years."

MR. DODS-PARKER: "In view of the importance of long leases to the producers of coffee and cocoa, and the fact that the Overseas Food Corporation is being given a special concession to produce these products, would the Government consider having particular regard to extension of leases?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am informed that the length of lease being offered to the Overseas Food Corporation is exactly the same as that given to other state concerns."

Medical Clinics in Warding Schools

MR. R. SKIMMEN: "I asked whether facilities were provided for advising parents and guardians of the Colonial children in respect of their sending children to boarding schools in other parts of the Empire, whether the Colonial Office endeavored to keep records of such children, and whether they would consider a list of schools which did not exercise colour discrimination?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Parents who wish to send their children to boarding schools in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, can enquire into educational facilities in the Colonies, and I do not consider that any special facilities or arrangements are necessary."

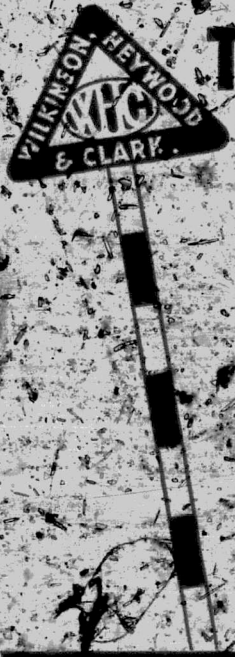
MR. SKIMMEN: "In view of the fact that there have been many instances of African children being refused entrance to colleges and schools in this country, one of the ways in which I believe the Colonial Office might help is to take some steps to prevent the most unfortunate experience of African children attending Colonial schools?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I regret to inform the hon. member that we have no power to prevent the admission of the younger generation to education in this country."

MR. SKIMMEN: "Would it not be possible to indicate to these children the special private schools that they have no honor in which they have a legal right to refuse admission to a school merely because they are coloured?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am sorry to say that I have no authority over the proprietors of private schools in this country, whom they shall admit."





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**U.M.C.A. Celebrates 90th Anniversary**

**Division of Nyasaland Diocese Proposed**

THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was celebrated last week.

After Holy Communion in St. Matthew's Westminster, the Lord Bishop of Crowdon preached at a Sung Eucharist in St. Mary Magdalene's, Master Square. The annual meeting was held in the Central Hall Westminster, during the afternoon, with the Earl of Halifax in the chair, and an evening meeting was held in the same hall.

The general secretary of the U.M.C.A., the Rev. Dr. C. G. Broadbent, spoke of an important new enterprise which U.M.C.A. was launching—the division of the Diocese of Nyasaland within the next two years.

The Bishop of Nyasaland had tried this, he said, within the past few years, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had encouraged U.M.C.A. to make it possible.

The division was urgent for many reasons—

- (1) The diocese was of great size, being about one-third and a half the size of England.
- (2) It included territory under three different Governments, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, and Portuguese East Africa, with different systems of administration and different official languages. In Tanganyika arrangements with Government were made difficult by the slowness of communication between the capital and the headquarters of the diocese on Blantyre Island, letters sometimes taking four or even six weeks for the journey.

**Maintaining Close Personal Touch**

(3) It is most important for the welfare of the growing African Church that the Bishop should be in close personal touch with the clergy and Christian communities in all parts of the mission as well as work. The Bishop must be a real presence in the life of the people, not merely an administrator. It is not possible to have a personal touch in a diocese, especially in the area which has wide geographical territory. The number of African Anglican Christians on parish registers exceeded 35,000, and there were some 6,000 catechumens.

(4) European settlement was becoming increasingly important in the southern part of the Nyasaland Protectorate, and the other rich highlands of Tanganyika. These were separated by 400 miles, as well as by territorial boundaries, and had their own. Moreover, important economic and industrial developments were taking place in the area.

(5) The burden of work was far too great for one Bishop. It was proposed that the new division in Tanganyika Territory should be formed out of a new diocese. Its area should be about 50 miles by an average width about 150 miles. Parts of it were thickly populated.

In this area there were at present about 10,000 African Christians on parish registers and some 2,200 catechumens. There were six European priests, 16 African priests, one African deacon and 12 European lay missionaries. There were opportunities for expansion.

After European staff, both priests and lay workers, and a much larger annual income would be needed.

In many parts of Africa men, accustomed and trained by Mrs. Elsie Huxley.

**Archaeological Excavation at Khartoum**

**Remains of Neolithic Settlements**

THE EXCAVATION of a site known as Umm Rimaid in Khartoum, on the west bank of the Nile, about 3 miles north of Omdurman, has recently been completed by the Sudan Government Antiquities Service. Mr. A. J. A. Reith, who retired last year from the post of Commissioner for Archaeology and Ethnology, and is now lecturer in Egyptology at University College, London, as well as Archaeological Adviser to the Sudan Government.

The remains at the neolithic settlement are mainly a series of well-founded on top of the ridges of gravel which run roughly parallel with the west bank of the Nile north of Omdurman, and was proved by this excavation to be an old bank of the Nile about four to five metres above modern high Nile. There is another set of the same neolithic culture at Geff family station, approximately opposite Shendi, so that the imagination is able to picture a very much bigger river at the time of this settlement, perhaps between 6,000 and 7,000 years ago. The fossil remains of the animals caught and eaten by the inhabitants of the neolithic village show that, as in the time of early Khartoum, many of the animals were water-loving creatures, not only to be found in the very south of the Sudan.

**Ancient Cemeteries**

The most striking details of the neolithic pottery, bones, stone implements, and shells were found to be about 70 cm. deep at its thickest, and based upon a cemetery of four different periods, probably about 4,000 B.C. (the Merotic, about 100 B.C. to 700 A.D.), Christian (about 1000 A.D.), and Islamic (modern times). Some interesting pots and beads were recovered from the neolithic level, but unlike the inhabitants of early Khartoum, the neolithic people did not bury their dead in the village. It is not known whether they were buried or not. They also had a much greater extent than the people of early Khartoum, and a number of what are described as decorated bones, some with small lumps of sandstone or silt, just in the eastern Sudan, for roofing.

They did not appear to have cultivated crops, but had domestic animals, but the wild animal was known for skin and the fossil bone fragments from their meals, collected by the excavator, have been examined by the British Museum. They certainly hunted and fished and lived on snails, some of the latter feeding much more than they do for early Khartoum. They made fish-hooks with their stone knives, cut the shells of river mussels and the Nile oyster, and used barbed bone harpoons for catching fish.

These fish-hooks are the first of this kind to be found in the Sudan. They are made of axes made from the bones of large animals and a few small ones. Some have metal heads, but have been found in Africa. They may indeed be the prototype of the polished bone fish-hooks which were possessed by a small number of the various types of stone implements found in the Fayum. The fish-hooks were found in the same level as the heads of spears, the difference being less elevations, but small, except the three of stone. Other tools were found in the Fayum were small beads made of bluish-green amazon-stone probably brought from the West of the Red Sea Hills, and birch-bark with scum, which were perhaps used for wrapping the iron heads of spears and for making a large part of the handles of the baskets for fishing which will be the first to be derived from the pottery of early Khartoum.

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# Native Labour in Northern Rhodesia

## Committee Considers Allocation Problems

A COMMITTEE to consider the problem of native labour allocation met recently in Northern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Labour and Mines.

Among its recommendations are: (1) that every effort should be made to attract more women into domestic service thus creating males so employed; (2) establishment of a training school to train African women in domestic duties; (3) establishment of hostels for such African women trainees in the main towns, under European supervision; (4) abandonment of inefficient tools in some cases; (5) introduction of more efficient methods of working; and where necessary, importation of machinery; (6) preparation of a priority list for recruiting labour.

The committee considered the fact that whilst the African population of Northern Rhodesia has doubled in the past 10 years, the number of Africans in employment has remained in half that.

In 1946 the total Native population was 1,650,000 and the number of employed 137,620 men and 3,156 women. At the time of the 1931 census the population was 1,250,000, and the number employed about 79,900, of whom 1,500 were women. These figures do not include the large number of men employed outside the Territory, principally in Southern Rhodesia and the Union, estimated in 1937 at approximately 62,500, self-employed African traders, or those engaged in subsistence agriculture or employed in Native areas by other Africans.

### Large Number Employed by Mines

Mining employed the largest number of Africans, with a total of 31,300 in 1936, compared with 29,000 in the next largest group, agriculture and forestry. Since 1931, however, agricultural employment has increased more rapidly than employment in the mines, few as the present state, 14,000 were employed in agriculture, compared with nearly 8,000 in mining and quarrying.

Nearly 17,000 African men and 600 women were employed in domestic service and in hotels, an increase of 5,000 over 1931 figures. Building occupied 2,500 Africans and 171 women, the work of roads, bridges, dams, and wells occupied 8,000.

The greatest number of Africans are employed in the Copperbelt, the total for the Western Province at the time of the 1946 census being 53,500, but although the numbers employed in the various copperbelt towns increased considerably between 1931 and 1946, numbers also show considerable increase in other line-of-rail areas.

The approximate rate of growth of employment in the municipalities in the Territory may be seen from the following table:

	1931	1946
Brooklands Township	2,444	2,995
Brooklands Mine township	2,315	3,182
Lydenburg Township	1,780	2,185
Lydenburg Municipality	4,766	14,000
Nchanga Mine township	2,986	3,185
Nkana Mine township	7,889	14,298
Luanshya Township		1,911
Roan Antelope (line township)	2,772	3,826
Roan Antelope North (suburb)		330
Mufutsa township	3,542	7,744
Mufutsa Mine township	4,488	12,086
Ndola municipality		8,884

Already two-thirds of the adult male Africans of working age in Northern Rhodesia have been attracted away from the rural areas where the presence of adequate numbers is essential to grow the food required by the African population, and to take part in the work of irrigated agricultural methods.

The committee expressed its views to Mr. F. Crawford, Director of Development, Mr. W. J. M. M. Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. J. S. Moffat, Commissioner for Native Affairs, and Mr. E. J. Welensky, M.L.C., leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

It would be impossible to enforce the Minimum Wages Ordinance against African employees. The Labour Commissioner, Uganda.

# Conservation Research in Rhodesia

## Special Department Established

A SPECIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, to be responsible for conservation works and advisory services, is to be established in Southern Rhodesia.

This conservation department, said the Colonial Minister of Agriculture, would be composed of about 60 experienced men with university degrees and would form the spearhead of the Government's conservation policy. It was part of a complete re-organisation being taken place in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Flecher said that the five-year period of agriculture had been interrupted slightly by the drought, but it had been endorsed by Sir Frank Selous. Other scientists from overseas had been invited to the Colony to report on the situation.

The Selous report had recommended the appointment of a standing commission to examine and implement the scheme from time to time, and this had been done.

The special research department, which would be under the guidance of Major C. A. Murray, would mean to the Colony what the Milner Committee had meant to the Union. Southern Rhodesia's conservation policy was aimed directly at the increase of food production of 100,000 acres of land and of all farm products.

### Minister's Policy

The price of maize, said Mr. Flecher, was stabilized under the general policy and formula which would continue to the end of the season after next, and he was confident that a formula would be found on which to proceed after that time. The Government was in a false paradox, they thought that in the market they could exist in isolation, oblivious of what was happening in the world markets.

The Minister said that he was in communication with the members of the National Farmers' Union in regard to the new formula. The suggestion was that they should accept the present formula, with a guarantee factor which would make the policy price react in the interests of the agricultural industry in relation to the world price. But it should not be forgotten that to ignore what was happening in the world markets would be to build an industry in Southern Rhodesia on an entirely fictitious and artificial basis.

When a price for maize was at last fixed, said the Minister, it must be one that was fair to the Colony's economy and not a price which would give 6/8d, 6/4d, 6/0d, 5/8d, 5/4d, and 5/0d, but in addition to more than 1,800 of the best bushels of maize in the last crop, he hoped that there would be no more derogatory remarks about quality being done.

African leaders never said, the sooner Europeans go to Tanganyika the better. It would be a disgraceful African who would voice such a boisterous Chief Abdu Shangani, M.L.C.

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## Developing Backward Territories

### U.N.C. "Fourth Point" Plan

A TWO-YEAR PLAN for technical assistance to "underdeveloped" countries in support of President Truman's "fourth point" pronouncements, has been prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with various special agencies of U.N.O. for submission in 1951 to the Economic and Social Council at Geneva.

The plan's provisions are almost entirely advisory, but expenditures of nearly \$40,000,000 in the first year and \$22,000,000 in the second year is suggested.

The Secretary-General has suggested that the Council set up a single common fund for all special contributions of Governments would be the most appropriate way of financing the plan. This met with some disagreement, and a compromise was reached whereby the separate agencies of U.N.O. would finance their own projects through levies from member Governments; the work of co-ordination being left to technical assistance committees.

It is felt in Washington, however, that the plan is unlikely to be implemented for at least another year, since it is extremely doubtful whether Congress would in the present session agree to the much-needed appropriation.

It is pointed out at Lake Success that the main lines to provide for capital investment work has the object of creating a favourable background for such investment. Inasmuch as the supply of technical experts available for development work in the "backward areas" is strictly limited, it is stressed progress must be measured in decades rather than years.

## Immigration Fees

INCREASES in immigration fees for Kenya are notified as follows: adult males, from 10s. to 40s.; temporary employment passes, from 10s. to 20s.; 1000 tons of motoria pass, from 10s. to 20s.; landward passes, from 10s. to 20s.; sea passes, from 10s. to 40s.; prohibited immigrants, from 10s. to 20s.; certificate of permanent residence, from 10s. to 20s.

Qualification for permanent status is either to have been born in the Colony or to have resided in the Colony for five years during the past eight years. This qualification applies neither to war refugees, the children, nor to any person whose mother was not permanently resident in the Colony at the time of birth.

Residents of the Colony who leave for a period of less than two years require a re-entry pass stamped on their passport, and immigration fees are charged, but those who are likely to be absent from the Colony for longer periods should obtain a certificate of permanent residence stamped in their passport.

## Livingstone Memorial Ruined

THE ALMOND Chimambo, Northern Rhodesia, which was erected over the site of the tree under which David Livingstone's bones were buried, has been damaged beyond repair by an insane African. Four small pillars surrounding the monument were destroyed, and about three feet of the top of the obelisk itself, including the cross, broken off. Several trees in the vicinity were cut down. The Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments has announced that a new monument will be built and the public has been invited to offer suggestions on the form it should take. It is widely felt that the design should be a simple pillar with an inscription, as was done in 1927, as a more permanent monument than the tree-trunk. Livingstone's remains had been buried on May 1, 1873. Funds for its erection were provided by a memorial Trust established by the Royal Geographical Society.

## Coloured Students in Britain

### Penicillin Disinfection

THE PROBLEM of the Coloured students in Britain is the subject of a special article in *The Times*.

Pointing out that there are 3,500 Coloured students from the Colonies in the United Kingdom, the writer says that these men are in a "social, intellectual, and spiritual class of the colonies and are therefore to-morrow's leaders in many cases from a peaceful and dignified background."

When these are local halls of residence, as at some universities, the Coloured students "blend naturally into the life of the university. But in towns of the type of London, such as London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, they tend to live in a satisfactory segregated life in Colonial Office hostels or lodgings. The latter cater only in the poorest quarters."

The Colonial Office hostels in London face a problem of their own. They can house 400 of the 1,000 students in the three years in which to capacity, but the accommodation is inadequate in heating, lighting, and the atmosphere conducive to segregation. "Of youths coming from the backward parts, heated life is often the danger, but this will be laid out from each general school."

The policy of the British Government is to mix foreign, Colonial, and home students in the same hours and classes, which it runs. The Council is asked to accept a big additional obligation in giving up the Colonial Office hostels. It will need more funds and staff, and it is questionable whether the present allowances of students paid out of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund are adequate. These allowances vary from £250. to £355 a year, exclusive of university fees, travel, and family maintenance.

The writer points out that the increasing numbers of Colonial students from the backward parts of Britain, but employable in the Colonies, are a "great loss to the Colonies, people who are often in better education than their own adult population, a great loss to Britain, and a great loss to the world, unless their talents are put to use in their own countries."

### Influence of Communist Party

ORGANIZATIONS such as the Victoria League, the Ocean League, and Church Bodies, which did no work in promoting the welfare of Colonies, are being "ditched" and increasingly backed by the Communist Party. Particular notice is given to the financial effort, influence and attraction of the Communist Party's proportion to that Party's size.

Plans for increasing the number of students in Great Britain are mentioned, and the writer says that, at the official level, the article points out the importance of the students' welfare in Great Britain, and that as they are likely to do one day, it is obvious that the women and work are perhaps less obvious, is also mentioned.

By all accounts, the writer says, with them this country is regarded among themselves as citizens of the Colonies. In both of the principle he says that, "if it is worth allowing them to live here, it is worth looking after them."

In a subsequent letter to *The Times*, the Earl of Clarendon, chairman of the Joint Empire Societies' conference, wrote:

Your article states that the work of such organizations as the Victoria League and the Over-Seas League, lacks co-ordination and is misleading. For these two societies, as also the Royal Empire Society, and other Empire organizations, are co-ordinated in the Joint Empire Societies' Conference.

The writer, Lord Clarendon, says on "other" chairs that he welcomes news that plans for the provision of facilities for Coloured students in Britain were not "officially" considered was of no small measure, the result of a depletion of members of the Conference, and that "representations" to Lord Lister, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs on the urgent need for action, "is held."

Co-ordination of air communications throughout Southern and Northern Rhodesia, East Africa, and was completed at a recent air conference in Salisbury. Earlier in the year, at the African and Ocean Air Conference in London, it was decided that Salisbury should be the flight information and traffic control centre for the three territories.

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# Seychelles Debate

(Continued from page 1258)

Mr. GAMMANS: I have made no criticism of Messrs. Bonjean and Dr. Selwyn Clarke. I have paid the highest tribute to him as his character. All I am suggesting is that as a result of his having been Governor for five years he has now shown himself to be lacking in certain qualities which the Governorship of these islands demands.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: We shall see in *Hansard*. The impression made on my mind was that he was attacking first of all my hon. friend for appointing the Governor secondly for attacking the Governor; and, thirdly, there was Mr. Selwyn Clarke. Is the hon. gentleman not suggesting that the hon. friend of the hon. gentleman is not attacking the Governor and that the hon. friend of the hon. gentleman is perfectly good and the hon. gentleman is not attacking him and my hon. friend is not attacking the hon. member for the fact that he is not a doctor?

### Verdict on Criticism of Governor's Appointment

Mr. GAMMANS: I am sure the hon. gentleman does not intend to support what I said. I am sure the hon. gentleman will not say that the hon. gentleman has been attacked and I have made no criticism of Dr. Selwyn Clarke with a medical record or his character, but what I am suggesting is that as a result of his being Governor for five years he has shown himself lacking in certain qualities which a Governor needs and is standing in view of theiasco of having a patient refuse to accept a surgeon that the hon. gentleman gave me to understand that he is to remain Governor.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: The hon. gentleman is not in the position of an objector. He was in the position of a member of the hon. gentleman's advisory council. It is not the hon. gentleman's business to object to the hon. gentleman.

The Governor was in a difficult position. The hon. gentleman has been temporarily promoted to fill the place of the Chief Justice, and it was necessary for the Chief Justice temporarily to take the place of the attorney-general. Barristers in the Seychelles, with a population of 35,000, most of whom are illiterate are not easy to find. Therefore, as Mr. Gammans was to hand and was a very distinguished man, who had studied in Paris and London and was a member of the English Bar,

the Governor decided to appoint him temporarily to fill the post of attorney-general.

From this, most of the events which have been discussed today took place. But some of them did not, for instance, Mr. Selwyn Clarke was never the subject of an affidavit called as a witness. Mr. Selwyn Clarke is not a doctor. There is no medical case referred to by the hon. member for Horme and on. There are one or two discrepancies, like that, which in the main the facts he gave are true.

The difficulty in a place like the Seychelles, when one undertakes these reforms, is that one is bound to arouse a good deal of ire and if people who for many years have not seen the law or have paid very little are asked to pay more, they object. I am not going to justify some of the actions of Mr. Colfer, because we think Mr. Colfer, in his role as a public officer, went too far. We would not deny that for one moment, but I would say that it was excessive zeal.

The hon. gentleman has asked about a breakdown of justice in the administration but this case shows that British Justice is still a strong force in the Seychelles.

Mr. GAMMANS: The hon. gentleman said that there was a breakdown in justice, but I would say that there was a breakdown in administration. I am not sure the hon. gentleman said that.

### To Breakdown of Justice

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: We know perfectly well that there was no breakdown of justice in the Seychelles. If that is so, and if we say that the Governor is an estimable man, who has done a great service, it is to say that my hon. friend was not a doctor in a technical sense; and if we agree that there has been no breakdown of justice, why should the hon. gentleman say that it is not one of the hon. gentleman's duties to be zealous in the execution of his duty. It is his duty, in these matters, to speak up, and this is the place where they should be sought up and exposed. This case turns on the personal idiosyncrasies of one man, who is a Government servant appointed on a temporary basis.

What was the *Colin* case? It was brought on a decision of the High Court in the Seychelles has now been discontinued. The Government were willing to pay a large amount of money as a result of a judicial assessment by the hon. gentleman. The Government have had those excess payments repaid to them. There was a good deal of legal doubt as to whether the hon. gentleman was or was not correct in assessing at 250,000, and he took this case to clear up the point. What happened was that he left the assessment until the civil process was a painful delay, and under that it appeared as if the hon. gentleman was quite justified in doing so. That was the basis on which it was brought to the High Court in the Seychelles.

The Government have now accepted the assessment of the hon. gentleman in the Seychelles, and are now ready to pay the money. As a result of the original assessment of a number of years ago, the hon. gentleman asked whether the Government were willing to pay that. To that I could say "Yes." So far as the hon. gentleman's whole matter of the administration of the Seychelles was discussed between the Governor and the hon. gentleman, and so far as we know now, he will be returning to the Seychelles.

The hon. gentleman asked whether Mr. Selwyn Clarke is a member of Mr. Selwyn Clarke's party. I am not an official member of the Seychelles. It is not an official appointment, but one of the hon. gentleman's official nominated hon. members. Mr. Selwyn Clarke is not a member of the hon. gentleman's party. I am not an official member of the hon. gentleman's party. I am not an official member of the hon. gentleman's party. I am not an official member of the hon. gentleman's party.

Mr. GAMMANS: The hon. gentleman is not taking a snivel at the proposition that a man who has been called by the Chief Justice a "blackmailer" and "a man of violence" should be a witness. I think it is a very serious matter if a person is to sit on any case in the Seychelles. I am not suggesting anything else.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I am sure that that language was justified. I think it was correct and appropriate language for a judge to use, particularly as no personal matter was involved. The hon. gentleman is not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles. I am not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles. I am not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles.

Mr. GAMMANS: That is another story, and I would not like to go into that. It is not relevant, and everybody has apologized for it. It is not relevant, and everybody has apologized for it. It is not relevant, and everybody has apologized for it.

Mr. GAMMANS: I am not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles. I am not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles. I am not suggesting anything at all out of the fact, he had a big name on the Bar, and he was very much in vogue in the Seychelles.

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is the hon. gentleman saying he mistook the House. He knows perfectly well that the Chief Justice who made these remarks was Mr. Collet, who was Chief Justice Lyon. Was he appointed to Collet or anybody else?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I think it is clear that the Chief Justice had.

MR. GAMBANS: The hon. gentleman said everybody has appointed to Mr. Collet.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: There were two special justices and two judgments. The first case of allegation was made by the Chief Justice, Justice M. Collet, and Mr. Collet made a criticism of the Chief Justice. Everyone apologized to everybody else.

MR. GAMBANS: That is not this case.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: All right. I am going to clear this up. So far as I know, the present Chief Justice has not apologized for these words. I think that the language he used was extreme in view of the fact that there was no personal insult to Mr. Collet. Therefore to talk about a man as a "chicken" and "poultry" when he is running a court, as a public servant in no language which one would expect to be used.

With regard to those facts, there is no doubt that my hon. friend should say to the Governor that he must not be interested in and must not take part in the life in any capacity, even if it is at his own expense, and even as what is in effect an Opposition. That is going to be the case as is happening. Mr. Collet ought to have public life in the House which I would assure the House would have a very bad effect because Mr. Collet has a great deal of support in the House underprivileged, the 97%.

Recently there was a local government election in British East Africa where there is a difficulty with a simple majority and where all seats were captured. Mr. Collet's party has already supported the Government's policy. Progress has been made. It is my hon. friend to say that when whose party in the first election captures all the seats is not to be allowed to sit on the Legislative Council. I have never heard such language in my lifetime. It would be quite fantastic.

**Great Improvements in Kenya**

"The Colony has been stigmatized as a land of misdeeds and so on, but we have seen nothing of the sort. The Government has improved Kenya in the period of the present administration. In 1953, the trade figures were imports of £2,724,000 and exports of 195,300, a favourable balance of £2,528,700. In January 1954, the Colony's surplus was £250,000, a 40 per cent increase and a trade balance with exports of £288,000 and imports at £2,500,000. That is a very large increase in the previous figures.

MR. GAMBANS: Is the hon. gentleman suggesting that the Government has power to change the world price of commodities?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I am just showing that the Government has done a great deal of work to benefit the island, and so far from it being a disgrace to British administration, economically and in other ways, there has been an increase in Government expenditure of £250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to develop various schemes for improvement, but there is a question as to whether it is a matter of great difficulty to learn exactly how to develop these territories where we have this ever-increasing population. That is what we are up against the whole time.

"However so far as it can be done with the limited funds imposed upon us by finance, disease, and other things, the Government has done great work, and he has done what we should appreciate the hon. member of the Opposition.

Seychelles, and now the 97% has had no voice in the House, and I am not now sure if we have had just as the voice of the 3% has not been represented by the hon. member for Hong Kong.

MR. GAMBANS: The hon. gentleman that is speaking is bona fides for bringing up the matter? Would he not agree that when I have sent him a judgment of a judge of the Supreme Court in those words, I am content to bring it up. Why should he say that I am talking about the affairs of only 3% of the population? Cannot he keep class hatred out of any speech he makes?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I am the House that I thought the hon. gentleman was justifying himself in this case, and that it was a case which we had to answer. I am answering it, and I say that in the main the contentions which he has been putting before the House are the contentions of the 3% and not the contentions of the 97% who are fairly solidly behind the Government.

SIR WILLIAM DARLING: Would the hon. gentleman make some comment on the remark made by the hon. member for Swindon, which I thought was helpful?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Yes, we are considering all these matters. I could not say anything to-day which would commit my hon. friend, but my hon. friend the member for Swindon may rest assured that we are taking into account what he said, and that we have read his report carefully.

Additional comment appears under "Matters of Council."

**Special Magistrates in Kenya**

MR. W. EVANS, presiding over a meeting of special magistrates in Nakuru, Kenya, to consider the implications of the proposed Justices of the Peace (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1948, described as an insulting a recent statement by the acting governor-general to the effect that it would be the duty of residents to appear in court to do more work than they were worth.

He did not say that the new Bill would be helpful, but he was looking towards increasing the number of special magistrates. "The new Bill was passed, the present J.P.s could resign."

Mr. Justice Morder, together with Mr. Warren Wright, the local magistrate, attended the meeting, agreed that the Bill and the new bill were unworkable. He said that the Bar and the Bench did not agree with the work of the acting governor-general, and thought the special magistrates had done splendid work and saved time.

Mr. Warren Wright declared that in the Rift Valley 3,000 cases had been dealt with very few appeals or revisions.

Mr. Morder favoured the abolition of the present method of election of J.P.s, but supported the right of appeal which he thought would be sufficient. A resolution asking Mr. M. H. Hughes, M.P., and Mr. G. Hopkins, M.P., to investigate the acting solicitor-general's statement in the Legislative Council, was passed unanimously.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has no intention of placing any restrictions on the operation of privately-owned transport beyond existing controls. This assurance has been given by the Minister of Mines and Transport, Mr. G. A. Davenport.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Linia school in Mombasa has reopened for use by light aircraft.

Classes for avials in hygiene and child care have been organized by the Red Cross in Nairobi.

A new European School is being erected on the former landing ground in Nyeri, Kenya.

The question of increased pay for police in Southern Rhodesia is being investigated by the Public Services Board.

Wage allocations to retailers in Kenya have been reduced by 5% owing to a shortage resulting from the drought.

An inter-racial reception was held in Nakuru by the provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province to mark the Empire Day.

An attempt to limit the bride price in the Kisii district of Kenya to six head of female stock, one bull and 10 goats, has been remarkably successful.

Five stone-age implements—three chisels and two hammers—have been discovered in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during brick-making operations.

## More Telephones

During the first quarter of 1949 the number of telephones installed in Southern Rhodesia exceeded the number of applications received for the first time since the war.

To collect and distribute gift books and magazines for the Serengeti throughout East Africa C.B.O. centres have been established in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Mombasa.

A television programme of the B.B.C. depicting the Berlin airlift was picked up on a British-built set by a resident magistrate in Tanganyika. This is the first recorded instance of reception of such a programme in the Territory.

An increasing number of adults in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia are availing themselves of facilities for evening education in the Salisbury Polytechnic. Among the language students the Chishona and Chinyanga, whilst a class in "Kalenji Kaffir" was very successful.

By the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill of 1949, it is an offence in Tanganyika for any person to participate in the organization, management, or conduct of a pool involving the public to foretell the result of any game, race, or event scheduled by the Governor in Council.

## Crime Increase

A continuing increase in crime in Southern Rhodesia during 1947 and 1948 is reported by the Commissioner of Police. During 1947 the number of persons sent for trial was 84,700, of whom 79,149 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 89,822 and 85,940. The police force has been increased to 10,000, and the establishment in either Salisbury or Bulawayo during the 1940's.

Eleven hundred persons in Southern Rhodesia with incomes over £100 a year paid £31,050 in national income tax in the past year. The 95 married persons in the same income group paid £20,703. Taxes amounting to £5,343,747 were paid by 8,690 persons and companies with incomes totalling £21,175,379. Nearly 11,600 Europeans were not liable for income tax.

Owing to the large number of African employees of the Kimberley Native Council in Kenya who have been discharged for theft during the last few months, a resolution has been passed that, in future, employees should be required, under to contribute a fixed percentage of their pay to a fund to meet the cost of a theft, or to enter into a bond for good conduct with sufficient sureties.

Family travel plans which will make air travel available to a larger number of people are more possible. The main air line, the Central African Airways, shortly under the proposed arrangements, if the head of a family buys a fare for his wife and children over the age of 12, will pay only 75% of the fare for children over two but under 12 will pay 50%, and infants only 10%. It is introduced, the plan will apply only to return journeys on non-international routes.

Two new game areas are being opened in Northern Rhodesia for hunting. A section lying between the western boundary of the Kalomo-Ngweye tsetse fly area and the Sichifula River was opened on June 1, and the second section, lying between the Sichifula River and a line drawn between Dumbumweni Hill and Post No. 9 on the old Barotse-Namwala cattle cordon road area will be opened from August 1 to November 30. Hunting of eland is prohibited, and a fee of £2 weekly will be charged.

## Orchids Only

Under the heading of "Mr. Strachey's Obstinance" the Daily Telegraph comments on the letters exchanged by the Minister and Major-General Desmond Harrison, who recently resigned his appointments with the Overseas Food Corporation, as follows:

In accepting Major-General Desmond Harrison's resignation from the East African groundnut scheme, Mr. Strachey termed his criticism of the trials of services tendered as "a little made no reference to the part of General Harrison's letter which strongly advised reorganization of the organization of the operation."

As a member of the board in London and chief executive of East Africa Groundnut Corporation, found himself in the impossible position of being asked to resign at the same time.

His colleagues support his views, but it is not by any means certain that Mr. Strachey will accept their opinion. He takes many interferences with his own pet Venture.

## Record Output in N. Rhodesia

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S latest trade returns show that for the first quarter of 1949 new record levels of output were reached. The March output figures were valued at £3,226,878, compared with £2,161,801 for January, which was then the highest figure recorded. The value of the mineral output for the first three months of this year was more than £9,250,000, an increase of over £2,000,000 compared with the same period in 1948. Local companies registered during the first quarter of the year were: commerce and finance, five companies with capital totalling £52,000; building, four, £34,000; manufacturing, two, £5,100; secondary industry, one, £4,000. During the same period only one company was wound up and none struck off the register.

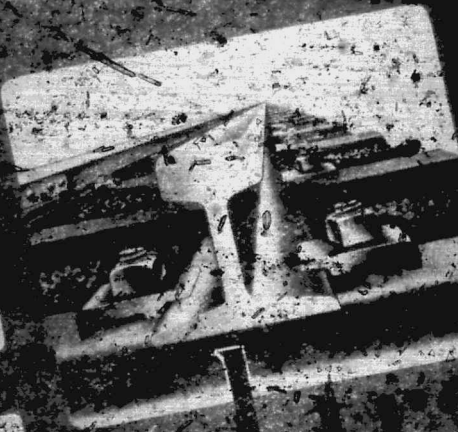
## Tobacco Savings Bill Passed

THE TOBACCO SAVINGS CONTRIBUTION BILL, replacing the proposal for a tax on Rhodesian tobacco exports, was given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by 20 votes to 11. The United Party members—Mr. N. G. Barrett, Mr. J. M. Cullinan, Mr. L. M. Cullinan, and Mr. J. M. Cullinan—will join the Liberal Opposition in opposing the measure. Many other United Party members criticized it strongly.

## New Training Aircraft in Rhodesia

THE "HARWARD" AIRCRAFT now being used in the R.A.F. training schools in Southern Rhodesia will be replaced by "Balliol" or "Athens" machines next year. This was stated in the House of Commons a few days ago by the Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Arthur Henderson. He added that the question of an aircraft to replace the Tiger Moth was under consideration, but no aircraft would be used for pilot training.

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## Native Agriculture in Kenya Commissioner's Interesting Report

Interests in agriculture on Native agriculture in Kenya contained in a recently published statistics report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Education and Settlement, East Colonial Office, British Antarctic, which covers a three-year period up to the end of 1948.

Of the £1,000,000 allocated for the purpose, £30,000 was spent in 1946, £20,000 in 1947, and £40,000 in 1948. Total of £223,000 for administrative and general charges amounted to £26,700.

The commissioner explains that there were two schools of thought, that which advocated large and grand projects being carried out with speed, and that which favoured a more cautious approach. Necessity dictates the adoption of the latter owing to shortage of machinery and trained staff and to lack of understanding among Africans in connection with the subject. The important factor was to secure the co-operation and enthusiastic support of Natives. Substantial progress in this respect is claimed.

Local reports include the following: **Makueni**—This previously unhabited area of 140 square miles, 51% of which is treeless, and 12,629 acres of selected areas have been cleared, and £28,109, 10 successful boreholes have been drilled to 76, 157, two and three-quarter miles of piping laid down, and a 10,000-gallon tank installed for 10,125 gallons of water per day. Sixty houses, offices, stores, and two maize stores completed for £2,000. Work is in progress on five group farms, three of which are nearly settled, involving 78 holdings. 71 tons of maize are in stock.

**Oleng'o**—Some 2,000 hectares of land are settled in the area of 2,700 hectares, and it is reported that the success of the settlement here, for the 14 Kikuyu and 1000 families involved, and 42 mainly Nduroro, has proved cooperative. Questions of village repairs on the basis of the soil's requirements are being undertaken to determine the type of soil and the type of welfare services.

**Siaya**—Since 1947, a total cost of £5,022, 34s 5d miles have been opened in plots of 10 acres each. Additional work has been done on farms, including the repairs of ania school and welfare centre. Some 1000 acres of land have been planted. Each acre is estimated to £20 per farm. It is interesting to note that the majority of communal schemes in the territories have had a very high percentage from the provision of roads and electricity.

**Siaya**—Three water taps have been installed and water supplies installed at a cost of £1,855. Terracing amounting to 1,575 miles and protecting 1,964 acres has been completed by communal effort at a cost to Government of £2,109.

**East Hill**—Political agitation against terracing by communal effort stopped conservation work in 1947. Some progress has been made toward the full completion of the work, but the monthly output is still only 800 acres against 1,400 acres before the cessation. The total length of terraces completed in the past two years is 7,911 miles. In the years 1947-48, more than 40,000 new corn and 100,000 cobs were sown, 23,000 old pits rehabilitated, and 600 cattle heads culled.

**Ngara**—Communal effort constructed 2,888 miles of roads, and a further 80 miles were completed by individuals. **Nyamoi**—A cost of £14,276, six boreholes, three of which were successful, have been drilled to a depth of 2,718 ft. 726 acres of maize have been cleared by hand, and 70 acres by machinery; and 18 miles of external fencing have been erected. Plans for the school of agriculture in the area have been made. Sixty-three

families in the area have been beneficiated in the field.

**Ngara**—Three successful boreholes have been drilled to a depth of 2,074 ft. in 1948, at a cost of £8,23, but £830 was spent on 11 boreholes in Ngara, which was a failure.

**Ngidi-Nadati**—These cattle dips were built by the Veterinary Department in 1945-46. Two more have been constructed at a cost of £20,000. Fifty-one miles of fencing have been laid for 270,000 cattle. Demonstration paddocks are proving their value in convincing Africans of the benefits of the methods employed. Just over 12,000 acres of land have been planted. Total expenditure was £18,775.

### Damming Control

**Samburu**—Three dams and four dams have been constructed. Work has started on a large dam in Wamba. Training is being taught the value of grazing control and soil limitation. Total expenditure was £1,209.

**Uta**—Very slow progress is reported in attempts to arrest soil destruction and introduce better methods of agriculture. Communal efforts to improve areas with those of the Kikuyu. **Kuria**—Three successful boreholes were drilled and 82.4 miles of fencing erected.

**Karuri**—No progress has been made in the training of staff and purchase of equipment for demonstrations and training in dam-making.

**Belgait**—Support has been obtained from the local Native Council for a pilot scheme in planned group farming.

In several districts, schemes have been delayed pending the appointment of a suitable officer.

## Clan Line Steamers

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., and its subsidiary companies earned a profit of £1,070,914 in 1948, compared with £1,025,993 in the previous year. Fleet replacement reserve received £33,926, which, together with £65,500 special depreciation account, £23,000 pension reserve, and £44,000 capital redemption reserve, £50,000 in provisions, £1,835,742 in expenses, and £1,835,742 in income from shipping, £1,835,742 and £1,835,742, totaling £1,835,742, less tax, £1,835,742, leaving a balance of £1,835,742 to be carried forward, against £1,835,742 brought in.

The paid-up capital consists of £700,000 in 1% cumulative first preference shares, £500,000 in 1% cumulative redeemable 1955 first preference stock, £200,000 in 1% cumulative second preference stock, and £600,000 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £1,768,142, revenue reserves at £1,510,768, pension reserve at £61,000, and current liabilities at £6,007,698. Fixed assets are valued at £10,485,727, and investments at £24,576,242, and current assets at £6,500,511, including Government securities at £2,062,368, less certificates at £18,430, and £1,038,944 in cash.

The directors are Lord Rotherwick (Chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (Vice-chairman), Mr. Frank Hartley, Mr. Herbert R. Cayzer, Major H. Stanley Cayzer, Mr. Bernard H. S. Cayzer, The Hon. Michael A. S. Cayzer, Mr. Alexander Macintosh, and Mr. James G. Dunlop.

Agreement has been reached in the Sudan in connexion with the Labour Disputation Conference in the Sudan in connexion with trade union laws. Recommendations which will be submitted for approval by the Executive Council, include an extension of the period for registration of unions until May 15 to 60 days and the amendment to approval.

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## Groundnuts and Party Politics

### Archdeacon Capper's Plea

PLEA for the removal of the groundnut scheme from party politics has been made in a letter to *The Times* by Archdeacon Capper of Lindi, Tanganyika. He writes:—

"Now that the main development of the groundnut scheme is to be concentrated in the almost unknown but very fertile Southern Province of Tanganyika, I feel it is time for some unbiased non-official to venture to suggest that the word 'groundnut' be forgotten for a time and some new name such as 'The East African Development Scheme' be used instead. For more than a year it has been my duty to see from camp to camp along the rough road or by air, to quite certain that if the organizers of this scheme are given the chance to make the material progress needed in a short time if a bond which was broken without communications, and such the new opportunities offered to Africans in a hitherto neglected part of the future generation, they will be proud of this part of the Empire."

"Groundnut" will grow, and will fill us with seeds of other lands—tobacco, cotton, and various grains so badly needed to feed the Empire, and millions of East Africa. There are untouched supplies of iron and minerals. The railway is fast pushing through the land.

"I would like to refer to the few months ago, I have seen the groundnut scheme in the news, and I have been deeply impressed and with great surprise as it does late to appear in the press to remove the groundnut scheme from party politics and to give the Government an opportunity to develop a fertile land for the mutual advantage of Britisher and African alike."

### Federation of Rhodesian Industries

A BODY known as the Federation of Rhodesian Industries has been formed, with headquarters in Salisbury to replace the Association of Chambers of Industry of Rhodesia. Mr. Stanley C. Jones is the first president. The new president of the former body, Mr. A. Shreeves, said that the Federation would fill a need which had long felt in industrial circles of the Colony for a "considerable time". The Government has not a body of industry must have a central body if its views were to have proper consideration, and the wisdom of such a strong body, said Mr. Shreeves, had been demonstrated thoroughly by the tobacco industry.

### Improved Labour Position

MR. J. D. MORRIS, Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, said recently that the slight but southern Tanganyika had been transformed by the seasonal influx of labour in the Lindi area was much higher this year than in 1948, and there had been an increase of 100% in railway and port construction workers' numbers by March. The Africans were better off than the Southern Rhodesians and he said he would like to see the Southern Rhodesia Government do the best industry in the previous year's work had been largely from production with the same.

### Tanganyika Packer's Plan

MARCH 1950 is the target date for production to start at the meat factory of Tanganyika Packers Ltd. in Dar es Salaam. If the estimated intake of 5000 tons of cattle carcasses achieved, some 400 tons of packed beef will be produced by the end of next year, as well as by-products. Accommodation is being constructed for between 1000 and 1500 African workers.

### Kenya Co-operative Creameries

Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. has offered 10% non-votable preference shares of 10/- each to the public subscription report that the issue was oversubscribed. The Government has to be created in Mombasa and the issue of 1000 shares of 10/- each. Under production in 1948 was 1,200,000 and exports totalled 1,000,000. Sales for 1948 and 1949 were 440,000 lb.

## City Commerce

### Hotel Acquisition in Kenya

THE Grosvenor, Ltd. has been registered in Kenya to acquire New Grosvenor Hotel Ltd. The authorised capital is £80,000, of which it is intended to issue 80,000 in ordinary shares of 1/- each and £20,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of 1/- each. The directors are Messrs F. V. Gill, J. J. Hughes, G. W. C. Rodway, all of Nairobi.

UGANDA Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd. in which the local Government holds 51% of the shares, plans to operate in Lakes Kyoga, Albert, George and Edward. A fishery station has already been constructed in Kasanyi on Lake George.

PEST CONTROL (E.A.) Ltd. have opened their headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Experiments on certain aspects of the heavy-bug problem in Kenya are being undertaken by the firm.

LICENCES for the import of limited quantities of corrugated iron sheets from Belgium into Kenya and Uganda are now being issued by the Imports Controller.

When the British Consulate in India and Africa suspended payment recently, consulates in Mombasa and Nairobi were surrounded by angry crowds.

INTEREST charged by the Kenya Government on loans of funds raised by the Land and Agricultural Bank of the Colony has been reduced from 3% to 2%.

MOTOR vehicles which are used for commercial purposes in Zanzibar are now being completely taxed with government which will be supplied at a cost of 10/-.

EAST AFRICAN SALT Plantations Ltd. produced 180 tons of salt and 100 tons of soda, making a total of 280 tons for 11 months.

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Mining

New Gold Subsidy in S. Rhodesia  
Effect Upon Various Mines

IT HAS BEEN POINTED OUT IN Southern Rhodesia that although the cost of the new gold subsidy will not be known until calculations are made for each individual mine, the general impression from a random sample is that the new subsidy will cost not more and probably less than the one which expired at the end of May.

The *Financial Times* wrote on Tuesday: "One of the principal features of the general subsidy of gold is that for every ounce of gold produced the cost of public expense is increased still further the revenue of mines which were not normally 'good profits.' In the cases there will be a sharp difference between the actual subsidies received under the old and the new method of calculation. In others the difference will be slight."

For instance, the Globe and Phoenix, which will receive a subsidy in excess of £200 on £250 of capital, will receive only a small amount for the first few months. The mine's recovery of its costs will depend on the price of gold. On the other hand, Mt. Dora, now receiving approximately £2,750 a month, will get nearly £4,000 a month under the new scheme.

Some of the mines to be affected by the limit of 3,000 ounces of gold and silver are: Although mining 3,700 tons monthly, it is estimated that only 12,500 will count for the first few months of the year. On the basis of an estimated recovery rate of 47 per cent for gold, the mine will receive about £2,700 compared with the present payment of approximately £2,500. Similarly, the Wangerler's subsidy will go down from £3,200 to about £3,375. The Etna's from £750 to about £900. Revenues from nearly £700 to more than £800, and the Phoenix's from nearly £300 to about £475.

Rio Tinto Company

RIO TINTO CO. LTD. reports in their consolidated profit and loss account for 1954 a profit of £355,438. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £68, and a 10% dividend on the ordinary shares requires £2,750,000, leaving a balance of £50,070 to be carried forward against £741,824 brought in. The Income tax paid is £625,000 in 5% preference shares and £1,250,000 in ordinary shares, both of 5% denomination. Capital reserves are at £1,192,844, revenue reserves at £2,339,494, and preference dividends at £1,152,700. Fixed assets valued at £8,014,400, minerals in operations in Spain valued at £1,080,000, and other assets valued at £2,647,851.

The directors are the Sir J. de Boscovich (chairman), Sir Robert Zurek (managing director), Sir Eugene de Castelnau, Mr. R. G. L. G. and Sir Eric Gore-Brown.

The 11th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 24 at 11.30 a.m.

Mining Share Prices

MINING PRICES OF Rhodesian and East African mining shares in the London Stock Exchange were as follows:

- British Central Africa, 10s 11d
- British Central Africa, 3s 2 1/2d
- British South Africa, 10s 11d
- British South Africa, 3s 2 1/2d
- Chim, 20s
- Chim, 3s 2 1/2d
- Globe & Phoenix, 20s 9 1/2d
- Golf Field, 10s 11d
- Kentia, 2s 6d
- Kenya Consol, 6d
- London & Rhodesia, 2 1/2d
- Mashaba, 7d
- Matapa, 5s 6d
- Motopane, 2s 6d
- Northern Rhodesia, 4s 6d
- Rhod. African Hill, 1s 11d
- Rhod. African Hill, 2s 6d
- Rhod. African Hill, 3s 2 1/2d
- Rhod. African Hill, 4s 6d
- Rhod. African Hill, 5s 6d
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Zimbabwe Power Authority

MR. J. L. M. ... visited Southern Rhodesia to buy 50,000 tons of ... in the near future, and when the transport ... he looks forward to consignments of 10,000 tons ... from Shawa.

Minerals Separation, Similo

MINERALS SEPARATION SIMILO carried a consolidated profit of £178,897 in 1954 compared with £146,871 in the preceding year. Taxation amounts to £18,048. £4,972 was set on the side of the profit division, leaving 50% cash tax reserve of £3,000, leaving £147,379 to be carried forward, against £106,840 brought in.

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of £1 each, and share premium account stands at £2,200,000. Reserves stand at £655,784, interests of outside shareholders in subsidiary companies at £1,999, reserve for future taxation of £44,000 and current liabilities at £207,650. Fixed assets are valued at £90,630 (patents, manufacturing licence, and goodwill) £275,374 (plant and investments) £1,360,000 (land and buildings) £893,324 (inventory and other investments) £1,174,000 and current assets at £487,000 including £268,963 in cash.

During the year chairman, Mr. J. M. Buchanan, visited the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia to see the Rhokona, Mufurra, and Nchanga mines, for which the company is heavily interested. He was impressed by the improvements which had been introduced by the accommodation and health of Africans.

The directors are Mr. J. M. Buchanan (chairman), Mr. J. D. Howard (company secretary), Mr. J. M. Buchanan, Mr. C. G. Howard (managing director), Mr. J. M. Buchanan, Mr. C. G. Howard.

The 44th annual general meeting will be held on June 28 at 12.15 hours in London.

DRB

THE COMMISSIONER OF Ilicit diamonds has in a report to the Diamond Industry Protection (Amendment) Bill, approved by the Commissioner of Mines to give diamonds to a police officer for the purpose of obtaining a conviction. The Minister for Law and Order, in moving the adoption of the measure, said that it was regrettable that the necessary steps would be taken only when the police had no reason to believe that a person was a dealer in illicit diamonds.

Tanganyika Mineral Reports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first quarter of the current year were valued at £170,000, compared with £161,151 in the corresponding period of 1953. Search reports this year were £227,500 (£167,000).



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... casual observer of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the stucco-washed of the Rand than on the spacious and airy Dutch houses which form such a pleasant decoration to the countryside of Cape Province.

There are, however, numerous examples of the collective form of architecture still remaining. Many of them, as in the case of Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as chateaux for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centers for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in turn

has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular and continues to hold its own today in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

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