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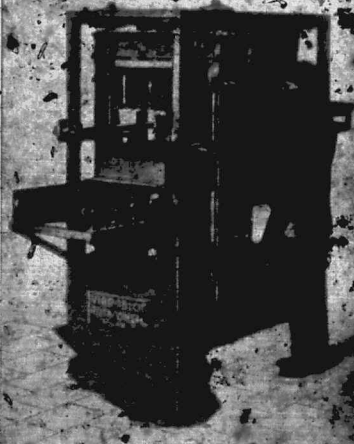
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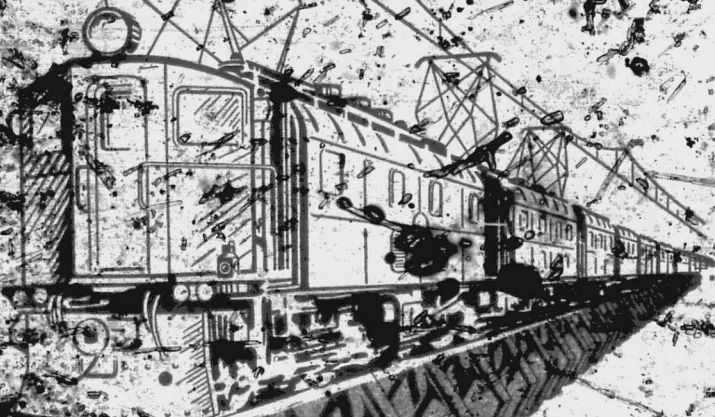


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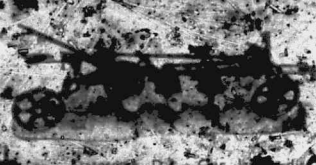
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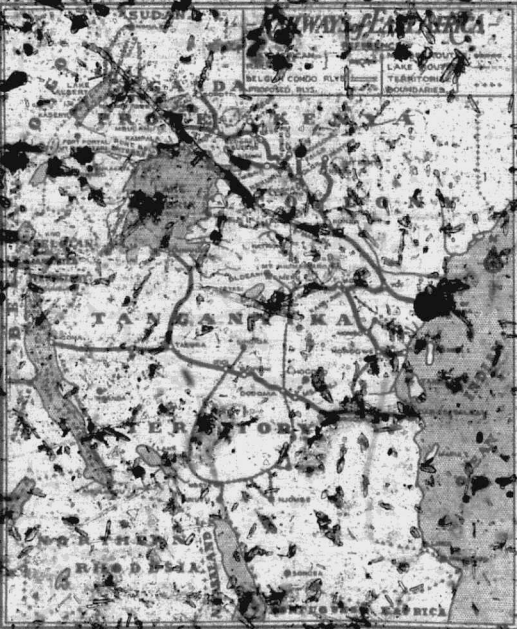
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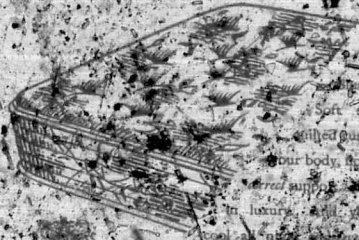
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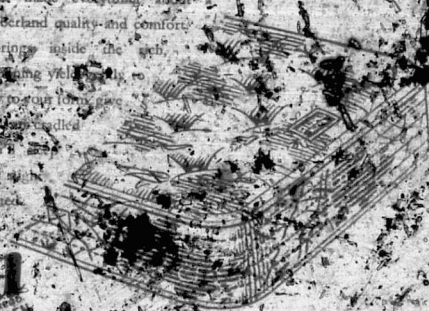
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the state of affairs in this court, and in this Colony during most of this could not have been at that time. Parliament should be divorced and made entirely independent of the Executive. Those words, which must have been seriously considered before they were uttered, ought to bring home to the Colonial Office, Parliament and the public, the nature of the insinuations about which the hon. member for the Seychelles has so much to say. The senior legal officer of the Colonial Office itself selected to carry the opinion has now, it is seen, used a more emphatic phraseology than any member of the Colonial Office Parliament would fail to its duty if it neglected to examine the terrible and harmful state of affairs in this Colony. It is not only to be hoped that the hon. member will examine all the circumstances, not with political heat but in judicial calm. This candid, courageous reminder of a newly appointed Chief Justice to the incautious-minatory words of a Minister ought certainly to produce that result, and we trust that the House will lose no time in stopping the scandal to its very roots. The Seychelles may be small, but matters of great principle are involved.

MR. CLARENCE R. WATER, who returned to London from his duties in the Protectorate of Uganda, the Sudan, Egypt, the Congo, Portugal and Portuguese Guinea in the 1950s and as a member of the Water Mission, a body set up by the Government of the Union of South Africa, left London by sea a few days ago for the Cape. He told the Press in Africa and London that he had found general opposition of his view of the need for an African Charter, that nothing had struck him more than the essential unity of Africa's peoples and that there could be no common policies. In his speech in the House, he has, however, in his own quarters, when he was asked to make the common policy which he said he had spoken merely of in a general sense, such matter as self-conservation of the position is admittedly important. He said that the main problems facing Africa are economic. Crises of course, must be dealt with as far as possible.

Mr. Water's recent emissary was invited to visit the United Nations for the first time in London, and he hopes to talk to the Secretary

General, that while the Government be representative, it trustfully engages in involving a clear wedge between the two sections of the population of the Union, and an even more and more dangerous wedge between white and black there is not the slightest prospect of any territory in East or Central Africa will do more than listen politely. The hon. South African spokesman may be expected to say it would be most unfortunate if Mr. Water, his Government or the South African public were to misinterpret as a rejection of his thesis the courteous hearing which has naturally received everywhere. The plain truth is that all reasonable-minded men of the Commonwealth and the Federal Territories which is the very foundation of the policy of the African Nationalists, now in power in South Africa, and that moderate and East African leaders reject the contention of fear as the basis of policy, so long as the basic aims and objectives of South Africa will be no hopes of settlement of her relations with the Rhodesias or East Africa.

THE CLAIM is that the latest time for the holding of the election which would bring into office the Government of this issue that in all these circumstances, full-time public information is essential. The hon. member employed a long and involved sentence to say that the success of the Government in the past has been due to the public information of its policies, aims and achievements. He said that the Government had too often been criticised simply by the Colonial Office, and even though the Ministry has had a fair measure of success in the past, it has not been able to instil in the public mind a sense of confidence for civilisation. He said that the Government had been too often criticised with the result that the Government had been forced to issue many propaganda leaflets, and that the Government had been criticised, but that it had not properly informed the public mind of its policies. He said that it is shortly to be introduced in the Legislature. From the views which he has expressed from many sources, it should be possible to find a different measure which would spread anxiety, could be done, and that it was necessary for the African peoples to understand the aims and achievements of the Government in many matters which clearly touch their lives. He said that the Government had to

which readily makes themselves available for that purpose. The Office of the Colony has been very efficient and that the superimposed Regional Information Office for East Africa has moved the expense of the establishment of the information services of the Colony and in a salaried staff have been even worse than those of Kenya and that the new staff have been appointed to far ex-

traordinary salaries. In East Africa and Rhodesia we hope to see an early transformation of the work of the Regional Office. East Africa certainly does not justify the expenditure of the Regional Information Office. One of the main tasks of the Colonial Office should be to ensure that the information services of East Africa and Rhodesia are the same and we should give Northern Rhodesia first place in all the territories in East and Central Africa.

Chief Justice Keenan and Mr. Rees-Williams

Bitter Words to Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies

MR. W. D. REES-Williams, Chief Justice of the Seychelles, has been publicly and very severely criticised by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in the House of Commons a month ago declared that the Chief Justice had used "coarse and inflammatory language" in court.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was so far as we are aware the only newspaper to criticize the Minister at the time or to publish a full report of the debate. We wrote *inter alia* that "he persistently misrepresented the essentials of the case which he was asked to answer, he maintained that the conduct of a solicitor which had been publicly and witheringly condemned by two Chief Justices was no more than an excess of zeal though himself a solicitor by profession, he neglected in public a case which he knows to be under consideration by the Bar Council".

The subject under discussion by the House was the conduct of a certain Solicitor in the Seychelles, a barrister whom the Governor had appointed a crime attorney-general.

"Blackmail and Extortion"

At one point in the debate Mr. J. J. GILMANS asked:

Is the hon. gentleman really taking a stand on the proposition that a man who has been called by the Chief Justice a blackmailer, an extortioner, vindictive, malicious and spiteful, and whose name he recommends should be placed on the Bar Council is a fit person to sit on any legislative body? Parliament committed anything like this to the British Empire?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS replied: "I do not agree that that language was justified. I think it was extreme and inflammatory language for a judge to use, particularly as no personal matter was involved. The man did not get anything at all out of it. In fact he had a big practice at the Bar, and he was very much worse off financially as the attorney-general."

Later he added: "I think the language the Chief Justice used was extreme in view of the fact that there was no personal benefit to the man. Therefore to talk about a man as a blackmailer and the like when he is neither a felon nor a public servant is not language which one would have expected to be used."

Now we have obtained the full text of a statement made in court on July 17 by the Chief Justice of the Seychelles, who said:

"I want to trespass for a few moments upon the public time in order to refer to certain criticisms of this court made by a spokesman of the Executive as reported in *Hansard* of June 3, pages 2481 to 2482."

"In a recent case it was the duty of this court to estimate the reliability of a witness, and also to come to a conclusion as to his

character as established by the sworn testimony of three witnesses, including the evidence of that witness himself."

No Right to Intervene in Court of Appeal

For the reasons stated in that judgment the conclusions reached and pronounced were entirely adverse to that of the majority points, and with some very material and of main import in the case.

An appeal was filed to that court, and the Attorney-General, Supreme Court. This has been withdrawn since it had been lying in the registry of that court for some three months. It was only on June 21 that this court was notified that the appeal had been withdrawn, although it had apparently been withdrawn before June 1.

"The conclusion which this court reached related to that witness's evidence and character, and the nature of that case submitted to the court, which in it was exercised jurisdiction in the matter of the appeal. In any case, the court in the court proper method by which the findings of the majority can be reversed or corrected is recourse to the appellate courts, in this instance, the Supreme Court of Appeal, and then if necessary in a suitable case to the Committee of the Privy Council."

Later on, regarding the nature of the spokesman of the Executive, he declared the attacks of the or any other person.

Frank and Terrifying Statement

"The complete divorce of the Judiciary from the Executive is a fundamental principle of British justice. The terrible and terrifying attacks in this court and in this Colony during most of 1968, of which I have learned by a continuing process of communications would not have been so serious if that time the Government had itself to be divorced and entirely independent of the Executive."

"Whenever there is a shadow of Executive pressure falls upon the Judiciary the doors are opened."

"Here we are concerned with a vital question of principle, and it is clear that there is a danger of a few paragraphs of public time. The question directly concerns not only every member of the Bar and solicitor practicing in the Colonies and every Colonial Magistrate and Judge, but also the public throughout the Empire."

"So that the position in the matter may be quite clear, I am asking the Executive, the Administration to refrain from any such suggestions to the court."

The Government spokesman, under Mr. Matthews' direction,

Plans to Develop Empire Resources and Trade

Private and Government Capital Should Not Conflict

AN EFFECTIVE POLICY for the development of the resources and trade of the British Commonwealth will require a new market for all capital and the necessary changes in the existing distribution of national wealth, power and industry, and realistic planning.

In tackling this immense task we shall require assistance in which raw materials from foreign countries, and in particular the U.S.A. We therefore welcome the broad proposals made by President Truman in his inaugural Address, subject to certain conditions which are set out here. At the same time, far better use than hitherto has been made of the human and financial resources which are available in Great Britain and other Empire countries.

As a forerunner of a classification of raw goods, such as steel and industrial machinery, should be exported to countries behind the Iron Curtain when they are recently headed within the Empire. As a matter of principle the needs of the Empire must always come first.

The Conservative Party regards the principle of Imperial preference as the best investment of money, capital, goods, information, and trade as essential to a fair and a combined economy. While recognizing the importance of maintaining the industrial power of the United Kingdom we shall work for a gradual deployment and expansion of British industrial resources throughout the Empire and Commonwealth by giving special encouragement to individuals and firms to establish themselves in trade with the Dominions and Colonies.

United Empire

It is our first aim to form a united, united, full size, the Dominions and Colonies as equal partners in their enterprises. The completion of any system of development must depend upon mutual agreement. We believe that agreement and unity can be achieved only by the consultation of new and better machinery, and for the continuance and improvement of the existing system of Imperial trade.

Whilst the British Government have been invited to play a leading part in the development of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, they have done nothing to provide a similar organization for the Empire. Yet the need for similar economic co-operation is far greater than in the European co-operation.

Consistent Government will therefore examine the possibility of providing technical machinery for economic consultation to our countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

It is obvious mutual advantages to be gained from an integration of the output and the markets of the British Empire as a whole. From the point of view of the Dominions and Colonies, Great Britain, which before the war imported more than 20% of the total exports of the world, is a market of enormous value which they cannot do without. In return, the Dominions provide for this country assured markets for our manufactured exports, and make possible the firm economic foundation to which we have already referred.

It was not until 1931, after the country had led the hard lessons of the economic crisis, that the Government, with Conservative majority, was able to pass the Import Duties Act, and this marked a comprehensive system of Imperial trade as a practical reality. The Ottawa Agreement was the exact of this new policy upon the economic life of the British and the Commonwealth was most remarkable. Between 1932 and 1937 the

exports from the United Kingdom to the Empire rose no less than 32%.

Even to-day, although Socialists have undermined this policy by their adherence to the General Agreement, they have been unable to put it into practice to our disadvantage. Indeed, were it not for the Imperial trade, we could never have made such progress as we have made towards closing the dollar gap.

Imperial Preference the Imperial Life-line

The principle of granting Imperial preference, which has been the life-line of the Commonwealth, and in particular of our Colonies, must be preserved. The principle of Imperial preference was first discovered by Mr. Churchill in his war-time conversations with Roosevelt. The Conservative Party have supported any decision taken at Geneva, Havana, or elsewhere, inimical to the general system of Imperial preference, and we shall take all steps in our power to ensure that in the future our liberty in this direction is not impaired.

The Conservative Party aims at the development of the greatest possible volume of inter-Imperial trade. In addition, we wish to provide for Empire producers, and particularly for the producers of primary commodities, a guaranteed market and a stable price. The principle which we believe should be followed as far as this country is concerned has been stated in the Agricultural Charter in the following words: "We reserve first place in the home market to the British farmer, and second place for the Empire producer."

Some redistribution of wealth has to be made immediately ahead of us among the various members of the Commonwealth of equal importance in achieving a better balance of production. The United Kingdom contains more than three-quarters of the population of the Commonwealth, and it is our duty to give the other Dominions, by trade preferences, the same support. To-day five-twentieths of the British race live in one-twentieth part of their territories, and that not the richest parts either. The other Dominions are a fine, the starry belt, but have a white population of only twice that of London.

A steady emigration by a cross-section of age-groups and trades from this country to the other Dominions must take place if the Commonwealth as a whole is to build up its own resources. It is often argued that this would gravely weaken the economy of the United Kingdom, but whereas the other Dominions have the resources and the power necessary to develop their full potential, strength Britain can never hope to be strong and prosperous herself.

Emigration to East and Central Africa

Limited opportunities exist for emigration to the Colonies in the Eastern and Central Africa. In the past, before the second world war, the Colonies has been much criticized for those territories in which there has been considerable European settlement have made relatively quicker and more significant progress in economic development and improvement of living than has been the case elsewhere.

Provided that European settlers are prepared to recognize the rights and responsibilities of their fellow citizens of other races, and to work with them without prejudice, we see no reason why the difficulties created by European settlement in, for instance, Kenya should not be solved by the mutual benefit of all.

The Conservative Party sees every reason for encouraging further white settlement in those Colonies which are able to support it, provided this can be done without prejudicial effects on the native population.

The financial position in which the United Kingdom finds itself as a result of the second world war strictly limits the amount of money and material which she can devote to her own resources. It is therefore of the greatest importance that such investment as may be undertaken by the Government or by private citizens should be used to support development projects likely to be of the maximum benefit both to Great Britain and to the overseas territories concerned.

Private and Government capital should not conflict, there is need for both. One of the mistakes made by the present Government in its approach to the East African groundnut scheme is the failure to realize that such a project was not feasible for Government investment alone.

* Being further extracted from "Imperial Policy" published by the Conservative Party.

in the course of the survey, in which such a sphere should be defined, the results of a preliminary survey undertaken under Government auspices, of the formal equality of names should have been permitted to test the machinery, for layout, for roughness, and material condition. While still in proceeding, the Government should have studied in detail transport facilities, the provision of additional water supply, housing construction, labour organizations, and other problems of large-scale expansion. Plans for new railways, roads, etc., should have been studied with a view to using them to open up adjacent areas for other forms of development.

Subsequent to this initial period of planning, further projects for large-scale development should have been undertaken on a basis of partnership between the Government and private enterprise. The Government should have been primarily responsible for the provision of transport facilities and public services, while private concerns should have undertaken the general management of the scheme, the finances of which should have been shared between the two parties, although the Government would have retained a predominant interest.

It is to be envisaged that the main flow of private capital investment will be from Empire sources, and we shall welcome private investors from other countries, particularly the U.S.A., on fair and equal terms with respect to the same conditions.

COLOMBIAN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRIES

Much more detailed information on development potentials, and the means available to the private investor through Government agencies. We place particular emphasis upon the early commissioning of a geological survey of Colonial territories, and consider that more intensive research should be carried out in other fields, such as timber resources, mineral production, soil characteristics, and agriculture. Further research is necessary into new uses for Dominion and Colonial raw materials.

Although considerable progress has been made during the past 30 years in the expansion of heavy and economy industries in overseas territories, much still remains to be done. In certain cases easy access to raw materials of potential markets is an encouragement to private companies to start subsidiaries in the Dominions or Colonies. We would not discourage British companies from opening these up in the Empire, merely because their products may compete with British exports. In such cases United Kingdom investment will comprise not only money and equipment, but also the craftsmanship and managerial skill which Britain is so well fitted to provide. The movement of factory plants together with their families to man these new enterprises is the best and most practical form which group emigration can take.

While without outside help Colonial communities will have little chance of ever achieving a living standard of the most real social evils can arise as a result of the operation of private or even Government investment without adequate safeguards or control for the interests of Native peoples in the United Kingdom and Colonial territories, and the trustees for the cause of His Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, and they must realize that those who are not engaged either in the interests of the United Kingdom or the colonies.

Now, the least among and obstacles to the direct development of Colonial resources, resources by the British Government agencies, as directed by the Dominions Government, is the fact that in any case when the interests of such development conflict with the interests of the Colonies, and the Government will be unable to maintain a general impartiality. There is a danger that when, for example, the policy of the Colonial Office conflicts with that, say, of the Ministry of Food, the views of the latter will tend to prevail. In that event the welfare of the men and women of the Colonies may take second place in the scramble for the extra ounce of margarine or the extra pound of tea.

Conditions for Colonial Enterprises

While, therefore, the Conservative Party will give every encouragement to private enterprise for Colonial development, it will do so subject to the following conditions:-

- (1) that the proposed enterprise fits in with any other economic plans approved by the Colonial Government concerned;
- (2) that the enterprise pays a fair share of Colonial taxation;
- (3) that the management of the enterprise conforms to a proper code of labour relations and meets the obligations of a good employer; and
- (4) that all companies operating in Colonial territories make fair provision for local people to give in their support to the enterprise and to enjoy a fair share of the additional employment in all grades for which their abilities and skills are fit them.

The Conservative Party believes that efficiency, multiplicity, are essential to the political unity, military strength, and economic development of the British Empire and Commonwealth. It will encourage the extension of Empire air services now being developed by private enterprise. It will take steps to improve rail and sea communications, particularly in Africa and the West Indies, and will aim at restoring the British Merchant Navy to its former position as the carrier of the world's trade.

Bamangwato Chieftain's Decision

THE DECISION of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland to accept Serese Khama as chief in spite of his marriage to a European woman has been raised in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. R. D. Hoell, Leader of the Opposition, asked for a strong and definite statement without which he said it might be thought that the Southern Rhodesian Government condoned mixed marriages. That would inevitably have repercussions in the Colony. He was supported by Government members.

On July 20, Mr. Suggs, the Minister, said that the Government agreed in large measure with the view of Mr. Hoell. "There is no doubt," he continued, "that the tribesmen's decision is a disastrous one. First, it shows lack of racial pride in Bechuanaland; secondly, it is disastrous in the effect it will have on neighbouring territories."

Purely Domestic Affair

The Prime Minister said he had already communicated with the High Commissioner in South Africa. A second message would, however, be drafted expressing the opinion of the House and pointing out how disastrous it would be if Serese Khama were permitted to hold the chieftainship. Sir Geoffrey said that he was almost sure Serese Khama was a purely domestic affair of a neighbouring State.

Chief Khama, since a 30-year-old son of the tribe has decided to go into voluntary exile, and more than 40 of the chiefs will accompany him, leaving the rest two in the direct line of succession, and Serese Khama.

Sir Evelyn Baring, High Commissioner of Bechuanaland, who has been informed of their decision and been requested to inform the British Government, has sent a report to the Office of Commonwealth Relations.

It has been stated in London that the British Government is opposed to racial discrimination and that the case will therefore not be decided on racial grounds.

Kenya's New Member for Finance

MR. V. S. MATHIAS, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, who has been Controller of Livestock and Supplies in Kenya for some months, has been appointed Member for Finance in the Colony in the place of Mr. J. W. TROUGHTON, who recently resigned. Born in 1907, and educated at Maryknoll Secondary School, Edmonton, University College, London, and King's College, Cambridge, Mr. Mathias sailed for the U.S. in 1940. He became collector of customs in Bombay in 1943 and in Karachi three years later.

Joint Scientific Survey

A COMBINED Southern Rhodesian and South African scientific expedition will leave Bulawayo this month for the relatively unexplored area between the Victoria Falls and Kazungula and the Caprivi Strip in order to collect zoological and entomological specimens. Mr. R. E. Smithers, director of the National Museum in Bulawayo, will be a member of the expedition.

Functions of Colonial Information Departments

Government Disturbed at Standards of Many Colonial Newspapers

THE FUNCTIONS of Colonial Information Departments should be:

- (i) to keep the public informed of the policies and achievements of the Government;
- (ii) to assist with the machinery for community education and mass literacy campaigns;
- (iii) to cooperate with external agencies including the Information Department in the Colonial Office in maintaining a two-way flow of information between the people in the Colonies and the people in the United Kingdom;
- (iv) to supply information about the Colonies which can be used in foreign and Commonwealth countries.

The first two of these functions are being carried out with a fair measure of success. In those Colonies where a genuine public relation or information office has been set up, the further Colonial Government plans and programmes of the next year, and how only in the space of a few hours, still is limited by financial and time factors are not impossible.

Radio and Broadcasting

The growth of radio information services operated by or under the supervision of Colonial Governments is one of the most important and successful results of an educational drive and the development of broadcasting.

Plans for the Colonial Film Unit to expand its production of educational films specialising in rural and agricultural use have not yet been made possible by a shortage of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The main effort is being made in East Africa where a big production of films is in hand. A training course for African cine cameramen was run in 1947 during the course where Africans have been attached for training to European technicians working in East Africa.

There has been a steady growth of broadcasting services in the Colonies. The number of listeners in the Colonies territories where there are wireless or wire broadcasting services may be estimated at approximately one million. It is planned to speed up the extension of broadcasting services by aid from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A new council, extending the coverage of existing services has been installed in Malaya and Northern Rhodesia. Radio manufacturers are being encouraged to produce low priced receivers which will be specially adapted for Colonial conditions.

Press and Printing Problem

Against the background of progress in education, it is a pity to record the continuing failure to secure a higher standard of certain forms of Colonial Press. Although there are many excellent newspapers in the Colonies, some of the most important are of a low standard.

Apart from the lack of up-to-date plant and the absence of properly trained printing technicians in the section of the proprietors and newspapermen of the poorer newspapers, the main reason for the low standard of journalism is that too often are journals of the type produced in order to serve local political ends with little or no regard to the need for accuracy. The inevitable upon which spread by these newspapers to do much harm, particularly among the uneducated population of many Colonies.

The only solution would seem to lie in improving techniques for the provision of training for Colonial journalists and in developing among journalists a proper pride in their profession and a desire to follow

reasonable standards in the pursuit of that profession. With the aid of some of the British Press and of the Newspaper Society, a small grant for the training of Colonial journalists was completed during the year. With the experience gained in this way plans are now being prepared for a more comprehensive scheme for the future.

In addition, public relations officers in the Colonies are increasingly trying to help the local press. Successful Press clubs have been formed in several Colonies. Arrangements have also been made for parties of journalists to visit the United Kingdom and for an opportunity of studying the work of the British journalists from Malaya and Singapore and to attend under the scheme in 1948, and a similar visit by journalists from other Colonies is now being planned.

Attacks on British Colonies

In the United Kingdom steps have been taken to increase the flow of Colonial news to the Press, both through the Information Department in the Colonial Office and by encouraging news agencies and newspapers to appoint correspondents in as many Colonies as possible.

Owing to the attacks made by certain foreign countries on British Commonwealth interests, it has been found necessary to increase the supply to foreign and Commonwealth countries of factual information about the British Colonies. Colonial information officers have been encouraged to increase the supply of such information to neighbouring countries and, in collaboration with the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, steps have been taken to supply material on matters of common interest which are of a nature about British Commonwealth information centres.

Some of our discussions have taken place between the Council of the Colonial Office in order to ensure that there is no duplication of effort between the Council and Colonial Governments. The aim of the Council is to assist in the Colonies any activity in the cultural and educational sphere in which the chief purpose is the promotion of the British way of life and the promotion of closer relations between the people of Britain and the people of the Colonies.

Work of British Council

It is not concerned with normal educational work which is the responsibility of Colonial Governments with local assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. For the reason the Council has been set up to do educational work which it has done in the new Colonies and it is now concentrating its efforts on the establishment of cultural centres in the Colonies, to which the British Council has already assigned people in the Colonies to gain a closer understanding of the British way of life and the organization of education in the United Kingdom by selected people from the Colonies.

Educational progress in the Colonies, into a few of the more important, cannot be expressed by figures. These figures are collected by a Committee of the Office of the Education Secretary, which cannot be obtained from the official records. It is not clear what way the educational progress is being made in the Colonies. It is much progress that is being made in some of the Colonies to train more teachers, to build more schools, to increase the number of teachers, to build more schools, to increase and improve supplies of books and equipment.

ment of its better the health of public health progress must not be overlooked, even though the advance seems to be the ultimate goal. Not only education but also the prerogative of the schools. Social and adult education movements and the work of technical officers in such fields as agriculture, animal health, and medicine form a substantial part of educational progress, though this work is still in its infancy. It is less than that of the colonial officer.

Work has continued for many existing schemes of mass education particularly in Africa and new schemes have been started. The Nyasaland project at Mporwele was launched in 1957. The extension of the scheme to be reported by a mission in 1958. The extension is a different one, though steps are being taken to prevent the work at Mporwele from lapsing. The work is being improved and suggestions for future lines of mass education policy are being made by the Colonial Service. The Conference at Cambridge on a theme "The encouragement of initiative in African society" which members of the Colonial Service from Africa, drawing on their experience of representatives of academic organizations and of Commonwealth universities, produced valuable reports and recommendations on such aspects of mass education as the organization of technical work and the techniques which might be used. Steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

Educating Women and Girls

Women are slowly but surely taking advantage of increasing facilities for higher education. There are women among the first groups of students in the university colleges of East Africa and the Gold Coast and a growing number in Malaya where the first Kenya woman has won a B.A. in this year by direct entry. Three ex-Makerere women won the first from East Africa to be awarded scholarships in 1948 to the United Kingdom by the Uganda Government. One is doing a probation diploma course at Oxford specializing in English and another is doing a social studies course at Edinburgh.

In Africa there is a slow but steady development in secondary education. The first group of girls sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination in Northern Rhodesia in December, 1948. There were 20 girls in the Kenya African Girls' High School which is still in the field.

In the development of primary education special attention should be made in the education of women and girls. It is made progress in the education of women and girls is extremely difficult until now. During 1958, however, with a little opposition, four girls' schools for girls were established with a total enrolment of about 50. It is proposed to expand this considerably with the help of the first established woman education officer.

In Nyasaland an experiment has been tried of training the Government residential training centre girls and families of the first men to be sent to this country to train as education officers. By giving these women opportunities of learning English and modernizing their outlook on home life it is hoped to enable them to share more fully their husbands' wider experience on their return to their rural centres. In Malaya a girls' high school has been established at Ipoh.

Planning for Education

In East Africa steps are being taken to implement the Weston Plan. A report on technical education contains proposals to set up a qualified staff college for the United Kingdom where technically qualified teachers are so much in demand and so highly paid.

A revised 20-year plan has been approved by the Government of Kenya. Its main objects are to provide within 20 years of the primary course a first qualified teachers for 50% of the population of school age and to ensure that their welfare is guaranteed by a regular supply of training officers and a satisfactory number of posts. It is also proposed to ensure a fair spread of qualified teachers throughout the country and to increase the number of posts on the aided list. The plan also envisages a considerable increase in the training of teachers and of secondary education.

In Northern Rhodesia educational services continue to be developed and assisted by the relatively meagre financial resources available. An interesting development is the introduction of a compulsory schooling for children in the Copperbelt area. The Government is also providing a grant-in-aid to assist the Government to provide a school in the second five-year plan. The Government is also providing a grant-in-aid to assist the Government to provide a school in the second five-year plan. The Government is also providing a grant-in-aid to assist the Government to provide a school in the second five-year plan. The Government is also providing a grant-in-aid to assist the Government to provide a school in the second five-year plan.

(Editorial comment appears under heading "More")

Dangers of Procrastinatio in Kenya

Local Government in the European and African Areas

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS are the only healthy basis for political advance, said Mr. A. B. DENNIS PAXER, Chairman of the Joint District Councils Board, at a reception given at the Government House, Nairobi, last night. Mr. Paxer, formerly Chief Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, is now Chief Commissioner for Kenya, a position which he is being transferred to from Northern Rhodesia for similar duties.

Among the members of the district boards in the European farming areas of the Kenya Highlands, there was an interest, capacity and experience, said Mr. Paxer, which there had not been in the development of rural local government in the last few years which had been expected in the past five years. Indeed, there had been some progress in the municipal and Native areas. The root of the troubles was a disinclination to introduce rural rating, partly because many officers objected in principle to the taxation of the rural areas, because there was a very widespread assumption that the white settler community was paying more than its fair share of the cost of the services. Even those who accepted the need for local government authorities, owing to the revenue rating were therefore prone to contend that a reduction of contributions to the central government should coincide with the introduction of rating. What they did not fully appreciate was that rating was indispensable for financing new services for which the community enjoying them, ought to pay.

Rates were at present levied, apart from some municipalities, in one district only, that near Nairobi. Elsewhere the charges received by Government grants, and

the natural tendency was to petition for larger sums and sometimes to make irresponsible proposals for services which would not be suggested if the cost had to be borne by the community.

Mr. Paxer said that the Government had accepted the principle of rating, but that it was impossible to extend the rating facilities of the district councils until they had the principle of rating. Their jurisdiction will, he said, have to be extended to the towns and townships which will require some of the Council services and which will contribute to the costs. That, of course, would mean rating many townships, which would inevitably ask for representation, and some Africans, who would also therefore have to be admitted ultimately to councils.

There is a danger that land should be sold and the rating of agricultural lands was abolished in the country in 1919. But I do not see that was a wise rating change in Kenya, not a very prosperous country, but fairly so. It ought to be possible to work out satisfactory schemes of land rating, such as have been worked out elsewhere in Africa.

Unfortunately all too few of the Government officers realize that much has been done in the past and by the local Native councils. Depending on local governments in the African areas has increased five-fold within 10 years, and it is a fair generalization that almost all primary schools, dispensaries, and local roads

are paid for by local rates. All sorts of other services are also financed by the local Africans.

A great enthusiasm had grown up among the various councils, which were eager to have better roads, assembly halls, markets, and so on than their neighbours. Mr. Colchester, adding that he had felt that real advance was happening when not long ago the members of one African council asked members complaining of bad work by the Africans whom they employed on road-making, "responsibility was dissipating false ideas about work and what good would result if Africans who were the leaders in their own circles learnt to apply their dispassionate wisdom, devoid of racialist to public affairs."

Europeans Not too Highly Taxed

Mr. David O. Erskine, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, firmly dissipated himself from the claim that Europeans in Kenya were too highly taxed. "It was impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what proportion of indirect taxation was paid by the various communities, but everybody knew that the African bought and would buy as much as he could afford. He would therefore make a constantly increasing contribution to the revenue from customs duty which in recent years had run between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000.

Income tax, which was paid by Europeans, Indians, and a few Africans, would amount to about £800,000 this year, and if the African poll tax was not quite as much as that in 1957 it might be greater next year in consequence of the introduction of a system of national registration which might fairly be said that the African working population paid almost as much to central government as the middle and upper classes.

One of the curious contradictions about Kenya was that almost all services claimed to be indigenous, but that everywhere they demanded more and more public services. To finance these, a number of social services there must be nothing and only by expansion of local government in the Highlands could the settlers be given substantial greater responsibility within their own area.

Local Commissioners an Anathema

Africans had already been appointed as administrative officers; they were into the employment of the Government, and proved or so that they did not understand the local district commissioner was an anathema to Africans in many areas, and that he would never occupy a position analogous to that of a clerk to an urban district council in England. That development would mean that the Africans who were beginning to think that they might rise to any height in the official hierarchy would find themselves employees of a municipality or of a county district council.

Colonel R. K. Tucker, who asserted that a general land tax, not a special tax on undeveloped land, was possible, said that much land in the Highlands could not be developed because the Government had failed to fulfil its responsibilities. He said that it had not tried the same amount of fertiliser spray, and in other cases there were difficulties over water, so that the farmer was handicapped. He said that he felt that an exceptionally difficult country in which to levy a land tax.

Mr. Colchester said he had been speaking of local rates on land, and he replied that the factors mentioned could easily be taken into account. The Nairobi District Council, for instance, varied its rating according to circumstances: crops, remoteness, and other factors; 10 square miles near Embury probably paid more in rates than 100 square miles near Machakos.

Mr. Dodds-Parker, who had been 15 years an administrative officer in the Sudan, he said that the local authorities in the towns were more fair in their assessments, taking account of losses in the home and other misfortune.

Plan for Sense of Community

Mr. F. S. JOHNSON regretted that the white, as they had learnt from Mr. Colchester and Mr. Erskine, contained no hint that the settler community recognized the necessity of reaching decisions. There was a serious danger in allowing the years to pass unimpaired, especially at a time in which African nationalism was growing so rapidly and when Africans were willingly rating themselves. Compensation would inevitably be drawn, and they would not be to the advantage of the European community unless prompt action were taken.

He expressed no opinion as to the method of raising revenue; if there were valid objections to rating agricultural land, and if Kenya accepted the view of other countries—including Great Britain and the Rhodesias, for instance—that there was everything to be said for the delegation of responsibility from the centre to local governmental units, then the responsibility was upon the settler community to propose other means of raising the necessary money.

Whatever method was adopted would be unpopular with some people, but that did not excuse procrastination by local leaders. They ought to face whatever unpopularity might be involved, and make their followers understand the facts; rates they would be running by refusal to face the facts and come to decision.

Mr. A. E. VANDERBILT of Nairobi, agreed that African nationalism was a growing force, the reality of which must be faced.

Danger in Postponement

COLONEL P. PENNYCOOK said Mr. JOHNSON ought to be prompt action, and that there was real danger in postponement, especially when educated and impatient Africans were closely watching everything.

Mr. H. F. BARGMAN concurred.

Mr. ERSKINE expressed similar views, adding that if greatly improved services were not provided in the Highlands, Africans coming to European farms from their own areas would begin to ask why they were denied the benefits of local government to which they were accustomed in the African lands. It was high time to cease talking in the White Highlands from the point of view of the white, though they were a European enclave, in that they contained something like half a million Africans.

Mr. WALTER WILSON of Kericho, said that every European in Kenya regarded the local Native Council as the best method of training Africans in responsibility.

Mr. B. E. PRUITTIERRE pointed to the great work done in South Africa by the destruction of tribal loyalties and the practice of imposing decisions from above. The only right course he believed was to build up from below, planning to create increased loyalty to local Native authorities.

Europeans in Kenya were not in his view, paying more than their share of taxation. It might easily be argued that they were paying less, since, in addition to central taxation, Natives were paying local rates while Europeans were not. Part of the white man's order was financial.

Mr. COLCHESTER said that the tax class were recognized chiefs and other authorities in Uganda and Langabula from the days of the first European explorations there had been none in Kenya. Nobody had reversed that situation so far as he knew, but he sometimes wondered whether it was because there had been spared the possibility of the organization.

that no war leaders had emerged. The only exception he knew of was a man who had had to fight because he was on the borders of the British Empire, slave raiding, etc.

The Government of Kenya had therefore had to discipline chiefs who had no traditional authority, and when they began local Native councils, 20 years ago they had to be artificially created because there was nothing of which to build. But success had been achieved in the fact that Tanganyika, Nyasa and, and Uganda had recently sent officials to Kenya to see what could be learned about the proper kind of government in the African area.

Social and Health Services

Empire Health Conference

GREAT BRITAIN has a responsibility for the welfare and development of all the peoples of the Commonwealth, and that responsibility has been increasingly appreciated as our social conscience has become more sensitive as the interdependence of the world has been increasingly recognized, and as international consideration of social problems has grown, particularly in the years since the war," said Mr. A. CLARKE JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he addressed last week the Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference, organized by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"Many diseases, and tuberculosis in particular, have their roots in and draw their vigour from bad social conditions," he continued, "poor housing, deficient diet, lack of hygiene form an important side in tuberculosis. We are tackling all these things as evils in themselves."

Educating Colonial Slaves

The Empire is trying to eradicate the slums in our Colonies. The projects included in the Colonial 10-year plans for housing schemes in the three African towns of Nairobi, Mombasa, Lagos, Accra and Banjul. This work is remedying the past is accompanied by an increasing recognition of the value of proper town planning for the future. The need of the villager, particularly in Africa, is not forgotten, and all the means available are being utilized to develop the craft of Native building and to stimulate the desire for better dwellings.

We have also set up an intensive programme of nutrition work. The East African Nutrition Organization, with the Human Nutrition Research Unit in London and the Nutrition Working Party in Gambia, provides a planned pattern of teaching, field investigation, applied nutrition, and fundamental research, the benefits of which it is hoped will ultimately be extended to many parts of the Colonial territories.

The part which Colonial peoples themselves must play if measures in the field of health are to be fully effective, vital, and to the education is the key. In the many mass education schemes on which the Colonies have embarked the aim is not merely to reduce illiteracy but to attract attention in all its aspects. The object is to stimulate initiative in the local people for the general betterment of their lives; and these schemes often lead to a new realization of the uses to which land and home can best be put, of the value of personal and community hygiene, and of the need for co-operative efforts to secure such public amenities as dispensaries and clinics. The slow but sure extension of educational facilities to girls and women, with its strong effect on men, mothers and families, is also an important factor.

These social measures are preventive measures. From the point of view of the better world, but tuberculous diseases lie in the way. The incidence of under-nutrition and hidebound ideas, the difficulty of finding trained social and personal health officers, of securing insurance and benefits, of stimulating the

desire for better conditions, were apathy and lethargy have a strong hold. Colonial peoples are not capable of it easily or purely technical solutions.

Environmental Problems

There are many environmental problems to overcome. Failing which, medical science could hope to do a little more. But all the social services must work and develop hand-in-hand. The most common against sleeping sickness, heavy yellow fever, and so on. We have already seen a similar case in the case of malaria in Africa and India. The records of the past year have brought evidence from all the Colonies of the increasing incidence of malaria, and a clear realization of the need for a new approach. Not only is the Government of Kenya taking steps now fully adequate to the need for control measures, but the disease, but healthy and real progress is being made by the local people.

The difficulties of environmental control from the limited resources available. We are doing all we can and have been fortunate in obtaining the help of a number of highly trained experts from this country, who have very generously given us valuable time to visit the Colonies. Dr. Simon Gilmore, whose services were originally obtained from the National Science Foundation, has just made a great survey in the East Indies, and has recently returned to study the disease in the light of the Government, which has been advised on future policy and plans.

In Kenya a medical officer was released from other duties for a year to study the tuberculosis situation. He made over 2000 sputum tests, and his report contained scientific data of considerable value for planning a thorough-going attack on the disease.

After reviewing the special work done in other Colonies, Mr. Clarke Jones continued:

We are indebted to the National Association for many glowing scholarships to enable medical officers and other qualified staff from the Colonies to study in this country, the most up-to-date methods of tuberculosis control. The Association has also offered a prize of 100 guineas for an essay on "Tuberculosis Control in a Colony" and the response testifies to the interest which is being taken in this important subject by medical officers throughout the Colonies. We in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Secretary welcome all the knowledge and experience you can bring to assist in

Northern Rhodesia Loan

NORTHERN RHODESIA has decided to proceed with the loan for £3,540,000, which was on the 20th of June offered for subscription in London, when the stock market suffered a set-back in the last part of the month. The terms of the prospectus appear in this issue.

The loan is in the form of a 20-year loan, issued at 97 with a 1% sinking fund. Holders of the loan will receive £1,260,000 of 5% stock of the same Government and offered for conversion into the new issue. At least 50% of the amount of new money will be £2,540,000, of which 1,000,000 is reserved for subscription in Northern Rhodesia, thus following the lead given first by the East African Power and Light Co. Ltd. and then by the Municipality of Nairobi.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies will accept £340,000 for various Colonial Governments, of that maximum amount of new money for subscription by the public in this country, assuming conversion of all the existing stock, would be £1,850,000.

The 3½% Northern Rhodesia stock, which was first mentioned on the London Stock Exchange at 104½, is now at about four months' interest. Southern Rhodesia's 1953-54 is quoted at 104½.

Aviation in Training

FRANCE, in the new Southern Rhodesia Auxiliary Air Force, has just begun the recruitment for training as a pilot is normally 20 years of age. To obtain the war experience of the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, the limit for its members is 30 years.

"To make people feel that it is not so strictly easy, difficult thing is to provide them with something good to do."—Mr. E. W. Bishop, discussing the Dar es Salaam Rotary Club.

TO THE NEWS

The present moment of supreme crisis for the Government is a tough basket of Ministers of Fuel and Power.

It is a small party, an equatorial soap-cannock product, a really high civilization."—Dr. G. M. Trevelyan.

There is no future for British gas in the United States except for expensive machinery. —Walter Ford.

"The average of bankruptcies depends upon our duty exceeding every possible duty."—Sir Haldy Shawcross, Attorney-General.

At the Food Ministry we are walking a tightrope all the time, and we might fall on a storm of dried eggs."—Dr. John Symonds, M.P.

People who are constitutionally prone to anxiety, owing to jet-lag, tend to develop gastric ulcers. —The Daily Mail.

The confusion in the mind of man is due to a concentration on the outward and the material, to the neglect of the inward or spiritual. —The Rev. A. C. Clegg.

Great Britain has a current deficit but her trade balance is in the American goods during the current fiscal year by \$5,000,000 dollars. —Mr. R. H. Tomlin.

Over the past week, however, mineworkers in the United Kingdom enjoy shorter hours than those being made anywhere else in the world. —Sir William E. Gladstone.

Western European nations are never able to stand on our own feet. —Mr. A. J. G. Cairns.

If the Fourth of July once means independence, the (compulsory) history, now demanded, since the 19th century. —The American Ambassador in London, speaking on American Independence Day.

Ministers must be allowed to buy and sell on the world price, a surprise, which has to be exposed, must be re-estimated in the import field. In particular, the Government should be open to the "Cotton Exchange" and the "Wool Market." —Mr. Westwood.

British goods are valued in terms of British gold. —Neil.

Freedom is the enemy of socialism; the only way to get rid of the inheritance of capitalism and the means of the employer would irrupture the social system. —Eric R. Sanday.

It is not possible to maintain the standard of living which, 20 years ago, would have cost £200 a year, in a tax system. —Alec H. Hall and Roy Lewis. —The English Middle class.

African throughout the United South Africa are planning a one-day strike to protest against the actions of the Government. —The Rev. A. C. Clegg, in his presidential address to the 10th Provincial Congress of the African National Congress.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not state the most serious aspect of this country's affairs. —The Government expenditure on the Home Office, which is an indication, which is an indication, but also results in the working class not being able to afford its work. —Swales Bayley.



If you can't tell them, tell us!

Vauxhall Bedford



If you cannot pass to your friends about the quality of service we can provide, then tell us. Bedford trucks, vans, ambulances, etc. would rather know about it.

Our service and spare parts department has been 100% since you first saw us in place since 1945.

Sold and service departments at all Vauxhall Motor Car branches in Mombasa, Kisumu, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Arusha.

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PERSONAL

TRIPKING and other whited. The Colonial Exhibition in London on Monday 17th. The GERALD CRENSHAW and audience was held for two weeks.

MR. E. C. THALPS, M.P., has returned from Tanganyika.

SIR ALFRED KNIGHT has returned from his visit to South Africa.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, is on leave from his country.

Mrs. C. R. WISDOM, chairman of the Uganda Advisory Board, is due in London this week for a business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have travelled to Kenya, where their principal address is the Phoenix Estates, P.O. Box 9, Nakuru.

MR. GENERAL THE EARL OF HOLLIS was the guest of honour at the anniversary in London last week of the Imperial Society of Kindergarten.

MR. DONALD BROWN, Director of Miss Esther M. HAWES, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hawes, of Kampala, has been in London.

Professor A. M. S. RAY has given the outward-bound for Central Africa in the new Centre in School of Agriculture, Ltd. to visit the passengers.

SIR HENRY HORN, Governor-General of the Sudan, was awarded by King King the insignia of the Knight and Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

SIR RICHARD D. G. CAMERON, C.B.E., has been appointed president of the Admiralty Selection Board for Senior Naval Officers for the Sea Area during the recent war.

MR. FRANK W. HAYES, of the London office, has been in the country, which is a developed considerable business interests.

AN exhibition of paintings by the artist and painter by the artist, William J. Reid and of Mrs. Reid, of Bolton, was inaugurated last week.

MR. R. C. T. WENTHAM, Minister of State and of Posts and Telegraphs in Southern Rhodesia, is representing the British Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, which opened in London on Tuesday.

MR. D. C. BROOK has been elected chairman of the British Council in Africa. She is a member of the staff of the British Council in Africa, having served in the same capacity in the past.

MR. J. H. W. HARRIS, of the Overseas Trade Commission, is on leave from his country.

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Mr. GEORGE COOKE, who has been one of the strongest advocates of progressive methods of farming in England, and who has twice visited Tanganyika in the past year or so, has leased an extremely large farm of about 10,000 acres on the foothills of Kilimanjaro.

SIR PHILIP ROBERTS, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. ROY WREN, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council, and MR. GEORGEY BECKER, another non-official member and Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, are due to reach London at the end of the week for an invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mrs. ALICE, Countess of Athlone, is president of the Fairbridge Memorial College Appeal, of which SIR MELCHIE is chairman, LADY FAIRBRIDGE, chairman, and LORD COURTAULD, Sir JAMES DUFF, Secretary, VISCOUNT ELLERRE, chairman of the committee, and LADY WADSWORTH, vice-president. Lady Melchier was at home to the appeal committee yesterday afternoon, when the Countess of Athlone was present.

Southern Rhodesians who have received invitations for next week's garden party at Buckingham Palace are: HIGH COMMISSIONER and MRS. GOODENOUGH, MR. E. C. F. WHITFIELD (Minister of Finance), MR. G. BARRHAM, MR. J. R. FYNWALE BISCOE, MR. T. D. CARNER, MISS ROSEMARY LE ARCY, CATHCART, MISS G. E. CLARKSON, BRADFIELD, and MRS. S. GARLAGE, MR. and MRS. G. P. GREENE, MR. and MRS. HENDERSON, COLONEL and MRS. L. HOLBECH, MRS. ISLEIGH COOPER, MISS BASKING LINDSEY, MISS ISABEL WILSON, MRS. MARGARET MURRAY, MR. RODNEY MUNDY, MR. JOHN NOACKS, DR. L. NUSSBAUM, MRS. J. ROBINSON, and MRS. T. M. WHITNEY. DR. MICHAEL STANDISH WHITE, LIEUT. AIRCORN WYLEY-BIRCH, and MR. E. YOUNG.

The Council of the Royal Empire Society and the Colonial Group of that body, held a Colonial tea party in London last week. ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD CHATERFIELD, chairman of the council, and LADY CHATERFIELD received the guests, among whom were: THE LISTOWEL (Minister of State for Colonial Affairs), MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, MR. JOHN and LADY GILDER, SIR WILLIAM CLARE, MR. BENJAMIN ERSKINE, SIR CLYDE GIFFORD, MR. H. S. JENKINSON, MR. GORON GUTHRIE, SIR WELLESLEY MCLAN, MR. and MRS. ROSA NEWSON, MR. R. A. SIKORIDES, SIR COLIN S. JACKSON, SIR PHILIPPE and LADY AUSTIN, SIR S. B. W. STUBBS, MR. and MRS. W. J. THOMAS, MR. SHENTON and LADY THOMAS, SIR DRUMMOND and LADY FRANK STOCKDALE, SIR FREDRICK and LADY STUBBS, and COLONEL C. W. G. WALKER.

Obituary

MR. JOHN ALLEN, who has died in London at the age of 67, was in the time of the establishment (1945) chairman and managing director of the company known as the *Western Colonial*. He addressed the Rhodesian Congress for nearly 40 years.

MR. W. W. BENTON, the well-known American journalist who was killed in an air crash in India on Monday, was a correspondent in Rhodesia during the Italian War of aggression.

MAJOR JOHN BATHURST WILSON, only son of the late Dr. David G. Thomson, C.B.E. of Thomton, Norwich, has died in his home in London.

MR. J. A. HULLING, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Chipinge at the age of 49.

MRS. EDITH HONOR GREENIKER has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. KENNETH ALMASTON, past President of the Rhodesian Club, aged 60.

New Locust Threat to East Africa

Dr. V. G. Plowden on the Prospects

DR. B. E. DAVAR, Director of the West African Research Centre established in the Colonial Office at the British Museum of Natural History, has recently said in a recent B.H.C. broadcast that East Africa and the Middle East were still free from swarms of the desert locust two years after the great anti-locust campaigns having five years campaign ended, but there were no victory celebrations. It was known that the respite could only be temporary. A full blown desert locust could not only fast sweep the whole of East Africa but swarms will sooner or later arise. The important question is: "What special emergency measures must be taken in the coastal plains of the Red Sea and the Nile valley in order to prevent locusts from getting to the interior and there may be locusts already discovered."

"In order to locate locusts in one of the Desert Locust Survey with headquarters at Nairobi was started at the end of 1946. In 1947 and 1948, locusts were seen in the south of Eritrea, South Arabia and Somalia. The East African Governments agreed to co-operate with a team of locusts and a locusts team went to Eritrea in eastern Arabia, where the Sudan Government watched its own Red Sea coast. A large concentration of locusts was found and attacked in Eritrea and Eritrea."

Exceptional Weather Conditions. It is generally thought that the serious locusts of the last few years were bred in the Sudan. They appeared out of their part of the Sudan which even locusts call "The Happy Quarter" a vast desert of sand dunes, practically unexplored and normally almost rainless. This year, however, such heavy rain fell there that rivers which had been dry for 50 years were running. This quite exceptional weather enabled locusts to breed where in normal years they can hardly survive.

The locusts are available to stop their spread. The Desert Locust survey have recruited technical personnel and supplies to assist the Colonial Administration in their campaign.

A locust has been found by the invading swarms. The young locusts will be hunted out by motorized and killed by bait—a mixture of sugar and cyanide—deadly to locusts but harmless to cattle. The new weapons against locusts are being tested. Small scientific party from the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London is shortly flying to Addis to test new insecticides for killing locusts by spraying or dusting from powerful motorized machines.

The great locusts of the past, in the East African campaign, did not appear to be with threats of a new locusts from the Red Sea coast from Eritrea and Somalia.

It is too early to say what chances of success a small anti-locust army now going into action may have. A second line of defence is being prepared in the Red Sea coast and the desert is being treated to a new repetition of the plague of 1942-47, when it cost £6,000,000 to save East Africa and the Middle East from devastation.

European women in Kenya are doing a lot of bare work under the auspices of the East African Council of Women. They are doing a lot of sewing, mending, and making up the half of the local native council. There is a lot of sewing and mending in the Kenyan women's clubs. The women are doing a lot of sewing and mending in the Kenyan women's clubs. The women are doing a lot of sewing and mending in the Kenyan women's clubs.

Southern Rhodesian Parliament

P.M. Relinquishes Cabinet Office

Sir GODFREY HODGKINS, former Minister of the Interior, announced that he will relinquish the portfolio of the interior as of the first opportunity.

During a debate on the re-appointment of Mr. R. O. SPECTOR and Messrs. L. G. MURPHY and G. B. GIBBS, it was suggested that the Government should be a party to the African in the Colonial Legislative Assembly. The Prime Minister was also Minister for the Interior.

The PRIME MINISTER proposed a new and amended Bill would be introduced shortly. It would provide some 45% of the land was to be used to support the farms and the cattle, though more effective use could be made of the land if money became available for improved stock supplies. In urban areas Africans were demanding jobs in which they would have to be employed from eviction.

Tax on Cigarettes and Spirits

A vigorous business debate on the new taxation proposals was held in the Rhodesian Labour Party chamber. The proposed cigarette and spirit taxes would, it was said, fall on wage earners and the Government. It was said that consumption had already fallen considerably and that the higher revenue which was expected might be lost.

The PRIME MINISTER replied that he did not fear decreased consumption except in certain luxury imports. He was anxious to bring the alcohol duty into line with the figures in the other Commonwealth countries.

Mr. P. S. MURPHY, Minister of Agriculture, defended the provisions of the proposed Tobacco Marketing Amendment Bill which would restrict producers from the possibility of a form of insurance.

It was said that tobacco producers were producing about 15,000,000 lb. for 1953. It was suggested that the Government should limit the Bill to curb output, and that it had no effect on the market.

In a further debate, Mr. N. S. QUINN (United Party) said he had never heard of such a drive as certain firms in the country were making to reduce their output.

Long and Short Transport Problems

The PRIME MINISTER asked a select committee to investigate the current transport problem. He said that the system for the Colonies was not working at all. He said that every session since 1924 a bill had been introduced but made. He said that the Rhodesian Government was not doing what it should be doing for all British Africa.

Mr. G. B. GIBBS, Minister of Finance, said that the Government would have to be consulted in the establishment of a corridor to the sea. He said that the Government would be unable to do so without financial assistance from the British Government. He said that the Government would be unable to do so without financial assistance from the British Government.

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Mr. WISE estimated that tobacco exports in 1948 had reached their largest total of 100,000,000 lbs. in 1948. He said that the Government was spending 500,000 lbs. on the purchase of tobacco. He said that the Government was spending 500,000 lbs. on the purchase of tobacco.

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Refreshment for Africans

The PRIME MINISTER, speaking as Minister for Native Affairs in the debate of the Refreshment Bill, said he was prepared to accept a Bill that would allow the sale of refreshment houses for Africans in European areas. He said that the Bill would be the only way to reduce the number of refreshment houses in the streets.

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Breakdown of Traffic Discipline

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Parliament

Central African Transport Conference
— Racial Discrimination in Hotels —

MR. C. MATHIAS, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave the House of Commons a statement on the Central African Transport Conference which was held in Lisbon at the end of May, this year.

"The Conference provided a valuable forum for exchange of information on the existing conditions of transport and plans for the development of further communications in South Africa south of the Sahara. Its main purpose was to make plans, and draw up an agenda for a further and more detailed conference, and to accept the recommendations of the conference which are now being studied by the participating Governments. It is one of the intentions of the Government of the Union of South Africa to hold a further conference in Johannesburg in October, 1950, should it be accepted."

— Agenda of Lisbon Conference —

Among the items on the agenda recommended by the Lisbon Conference for consideration at the second conference is the establishment in Africa by the Governments and administrations directly interested of a permanent inter-continental organization to advise upon problems of surface transport south of the Sahara.

"The Lisbon conference proposed the immediate establishment of an interim body in Victoria to meet detailed proposals to collect information for use at the next conference. It also urged the Governments concerned during the interim period the fullest possible communications about their plans for the development of surface communications."

"The urgency of certain transport problems in Africa, and in particular those relating to the access of the land-locked Central African territories to the sea, led the conference to make certain recommendations for immediate action which should not await the deliberations of the second conference. The most important of these recommendations concern the expansion of the capacity of the port of Beira and the construction of a new railway link or links between the Rhodesia railway system and the port of Lourenço Marques."

"An outstanding feature of the conference was the spirit of willing co-operation between the various delegations, thanks to which an excellent and businesslike chairman, in the person of the representative of the delegation from the Netherlands, was able to proceed harmoniously and expeditiously with the discussion of its several recommendations."

— Questions for a Time —

MR. SKIRNAD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the time, whether he was aware that racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants was still widespread in Kenya; and if he would request the Government of Kenya to consider following the precedent set in Nigeria, where licences were refused to hotels imposing a colour-bar.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Government of Kenya are doing what is possible and practicable to break down colour discrimination in the Colony. It is not considered that the introduction of legislation of the lines suggested by my hon. friend would at present be the best line of action."

MR. DRIBBERG: "Is my hon. friend aware of the great harm which is being done by this continuing affront which is so very deeply resented by educated Africans in particular?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, sir, and I discussed the whole of the question with the Governor of Kenya when I was in Nairobi last Friday. I hope some progress will be made."

MR. PLATT-MILLS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether reports the Minister had received of unrest among any of the Native peoples of Africa, consequent upon the passing of the Citizenship Act by the South African Parliament, and if he proposed to advise all Colonial Governments that H.M. Government would be strongly opposed to any products of similar legislation in any British Colony.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Which reports have reached me are no grounds for any such communication to Colonial Governments. The Colonial Secretary has received the views of the British Government on the question of passing similar legislation."

MR. PLATT-MILLS: "Which reports have the Minister received to justify his handling of this case in the manner of a Communist?"

MR. SKIRNAD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of legislative denying full citizenship rights to the settlers in the Union of South Africa, he would take any corresponding action against African immigrants in Kenya and Rhodesia, and would covering Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I would be very glad to give an answer to the hon. member, but I am afraid that the hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be unable to do so until the Secretary of State has seen the proposals on June 30, which fully cover the hon. member's question regarding the recent South African legislation. With regard to the latter part of the question, the answer is 'No.'"

MR. SKIRNAD: "Is it not a fact that rather than the employment of Africans has taken place, which may be the whole position of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, even racial characteristics?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There has been a fairly heavy immigration into Northern Rhodesia, but not quite so heavy into Kenya in the last two or three years, but also, a large number of people have left those territories."

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any proposals were being provided for African members of the Legislative Council to have knowledge of the proposals for improving European agriculture as described in the Agrarian Bill before the Bill came before the Legislative Council.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Agrarian Bill has not yet been drafted, but a memorandum describing the proposed substance of the Bill has been made available to all members of the Legislative Council, including the African members."

— Financial Help for African Farmers —

MR. HAD: "HONORABLE MEMBER, proposals were envisaged for the provision of loans, finance and other assistance for African farmers in Kenya comparable to the measures proposed to aid European farmers under the new Agrarian Bill."

MR. CREECH JONES: "A committee is considering the ways and means of providing agricultural credit for African farmers."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Is it not the case that these proposals came before the African members of the Legislative Council only long after the proposals had appeared in the Press as the result of much hon. friend discussion with the European members? Will he see that what funds are available for agricultural development are fairly shared between the communities?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "My hon. friend must appreciate that the present system under which the African peasant works a fundamentally different from the system in regard to European agriculture and stock-breeding, and consequently the proposals which are made relate to the specific problems of European farming, and do not necessarily apply to African farming. Suggestions which have been made by the Government are in the hands of the Africans through their representatives on public bodies."

VISCOUNT BRIDGE asked whether the Minister was aware that the Kenya Land Control Board had interfered with a free sale of land by Mr. M. B. Tennent, of Kipekego Farm, Kenya, to African Agricultural Holdings, Ltd., on the grounds that the latter firm offered insufficient land, and that the sale price was excessive; and whether it would make a statement on the powers given to or assumed by the Kenya Government to control the use of land.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am taking the Governor for information about the proposed sale. With regard to the latter part of the question, I would refer to the reply given to the hon. Member for North Devon (Mr. Frederick Harris) on February 9 last."

MR. SKIRNAD asked how many of the 6,000 Europeans who entered Kenya for the first time in 1948 had been educated.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My hon. friend is asking the Governor for information, and will have to go to him when it is received."

MR. SKIRNAD asked whether the Minister could make a statement on reforms arising from the recommendations of the African Labour Efficiency Survey carried out in Nairobi.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The report is under consideration by the East African High Commission and the East African Governments, and my hon. friend is not in a position to make a statement at present."

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WE have much pleasure in announcing that, by arrangement with the Colonial Office, we have undertaken the rebuilding of a special parcel of International D7 and D7C Crawler Tractors for the East African Colonies. These tractors were released to us by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, London, upon terms which enable us to re-sell them at a price of £1,000 per tractor at Stafford on Avenue at a figure well below the current market price in the United Kingdom for rebuilt machines. Allocation will be made in the usual way by the East African Authorities, and distribution will be handled by the International Harvester Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

Delivery from Stafford on Avenue will commence about the 30th June and the first consignment should reach East Africa in a month or two from that date.

The Tractors will have no equipment. Winches are, however, available and can be fitted in any particular case at additional cost. Successful applicants should let us know their requirements in this aspect as soon as possible.

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Our sole agents for International Tractors in Great Britain.
Sole agents for Saville Tractors to the East African Commission,
the Forestry Commission, and other important bodies both at
home and in the Colonies.

Mr. ERENBERG asked if the Committee will be able to give a list of the names of the various firms, their names, and the international organizations of which they are members. Mr. ERENBERG also asked if the Committee will be able to give a list of the names of the various firms, their names, and the international organizations of which they are members.

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Mr. Strachey on Groundnut Scheme

Mr. STRACHEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons on Monday that half of the groundnut crop and about one sixth of the sunflower crop had been harvested in the Rhodesia Trust Corporation in Tanganyika Territory, the rest having been lost by the drought which had so severely affected the whole of East Africa.

Yields so far had averaged 245 lb. of groundnuts and 100 lb. of sunflowers per acre. A 700,000-ton crop of groundnuts should shortly be shipped to Great Britain.

Capital cost of the groundnut scheme to date was £2,000,000 and £25,000,000. Trade figures would begin this year.

The Uganda area of 30,000 acres should be cleared in time for planting this year. In the Southern Province, 2,000 acres were being cleared for the year, planting being necessarily restricted until the new year. All the experts regarded this as much the most fertile and promising of the three areas.

Dar es Salaam Port Proposals

MR. A. N. KERRY and Mr. W. LLOYD ART, respectively superintendent of the line and acting chief engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, and Mr. A. M. SMITH, port manager, Dar es Salaam, who have submitted a report on the development of Dar es Salaam Harbour to the East African High Commission, recommended improvements costing £500,000 to the entrance channel and basin which would, it is estimated, permit the handling by 1957 of 850,000 tons per year (nearly twice the total for 1945) and as many as 18 ocean water berths.

The development of the port is part of the development of the line.

The new basin will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and will be situated on the eastern side of the entrance channel, which is just outside the deep channel regarded as important.

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DAR ES SALAAM
TANGANYIKA

MOMBASA
KAMPALA

Kenya Rifle Team

Lieut. COLONEL J. CUMMINGS, North London Rifle Club, Bisleigh Camp, Brookwood, Surrey, would be glad to hear from anyone domiciled in Kenya who would be willing to shoot in the Buckingham Junior Colport matches on July 15-16. Persons who have left the Colony since July of last year are also eligible to shoot. Rifles will be provided.



The name of this Company is more generally known in the East Africa and Rhodesia area, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Produce, with Plantations and Timber Development, Industrial Enterprise, Shipping and Transport.

But in East Africa, too, it operates on an extensive scale directly and through its associated companies specialising in the buying of all classes of African produce, in the selling of general merchandise, in the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery and in public works.

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Two African Colonial Films English and French Productions

TWO EXCELLENT COLONIAL FILMS have been shown in London within the past few days. These, both dealt with West Africa, they must interest anyone concerned with East of Central Africa, for the problems with which they are concerned are general throughout the continent. "Daybreak in Udi" made by the Crown Film Unit, shows how an efficient and enterprising district officer, Mr. E. R. Chadwick, stimulated Nuer agriculturists to help themselves in providing amenities which the more intelligent natives, like Chadwick plays the main role in the film, in a completely self-reliant manner. It gives a shock to an East African to find that the D.O. apparently regards no word of the local language and has to rely entirely on an interpreter. "Les Nyaons Noms" is a longer French record of similar work in West Africa. It has three French characters, a D.O., a doctor and a hustling engineer building a factory for the extraction of oil from groundnuts when the Natives can be persuaded to grow them. This is, perhaps, an even more exciting and attractive picture than its English contemporary. Needless to say, the African actors in both films have done their work with zest and success. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cresset Jones, and other people prominent in Colonial affairs in London were guests of the Lytton and Curzon cinemas respectively on the first days.

Value of Anthropology

PROFESSOR EVANS-PRITCHARD, president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, stressed the importance of the science when opening a discussion on "Anthropology and Colonial Administration" at University College last week. After long and unflinching neglect by the people and Government of Great Britain, the impossibility of governing Colonial peoples without knowledge of their life and ways had at last been realised. There was, however, a dearth of qualified teachers. The Colonial Office were now encouraging research which was urgent.

Pan-African Games

SIR SIDNEY PHARMA, one of the legal advisers to the Colonial Office and former Olympic athlete, was Attorney General of Zanzibar and Zeyland, and Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika, recently visited West Africa to promote sporting activities. He has now announced that Nigeria will send a team to compete in the Empire Games in Auckland next February. Sir Sidney hopes that Pan-African athletic meetings will be held in the future.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Sudanese Union Dinner was held last week in London.

The Royal Empire Society summer school is being held in Oxford this week.

The Kenya National Farmers' Union, now a year old, has nearly 1,800 members.

The Kenya Branch of the British Legion has celebrated its 21st anniversary in Nairobi.

The 22 Canadian LY-air liners to be used on Empire routes by the B.O.A.C. are to be known as the Argonaut class.

Sixty tractors, most of which were newly arrived Fordsons, have been destroyed by fire in Upper Southern Rhodesia.

Colonial Development Corporation

At press to press, the report of the Colonial Development Corporation has been published. It will be reviewed in our next issue.

No guano from the Seychelles will be available in Kenya for several months, as the vessel engaged in the trade has been damaged by storm.

Seventy cases of typhoid have been reported among Africans in the Nanyassa district of Kenya, and six European cases of infantile paralysis in Nairobi.

Cedar is not an economic building wood, according to the Kenya Forestry Department. Natural forests of cedar are to be replaced by more rapid-growing soft woods when replanting is required.

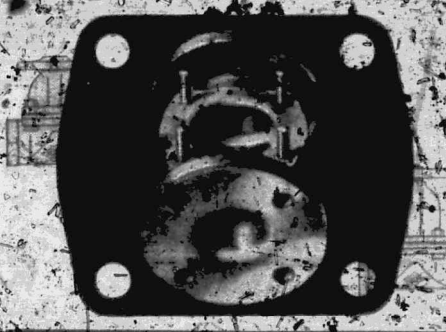
Maize production in Southern Rhodesia, according to official estimates, will amount to 1,250,000 bags against the Colony's requirement of 2,343,000 bags. The shortage will have to be imported.

Native Cattle Sales

He order of a substantial African interest in the sale of cattle in the Nanyassa district of Kenya, a bonus of £500 to be paid for a certain betterment in the area, will be paid if more than 10,000 head of cattle are sold by the tribe in this year.

Lions are again reported from Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia. One recently wandered along a suburban avenue at night near the residence of the Bishop. Lion spoor was also found in Coronation Avenue and at the suburbs of Cranborne and Harfield.

An East African Trade Union Congress has been formed by the four Trade Union of East Africa, the Transport and Allied Workers Union, the Typographical Union of Kenya, the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union, and the Shoemaker Workmen's Union. Mr. E. Kuku is president of a central council of 25 members with Mr. B. J. Phariaga and Mr. Nelson as vice-presidents.



The best form of defence

In popular engineering, where the workman is from the workshop and the body is the only other available. It is a fact that 61% of the valves can be repaired by fitting of rubber gaskets. The gaskets are made of the best quality lining than any other available.



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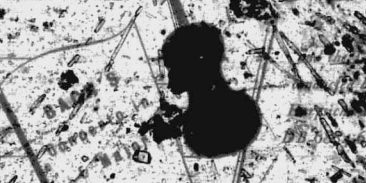
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1941-1942 DB 6617

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First Violin, PHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
London, 1935-1940
1941-1942 (from 1941)
1943-1944 DB 6695

MARSH HINDOVE

Violin, PHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
London, 1935-1940
1941-1942 (from 1941)
1943-1944 DB 6882

FRANK BERGER

First Violin, PHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
London, 1935-1940
1941-1942 (from 1941)
1943-1944 DB 6882

GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

Violin, LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
GAMBLE ALBERT BREDE
DB 6882
Violin, SOFFER, spiriti, tutti, la
Travata, Acc 22, Verdi, etc. etc.
Violin, from Manon, DB 6889

FRANK BERGER

Violin, PHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
London, 1935-1940
1941-1942 (from 1941)
1943-1944 DB 6882

With the PHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
London, 1935-1940
Principal Flute, (from 1940)
1941-1942 (from 1941)
1943-1944 (from 1941)
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1999-2000 (from 1941)



MR. WESTER'S VOICE

The Harmonia of...

Prospectus

**NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT
5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-1970**

THE CROSSL AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, in behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, give notice that the said Government hereby exercises its option to redeem at par the whole of the outstanding stock (£1,250,000) on January 15, 1950, on which date all interest on this stock will cease.

An offer of conversion into a Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock, 1950-1965, at the rate of 102 1/2 per cent, has been posted to all holders of the said conversion offer and an offer for subscription in cash has been given below.

The List of Cash Applications will open on Friday, July 15, 1949, at 10.00 a.m. and will close on the same day, but allotment will not be made until after the closing of the Commission of Enquiry. The Conversion List will be closed on Friday, July 15, 1949. The consent of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained for this issue in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons, passed on July 12, 1946, and Section 1 of the Bond Stock Control and Guarantees Act, 1946.

**ISSUE OF
£3,500,000 NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT
3% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1963-1965**

Interest on this stock will be paid quarterly on January 15 and July 15, 1963, and on the same dates thereafter until the date of redemption. The stock will be redeemed at par on January 15, 1965. The issue is authorized by Ordinance No. 12 of 1949, and No. 17 of 1950.

**OFFER OF CONVERSION TO HOLDERS
£1,250,000 NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT
5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-1970**

Of each £100 of the said stock, £100 will be redeemed on January 15, 1950, and the balance of the issue of £1,150,000 will be converted into Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock, 1963-1965, at the rate of 102 1/2 per cent.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT
3% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1963-1965**
at a price of £102 1/2 per cent.

THE CROSSL AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, in behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, hereby apply to the holders of Northern Rhodesia Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1950-1970, for conversion of their holdings, in whole or in part, into an equal nominal amount of Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock, 1963-1965. Applications can be made forthwith, and the list will be closed not later than July 22, 1949.

Holders of Northern Rhodesia Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1950-1970, tendered in acceptance of this offer will be exchanged into Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock, 1963-1965, at the rate of £100 of the new stock for each £100 of the old stock surrendered; a cash payment at the rate of 2 1/2% of the £100 of the old stock surrendered, representing the difference between the redemption value of the old stock (£100) and the issue price of the new stock (£102 1/2), will be made on January 15, 1950, to holders of Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock, 1963-1965, who convert, and also to subsequent holders. Interest on the new stock will be paid quarterly on January 15, 1950, at the rate of 3% per annum, with interest in respect of the new stock tendered to the persons in whose name the new stock is issued, until the date of business on January 15, 1949. On July 15, 1950, six months' interest on the new stock will be paid. A further date of

ISSUE FOR CASH

The new stock to be issued amounts to £5,540,000, of which £1,000,000 is reserved for subscription in the form of contributions towards the Northern Rhodesia £2,440,000 has been offered for subscription by the Government on behalf of Colonial Government Funds and £2,100,000 has been reserved for an application which may have been approved.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, offer for subscription of Cash Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Inscribed Stock 1949, an amount of £5,540,000, with the usual terms in conversion and the amount of £1,000,000 reserved for the above-mentioned purposes.

PRICE 5s. NETS 197 per cent

Details follows

On August 9, 1949, at 10.00 a.m. On October 10, 1949, at 10.00 a.m.

The minimum subscription of £1.18 8d per £100 will be made on January 1, 1950. The balance must be accompanied by a deposit of 20% per cent, will be received by the Crown Agents, Messrs. Hall & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, and of their Bank Transfer Office, Messrs. Bank of England, 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.2. Subsequent payments are to be made at the latter office at the dates above indicated.

In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid on application will be applied towards payment of the first instalment, where should be a surplus, making that payment, the surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for £100 stock or a multiple of £100. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 stock.

Allotments will not be made until after the Conversion has closed.

Payment may be made in full after allotment but no rebate will be allowed.

Details of the payment of any instalment by the due date will create the liability and instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the amount to cancellation.

Scrip certificates to be issued denominated in £100. £500 and £1,000 will be issued at the Crown Agents Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment letters after the payment of the amount due on August 9, 1949. These certificates must be surrendered for inscription of the stock when the final instalment is paid.

Part of the proceeds of the issue will be applied towards the sinking fund of the existing sinking fund amounting to £3,000,000, so the redemption of any Northern Rhodesia Government 3% Stock, 1950-1970, will not be converted. The balance of the proceeds will be applied towards the financing of schemes for the development of social and economic services, communications, water supplies and housing, which are contained in the Northern Rhodesia 10-Year Development Plan. This plan has been approved in principle by the Executive Council for the purpose of increasing the economic efficiency of the territory and covering the deficit of the project, estimated at a total expenditure of £17,000,000, which will be financed from various sources, including Colonial Development and Welfare grants from the United Kingdom Government, and other sources, as well as from the issue of the new stock.

The new stock is being served under the provisions of the original Loan and Inscribed Stock Order of 1947, and will be issued in accordance with the Colonial Stock Act, 1925.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has notified the Registrar of Companies in the Colonial Stock Act, 1925, that it is authorized to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Northern Rhodesia, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property and assets of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the principal will be repaid at par on July 1, 1950, but the Government of Northern Rhodesia will have the option of redemption in whole or in part, by drawings or otherwise, at par at any time on or after July 1, 1949, on giving three months' notice by advertisement in the Herald Gazette and in The Times or by post to the stockholders at their registered addresses.

A sinking fund will be provided in this regard for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1% of the amount of the loan. Contributions will be made on July 1, 1950. These contributions may be raised and will be distributed as and when the sinking fund is required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on January 15 and July 15 by warrants which may be forwarded by the stockholder or sent direct to the stockholder or any other person, bank or firm named by him in the United Kingdom. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Crown Agents for the

Colonies, London. Interest for payment of interest already registered in the said stock will, unless cancelled, be applied to payments of interest on the

The following figures show the receipts and expenditure and trade of the Protectorate for the years 1942 to 1948 inclusive:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (including deficit)	Reserve (in £1000)
1942	0,72,531	1,79,952	1,07,421	10,72,518
1943	3,27,477	2,15,702	1,11,775	12,84,080
1944	3,33,861	2,06,827	1,27,034	13,11,260
1945	3,43,328	2,54,370	88,958	13,34,453
1946	3,36,240	2,58,738	77,502	13,24,843
1947	6,47,730	4,87,716	1,60,014	15,25,010
1948	6,22,469	6,01,000	21,469	15,46,672

The stock will be transferable in multiples of £100 at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, London Bank Buildings, 55-61, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939) without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Protectorate Government. The commission of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers in respect of accepted conversion applications or cash subscriptions before their stamp.

The revenues of Northern Rhodesia, along with the surplus of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom are the Commissioners of the Majesty's Treasury and the directors of indirectly liable for the payment of the stock by the dividends, three pence for any matter relating thereto (Act, 40 and 41, Vict. Ch. 19, Sec. 19).

The public debt of the Protectorate amounted to £1,000,000 on 31st March, 1948, and to £1,465,000 on 31st March, 1949. The accumulated sinking funds as at the date quoted to £52,220,000.

Proprietors and applicants forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London Bank Buildings, 55-61, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939) without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Protectorate Government. The commission of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers in respect of accepted conversion applications or cash subscriptions before their stamp. The public debt of the Protectorate amounted to £1,000,000 on 31st March, 1948, and to £1,465,000 on 31st March, 1949. The accumulated sinking funds as at the date quoted to £52,220,000.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED

This form, together with cheque for the required amount, must be forwarded to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London Bank Buildings, 55-61, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939) without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Protectorate Government. The commission of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers in respect of accepted conversion applications or cash subscriptions before their stamp.

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT INSURED STOCK 1943-1945

FACE OF £5,000.00

TO THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, GENERAL MANAGERS, WE HEREBY APPLY FOR

£5,000.00 of Northern Rhodesia Government Insured Stock, 1943-1945, and undertake to pay £90 for every £100 of stock, and to pay the same in instalments, if any, as may be directed by the said Agents, in accordance with the conditions of the said prospectus of July 14, 1945.

I enclose the required amount of £5,000.00, plus the per cent. of the nominal amount applied for.

I declare that I am not a resident of any of the territories mentioned in the Exchange Control Act, 1947, and that I am not acquiring the stock in any of the territories mentioned in the said Act.

I have declared that I am not a resident of any of the territories mentioned in the Exchange Control Act, 1947, and that I am not acquiring the stock in any of the territories mentioned in the said Act.

Ordinary Stock

Full Name

(in block letters)

Address

(in block letters)

Telephone No. of Mess. and Telegrams

Scheduled Territories, the British Empire, except Canada, British Possessions, Territories, British Protectorates and Trust Territories, Burma, Iraq, Iceland. The definition of "nominee" is given in the Bank of England's Notice No. 100 (1947). The amount should be made payable to banker and cleared Bank of England (if cleared from order) and should be signed by the drawer. If a remittance letter is required to be forwarded to other than the applicant, it should be in the name of the applicant. Applications must be for £100 or more in a multiple of £100, and each application must be accompanied by a receipt for the amount of Deposit. Applications must be enclosed in an envelope marked outside "Application for Northern Rhodesia Government Insured Stock".

Company Meeting

Sosa Sugars Limited

Sir Francis Lindley's Statement

SIR FRANCIS O. LINDELY, Chairman of Sosa Sugars Limited, has circulated to the stockholders the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946, a statement in relation to his report.

He explained that it has been possible to issue the report and accounts earlier this year owing to the completion of the African audit at an earlier date than last year.

During the year the board appointed Mr. West, a Director, to be a director of the place of the late Mr. Adeshead and Mr. Major N. H. Du Boulay, a Director of the company of the Company, and these appointments are now subject to the confirmation of the stockholders.

Most Favorable Prices

At our meeting I foreshadowed some reduction in the sugar crop on account of unfavorable rainfall and the crop actually amounted to 52,400 tons, or 10% less than in 1947. This reduction in the crop was offset by sales of sugar at more favorable prices than expected. The factories operated satisfactorily throughout the season.

The price of raw sugar dropped to our Lisbon factory by the factories was rather less than in the previous year, but we were permitted to import into Portugal a quality of sugar which, at a higher price, which improved our results in the Lisbon market.

Once again our production was insufficient to meet the demands of the various markets which we have entered in the past, and I regret to say that costs have continued to rise for reasons quite outside our control.

Factories kept up 33%

During the year we spent more or less two million on which I wish to call your attention. The cost of repairs is fixed by law since the end of the war and is about £100,000. The expenditure was necessary to keep our factories in to date and fit for production of sugar for the market which is a heavy undertaking.

Our losses were at the 1946 figure of £2,592,000 compared to under £1,000,000 in the previous year. The measure of our grossly inflated production costs is that we are unable to pay for a great deal of our requirements. This means a decrease in our cash balances and we are now obliged to have recourse to the assistance of our bankers. It is a heavy burden which costs are imposing on the industry.

The production figures for the year amounts to 52,000 tons compared to 58,000 in the previous year and the net profit is £2,000,000 for the previous year compared to £2,000,000 for the previous year. We are adding £2,000,000 of our own funds and we are adding £2,000,000 of our own funds and we are adding £2,000,000 of our own funds.

At the end of the year the dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares of £1,000,000 was paid and £2,000,000 of the net profit was set aside for the purpose of the special dividend of £2,000,000 which will be paid on the 15th of January 1948.

Stockholders will be interested to know that leaving the assets of the company in the hands of the company will be common with the other companies of the industry which suffered from an increase in production and in the

beginning of March 1947. It is necessary to have the best of the working season. It is necessary to have the best of the working season. It is necessary to have the best of the working season.

It is necessary to have the best of the working season. It is necessary to have the best of the working season. It is necessary to have the best of the working season.

Potential for gain in the area under cultivation and our factory capacity should in a few years give us some appreciable margin over our past production, but any large increase requires considerable capital expenditure and we cannot foresee this until the Portuguese authorities give us some guarantee of their policy for a number of years.

Colonel Horning, said several of the Lisbon branch during the year, and Major Du Boulay, who on our African estates.

As usual, we are indebted to the loyal and efficient devotion of our staff in Africa, Lisbon and London for the favourable results obtained in 1946, and I am glad to announce that the staff pension scheme mentioned at our last meeting has now been brought into operation as regards employees in Africa, while provision for the pension staff had previously been made under their local scheme.

The annual meeting will be held in London on August 1st.

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Mining

Mining and Metallurgical Engineers' Fourth Life Meeting in London

THE FOURTH MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS' CONGRESS assembled in London for its annual general meeting on July 22. Sir W. G. ... and some 600 delegates and spectators ...

Members and delegates ... Central Africa, interest are Mr. Robert ... Mr. C. B. Bisset ... Mr. G. G. ...

Mining Share Prices

Table with columns for share names and prices. Includes titles like 'Rhodesia', 'East African', 'Central Africa', 'South Africa', etc.

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London Correspondents: Alex. Lewis & Co. Ltd. 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

British South Africa Company Largest Increase in Profits

The British South Africa Company ... reported a gross revenue of £3,016,881 in the year ended September 30, last, compared with £2,998,588 in the previous year. This year's income consisted of £2,149,775 from investments, £1,666,441 from ...

Balance Sheet

The audited balance sheet shows units of 15s. each. Capital reserve stands at £1,044,000 revenue reserves at £1,992,881 and £1,232,283 for the year ended September 30, 1948. Fixed assets available for the business total £278,666, including £167,782 for the ...

The British South Africa Company's production during the year ended September 30, 1948, was valued at £1,232,283, compared with £1,174,775 in the year ended September 30, 1947. The total value of the ...

The directors are Mr. Robert ... Mr. C. B. Bisset ... Mr. G. G. ... Mr. R. ...

The directors recommend a dividend of 11.34 per cent on the ordinary shares of the company for the year ended September 30, 1948.

Selection East India

selection of ... 2161 for the ... £41,239,531 in the ... 21007 ...

The issued capital of the company is £1,000,000. The current assets are valued at £2,149,775. The revenue reserves are £1,992,881.

The directors are Mr. Robert ... Mr. C. B. Bisset ... Mr. G. G. ... Mr. R. ...

The directors recommend a dividend of 11.34 per cent on the ordinary shares of the company for the year ended September 30, 1948.

Fewer ...

Mrs. ... said in her presidential address to the ... Chamber of Mines, that the number of seats in the ... section of ... School was the lowest on record, namely eight, four in each grade. The number of Europeans employed on mines in the Colony had decreased by nearly 1000 since 1946 and the reduction since 1938 was 670. The decrease ... since 1940, the fall being that of only 257 for Africans, who employed, was 72,500.

Company Progress Report

Company's progress report was published in the 1937-38 financial year. The company's production of gold was 2,370 tons and 2,370 tons of silver were recovered in 1937. The company's production of gold was 2,370 tons and 2,370 tons of silver were recovered in 1937. The company's production of gold was 2,370 tons and 2,370 tons of silver were recovered in 1937.

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Marketing of Base Metals

The marketing of base metals is a complex task. It involves the coordination of various factors, including the availability of raw materials, the efficiency of the production process, and the demand for the finished products. The marketing of base metals is a complex task.

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Rhodesian Investment

Rhodesian investment is a key component of the country's economic development. It involves the allocation of funds to various sectors, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare. Rhodesian investment is a key component of the country's economic development.

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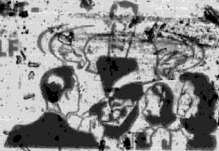
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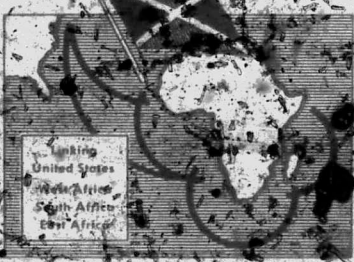
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK in which the present Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, has made no reference to any new proposals, many times, on an issue of Central Africa, which appears in Mr. Morrison's issue. The in his considered opinion, is not a exaggerated description of the right of which deserves to be carefully noted and remembered by all who are seriously interested in African affairs. Few of our regular readers can fail to rate at its high value the contribution which British enterprise has made to the development of the territories between the Limpopo and the Nile, but some unfortunate doctrinaire publicists who, by their personal knowledge of the area, are blinded by preconception and prejudice to their persistent mislead themselves and others by their determination not to face the facts which Mr. Morrison's so candidly acknowledged. Many of the general public tend to view reservations into almost every official statement. There need, however, be no reservation in the interpretation of the Secretary of State's statement, the Secretary of State's his own aims to ensure a complete recognition of the essential place of European investment and enterprise in the development of Africa, and the

The part which Europeans have played and are playing, and must continue to play in these territories cannot be exaggerated, he affirmed. The more travel in East and Central Africa, the more is appreciated. It is a fair distribution of the European thought and enterprise have made and can make to African development. That sentence puts the presence of the European in its right perspective. He stated, because of the Secretary of State, explains. European initiative, courage and work have brought the African blessings and opportunities which he could never have received in any other way. The interests of some Europeans and Africans — as of one section of Europeans against another, or of one group of Africans against yet another group — may, of course, conflict from time to time, but the interests of white and black are, nevertheless, essentially complementary and one of the major needs of the next few years will certainly be that of so many of the African territories, and the Secretary of State has emphasized. The Secretary of State has also mentioned of Africa's leaders that that is not, he said, and has enabled East Africa and Rhodesia to remain as it is, there is room for more and more European enterprise.

any Government or member of the Colonial Service can be quoted in support of such an idea. Moreover, I do not believe that for any group within any party, we should adopt such a policy.

European and African interests in Africa may in some instances come into conflict, but essentially they are complementary, not competitive. One of the main needs of the next few years is to make that co-operation clear to everyone, and so to enable progress that mutual advantages are eminent, and that friction and misunderstanding are minimized. Every European and African will have his part to play in solving the outstanding tasks of the continent. In this respect, I think we must work with the cooperation and help provided by the Government in creating and extending a sense of community responsibility.

There are also, I think, some things which will not go on nowhere—except into bitterness, such as the provokes strife, the incalculable consequences of which must be harmful to all. This truth is, of course, self-evident to those who are not where I am. Happily, however, there are always some intelligent, irresponsible men, Europeans and Africans, who will readily advocate extremist policies. I cannot believe that the people of any race will allow such men to impede progress or destroy faith and good-will in one another.

When from time to time I refer publicly to the protection of African interests, it is with these thoughts in my mind. I am, of course, obviously, I cannot explain all this at length, whenever I have to say, for instance, that the need for more European settlers in Northern Rhodesia is affected by the setting of the price of copper for 1955, the now, and in the future.

But there is room also for a more European enterprise and capital, and I in any case cannot foresee a time at which that will not be so.

More Scope for European Enterprise
 "Africa between the Nile and the Limpopo is at the very beginning of its development, and nobody can forecast the position a century or two hence. But, for the time being, it is clear that I visualize more scope for European enterprise. This is not to deny the rights of his rights, but to admit that our partnership with them in building up their lives and improving their society or to frustrate their advanced political maturity. I am sure that Africans will benefit progressively from the advancement brought by European initiative, capital, technique, and values.

There is a great deal in the British way of life of which Africans ought to be made aware. It is one reason why we are bringing many of them to England to get our institutions and for training of one kind or another, but we certainly do not forget that for the great majority the right means of instruction are to be found on the spot in their customary environment.

I have no fears for the future of the children of our migrant workers, or of their children's children. Nowhere in East or Central Africa have I seen or heard anything which suggests that European activity has reached or is approaching its zenith. On the contrary, new energies are being released in many directions, European and African, and the economic developments of the next decade will, I am confident, set a new record in our Colonial annals."

Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Interest."

Colonial Development Corporation's Report

Africa the Most Promising Field for Large-Scale Investment

Africa is the most promising field for large-scale development. Any further investment on a scale sufficient to have a real effect will subject the economies of the territories to a complete transformation.

The development of the African territories are being hampered, it is largely due to the shortage of a wide range of consumer goods. The first effect of a development scheme in such an area will be an increase in the amount of money in circulation, and this will create additional funds which will be available for investment. Money can be spent, the result will be further investment. Development must therefore cater for the means of production of goods for the local market, as well as for export.

More Capital Needed

In the sphere of agriculture, an enormous work can be done immediately by larger production of crops for the local market and by using alternative methods to produce more productive methods of raising livestock. Not all the additional income earned by such schemes will be spent on agricultural produce. The increased demand for manufactured goods must be catered for either by the development of secondary industries or by increased imports or by both.

Standards of living in the Colonies are in general measured in terms of productivity per head of the population, and taking the national product per head in the U.K. as the index of productivity in the Colonies, it is found that the most African

Colonies to something like 25 in the more developed West India Colonies. Measured in terms of total amount invested per head of population in the most developed Colonies, it is probably not more than 10% of the national capital invested in the U.K. and in Africa it is less than 1%.

These figures, though only approximately true, but not only the comparative absence of a secondary industry in the Colonies, but also the low level of growth in technology and mechanization. The capital has been put on the wrong side of the balance of climate, soil, and other natural resources, and lack of incentive to produce the elements of the primary industry.

Stimulate the Living Standards

Much is being done by various authorities to bring about an improvement in the standards of living. These latter measures, assisted by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, are already helping to prepare the way for economic development, while the increase in the increased wealth generated by economic development will enable the Colonies themselves to supply the necessary social services and in new gains to be achieved in a short time by the Colonial Development Corporation, as shown by the report on its activities. It requires a united effort by Colonial Governments, under the aegis of the Secretary of State, by private enterprise, by the Corporation, and above all, by the people of the territories concerned.

This united effort was to be made during a period when what is now generally known as the dollar deficit dominates world economics. In the U.K. and in the

Being abstracted from the first annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation, T.M. Statisticians Office, 1954.

of the native as a phase of the process. The African has been driven from his traditional life to a new one, so that it has happened between the white people of the Kenya, Uganda and Rhodesia territories, the Europeans—merchants, artisans, engineers—have gone through the trades and skills which the natives have done for thousands of emerging black men being assimilated each year into white enterprise—and made friends with the white man.

Loss of Sense of Security

But the white man's misfortune, resulting from the lack of a white artisan and artisan class is not to be traced upon the natives alone, from the white man's point of view, from a false idea of their importance in the general scheme of things—and this is infinitely worse, a false sense of security.

They lose a sense of awareness that it is vital they should have. This sense of awareness, if it had been functioning as it should, would have warned the white men in British Africa long long ago to teach the Native manual pursuits—mechanical, building, road and bridge building, etc.—rather than go on the obsolete principles

of the white man's life. The white man has only a few teachers, and his own people have been allowed to learn from their own people, though the white man has not increased the number of teachers, who have been concentrated in the cities and in the main towns of the colony.

There is no real white life outside the life of the club and the few classes of Natives. There has been only one natural that a white man coming out to Africa with the idea of a foreman's job in mind could see being a foreman in a factory as he could—for not to belong to a club in any British Colony is just about as close to hell as the average white man can get on this earth—in Africa at any time.

And you have to see that the artisans are doing important things on the roads and to do so they need a high quality basic Mackinnon Road standard to go on. The white tip remains pending in the air. The dead level of 5,000,000 of the white man at the base. The Indians—and now the Malays—between.

East Africa Needs Better Means of Transport

Mr. Michie Favorably Impressed with Business Houses

MR. MICHE, chairman of the board of the National Bank of India, who has just returned from his first visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, told EAST AFRICA that he has been favourably impressed with the territories and their prospects, but that improvements of transport are urgently needed.

During a visit of 10 weeks, Mr. Michie inspected every branch of the bank except that in Malindi, being accompanied on his tour by Mr. "Jock" Campbell, the superintendent in East Africa. He took of course exceptional opportunities of discussing affairs with leading officials and non-officials and of learning of various projects for the creation or development of secondary industries.

Transport Bottlenecks

"The one major requirement for expansion which still needs urgent attention," said Mr. Michie, "is better communications, especially a large increase in the capacity of the railway from Mombasa to Kisumu and Othman apart from the needs of the Mackinnon Road, Nairobi, Kisumu, and of Kenya generally. It is essential if the Uganda cotton crop was increased by one-third in the 1948-49 output—and we can hope that this is not impossible—it would raise the railway, with its present single line, to the very limit of its capacity to transport the crop. That is the most unfortunate bottleneck in progress.

Facilities in connection with shipping have also been needed. When I was in Mombasa, for instance, there came my impression as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of tons of cement, which could be raised to the hands of Uganda only very slowly. In fact, when there had been a flood of cement into the port, it was a long time before the single-track railway meant that it could be put back to the waiting consumers.

I have good reason to believe that the real bottleneck is not so much the movement of goods, but the fact that the white man has not made the most of the development of these territories. There is a great deal of hydro-electric development at the Owen Falls dam, but this has not resulted in the establishment of new industries. You know that a textile mill can be built in six weeks, and that a mill

to make a pair of socks or a blanket factory may be established in both 10 and 20 days.

There is talk of a cement factory, although the ideal way in which the purpose does not yet appear to have been found. Experience in other countries shows that education and higher standards of living usually result in a large increase in the use of cement for hygienic and other reasons.

Criticism of British Goods

Asked to comment on the question of British manufactures in the face of growing competition and on existing marketing facilities in the territories, Mr. Michie said:

"It is surprising to have to say that, although the great majority of British manufacturers are still determined to justify their reputation for good quality, a number still fail to satisfy buyers. Often I had circumstantial comments. 'I was particularly surprised at the criticisms of some agricultural machinery from the United Kingdom.' There is an impression that a certain amount of machinery in the confidence of buyers is assured, but it will be undermined if there is not immediate improvement in certain cases. There are also terrible criticisms of the British motor industry as a whole. It does not build vehicles which are different from American designs. Yet few places in the world are relatively so rich as Kenya. It is our duty.

With textiles, India and Japan have already become keen competitors, and those two superpowers together, as if they had not soon furnish a considerable part of the cotton-piece goods imported into Kenya. As such I feel at least not been able to do much for the entry of some of our goods into the market already there. The British goods are not so good as the Indian goods.

One of the most favourable impressions of the leading companies in the territories is that they have done a great deal in the last decade or so, but they seem to me to be under a great deal of stress in their management and staff. I saw staff of a very good type from the territories, but they are not expanding confidently. They may be able to do a better and more efficient job, but British manufacturers.

"It is not bad to see Uganda in a better mood, and that is a very heartening talk of the future. The Commonwealth has lived in Burma for many years. I have watched such developments in the East from whose experience I think Africa can learn. Growth, education, knowledge, and experience are what we are wise and ignorant—and if we have a strong enough feeling for the African masses about the things they are doing, and that we are doing, and that to do for their benefit, there is no reason to fear the future."

**Trusteeship Report on Tanganyika
Action to Follow, Mission's Criticisms**

ACTION is to be taken in the next few weeks by the Trusteeship Council on the report of the United Nations on Tanganyika last year.

A Mexican representative has been appointed to look into the situation of the British protectorates which are awaiting the administrative authority to give them full independence. The commission will report to the Council. The Soviet delegate has also been appointed.

Mr. Albert Weisner, Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, said that the success of Tanganyika in the past few years has been a model for other British territories. Here there are not only a high standard of living but also a high standard of education.

Mr. Weisner also expressed his hope that the United Nations Trusteeship Council will be able to help other territories in the same way. He said that the Trusteeship Council has been a very successful organization and that it has been able to help many territories in the past few years. He also said that the Trusteeship Council has been able to help many territories in the past few years.

**Pounds and Dollars
Special Needs Recognized**

WHEREAS the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions have agreed to contribute their expenditures by approximately 25% immediately to help to check the drain on the reserves of the sterling area, no similar agreement in respect of the Colonies had been reached when this issue went to press.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, who explained the Colonial Finance at the meeting of the Finance Ministers, said that the Finance Ministers held discussions at the time of the meeting with a view to recognizing the special needs of the Colonies which are at present in a lesser or greater degree underdeveloped, but which, with assistance, might be able to improve the standard of living of their peoples and make a greater contribution to the resources available to the world.

The official statement issued after the meeting of the Finance Ministers' Conference said: "Ministers recognized the special position of those countries which are at present in a lesser or greater degree underdeveloped, but which, with assistance, might be able to improve the standard of living of their peoples and make a greater contribution to the resources available to the world."

Settling to Kury, Lamuka

Mr. Edward W. Stone, the new Governor of Kenya, has lost no time in settling the two commissioners of the territories of the former British East Africa Protectorates, Mr. A. B. Ohanga, and Mr. J. B. Ombaka. Mr. Ohanga will spend the first few months of his term in Kenya, while Mr. Ombaka will spend the first few months of his term in Kenya. Mr. Ohanga will spend the first few months of his term in Kenya, while Mr. Ombaka will spend the first few months of his term in Kenya.

New Arrival, M. J. C.

Mr. J. B. Ombaka, whom the Governor of Kenya has appointed to be the African member of the Legislative Council for the Victoria Province during the absence in England on a British Council Fellowship of Mr. A. B. Ohanga, was educated at the Church Missionary Society's school at Bungoma, and later at Nyakaya, in Toro, Uganda. He qualified as a teacher at Makerere and held several appointments in Makerere and Nakuru before becoming a master at the Teachers Training College at Butere, whence he went to Makerere to take up his first post. He comes from the M'Pipi location in the North Nyanza district and is a member of the local native economic committee. His finance and general purposes committee, Mr. Ombaka is 34 years old, and married to a native of the same district.

New Union-Castle Liner

MADE IN ENGLAND, one of the High-Speed Liners for the Union-Castle Lines in London, is the latest addition to the New Union-Castle Line in East Africa. The vessel, which is to be named "Raffles" after the late Raffles, will be similar in design to the "Durand Castle" and "Black Castle" which are 350 feet long and 4,000 gross tons.

£41,500,000 for Africa

THE GOVERNMENT has announced that it will spend £41,500,000 on Africa in the next five years. This is a record for any one country in the world.

Under the plan, which was announced last year, West Africa will receive £12,000,000, East Africa £12,000,000, and Central Africa £7,500,000. The plan was announced in March 1961. The plan was announced in March 1961. The plan was announced in March 1961.

During the past few years, the total of grants and loans to the African States has increased by 50% over the total of £1,000,000,000 for development and welfare schemes.

Colonial Development and Welfare

The Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons last year, will provide for the expenditure of £41,500,000 on Africa in the next five years. This is a record for any one country in the world.

C.D.U. to Borrow \$10,000,000

International Bank Negotiations

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION Bill, which was given a second reading in the House of Commons last Friday.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE DOMINIONS, Mr. R. B. HULL, explained the Bill under the Act of 1946 which had authorized the establishment of the Overseas Food Corporation. The Bill provides for the payment of principal and interest on a loan negotiated between the Corporation and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The 1946 Act provided, however, that the Government should guarantee a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bill provides that the Corporation should be authorized to borrow up to \$10,000,000 at 1½ per cent interest, and that the Government should guarantee the loan. The Bill also provides that the Corporation should be authorized to borrow up to \$10,000,000 at 1½ per cent interest, and that the Government should guarantee the loan. The Bill also provides that the Corporation should be authorized to borrow up to \$10,000,000 at 1½ per cent interest, and that the Government should guarantee the loan.

Negotiations for a loan in the region of \$10,000,000 were now proceeding between the Overseas Food Corporation and the International Bank, said Mr. Hull.

Dollar Aid for Kenya

LEADER BROADBENT, who welcomed the Bill, said that a gap had been filled in the Government's financial assistance for Kenya. He said that the Government had been providing \$100,000 a year for Kenya, but that this was not enough to cover the needs of the country. He said that the Bill would provide for the payment of \$10,000,000 to Kenya over a period of 10 years.

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MR. CHARLES MURPHY, who presented the Bill, said that the Government had been providing \$100,000 a year for Kenya, but that this was not enough to cover the needs of the country. He said that the Bill would provide for the payment of \$10,000,000 to Kenya over a period of 10 years. He said that the Government had been providing \$100,000 a year for Kenya, but that this was not enough to cover the needs of the country. He said that the Bill would provide for the payment of \$10,000,000 to Kenya over a period of 10 years.

What could be more important to Kenya than the presence of a strong European population in Tanganyika? The groundnut scheme and other industries will provide employment for several thousand who can be a permanent factor in the future of East Africa. Mr. H. G. Troughton, previously Member for Finance in the Government of Kenya, and now on the staff of the Overseas Food Corporation.

Communism and the Africans

Mr. Ingram's Native Aspirations

MR. HAROLD INGRAM, who was a member of the Colonial Service from 1919 to 1948, has recently returned to England. He has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya and has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya and has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya. He has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya and has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya. He has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya and has been in the line of administrative work in Kenya.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. MASSIE have arrived from Dar es Salaam, having motored from Dodoma to Cape Town.

Mr. B. F. FLOORS, a Colonial broker in London, who died recently, left £87,357.

Mr. JUSTICE LEWIS has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Mrs. and Mrs. R. A. NOAKES.

A daughter has been born in Bulawayo to Wing-Commander and Mrs. D. M. STUBBS.

Mrs. D. F. G. WHITE has been promoted Assistant Director of Veterinary Services in the Northern Territory.

Mr. A. E. GILES has been appointed District Commissioner in the Kapunga District, Tanganyika Territory.

Rev. J. R. LEWIS has been elected to the seat of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia in the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. BROWN, of Louisa, and Mr. C. W. HAWKERS, of Molé, have been elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. J. B. BROWN, formerly Governor-General of Guyana, has been elected a member of the Executive Council of Nyasaland for a further three years. He is now serving his fourth year as a member of this body.

PROFESSOR LILLIAN MARGERY BAXTON has been elected vice-chancellor of London University. She is a member of the councils of Makerere College, Uganda, and Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

PILOT RICHARD GOSWAMI, who was awarded the George Medal last year for great gallantry in attempting to save his navigator when his aircraft crashed and caught fire, trained as a pilot in Southern Rhodesia.

The Bishops of Maseru, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar are to meet next month to discuss common problems. The Bishop of Nyasaland will then visit the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika within his diocese.

MR. JUSTICE RALPH JOHN MORTON, Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia since 1947, and the only one since 1934—the youngest Solicitor-General in the British Empire—has taken his seat on the Bench of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. S. KEELAN, of Mombasa, has won the Kenya amateur golf championship, beating Mr. H. N. M. FOGG, of Mjomba, and Mr. H. W. in the semi-finals. Mr. KEELAN beat Mr. FOGG in the final by 2 and 1, and Mr. FOGG beat Mr. H. W. by 1 and 1.

SIR GUY CARLISLE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Messrs. J. HELINSKY and G. W. BRETHERTON, members of the official members of the Legislative Council, are now in London for the discussions arranged by the Colonial Office in regard to Northern Rhodesian independence.

DR. SYBIL THORNTON, who spoke in last Friday's "Alling for Southern Rhodesia" programme of the "Little Theatre" recalled her visit to Bulawayo 10 years ago, saying that she remembered the audiences as among the most wonderful before whom she had ever played.

PROFESSOR M. K. HAYES has been appointed director of the newly constituted Institute of Colonial Studies, and has accepted the post of Professor of Commonwealth Studies in the University of London. He will give his new duties on October 1.

MR. K. V. GOODEOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will address a joint meeting of the African Society and the Southern Rhodesia Society at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday next on "Southern Rhodesia: Revisiting the Past." The evening will be invested by the Rev. Canon C. M. M. GOSWAMI upon him by the Rev. Canon C. M. M. GOSWAMI.

MR. C. B. BROWN, who served in the Zanzibar Diocese of the E. A. C. from 1927 until 1947, was re-elected the largest member of the Bishopric of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. PROBERT, who served in the Sudan for 20 years, has been appointed to the post of Chief of the Cavalry Regiment in the Sudan for 20 years.

MR. S. McCORMACK has been appointed a member of the Native Labour Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia replacing Mr. A. J. Rowan, who has resigned.

MR. GEORGE G. KENZIE, General Director of the African Press and Telegraph, has been appointed to the post of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Glasgow.

MR. J. E. A. WOLFE, of Whitmore, in Rongai, has been elected to this country by air from Kenya. After a short stay in the colony he will return to the Colony in the next few days.

Mr. C. G. RUFF has been elected first chairman of the Association of Regional Development Associations formed in Southern Rhodesia as a result of a congress held in Gwelo.

MAJOR GENERAL C. C. ROWLES, who served throughout the war in command of East African troops, has been elected chairman of committee of the Kenya Defence Union.

Mrs. C. BURTON and Mr. T. R. L. PATERSON are the candidates for the by-election in the Nyasaland constituency of Katozi following the resignation of Mr. MANTLAND EBYE.

MR. CECIL ORR will represent the Automobile Association of which he is assistant secretary at the international Congress for African Transport to be held in Nairobi in October.

MR. F. K. CRAW, provincial engineer in Tabora, Tanganyika, has just built one of the second hole of a local golf course and is expected to be the first player to have done so.

MR. M. P. BARROW has been reappointed a nominated member of the Executive Council of Nyasaland for a further three years. He is now serving his fourth year as a member of this body.

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Mr. B. B. HILL, who was selected by the vice-chairman as "the mainspring of the organization," resigned the Secretaryship of the Eastern District Regional Development and Publicity Association of Southern Rhodesia BRIGADINE S. H. HERRFORD is the new secretary.

Mr. NORMAN DINGLE, who is leaving for Nyirika on his retirement, has received a warm tribute for his work during the past 21 years for the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club, which is to have a Dinner and Entertainment in his honor. When faced of the decision Mr. Dingle offered to provide a number of the cup for the first five years.

The American agricultural experts, LAMBERTSON, M. A. McCALL, and Dr. AFRICK H. WINE, who have been assigned to advise the three months' survey of farming conditions in the East, to assist on the type of American assistance of agricultural development which could be made available under the Economic Cooperation Administration for Africa in a few days.

The Usambara Association of Tanganyika have elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. L. VICKERS-HAVILAND, vice-chairman, MRS. M. GRANT-HONORARY, treasurer, Mrs. J. GREEN, honorary Secretary, Mrs. D. G. GRANT, the members, COLONEL C. BUDDE, Mr. J. C. ANDERSON, Mr. D. S. GRANT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. B. C. SMITH, and Mr. BREWSTER.

Mr. E. M. GIBSON, lately American Consul-General in Nairobi, has previously a counsellor at the United States Legation in Pretoria, is to be the new American Consul-General in Nairobi, in succession to Mr. R. M. TAYLOR, who has just left East Africa. Mr. R. W. TAYLOR, the Vice Consul, who has recently transferred from Fagaria, will act until Mr. Gibbon arrives. Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. E. J. WICHEY, lately a Vice Consul in East Africa, are to join the State Department in Washington.

The New C.O.

Lord REA has pointed out that until a few days ago the lettering of the old Westminster Hospital, London, on which site the new Colonial Office is to be built, read: "Site for the new Colonial Office." Supported by voluntary contributions.

Obituary

Archbishop Hughes

THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, Bishop of Cyprus and Apostolic Internuncio to Egypt, whose sudden death in England at the age of 44 was reported, went to the White Fathers' Mission in Egypt in 1933, and later became Vicar-General and Secretary afterwards. He acted generally for the Roman Catholic Mission in Egypt. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he took over the vicariate of the Equatorial Nile, four years later he was transferred two years later to the post of Apostolic Vicar of the Apostolic Delegation in Egypt and Palestine, and was consecrated Bishop of Hieropolis.

THE REVEREND HARRY HARRIS DENNAN, who has died in Kenya at the age of 74, had been resident in the Colony for some 40 years. He had farmed in the Tumbi and Lake regions and interested himself in mining in Tanganyika. He served in the South African War and in the Boer War of 1914-18 and 1920.

LOUISE DE HAVILLAND, who died last week was the wife of Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, who was domiciled in East Africa.

Mr. Gray has been appointed to the Secretaryship of the Salisbury Southern Rhodesia Club.

Colonel J. E. H. Boustead Services in Sudan and Ethiopia

COLONEL J. E. H. BOUSTEAD, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has left the Sudan for the third time, bids fair to become a legendary figure in Sudan annals, writes the Sudan Herald.

He was a midshipman in the Navy in South African waters in 1915, but finding life there too dull in wartime, he went and joined the South African Forces, was sent to France, where he was commissioned, and then the war fighting in North Russia with the Duxbury.

Widening his horizons in England was little to his taste, so in 1920 he joined the Egyptian Army and stayed with them and the Sudan Defence Force for 10 years, ending up in command of the Camel Corps, having occupied his leaves by exploring the Libyan Desert and taking part in one of the Everest Expeditions.

When he returned to his regiment in London Highlanders, he found depot soldiers at Colchester or Edinburgh too tedious for his aboriginal way, and came back to the Sudan in 1935 as District Commissioner. He was posted to the Zalinge in Darfur.

Here he rapidly overhauled the administration of the district, and put all his energy and vigour into work. Courts, schools, buildings, roadwork, public health and markets were all galvanized into an activity they had never known before, and the Ter were widely jerked out of their lethargy by the force of example and precept.

The war with Italy in 1940 found him still at Zalinge, but he was soon released for military service, and given the task of raising the Frontier Battalion, which he took to Roseires in late September after only four months' training.

Frontier Battalion

The epic of guerilla warfare in the Sudan, which has begun in Western Ethiopia, has already in the old days, met with great achievements in the concentration of forces away through superior numbers, capturing many times its own number of prisoners, and, according to the Emperor, the Selassie, has rapidly become a living proof of the spirit instilled in all officers and men by the compelling influence of the war.

Later he commanded the 1st Battalion in East Africa and was killed in the Sudan in the Sudan, which had been a result of the unrelenting war.

Returning to his post in Zalinge in 1945 at the age of 50, he consolidated the work he had done and leaves behind him sound administrative foundations, which his successors can build on the future.

His tremendous vitality, determination and capacity for genius, none, none in the face of a very limited staff, and inadequate equipment, with his rugged individualism and unorthodox ways, make up the man that is loved of the people among whom he served, was his chief characteristic, and the following quotation from a recent letter well describes his feelings for them:—

"There is so much about the Sudanese which entices a man to love, and in particular, on the level on which I have been working for the last 20 years, whether as a soldier or as a public officer. It has brought me into continual contact with them. Their qualities are, invariably, courage and consideration; their humour and perpetual cheerfulness under all conditions; and the courage and fortitude of the soldiers, who endure the privations and hardships of an Ethiopian campaign, having nothing to them utterly, and have never left learning anything more than 'this country and its people'.

It is typical of Hugh Boustead however, that he should not think of retiring or of resting, but that at the age of 50 he should take up a new job as Political Adviser at Mukulu in the Sudan Protectorate. His many friends, British and Sudanese, will wish every happiness in his new post.

Whether Central Africa needs a university, colleges and schools, similar to Makerere College, Uganda, is being investigated by the Central African Government.

Parliament

Visiting Missions Reports
Control of the Colonial Press

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago MR. T. REID asked the Secretary of State for Colonies if he would make representations to the United Nations Organisation that reports on visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council to trusteeship territories should not be discussed at the Council until the written comments of the Colonial Office person based on Governors' reports, were available to the Trusteeship Council thus enabling it to have all the facts before it and to come to responsible decisions.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "Swung reports of this kind were made by the Belgian and United Kingdom representatives at the regular sessions of the Trusteeship Council. Out of those sessions, there were two staff conferences. At the present session of the Council in the United Kingdom and French territories, there were again staff conferences at the Council."

MR. A. HAYES, Member of the House of Commons for the Colonies, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make representations to the Trusteeship Council on the desirability of encouraging and assisting other States, who are engaged in development work in the Colonies, and who are not being provided for, to send their staffs to the Colonies.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Difficulties continue in most technical fields, but recruitment of foreign, biological and civil engineering staff is now a lot easier. Secondary is difficult in many fields because the staff is in short in this country also, but secondary education is in operation for postal and educational staff, and how the staff can be devised for medical and civil engineering staff. A few of progress in the past year is covered in paragraphs 1081 or 1082 of Cmd. 8748."

Power to Suppress Newspapers

MR. SIMMONS asked the Minister for the Colonies before he was taken by Colonial Governors to suppress newspapers, and whether he would indicate the procedure to be taken in each case.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "In the instance of a Colonial Governor suppressing a newspaper, there is only one colony where I know that the Governor has the power. He is not exercising it."

MR. DAMICO: "Can you give me any other Colony?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "As the hon. friend knows, Malta has responsible self-government. Here the Maltese Ministers to decide whether or not they will reorganise their press laws."

MR. DONOHUE asked the Minister when he would make available the proceedings of the recent Colonial Conference in London.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The conference was not a public one. A Press conference was held at the end of the conference and it is not my responsibility to make available the proceedings."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "In view of the Colonial Office claim that this was a very satisfactory conference, and of the importance of these supplies to this country, particularly at this juncture, would the hon. gentleman at least consider putting a copy of the proceedings in the library of the House of Commons, so that it can be available to all Members?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The conference really was the form of an interchange of views between officials of the Colonial Office and the officials of the Colonial Office. In those circumstances it would be difficult to put anything of concrete value in the library. It was a two-way traffic of opinions and views. There were no major policy changes. I made it do not think it would be any advantage to bring to the attention of the hon. gentleman's suggestions."

MR. SIMMONS: "In view of the public approval of the conference, it is becoming African. It is a good thing to encourage the official language in the schools for the children of South Africa, and in the Bantu areas, and to how many cases of this kind has been made from public funds for the maintenance of Afrikaans-language private schools in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Grants-in-aid are provided for Afrikaans-language private schools in Tanganyika and one in Northern Rhodesia. Provision of special language schools is not possible and my own hon. friends are necessary for the action suggested by my hon. friend."

MR. SIMMONS: "Will the Minister take active steps to discourage any departure from the position of English being the normal channel of language communication in British Colonies?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not think there is any room for discouragement. This is the accepted position."

Entebbe Church Appeal

AN APPEAL has been launched for the restoration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Entebbe, Uganda, and to commemorate Europeans from Uganda who lost their lives in the recent war. Donations should be sent to St. John's Church, Entebbe, Memorial Restoration Fund, National Bank of India, 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or to the hon. Treasurer of the fund, Entebbe. The foundation stone of the church was laid in 1908 by Sir Hesketh Bell, first Governor of the Protectorate, and the building was consecrated in the following year by Bishop Tucker.

Estate Duty

THE ESTATE DUTY (CONSOLIDATED) Bill introduced in Kenya, permits the Governor in Council to remit the whole or part of the estate duty in cases of exceptional hardship. The principal duty of an estate agent, which duty a calculator will now be defined as the price which the property would fetch in the opinion of the commission agents sold in the open market at the time of the death of the owner.

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Fixing the Price of Maize Fair Play for the African

FIXING A PRICE FOR MAIZE which is fair both to European and African growers has been described by Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia.

Addressing the Legislative Council, he said: "The price for European maize this year has been fixed at 30s. per bag if one assumes that the crop will cost 2s. It has been fixed at 2s. plus the cost of transport for African maize was fixed at 18s. plus the cost of the bag."

"The European price was based on modern farming—a high standard of farming, fertilizers, green manure, and so on. I want to make this point very fully—that the European price is based on the cost of manufacture, while the African does not incur it. It is based on the average loss under maize and half under recuperative crops which yield a different return at all. It is also based on systems of agriculture which enable the grower to expand and self-carrying works which the African peasant farmer has not got to the limit, and which he has to do before he gets his crop. It is on the price which he receives."

European and African Farming

"The African farmer paid indirectly the same price as the European, but the price he gets is per bag. If he is a subscriber of certain minimum standards of agriculture, which are not very high, he will receive a further 20s. per 100 lbs. per acre, which this year may well be 15s. per bag for the man who gets a return of only one bag per acre. The balance left is placed into the Maize Improvement Fund. Out of that all transport costs from depots to the farmer are paid."

"The African far from his own soil will find the Maize Control Board area will take care of the maize price as the African close to the line of rail. This is done chiefly to encourage production in areas situated away from the line of rail, in areas where there are to-day large tracts of first-class land unbroken and unimproved. It will also assist in the drive to the bush and assist will advance the development of farms in the bush areas."

"The African grows the new maize. One of those funds is providing soil and water conservation measures, so that we may hope to establish the African farmer on his land."

"None will the African production of the maize, only a small amount of production and a little more for the land."

"The Government is keenly interested in the maize situation and maize production. As it cannot, and the family of the country, neither want still and of the present, running the land, running water, and of the human handicaps which are the result of the present, it is interested."

Zeldaba Scheme

WITH THE AID of the Zeldaba agricultural scheme in the Northern Province to Sayid Mohammed el Berber of Port Sudan, a chapter in the agricultural history of the Sudan is closed. In 1904 an American philanthropist, L. S. Hunt, received an option from the Sudan Government over about 1,400 acres along the river at Zeldaba. The intention was to settle American Negroes there, but the project failed. A company formed in England, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, acquired the option, and in 1907 made a new agreement with the Sudan Government. Zeldaba became the first demonstration government plantation in the country, and the experiments made there the parent of the present Gezira schemes.

Shoemakers Strike

STRIKE OF SHOEMAKERS in Nairobi, which ended 36 days ago by negotiations held with the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. F. F. F., the Government made a decision. The strikers demanded a 50% increase, instead of the former 30% wage, and a 10% increase in conditions. The settlement provides for a 10% increase, five days' paid annual leave for workers, and other minor concessions. The Government service is to be confined to a single fare to their homes, for that the employees to be paid within the first three days of the month.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Work in East Africa and the Sudan

REFERENCES TO EAST AFRICA and the Sudan were made by Lord Latham, President of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at the annual general meeting at Manchester last week. He said:

"In the Sudan the corporation's officers have succeeded in successfully circumventing two major threats from the disease known as boll rot and boll mild. A technique has been worked out by which resistance to boll rot can be transferred from one species of cotton to another, without altering the characteristics of their fibre."

"Tanganyika is now beginning to reap the benefits resulting from the work of the corporation's officers, and there, at the beginning of the year, plants from the new and greatly improved strains are coming into general cultivation, and from demonstration plots single and practical methods of growing cotton are being introduced to the growers. Methods of conservation and improving soil fertility are also being introduced."

Mr. Latham's Visit

Mr. James Littlewood, Chairman of the Corporation, was accompanied by his wife to the Sudan for the purpose of the settlement of the South African and the new cotton growing research in which the Corporation is engaged. At Mbarolong, some 100 miles from Kampala, the cotton houses were already completed, and the laboratory buildings should be completed by the end of the year.

"While in the Sudan he had visited the main Government experimental farms and a number of the growers. It was his object to see whether any organization was required, both for the collection and distribution, and the buying and marketing of cotton. These objects had been dealt with by the Cotton Commission, and the Government would be expected to consider the steps to be taken. If as a result of these steps, which cotton could be marketed in a profitable manner, the Government would be expected to take steps to equalize the quality of the cotton."

"The Sudan Government is expected to be able to provide services which the Government would be expected to contribute towards the settlement of the Sudan. — Mr. J. C. Killip, Director of Tanganyika Territory."

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North-South Railway Link

Anglo-American Survey Team

The Economic Co-operation Administration announced last Friday that it had approved a technical assistance project which is the first phase of the preliminary survey of a possible railway link between Northern Rhodesia and the Congo.

The official announcement is made by the E.C.A. and the Colonial Office.

The survey, initiated by the United Kingdom and African Colonial Governments, is headed by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Ltd., London, jointly with their associates Overseas Consultants, Inc., New York, a company which includes leading American engineering firms.

The British and American experts selected for the work are expected to spend five months in Africa making a preliminary survey along a track suggested routes between the Rhodesia and East African railways. They will recommend the most effective method of carrying out a detailed detailed survey and will prepare a detailed estimate of the cost involved.

The survey team consists of Mr. J. H. D. Colville, director of transportation and president of Standard Research Consultants, Inc., New York, who heads the team of experts. Two other Americans selected for the project, both from the firm of McGraw-Hill, of New York, are Mr. Bruce, vice president, railway economist, and Mr. Stewart St. John, a geologist, mineralogist and economist. The three Americans left New York for London by air on July 12. They will have consultations in London before leaving for Africa, and will be accompanied by Mr. T. A. L. Swan, a member of the survey team, and two other members of the team.

The project is being financed partly by the E.C.A. and partly by the Development and Welfare Fund. E.C.A. will pay 50 per cent of the cost of the project, which is estimated at \$40,000, including the contract with Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Ltd., and the salaries of the American experts. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund will meet the equivalent expenditure.

In many years ago the linking of the Rhodesian and East African railways was first proposed and several detailed reports on the matter were made publicly last year, especially by the Hon. Mr. J. G. Robins, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa who has also referred by public to the possibility of extending the 'new railway' from the port of Mombasa to the groundnut areas in the Southern Province of Tanganyika onwards to the coast belt, and thence to and perhaps beyond Lake Nyasa.

Railway Connection Between Congo and Uganda

Even more important, however, and certainly a prelude to the survey, is the construction of a railway from Mombasa to the port of Mombasa in Rhodesia to the port of Mombasa in Tanganyika and thence to the Congo basin railway and providing physical connection from the Cape to Uganda when the Central African and East African railways have been completed.

The E.C.A. and Rhodesia understands that this survey of the survey will be primarily economic and that the investigators recommend the construction of a north-south railway and/or the building of a line from Mombasa to or beyond Lake Nyasa, the intention is that a mixed party of British and American experts should then be sent as soon as possible to go over the ground for the purpose of estimating the cost and recommending the route.

Rhodesian Dairy Scheme

Mr. P. E. Fenwick, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, has praised the work of the Committee on the Dairy Industry whose recommendations were endorsed by Government. Their report endorsed Government policy in most respects. A milk marketing committee would be established to ensure stabilized prices of dairy products to the consumer.



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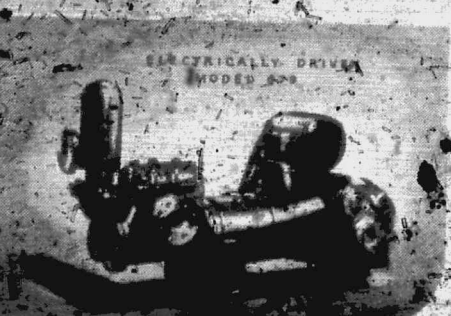
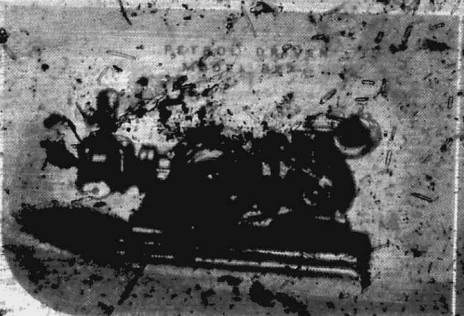
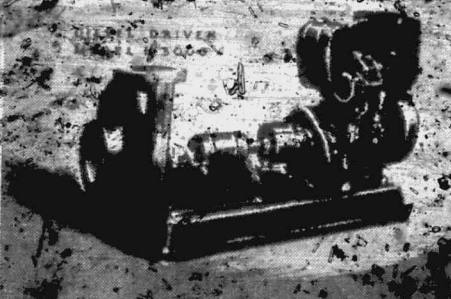
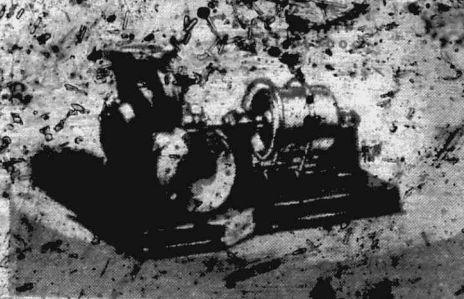
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new nine-hole golf course has been made in Kenya.

Subscriptions to the Kenya Polio Research Bulletin are £1.00.

A female Bushnell's zebra was killed by a lion in a national park last week.

The British Party of Uganda and the African Party of the Motherland have been banned in Kenya.

A reception for Colonial students in London was given by the Corporation of London at Guildhall last week.

More than £1,000,000 has been spent on a plant by the Southern Rhodesian Forestry Department in the past five years.

The Home Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia presided at an informal luncheon of the South Africa Club last Friday.

So far only two officials in Northern Rhodesia have taken advantage of the option of retirement on reaching the age of 55 years.

Colonial Affairs Debate

Debate on Colonial affairs is taking place in the House of Commons while this issue is being printed.

The new railway tunnel near Nairobi, Kenya, is thought to be the longest in East and Central Africa, measuring 2,500 feet.

The Colonial Exhibition in London is to be continued to August owing to what is officially described as the enormous public demand for admission.

Kenya won the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post Cup at Rugby last Saturday with a score of 524 points. The Singapore team came next with 499 points.

Twelve girls from the Government Indian High School in Eldoret, Kenya, have joined the first cadet division of the St. John's Ambulance Association in the Colony.

Territories from the eight provinces of Tanganyika Territory will be sent 10 days in Dar es Salaam in order to be given an insight into the methods of territorial and municipal government.

The Development Commission in Tanganyika has recommended a new resolution, and that a Member for Development and an Economic Advisory Committee should be appointed to its staff.

London's British-African, chiefly consisting of posts in English, was by the British Council, has been set up in Nairobi, Kenya, Borrowing by 2½ cents of a shilling per volume for two weeks.

Cash bids for the issue of £3,500,000 of Northern Rhodesia 3% Inscribed Stock 1964-65, at 97, the Auctioneers' office at 11 Abchurch Lane in our last issue, were given over to the City of London.

Antelopes imported from Somaliland are blamed for the introduction of an unidentified disease at the Rhino zoo. Ruminants valued at £80,000 have been slaughtered in an attempt to stamp it out.

Canada wants to buy more goods from the Colonies, and has been exporting them to sell more to her, said Mr. Douglas Abbott, Canadian Finance Minister, when talking to journalists in London last Friday.

Eight African farmers will receive advances of £25 each from the Kenya Government for the development of their holdings. Such advances are a favourable reform from the local agricultural office, a further £25 will be available in each case.

A new bridge across the Mash-River, in the Kasalla Province of the Sudan near the Eritrean border, has been opened by the Acting Governor General Sir James Robertson, in 1963, and is of reinforced concrete construction.

Anti-Africans charged with arson, rioting, and causing grievous bodily harm in Uganda during the disturbances between May 1963 and June 1964, were given 100 lashes, some to imprisonment with hard labour for periods of five to eight years.

Improvements to the runway at the airport in Northern Rhodesia, which are planned and partially completed by February, will cost at least £4.5 million. Facilities will be provided for B-707 freighters of Viking to use the airport throughout the year.

The Bishop of the Diocese of East Africa, which meets in London, has proposed the appointment of a commission to examine the possibility of the establishment of a United Church of East Africa, and recommended that members of the Anglican Church should meantime cooperate to the maximum with members of other Protestant churches.

Colonial Students

No increase is expected in 1950-51 in the number of places available for Colonial students in universities and colleges in the United Kingdom. Although the British Council, the Victoria League, and other agencies are doing their best to secure suitable students, some must be prepared for austerity conditions and temporary hotel accommodation, especially when they first arrive.

Great improvements in the housing situation in Southern Rhodesia in the past six months has enabled the Minister of Trade and Industries to announce a 50% increase in the housing permit, which now allows the present maximum size of houses to be increased, and the complete release of the housing permit control.

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Of Commercial Interest Meat Factory in the Sudan

Sudan Meat Producers Co., Ltd., the capital for which will be provided in the first instance by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., London, has been registered in the Sudan, and has been granted a licence for the mechanical processing of meat and other animal products. A factory to be built at Kosti, in the Blue Nile Province, is expected to begin operations in 1952, when Sidiqna's participation will amount up to 30% of the total will then be invited. The factory will be designed for an eventual production of 100,000 cattle annually.

Stocks of the company which for some time has operated East African air services, last week dismissed 400 of its flying and ground staff. Captain R. J. Ashley, the managing director, explained that the dismissals followed a reduction of the number of civil aircraft employed by the Government on the Berlin air lift. There was, he said, no intention of winding up the company.

Two new dams for the irrigation of the production have been built in the areas of Zege, Karama, Musgum, and Mafra districts of Tanganyika, at an average cost of £100, excluding the cost of the irrigation tribunes and siphons. It is estimated that the cost of a dam is recouped within five years by the increased crops.

Tobacco in Southern Tanganyika

Tobacco growing in the Kibondo district of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika is reported to be developing in a most promising manner. Two years ago tobacco was grown in the area. This year's crop may yield 20 tons.

Increases of 2d. per gallon in the retail price of milk and 2d. per lb. for first grade butter, the cost of which will be borne by Government subsidies, have been recommended by a select committee of Parliament in Southern Rhodesia.

An improved variety of cotton, known as U.K. 46, is being grown in the Mwanza zone of Tanganyika. It is reported that there is a better seed of this strain for the whole of the mainland by 1951.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., are to buy a final dividend of 8% and a bonus of 2% making 14% for the year, compared with 12% for the previous 12 months.

Increased demand for electric current in the Midlands area of Southern Rhodesia has necessitated the reopening of the Electricity Supply Commission's station at Gwelo.

Harvesting of furniture from the Colonies is now freely licensed to export into this country.

Two of the 12 new locomotives ordered by the East Africa and Nyasaland Railways have arrived from the United Kingdom.

Weekly daily railings from Mombasa during the week ending July 8 were 1,719 tons, of which 798 tons represented general cargo.

The number of fishery concessions on Lake Tanganyika in Southern Tanganyika has been reduced from three to one.

Most of the fish stock held by the Board of Fisheries in Tanganyika has been liquidated.

Shrimp growing is being encouraged near Mahiwa, some miles from Lindi, Tanganyika.

Ballast-Loading Demonstration

MESSRS. W. E. BRAY & CO., LTD., of Isleworth, Middlesex, manufacturers of contractors' equipment, gave a demonstration on Monday at Feltham of their hydraulic loader, a new hydraulically controlled loading device. This piece of equipment, which is made exclusively for operation with the Fordson Major tractor, has a bucket with a capacity of seven-eighths of a cubic yard and a lift of 4 ft. 3 in., allowing at 10 ft. in lift to lift a ton of material. The loader is used, collected ballast from a heap, and loaded it into a truck at a short distance away. Later, with the bucket lowered, the machine served as a grader, and finally, with a blade attached to the front of the bucket, it was shown doing the work of an ordinary bulldozer. All these tasks were efficiently performed, and no difficulty was experienced in travelling over rough ground with the bucket fully loaded.

Control of operation is simple, and would not be beyond the capacity of an African driver, but a tendency to slip the unit on itself in when the soil is soft and the space confined would limit its use in most African conditions, to dry periods.

Mitchell Coats Issue

THE CIRCULAR LETTER to the shareholders of Messrs. Mitchell Coats & Co., Ltd., in regard to the issue of 2,500,000 cumulative redeemable second preference shares at 2½% and of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each at par, states:

The net proceeds of the new issues are estimated at £530,000. On the basis of the profits for the year ending June 30, 1948, after deducting taxation, including profits tax at the appropriate rates, and adjustments for previous years, and profits on sale of fixed assets, and after providing for the dividend on the 1,500,000 8% cumulative preference shares, there would remain the sum of £332,000. It is proposed to cover the dividend on the 2,000,000 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares over 13 times.

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Mining

Southern Rhodesian Mines

Survey of Significant Changes

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral production has always been characterized by the predominance of gold. To the end of 1948 the total value of the minerals apart from coal produced since the Occupation in 1890 was £217,792,524, of which gold accounted for 76.8% of that sum. If coal is included, gold still accounts for 72%.

Gold is followed by asbestos (13.3%) and chrome (5.2%). The balance of 3.5% is made up of the gems, the principal ones being copper, mica, tungsten and tin (in that order of importance). The mining of base minerals is of more recent growth than that of gold; the production of which is now declining, so the value of this gold output is now a smaller proportion of the whole. In 1928, the opening year of the period being discussed, gold made up 61.9% of the total value of the minerals produced, and in 1948 only 54.5%.

A large part of the gold output comes from a relatively small number of mines, each producing over 100 tons per annum. During the past 20 years the output of these larger mines has varied from nine to 15% of the total. From 1928 to 1931 the larger mines were producing three-quarters of the gold.

Twenty Year Gold Outputs

TABLE I

Year	Gold produced (tons)	Graute (short tons)	Number of producers in year	Percentage of total gold produced by mines in Column B
1928	576,112	6.97	300	76.8
1929	560,813	6.86	390	73.1
1930	522,738	6.38	341	69.9
1931	518,113	6.30	360	68.9
1932	578,133	7.06	382	67.1
1933	642,499	7.86	378	61.1
1934	691,182	8.53	376	52.3
1935	726,231	8.89	378	43.7
1936	777,611	9.56	370	36.0
1937	804,213	9.86	372	30.9
1938	814,078	9.97	370	27.1
1939	795,613	9.79	374	26.0
1940	826,485	10.13	372	24.7
1941	790,442	9.68	374	23.3
1942	760,030	9.36	371	22.1
1943	656,684	8.03	370	19.7
1944	608,229	7.43	370	18.2
1945	568,242	6.93	372	16.4
1946	540,596	6.61	372	14.9
1947	522,735	6.40	374	13.8

In 1932, consequent upon the rise in the price of gold, there was a sudden increase in mining activity, and the output started on an upward trend which continued until 1940. The number of producers increased greatly, but the contribution of the larger mines became proportionately less. This was the beginning of a period of great activity on the part of the smaller-scale individuals producing and operating mines, but in part less than the deep and treating than 100 tons of ore per month.

In recent years there has been for this type of Rhodesian small gold mine, to play a decreasingly important part in the Colony's gold production. This is due to several causes, chief amongst which are rising costs, shortage of labour, declining grade, and the exhaustion of ore bodies.

At the same time a new class of privately owned mine has been gradually growing up, worked rather on company lines, of capacity as much as 1,600 ft. and equipped with modern machinery capable of treating refractory ores formerly considered too hard to work.

Being drawn from a paper read to the Fourth Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, Mr. J. E. Ferguson of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia.

There has been a fairly steady diminution in grade since 1931. Initially this was attributed to the rise in the price of gold, but in recent years it has been due to the gradual exhaustion of the richer ore bodies and to the closing and new ones yet to take their place.

The gold deposits of Southern Rhodesia may be broadly divided into two groups: quartz veins or reefs, and impregnated lodes in zones of shearing or chattering.

During the past 20 years the lodes have produced the greater proportion of the gold, and it is probable that in the future ore-bodies of this kind will increase in relative importance. Their grade is generally lower than that of the quartz reefs, but that is made up for by their being larger and cheaper to work. The two latest examples of the big mine class, Comeniana and Motonga, are worked on impregnations.

Asbestos has been of rapidly increasing importance in recent years, and now accounts for 32% of the total value of a mine's production. The number of mines is increasing, but the new discoverers are not new discoveries, and it is most unlikely that any valuable occurrences remain to be found away from the known asbestos-bearing districts.

On the larger mines a great deal of exploration, including some diamond drilling, has been carried out, and it is known that the bedrock is a considerable depth in these areas. It is probable that in that event the decrease in commodity of strike is obvious.

Chrome

Production of chrome has also increased substantially in recent years, and in 1948 the same output made up 10% of the total value of the Colony's mineral production. No new chrome veins of any importance have been discovered during the past 20 years, but additional knowledge has been gained of the depth of the seams in the Great Dyke, and in some instances there has been worked to a far greater depth than in the past, and mining operations are now being conducted at 800 ft. on the dip.

The iron ores of Southern Rhodesia occur in the banded ironstone group of the basement schists, and are widely distributed. The reserves are large, but as the depletion of domestic iron ore has started only in 1948, the depletion has not generally been given any special consideration.

At the present time the Rhodesian iron ore industry is somewhat near Que Que ore except have been worked by mining and distillation, which is ample for the ultimate scale of production contemplated. The Commission also holds that

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An outstanding example of fourteenth century Gothic architecture, comparable to Rheims, is the church of St. Nicholas, the most notable of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta. Now used as a mosque for the Mohammedan population, the building is an abiding memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the island to a low ebb, but from the end of the nineteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the bulk of Cypriot goods handles much of the island's trade, though carpets, wines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silk of former centuries. Full and complete information from our branches by telegrams or inquiries and commercial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.



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