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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS were discussed last week in the House of Commons, and in both Chambers speakers emphasized the large measure of agreement on broad Government and Colonial issues.

Opposition, which on its own obtains regard to the main lines of Colonial policy. For example, the latest Conservative Party statement (from which we quote a chapter in this issue) contains little concerning Dominion and Colonial affairs, to which any Socialist could object, and many Labour leaders and probably a far larger proportion of the rank and file of the movement would accept it as it stands. It can be said on inspection that the important interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies which we had the pleasure of publishing in our last issue on the subject of the pace of the European in Africa would be acceptable to even Tory or ultra-Tory. It was of course the most tentative declaration which could be expected from a Socialist source, and it has aroused deep interest in many influential quarters. For many years we have pleaded for the elimination of a purely party attitude in Imperial matters, and we warmly welcome every strengthening of the efficiency which has

over the past few years been shown by the Conservative Party in the House of Commons and the Overseas Empire.

Yet further proof of the narrowing of differences is the fact that in the Colonial Debate in the House of Commons really remarkable tributes were paid to the Socialist Secretary of State by Tory Deputies to members of the Socialist Minister, Sir A. Creech Jones.

Indeed, well over half of the speakers went out of their way to compliment Mr. Creech Jones on some part of the work which is being done in the Colonial Empire under his leadership, on the quality of his year's annual report on the territories which is written in his office and bears his personal imprint (in numerous passages), or on his own opening speech which lasts exactly an hour, could obviously not deal exhaustively with the Colonial Empire, but gave a balanced report on the main trends and trends. In fact, Sir A. Creech Jones said that the British purpose was to bring the Colonies steadily under prosperity and confidence, to stimulate production, and to devolve responsibilities on the Colonies. It must be taken that the Government does not outrun the expansion of the social services and the

improvement of the economic foundations. The Minister renewed his declaration that the interests of the Trust Territories committed to British administration should not be prejudged as the affairs of the Trustee-ship Commission of the United Nations, and gave a number of arguments which might in a few years be called upon to furnish some judgment as to how much further some of our African Colonies can be taken in effective government, federation or new government machinery. It was seen that the reference was very indefinite, so indefinite that it ought to act as a spur to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which have been curiously dilatory in proceeding to the Imperial Government, that well-argued case for federation which they must previously submit.

It is very fact that Mr. Creech Jones mentioned the subject which he could quite easily have omitted is evidence that he is prepared to consider with an open mind whatever is put before him.

Federationists may be disappointed that they should not have heard more of the views of the Prime Minister on the subject. In the opinion of the author, the leadership of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland should be urged, lose no time in settling their differences, and as a preliminary satisfactory scheme of a smaller and generous device might be submitted to the Imperial Government for approval. A sense of urgency is needed in this matter for further procrastination might have most unfortunate results. It is also, from a sense of urgency, as some people do, that time is on the side of the three territories, which will automatically achieve federation within a few years. This is a false sense to be true, much more of an assumed one, but serious and thoughtful statesmen engaged in politics in which persons of this type have an important part, that the general public realizes.

So do small business and big industry. Indeed, Mr. Creech Jones has a certain permission to judge the situation in the light of actual and hypothetical conditions.

Institution of the Prime Minister, who has steadily increased the opposition to the Union, is a very good thing. It is probable that the praise he received from Tories in last week's election will be followed by labour

critics as added cause of complaint. All that is one of the gross mistakes which reveal an attitude of responsibility, and put no finer point upon it, cynics regard for Imperial interests. The truth is that Mr. Creech Jones, who for five years in a position was so constant, critical, particularly of East and Central Africa, has since travelled widely within the Colonial Empire, has been assiduous in amassing information by personal contact, and that his acquaintance, thus enlightened by the best available knowledge, has made of him a Minister who enjoys an exceptional measure of Colonial confidence, not least because, in a Government which in home affairs so often shows an amazing adherence to doctrinaire solutions, he at the Colonial Office has eschewed the theoretical and hypothetical. He has a general recognition in Colonial circles that he puts the interests of the Colonies first, and that is all that should be asked of an occupant of his office.

There is no evidence within our knowledge that would justify the expectation, even if he had not done so, that he would do as well as he has done as a dominant force in an open and honest way to every one of the Colonies of the Colonial Empire. Labour circles that are not so well informed as the party which only because information has been put at its disposal, but it is a source of some doubt that there is a plan to bring the Colonial Office in line with the views of the many questioners who have been known to the Prime Minister, who has stated that any change would be detrimental to the Colonies. Even if the Prime Minister finds a nominee who would within a reasonable time attract the confidence of the House, how would Mr. Creech Jones stand that? It is not certain that there is an inevitable change in which the new Secretary of State would either lack the sufficient knowledge or lack the other course would be equally detrimental to the Colonial Empire in a period of unpreparedness in regard to national matters, and it is the hope of the author that the Prime Minister will make it quite clear that he intends to change at the Colonial Office before the general election.

develop, and a Conservative Government will appoint a Royal Commission to study this problem and the possibility of providing education to the facilities for secondary and university education.

Conservative Governments will take measures to eliminate endemic and debilitating disease, to promote research into new methods of agriculture, and to encourage better standards of nutrition, housing and health. It will seek to improve the status of women.

There are many agricultural problems to deal with, such as soil erosion, and we shall encourage co-operative purchasing and marketing organisations.

The purpose of British Colonial Administration is to guide and assist the people of the Colonies to develop their own government in partnership with the United Kingdom. The aim is to develop in each Colony a government which in accordance with its special needs and conditions, but full constitutional freedom can be based only upon a sound economic and technical services.

Meanwhile, and as a step towards self government, every encouragement will be given to local recruitment for all grades of the civil administration and technical services, and suitable forms of local government will be developed in each Colony.

Colonial Secretary's Statement in Commons

Country May Be Proud of Its Colonial Work

THE PEOPLE of this country may take a reasonable pride in the work done by our Colonial Secretary and the work described in the White Paper on the Colonies, territories, in 1948-49. It is a record of a great and successful Colonial Office, as well as of a great and successful Colonial Office itself. But we are not satisfied with the situation as it stands at present. We shall all gain if short comings and deficiencies of administration of some of the territories confronting us. Nevertheless, it is the work which has been done, sound and well done, that we should be proud to commend.

As a community we consider it a great achievement that we should find that, with our resources and our exercise of responsibility in the strengthening and development and administration of the territories overseas, we are, at the same time, developing the territories and their local governments, and taking the responsibility, and consequently the burden of charge, of the detached administrative policies of these own countries. We cannot fully interfere with that administration without to some extent waiving our own responsibility for the administration of that country.

Most of our Colonial territories are going through a state of transition in regard to political, economic and social changes, and we cannot expect that these changes will be carried through without trouble, difficulty or disturbance. It is vital that we should do all in our power to create conditions for orderly development by reducing so far as is possible the internal strains, and securing not only the internal co-operation of the peoples in the territory itself, but also their full co-operation with us in the work which we are trying to do.

Growing Interest in Colonial Affairs

In this country in recent years there has been a great increasing of interest in Colonial Affairs. Fellow citizens of very great numbers to public interest in the meeting of the African Conference last autumn, we have been able to see during the past month not only an exhibition of some merit, but also a Colonial Month which in various quarters has aroused considerable curiosity and interest.

So far as the exhibition is concerned, there has been a great attendance at an exhibition of that kind. No fewer than 1,000 persons have been admitted to that exhibition. The same kind of interest are so great that the exhibition is expected to continue for another month. There has also been a very remarkable demand for literature, reports and publications about the Colonies. Some of the reports in the Colonies have been completely exhausted, and the demand for copies of this literature has been enormous.

I should thank the critics, learned and otherwise, who have played a part in our life during the Colonial Month. We are not to be taken for the work they have done in pointing out to us other public problems confronting us in our own country.

In the last few years we have tried to expand our information services, and the Committee will be aware of the work now being done in regard to the making of films about Colonial life in extending knowledge about broadcasts in their work in the schools and through the press, and in other ways.

What is the broad purpose we have in mind in regard to Colonial policy? None of us in these days seek the mere satisfaction of colouring the great areas of the map. Our effort is to bring stability, good order and mutual prosperity to the world, to do this with the co-operation of the Colonial peoples by building up in the Colonies their own responsibility and the conditions for their own lives.

What is the Broad Purpose?

This laudable purpose can be achieved only so far as it evokes the respect, understanding, and the confidence of the Colonial peoples themselves. We wish them to appreciate the values which accrue to us in our own affairs. Consequently we are anxious to our relations with the Colonial peoples that there should be a steady elimination of all discrimination, and full co-operation with us in the great tasks which have to be performed.

That brings me to a consideration of the problems of the Colonial Service. During the last three or four years following the war we have recruited for the administrative and technical staffs of the professional staffs of the Colonial Service—no fewer than 5,000 men and women. In addition the Crown Agents have recruited something like 2,000. During the past few years we have filled 60 vacancies, and the Colonies are commanding each month no fewer than 130 places.

There are at the moment over 1,395 vacancies in the administrative and technical services. We want 265 doctors, 250 teaching assistants, 38 veterinary officers, 460 teachers, and 2,000 other staff. And we are sometimes in despair that all some of the work in the Colonies can be done at all, because in this shortage of men we lack skill and technical knowledge on the part of those who are signs of an improvement in certain of the technical trades. We are trying more and more to find a way to improve the situation, but we are sometimes in despair that all some of the work in the Colonies can be done at all, because in this shortage of men we lack skill and technical knowledge on the part of those who are signs of an improvement in certain of the technical trades.

We are, therefore, very anxious to be helped by the people of this country in the way of improving the Colonial Service. We are very anxious to be helped by the people of this country in the way of improving the Colonial Service. We are very anxious to be helped by the people of this country in the way of improving the Colonial Service.

Colonial Secretary

education, by improving facilities and by making Colonic staffs in order to make the more attractive to the Colonial servants.

We are also making a very strong appeal to the University, the public and other schools. We are trying to make known the technical vacancies in the respective professional services. By paying visits to a large number of organizations and societies, the Colonial Office is trying to arouse the interest of young men in the most attractive prospects which exist.

In addition, we hope to arrange with certain of the services for periods of secondment from this country. Already we have come to an understanding with the Ministry of Education. We hope that a similar arrangement will be possible with the medical service. We have a scheme for probation officers, and we hope that before long a number of secondments will be arranged with other technical services. These arrangements will increase security, pension and salary rights in the British services, and the people have finished their duties in the territories.

Training of Labour Officers

There is an increasing demand for labour officers under the Ministry of Labour. Many are required for co-operative officers, in progress at the Co-operative College. We have arranged a course for the training of police at the Police College. There is also an arrangement for refresher courses for members of the nursing service, and there are facilities at one or other of the colleges here for people engaged in social welfare work. In these ways we are endeavouring to improve the quality and experience of the various technical cadres.

At the same time we are trying to improve the local facilities for discussion, conference, and training in the territories. We hope that the local universities, now springing up in the various parts of the Empire will contribute a great deal. I should like to address to members thanks to the universities of this country for the tremendous enthusiasm with which they have entered into the training of our cadets and members of technical staffs who return here for further training.

There has also been a considerable change in the functions of the Colonial Office. While we have tried to give political importance to the building up of political institutions in the territories, we have also developed on the social and economic side a new function which has of great importance to the territories and upon which we call for assistance in any form.

Another important development has been the mapping of the building up of the territories, the mapping of the Southern Empire and the discovery of minerals and water resources. In East and Central Africa, in the last half of this year no fewer than 140,000 acres have been photographed. Ground surveying parties are working in Central and East Africa.

Another function of the Colonial Office is concerned with the welfare of students who come to this country. The policy pursued is shaped by an advisory committee for the assistance of the Secretary of State. I retain members of this committee on that committee and we are grateful for the work which they have done.

Students' Hostels Only Temporary

Our policy would incline away from the establishment of hostels for Commonwealth students where they are segregated from people of other parts of the Empire, as far as possible. In the intermediate halls of residence should not be exclusive halls for Colonial students. We are also anxious that the homes which the students provide should be no more than temporary arrangements through which the students pass before they go into the local communities.

The Colonial Governments are taking a very keen interest in this work, and have been assigned to the Colonial Office a number of liaison officers to meet the students, to give advice about the homes to which they go or the hostels to which they are assigned, and advise in regard to their studies, assistance to try to open up amenities for them. Colonial Governments are now contributing to an amenities fund in order that sporting and other arrangements can be built up for the students here. In addition, East Africa and Nyasaland have founded centres for social activities for their students here, and, generally, a very close liaison is now kept as between the local Government and the students and the Colonial Office.

We are much of the vital importance of seeing that constructive and healthy inter-racial relations are established here, and also that the Empire is taken to mean the interest in which the whole world, if possible, to arrange for them actually to live in British homes.

We have appointed four liaison officers to travel between London and the regions for the purpose of advising to keep each side acquainted with the possibilities which are available. In this connection, I should also like to attribute to the Government of West Africa which have been considered as so successful in the work which we have done to do in the matter of inter-racial relations.

...very considerable contribution in regard to our dollars and so forth earnings in the past years, and that, even in an affair, is not appreciated. It is, however, one of the very greatest imperatives of the country is trying to secure the health of its people.

We have reached a somewhat difficult period. The demand for and the price levels of some of the principal commodities have jumped, and in respect of each of these commodities everything possible will be done by the Government to help to readjust the situation arising from such a rise. Temporarily we have been obliged to lower the bulk of selling of expenditure in the territories, rather, I should say, we are negotiating with the local Governments to secure the effect; but we are mindful for the development work and the expansion of essential products should not be prejudiced by this fact, nor, if possible, should the standard of living be lowered in any way.

We submitted the whole of this problem to the other week to an influential conference of supply officers of all the territories, and their co-operation on behalf of all their Governments was readily accepted in trying to meet the difficulties of the present financial position.

Development of Ports

What are we trying to do to meet the fundamental services, on which our economic expansion depends? First of all, there are transportation, communications, and then, money will be interested to know of the work which is going on under the Dar es Salaam and Mombasa ports first, the Deep Sea Quay in Freetown, the building of the port at Mskindani, the new contract for the extension of the port at Zanzibar.

We are anxious that we should open up railway communications between Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya, and already we have discussed with Messrs. Goble and Company, and they with their Advisory subsidiary, how the technical survey we have already done the economic survey can be quickly carried out. That means that we have two or three big projects in mind for opening out Central Africa and for relieving the pressure in Northern Rhodesia and Lower Nyasaland.

At Owen Falls we hope to harness the water from Lake Victoria and produce power to a capacity of 121,560 kilowatts. This scheme, with which we are pushing on as fast as possible, is not likely to come into operation until 1952.

The supply position has become very much easier during the last year. It is quite true that there is a number of things still in short supply, such as sheet-iron, piping, and a certain type of agricultural machinery. Nevertheless, the position is very much better than it was, because, in my opinion, it will continue to improve, and that this backlog of requirements in the territories will be more overcome.

The difficulties are, however, we shall have allocated all the money which was provided by Parliament under the 1947 Act, which is comparatively limited in amount. That will mean that the urgent projects which the Colonies want will not be possible because they are not in a favourable position that they create a situation in which they are unable to consider whether a new Bill should be introduced.

Manufacturing and Secondary Industries

Mining development has not been nearly sufficient, but there have been some very real and valuable developments in the secondary industries and mining development. During the last year or so, but it is important that we have entered into the encouraged in one or two instances, but it is not clear there has been a great deal of public enterprise, we have seen in the islands and utilities, there is a considerable improvement in the price as well as the quality of the goods which are produced. The Kingdom and foreign trade may be seen in the development of some of these factors in the future.

The report of the Colonial Development Commission indicates that it is prepared to finance more developments with private undertakings in regard to important works. There are many important jobs in our territories which require enterprise is not prepared to undertake because of the risk involved; but the Colonial Development Commission, by giving a hand, can see them under way.

Some attention has been made that perhaps Whitehall is not in a sufficient latitude to the corporation in regard to jobs. It is an attempt to get on with. I want to say that it is to be desired that the same number of people should be employed by the corporation in that that its work should be done in a more friendly and less artificial way, more freedom as is enjoyed by private enterprise, and that the Government should be free to supply the necessary capital and to give the necessary assistance, which are outside the scope of the restrictions which are made especially for the corporation. It is not clear whether this is the case.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. Travelling by air is demoralising. You are treated like a gentleman. — Mr. Kenneth Martin.

Hardly anything changes more slowly than men's minds. — Mr. Robert Morrison, M.P.

Elder statesman, technique exists in taking a crisis firmly by the neck of the passport. — Mr. Robert Morrison, M.P.

Keenness, not only Communist, she has nationalized the hilt, plus a good deal of Russian barbarity. — Lord Brand.

Example, the one island of leadership that makes sense to men and women in a democracy. — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

A salary of £10 was again attached to my office as High Steward of Colchester. So, the estimate received is five dozen. — Lord Weymouth.

One of the urgent questions of the hour is whether or how far the Welfare State has in fact been allowed to work. — The Bishop of Exeter.

We may find ourselves called upon at some short notice to face such an economic crisis, it would involve an appeal to the electorate. — Lord Woolton.

This may be the age of the common man, but unless the common man saves himself by uncommon action he is doomed to extinction. — Mr. Harry Graham.

What is now said is not sufficient to attract not only shares for all, but to ward off the efficient and penalties for the inefficient. — Observer.

In the long run nobody owes the British people anything and the debt must come when they enjoy only that standard of living for which they are prepared to pay. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

In three of the six main groups of dollar imports into the U.K., Canada was the main source of supply last year. In only two, cotton and tobacco, was it the United States. — The Greater War America will feel the greater effect of Britain's new dollar economy. — Financial Times.

We have wasted the fat years of the sellers' market. Now that the lean years are upon us we find ourselves living beyond our means. — Mr. Norman Crumpton.

In our view there is no real danger to the stability of the Far East than a fall in the price of rubber below what it is at present. — Mr. D. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With world prices falling everywhere around us, the rigidity of our price structure and the inflexibility of the S.I.C. terms of industry contracts will do us in. — Mr. D. M. Ritchie.

Another five years of present government with a second dose of nationalization of our industries will mean the complete destruction of our national life. — The British.

The upshot of the London Dock strike is that the Dock Labour Board are discredited, the Government are laughed at, and the men refuse to work confident that they have won a victory under the leadership of unofficial and pro-Communist agitators. — Sunday Express.

They're new... and they're news



these two Vauxhalls!

The VELO is the high performance model with a smooth six-cylinder engine of 4.7 litres, with flashing acceleration from rest to 60 m.p.h. in 12 seconds and a cruising speed of 60 m.p.h. with effort. Excellent performance is combined with low fuel consumption, 25 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,390 lb.

The WYVERN is a 1.4 litre V6 true economy model, giving almost fuel saving with efficient performance above average in the 1.4 litre class. It does 33-35 m.p.g. with normal driving, has lively acceleration and a cruising speed up to 64 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,190 lb.

Both are spacious, four-seaters, and are fully automatic. For more information, apply full details of these two cars.

BRUCE LIMITED

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

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PEKES

LORD STRATHAY has recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Strathay is expected to be in the vicinity of Bulawayo on his return to London to visit some of his estates.

Mr. Peter A. Balfour, C.B., leaves London to-morrow to return to Natal.

The FARRIS and COUNTESS OF WELLS have paid a short visit to Government House at Bulawayo.

SIR JOHN STEWART OF UGANDA has returned to the Cape from his visit to South Africa.

ADRIER R. HARRISON, provincial commissioner of the Northern Province of Rhodesia, has resigned.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.C., has been visiting East Africa and Rhodesia for the second time in about 18 months.

SIR JOHN FAIR, of Messrs. Steel, Briggs and Co., Ltd., has joined the board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

LORD HOWE ORR was presented with the Harber Medal at the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in London last week.

MR. W. S. MATHESON, chairman of Messrs. B. and M. Matheson & Co., Ltd., is due to arrive in London from Kenya about the end of August.

LORD TWEDDIE will be absent for the first time at Tuesday's meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. CLEMENT D. MDOE, the first African from the continent to be awarded a British Council Scholarship to study medicine at Bristol University.

MR. H. M. WOODMAN, of the Southern Medical Service, has been awarded a Leverhulme research fellowship to study the merozoite theory of malaria.

MR. W. R. RAMSEY, who served during the war in the Royal Air Force as a lieutenant, is now on the point of leaving for Africa to join the I.C.S.

PRINCESS ALICE, youngest daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, has arrived in London with her husband to visit their children, who are at school in England.

MR. J. H. MILLER, of the I.C.S., has been appointed to the post of District Commissioner for the Matabeleland District, Bulawayo.

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MR. D. B. R. BADENHORST has been appointed South African Liaison Officer in Nairobi, attached to the office of the South African Commissioner in East Africa. Mr. Badenhorst has served on the editorial staff of *The Standard and the Transvaaler*.

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THE DUKE OF MANTUA, who has returned to this country from his Sabaya farm, has sold the paintings of King in Kimbolton Castle, his home in Huntingdonshire, for a total of £19,000. The most part they received low prices, though one picture, a portrait for £2,000. Two portraits believed to be by Van Dyck were sold for only £31,100 each, while others attributed to Lely and Rubens respectively fetched as little as 11 guineas.

MR. R. W. FOXLEE, engineer-in-charge of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, will visit East Africa and Nyasaland in the autumn to establish close liaison between the Crown Agents' office and the local administrations. In addition to discussing engineering matters, Mr. Foxlee will consult with the East African Governments on major problems of supply. He will be accompanied by Mr. P. C. LEWIS, executive officer, Crown Agents.

MR. F. C. NEWTON, of the United Kingdom Treasury, has been seconded to Kenya as Secretary to the Treasury, a new post created by the up-grading of the former appointment of Deputy Financial Secretary. He will relieve the financial secretary of much of the routine financial work. This is considered a first step in separating the functions of a Member for Finance, who would deal with general questions and the duties of the permanent financial secretary.

MR. V. O. KALL, who for the past four years managed the State Bank of Kenya, has resigned and returned to the United States, where he is married by Mrs. ISRAEL and their son, who was born in Kenya. After serving on the staff of the Kenya Trust Company, Mr. Kall was a member of the bank for the Bank of Africa for two years, and during his tenure was employed in the American Navy for five years, being demobilized as a lieutenant commander.

MR. GEORGE THORNTON, financial secretary, and Mr. ROY WOODS, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Development Authority to the board of the Chilanga cement works, a representative of the territory. Other members of the FEDS, the first regional directors of the Colonial Development Corporation, chairman, MR. SINCLAIR, M.A., L.C., representative in Nyasaland, and BRADSHAW, J. G. BRAZIER, the general manager of the cement works. The first meeting of the board will be held in Lusaka next month.

Obituary

Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross

MR. JOHN GODFREY HAMILTON ROSS, who has been killed in a motor accident in Asmara, was born in 1896 and, after serving in the Royal Naval Reserve during the first world war, entered the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya in 1919, retiring in 1937 when a acting provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province. He was no lover of red tape, and was popular with settlers, business men, and Africans alike. A keen tennis and bridge player, he collected stamps for many years on his trip of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, in Chelsea, London. Among other kind acts, he appeared in London for help in a worthy cause, and he was busy making the bungalow at which it is available for use by lower-paid civil servants for their holidays. He was 53.

MR. WILLIAM COOPER ELLIOTT, chairman of the Building Authority of Northern Rhodesia, died in Lusaka Hospital recently following two operations. Born in 1865, he joined the Colonial Service in 1908 and went to the continent as an engineer. In 1928 he became chief road engineer in Southern Rhodesia, and subsequently held the posts of executive engineer and Deputy Director of Public Works.

MISS MARGARET "BESS" MORTIMER, who has died in Nairobi, was one of the best British actresses whom Kenya has had among the soldier population. Before the war she was a wife and her husband, who died last year, were well known on the English stage. They were for many years with the late Oscar Asche. She appeared in the lead of the London production of "Houghton's 'Penguin Generation' at the Haymarket, and in "A Box of Silk Stockings" in America. Mrs. Mortimer went to Kenya in 1920, with her husband, who died in 1937. She took prominent parts in all the productions in Nairobi.

MR. HARRY BURSLEM, resident engineer on the new Ncema pipeline in Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Bulawayo, where she had arrived from Liverpool only a fortnight earlier. His widow and two children are still in this country.

MISS IRIS ANN RACHEL BIRNEY PICKIN, aged 21, the youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. T. M. Birney Pickin, of Mount Kenya Hotel, died last week in Nairobi following an operation.

REGIMENT GENERAL KENNETH JOHN KINCALD SMITH, whose death is reported at the age of 50 in the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London, took part in the Jameson Raid of 1896.

COLONEL GODFREY KINDERSLEY MAURICE, D.S.O., M.C., who died in the village of Wiltshire at the age of 62, had served in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Sudan Medical Service.

MR. C. J. WATSON, who settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1914, and was well known in mining and farming circles in the Gwelo area, died there recently at the age of 60.

MR. HENRY WALTER HAMLYN, who died last week in Ipswich at the age of 57, was formerly resident in Simons, Southern Rhodesia.

FRANCIS JOHN HILL, son of the late Sir Allan Hill, died in Mombasa.

Germany and the Colonies

THE WESTERN PAPER insists that the victors of the first world war had the one of the 20,000,000 square miles of Germany and her 65,000,000 people. Was to recover Colonies, mainly for strategic purposes in that farther war on which the Reich was born, we were frequently accused of scheming, and last by politicians some of them in high places. Another indisputable proof that a German source that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was right is now available, thanks to the publication in Washington a few days ago of documents taken from the secret archives of the German Foreign Ministry and the Reich Chancellery. Verzaecknis, at that time the Secretary of the German Foreign Office is shown to have written on November 1918, "For a long time to come, we cannot expect to get anything out of England, we cannot obtain by force, but must obtain by negotiation. From England we want Colonies and freedom of action in the East. From us England wants military quietness, particularly in the West. These wishes are not completely irreconcilable. It would be desirable to find out what England would be willing to accept of our wishes. We are of the same one of Hitler's chief professional advisers put, Colonies first among Germany's aims in this country."

Groundnut Police

A POLICE FORCE of 100 is being established which has been established by the Government in Kongwa, Tangaania, region, in the southern part of the province. The force is mainly responsible to the Government of Salama.

Taxing Tobacco and Tea
B.E.F.O. Annual Meeting

Colonel A. D. DODDS PARKER, C.P., chairman of The British Empire Producers Organization, presided at the annual general meeting last week, which was attended by Sir Louis Souchon of Mauritius, a vice-president, and the only surviving founder member of the organization. Sir Louis is now 84 years of age.

The chairman said, *inter alia*:—
“Among other matters which engaged our attention was the tobacco taxation, recently introduced in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Southern Rhodesian Government early this year announced its intention of introducing an export duty on tobacco. This was strongly opposed by our member body, the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, at whose request I organized a deputation to the Minister of Finance explaining the strong objection of primary producers to export duties on agricultural products.”

“Fortunately the Colonial Government appeared to back our case and eventually secured the abolition of an export duty for a temporary five years, and the extension of the maximum of 15% of the producers of gross sales by growers, selling £2,500 worth of tobacco or upwards. This arrangement proved more acceptable to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, which have informed us that they believe the danger to the future of the industry has been removed.”

Export Duties in Nyasaland

The story has had a less happy ending in the case of Nyasaland where export duties on both tobacco and coffee introduced on January 1, I am sorry to say. Our representations to the Colonial Secretary, like those of the Nyasaland Tobacco and Tea Association, on whose behalf we acted, were of no avail. The Government has no intention of changing its mind, and is still under the impression that the substitution of a fixed rate of duty for a sliding scale of duty would be a step in the right direction.

The association have been asked to consider that the substitution of a fixed rate of duty would be a step in the right direction. The products felt below a specified level would be taxed at a rate higher than the official underling would be given, but the present flat rates of duty would be reviewed in the event of serious fall in prices. Such reductions are necessarily subject to a time-lag, which might result in disastrous losses to producers.”

Cement Manufacture

The proposed British Rhodesia's new cement factory will be about £1,000,000. The Government of the Protectorate will furnish 27% and the Colonial Development Corporation the balance; but at a later date the Government will be required to allow the local public to subscribe for half of its share in the enterprise. It is expected that cement from the factory at Chibwa near Lusaka will be sold at less than £5 per ton.

Problems of Meat Production
Continued Shortage in S. Rhodesia

DESIRE CONTINUED EXPANSION in the Southern Rhodesian cattle industry, meat producers are expected to find difficulty in the next few years in satisfying a demand that has been increased by European immigration and the greater earning power of Natives who are apt to requiring a higher quality of meat.

A few years ago meat was a notable item in Southern Rhodesia's exports. In 1944 some 19,500,000 lb. of cold dressed meat were exported and imports were negligible. Last year's exports had shrunk to 3,500,000 lb. whilst imports totalled 12,500,000 lb. Between 1939 and 1942 the Colony's cattle population increased by 18% to 2,749,000, but in the same period the number of cattle slaughtered annually rose by over 100% to 230,000.

Mr. J. H. Raath, the chief animal husbandry officer, has said that the Department of Agriculture hoped to reduce seasonal variations by encouraging farmers to keep some of their cattle to areas where there was plenty of food so that herds could be maintained at a good weight all year.

Lord Bragg on Groundnuts

“IN NAIROBI,” the Minister of Food said, “of course the original White Paper on the groundnut scheme was only an idea, not a rigid programme. A White Paper may be taken as the equivalent of the prospectuses which private firms may present to the public when they want money. You have to be meticulously careful that your original prospectus is not just an idea. You cannot go back when you have lost the whole of their money and say to your investors, ‘We have lost your money, but it cannot be helped. The prospectus was not really a thought-out thing, it was just an idea.’ Sir John Barlow, coming from East Africa that the idea has cost £20,000,000 and pressing it costing £1,000,000 a month, and has not produced the groundnuts, but is going to produce coffee. That shows that when one accuses the Government of having no elasticity of mind is wrong. The Government have great elasticity in the making of losses—losses which would have put in the hands of the court almost the strongest company in the world. Lord Bragg, addressing the House of Lords.”

“Poaching of elephant in the Victoria Reserve has been serious,” states the annual report of the Chief Conservator of Forests in Southern Rhodesia. The poachers were mainly Bechuanaland bushmen and Europeans crossing the border in canoe. On one occasion the poachers were seen from which the tusks had been removed were kept.

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100, THE MEADOWS, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

Parliament

Britain's Aid to the Colonies
Commons Clash Over Uganda Riots

BRITISH TAXPAYERS have given or promised since January 1, 1944, no less than £160,500,000 to the Colonial Empire.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES gave the following facts in the House of Commons a few days ago in reply to a question by Mr. T. REID:

(a) The total sum given or promised to Colonies on behalf of the Government since January 1, 1944, is approximately £160,500,000, comprising the following main items:

- (a) £120,000,000 made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945;
- (b) £15,544,000 grant-in-aid of administration;
- (c) £23,980,000 for defence and reconstruction in the Far East;
- (d) £2,500,000 for subsidies, mainly for food, to Malaya and certain West Indian territories;
- (e) £13,500,000 for claims waived by His Majesty's Government in respect of damage caused by the Federal Government in the Far East.

In addition, His Majesty's Government have made an outlay of £20,000,000 grants to the Federal Government in respect of war damage, but this is a condition on the Federal Government accepting the proposed damage scheme.

The above figures, except for the provisions under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, do not take into account assistance in the form of loans.

Mr. CRAMPTON asked the Secretary of State if he has his knowledge and approval that Mr. N. W. A. McDermott of Uganda had been given notice to quit an ex-military farm which he had leased and worked for at least seven years in order to make room for Government retired Government servants, and why he could not let him in possession, in view of the fact that all his capital and savings were invested in this property.

Mr. CREWEN JONES: I approved a recommendation by the Tanganyika Government, based on the report of the Mushi-Yusha Lands Commission, that certain small ex-military estates in those districts should be used to provide residential plots. I am, however, asking the Governor for a report on this case.

Mr. GAMMANS: Does the hon. gentleman approve of a man who has spent on his farm seven years and who has invested all his money in it, being cleared out for this sort of purpose?

Mr. CREWEN JONES: I do not know what the purpose is and I do not know the situation from Tanganyika, but these are the facts.

Uganda Disturbances

Mr. BRIDGER asked the Minister if he was aware that on June 15, 1949, King Mwana interviewed and intimidated the Bakwa, many of whom he informed them he would imprison or send to the hospital if they did not deny that they had sent a request to the British, and what action had been taken in the matter.

Mr. CREWEN JONES: I am asking the Governor for information and will wait until I have had that when it is received. I do not know the circumstances and what the Minister has to say in regard to the matter is for the records.

Mr. CREWEN JONES: Nor, sir, do I know exactly if the facts were I consider any action.

Mr. BRIDGER asked the Secretary of State that since the disturbances in Uganda have been introduced into Uganda, has any movement been introduced into Uganda and if so, what is the nature of it?

Mr. BRADDOCK: I want to point out that I put this question down to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I am disappointed to find the Under-Secretary of State is answering it.

Mr. MICHAEL STEWART: Under-Secretary for the War Office. It is the policy to give information to the number of troops stationed in or moved to a particular area, and I am sorry to disappoint you. Are we to understand that the War Office is taking on the responsibilities of the Secretary of State?

Mr. STEWART: I am asking the hon. gentleman if he is prepared to move troops and if so, how many, and if so, what are the circumstances, and if so, what are the circumstances, and if so, what are the circumstances.

Mr. STEWART: I am asking the hon. gentleman if he is prepared to move troops and if so, how many, and if so, what are the circumstances, and if so, what are the circumstances.

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Mr. SPEAKER: The question merely asks how many troops have been sent there, and nothing about a reign of terror.

Mr. STEWART: I am asking the hon. gentleman if he is prepared to move troops and if so, how many, and if so, what are the circumstances, and if so, what are the circumstances.

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Typhoid at Mombasa Road

Mr. E. LONDEBY asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that since May last a typhoid epidemic had been raging in the British Army camp at Mombasa Road, near Mombasa, from which disease the British and five African soldiers had died, while some of the other cases of typhoid had been reported, and if in view of the danger to all the other men in the camp, and the anxiety now being felt by their parents and many other citizens, he would, if he have them brought home or removed from the area of contagion.

Mr. SHUNWELL: I have now received a full report on this unfortunate outbreak in East Africa. Eighty-eight cases of typhoid and enteric group fevers were reported on July 8, of which 34 were British and 54 African. I regret to say that in addition to the deaths of the two British soldiers mentioned in the question, a few African soldiers have died. I will endeavour to take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the families.

The outbreak originated amongst the African troops, but the source of infection cannot be definitely stated. The water supply was thoroughly investigated, and it seems most unlikely that it was the cause. Everything possible is being done to ensure that the water of the area is fully and constantly filtered, and to ensure that the troops and civilian employees are fully protected by inoculation. I should like to see that all the area have been vaccinated. The outbreak is now under control, although the possibility of further cases occurring cannot be ruled out.

Mr. SHUNWELL: Is it a fact that before the outbreak occurred this camp had not been inoculated? Does it mean that these precautions have been taken only since the outbreak?

Mr. SHUNWELL: I could not say without verification. Mr. J. HARRIS asked the Minister of Food what restrictions there were on the running of shops or businesses by private individuals in the areas in which the Overseas Food Corporation is the areas in which it is engaged in the corporation.

Mr. J. STRACHEY: I understand that the Corporation normally lay down certain conditions designed to safeguard public health and to avoid the undesirable closing of shops and businesses, but that apart from this they seek to impose as few restrictions as possible.

Progress of Mass Education

Mr. SOHRESEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement as to the estimated progress so far achieved by mass education; what figures exist to indicate how many had profited by Colonial mass education schemes during the past five years; and what further progress had been made in implementing mass education and community development schemes in the various territories.

Mr. CREWEN JONES: I am glad to hear that mass education has been introduced to a large extent in the various territories, and that the Government are making a considerable contribution to the cost of the scheme. It is possible on their initiative, if it is possible to do so, to have profited by schemes in the various territories. It is possible to have profited by schemes in the various territories. It is possible to have profited by schemes in the various territories.

Uganda Troubles

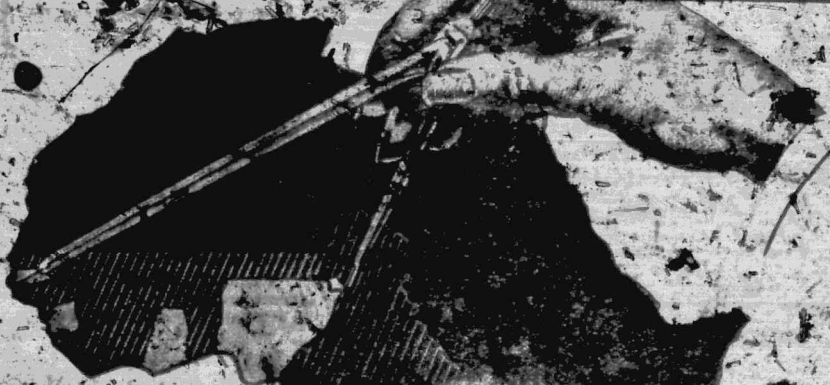
THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE mentioned this piece of a recent communication from the Sudan which he had shared with the late Seth of Choga, which he had thought for some time to be a very interesting programme wrapped in a long, well-said but special run-up to the district commissioner to be organized at once as the owner of the land in the danger of starvation.

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resources and pioneering efforts. Today its activities include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and equipment, public works, roads, and the bulk of the produce on a wide range of plantations. Those who would reap the fruits of Africa's development are unparalleled in Africa and the country's chief resource.

Steel for the Colonies Growing German Competition

MR. B. E. PETITIERRE, deputy chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who presided at the recent meeting, owing to the absence in East Africa of the chairman, Mr. E. Wilson, drew attention to the decision of the East African Governments to licence substantial quantities of German imports in 33 categories, and to the fact that Germany could apparently supply steel and other articles needed by the Colonies, but unobtainable from the United Kingdom.

CUDDEFORD suggests that part of the reason why the German producers are following through to more industries than the U.K. worker is that Mr. Wilson thought the Colonies would be most anxious to obtain steel and iron articles from Germany simply because they could not get deliveries from this country, as a result of the Government limiting that exports to all sources must not exceed 10% of the production. He hoped the chamber would press for a higher allocation, and for much stricter control for mushroom firms were obtaining supplies in devious ways and offering them for export at double the proper price. Some poor quality galvanized corrugated iron was being shipped at very high prices.

MR. L. A. DENT mentioned receipt of a cable that morning indicating that the authorities in East Africa were already using licences for the entry of some categories of German goods, presumably because there had been such a rush that it was inadvisable to allow additional imports meantime.

The speaker resolved to recommend the council of the chamber to urge the Imperial Government to raise the export allocation of steel to the Colonies.

Wedding Gift Fund

A £10,000 WEDDING GIFT fund for the people of Northern Rhodesia to Princess Elizabeth is to be devoted to the care of children who lost their parents by enemy bombing during the war. The news has been conveyed in a letter to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia by Mr. John Colville, private secretary to the Princess. "A careful consideration," he says, "Her Royal Highness has come to the conclusion that the organizations best fitted to administer the sum is the Lord Mayor's National Children's Fund. Princess Elizabeth will be glad to have an express to the Government of Northern Rhodesia and to all those responsible for this wonderful present. Her Royal Highness's very sincere thanks for this generosity from which so many deserving children will reap benefits which could never otherwise have been theirs."



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Hindus and Muslims of the Kisumu district of Kenya have met to discuss a joint school in the township.

There are now more than 2,000 Europeans in Kenya, Tanganyika, mostly employed on the groundnut scheme.

Since the end of the war the Empire (Great Britain and the dominions) of the former Indian Colonies has been approximately £2,000,000.

Of a consignment of 500 day-old chicks imported by air in Tanganyika from Southern Rhodesia by Brigadier Scott, only three died.

As a result of the war the service of the British India Line will be increased by 15% from August 1 owing to the high operations.

Arrangements have been made for the repatriation of the Dutch authorities in Java, bulbous iris, hyacinth and tulip bulbs intended for import into East Africa.

Uganda's rateable value has increased by more than £1,000,000 since the end of last year. The total value of land is now £1,276,400, and of buildings £1,344,410.

New Association Proposed

The Southern Highlands Union of Tanganyika has resolved to support the formation of an East African inter-territorial association organized on a non-racial basis.

R.M.S. NIGERIA (Capt. W. P. Carne, R.N.) and R.M.S. ACCRINGTON (Commander Viscount Kelburn) have been moving their In Portuguese East African waters.

More European birds were registered in Southern Rhodesia in the first quarter of this year than in any previous quarter in the Colony's history, the total being 771 (including 382 males).

The Colony's game reserve in Portuguese East Africa has been designated a national park. There is an airport for the use of small planes carrying visitors, and new camps are being built for tourists.

Lusaka, the European population of which has risen something like 60% in the past three years, is to embark upon a water plan costing about £30,000, which should provide some 1,500,000 gallons daily five years hence.

There is no longer any control of property in Southern Rhodesia priced at £5,000 or over, except in Salisbury, and its perian area. This is one of the effects of the Emergency Laws (Repeal and Transitional Provisions) Bill.

African Rioter Sentenced

STANLEY MUGANYA, an African, who was deported from Beaufort West in 1947, has been sentenced earlier this month to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of rioting, conspiracy, and being armed without lawful excuse.

Because of the racial interests aroused by the abolition of tribal culture from the British Colonies, owing to the Royal Anthropological Institute, the 3rd day, W.C.1, has been extended until August 1. The exhibition is open until 10.30 p.m. on a daily basis.

Estimates for the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya provided for an expenditure of about £6,000,000 this year, but, owing to scarcity of building materials, shortage of staff, and other factors, it was not expected that more than half this amount will be spent.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has laid the foundation stone of a new bridge which is to cross the Blue Nile at the Abadi about 100 miles from Addis Ababa. It was at that spot, the Emperor recalled, that the Emperor of God had taken heavy toll of the Italian army as it crossed the river into Shoa. The bridge will be about 2,000 feet long and 200 feet wide.

Commercial Concern Suez Canal Improvements

The Suez Canal Authority has announced projects for the improvement of the canal to permit a two-way traffic. The first project is the widening of the canal from 20 inches to 24 inches. It is estimated that this will cost £1,000,000. The second project is the deepening of the canal to 24 feet. This will cost £2,000,000. The third project is the construction of a new lock at the entrance of the canal. This will cost £3,000,000. The total cost of these projects is £6,000,000.

The Suez Canal Authority has also announced that it is planning to build a new canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. This canal would be 100 miles long and would have a depth of 24 feet. It is estimated that this canal would cost £10,000,000 to build.

Colonial Attention

A proposal under consideration by the Colonial Development Corporation is for a canal to be built from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. This canal would be 100 miles long and would have a depth of 24 feet. It is estimated that this canal would cost £10,000,000 to build.

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London Prices

The London market for cotton has been steady. The price of cotton has risen from £4.85 to £5.00 per cwt. The price of wool has also risen from £12.00 to £12.50 per cwt.

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Kenya's African Council

The African Council in Kenya has been set up by the Government. The Council will be responsible for the development of the African community in Kenya. The Council will have a number of members, including representatives of the African community and the Government. The Council will meet regularly to discuss the development of the African community in Kenya.

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New Farrell Line Vessels

Two newly converted passenger liners, each of 14,247 tons displacement, will join the South Africa-New York fleet of Farrell Lines, Inc., during the next month. The AFRIKAN ENTERPRISE sails from New York on Thursday, and the AFRICAN ENDEAVOUR on August 20. These vessels, built in 1949 as army transports, are 400 ft. in length and 60 ft. 7 in. in beam, with a sustained sea speed of 17 knots. Passenger accommodation has been carried out on a luxurious scale.

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Company Meetings

Standard Bank of South Africa

Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot's Report

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA was held in London yesterday.

Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, chairman of the directors, presented a report on the results of the year ended March 31, 1949, a statement of which is as follows:—

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of Mr. G. Gilliat, which occurred suddenly on August last. Mr. Gilliat rendered the bank excellent service during the 35 years that he was a director. He had a wide knowledge of conditions in the territories in which we operate, especially in East Africa, and his frank and friendly collaboration will be missed by all of us.

After providing for depreciation and an appropriation to the credit of the reserve fund, the profit for the year amounted to £43,000, which is 50 per cent about £43,000 more than for the preceding year. After setting the balance brought forward from the previous year, we have a sum of £917,832 to deal with. We propose an interim dividend at the rate of 7s. per share (amounting to £175,000 gross, which after deduction of income tax amounts to £96,250), was paid in January last, and a sum of £821,582 now remains available for allocation.

Dividends

After appropriating £150,000 to bank premises, it is intended that an allocation of £300,000 be made to directors' pension fund, and that a final dividend of 9s. be paid to the other with a bonus of 4s. per share be paid, making a total payment at the rate of 13s. 4d. for the year, the sum of £1,292,832 to be distributed to the holders. This proposed dividend and bonus for the year will amount to £1,292,832, and £1,000,000 respectively, and will be subject to income tax at the standard rate of 30s. in the pound, the net amount being £923,750 and £557,000 respectively in the accounts as follows:—

In Southern Rhodesia, the general business of the territory has decreased, and there has been a ready money has volume of credit transactions has decreased, and the growth in the occurred in recent months. The outlook for the African indents will be required. Secondary industries are active, and a considerable amount of expansion is taking place, but the growth of manufacturing is slow. Investment credit is likely to be slow to develop in the future.

Increased Trade in Southern Rhodesia

There was a substantial increase in the trade of the Colony in 1948, both imports and exports being much larger, as the former increased in value to a greater extent than the latter, the adverse visible trade balance increased. The higher value of imports was spread over a number of groups of commodities, the increase being most marked in that of the motor vehicle, machinery and metal manufactures, and of the textiles and clothing.

In exports the total value of leaf tobacco rose to over £11,000,000. Shipments of gold declined, the figures being slightly less than in the previous year.

The value of base minerals exported was substantially higher, the principal increase being in asbestos and chrome, but the output and export of the minerals and coal, a considerable tonnage of which is produced, is being limited by transport difficulties. The Government is taking active steps to improve transport facilities. The collection at the port of Beira continued to be satisfactory.

steel plant at One God, which started operations in 1948, is already producing pig-iron and steel. The iron-ore output of the cotton spinning mills, which has been almost doubled in the last year, will be further raised when the capacity of the existing mills is enlarged and a new mill constructed. While expansion has been going on in trading generally has been hampered by the continued shortage of building materials, local production of cement is increasing and other supplies are improving.

Generally unfavourable weather conditions in recent months have adversely affected the prospects for maize and other food crops. A further difficulty encountered by farmers in raising their output is the scarcity of native labour. It is probable that a large quantity of maize will have to be imported in order to satisfy requirements. The standard of cattle has been well maintained, and the quality of the herds is being improved, but the quantity produced remains inadequate for local needs.

Tobacco Output

The output of tobacco in 1948 amounted to 44% of the total of all domestic exports, and the industry has been encouraged by the local agreement concluded with the United Kingdom Government.

The mining industry has benefited, owing to the continued expansion of investment capital, coupled with the development of industry and in tobacco farming.

The keen demand for the mineral output of Northern Rhodesia was maintained in the first half of 1948, activity in mining and in sections of the trade. The expanded leading and stocks were more plentiful than in previous years. Progress is being shown by the figures of actual trade, which has substantially increased, the values of imports and exports being much higher than those of 1946 and resulting in a large favourable balance of trade, mainly as a result of the strong demand for copper.

Inadequate transport facilities continue to be the restricting influence on the trade and development of the territory, affecting the volume of coal available for the use of the mines and the export of the mineral output. The recent maize crop was harvested in the 1948 season, but the fruit harvest has suffered severe damage from drought and is expected to be well below average.

Nyasaland Drought

Trading activity in Nyasaland was maintained at a high level, but serious drought conditions in recent months have restricted purchasing power. With the arrival of late rain, however, the prospects for the present crop have improved and, as a result, merchants are more confident. The steady increase since the war in the external trade of the territory has been maintained.

The increase in imports is due principally to heavy purchases of agricultural manufactures and motor vehicles, while overseas buyers are purchasing large quantities of tobacco and tea to overseas markets. A major portion of the total of the territory's exports in the year's tobacco crop will be exported in the next few months, the prolonged drought. The current maize crop has also caused a total failure of the crop and this has led to a serious shortage of food in most districts.

The mining industry in Africa activity has continued at a high level, stimulated by the continuance of the territories. The continued influx of new capital into the territories, amongst others being a large amount of short-building development is going on, but demand causes the prices of all commodities to remain high.

A weather conditions during 1948 in Nyasaland were generally favourable for maize, wheat, and other crops.

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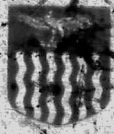
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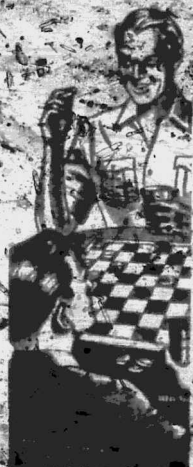
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONTEMPORARY RHODESIA suffers from the unfortunate assertion—often by people who ought to be better informed or capable of fairer judgment—that there is little difference, if any, between the Colony's Liberal Philosophy and the attitude prevalent in the Union of South Africa. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always insisted that such statements are far from the truth, and though Mr. F. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, naturally refrained from comparisons with the Union in his comprehensive and candid address last week to the British African and Royal Empire Societies, nobody who hears him, or who reads the report on other parts of this important double-day event, can doubt that the Limpopo River is an inviolable line between two contrasting philosophies of Native Policy. The liberal view, which Sir Gordon Huggins has held and propagated so wisely, has steadily gained in strength, and Mr. Goodenough noted that very considerable advance had been made in the five years of his absence.

For a century and more has been deeply interested in the development of the Empire overseas. Mr. Goodenough's address was given the title "Spiritual Development" and he stressed the importance of spiritual material. What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?—and the manner of appreciation which ran through the audience, most of whom had probably lived in Africa at some time, and among them were many men well known in African affairs, showed that he had expressed their point of view as well as his own. Rhodesia's official spokesman had not only followed with the practical point that in working out the Rhodesian ideal of equal rights for all civilized men, the accent must be on "civilized," said that the standard of civilization will be required in spreading civilization sufficiently widely to make democratic conception a reality. He added, however, that neither in any other part of Africa south of the Sahara, nor in the British Colonies, would be dangerous. The High Commissioner, emphasizing that the future generations for the present position and the solutions cannot be hastily found in Africa.

To a question by General Sir Campbell that veterans of the South African War

No newspaper published anywhere can have insisted so frequently as this journal that Southern Rhodesia has much to teach other British African States, and though the High Commissioner made his points with characteristic modesty he could and did claim with just pride that his Colony has one of the most remarkably successful schemes of soldier settlement anywhere in the Empire, that it has done more and better work for soil conservation than any other territory in Africa, and that his Government is conducting in Matabeleland the most important experiment in the whole world in breeding and feeding an experiment planned to take two decades, and already in its eleven-year life a Colony which has enjoyed self-government for no more than a quarter of a century, and which for most of that time had a European population of between fifty and sixty thousand only, these are most praiseworthy achievements. They do not, of course, tell the whole story, but such items in the country's credit balance do inspire the confidence and far-sightedness with which its affairs have been ordered, especially under the guidance of the present Prime Minister whose faith and fair dealing have been among its greatest assets.

RESEARCH INTO COLONIAL PROBLEMS. A Field of all kinds has been immensely increased in recent years, and the Blue Book on the subject which we review in this issue ought to be read by all who are seriously concerned with the economic and social progress of the Colonial Empire. The document contains 26 annual reports of seven specialist committees, which advise the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments in research matters. Some of the leading scientists in the country serve on these committees, and under their guidance and inspiration great work is being done and planned. If there is adequate public realization of the importance of these committees, then a more fully representative Council of Public Affairs will be set up, and we expect the Government to give the best of their attention to the work of all the research committees under the Colonial Office, and a far greater flow of information throughout the year will be necessary.

If the Press, or appropriate sections of it, were regularly informed of the progress of at least some parts of the work, told when the answer to some inquiry had been found, given news of discoveries in one area which might be important in others, and advised of the comings and goings of experts, public understanding would be greatly increased, and a background would be created which would be helpful to the research workers themselves. From every standpoint it is desirable to give the public, which is providing large sums of money for research, the reasonably frequent progress reports which it could and should have. Not for a moment do we suggest a stream of what might be called "half-time scores" in highly intricate investigations, but we do ask for an announcement of the features, the names of the players, and the results as soon as they are known. It does not appear that results, whether positive or negative, are promptly communicated to all the Colonies and to the trade and other organizations which would be interested. In our opinion we had assumed that there would be immediate and automatic circulation to all official and non-official bodies directly concerned with the results of any particular investigation, but on the authority of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies we can make no such assumption. It is true that there is a machinery of routine reports, but we do hope that the Prime Minister for East Africa and Rhodesia, that all these reports will be sympathetically examined, and that a forum for a wider and quicker application of the results of the devoted labours of the many scientists who are studying Colonial

STANDING COMMISSION. A Standing Commission of five members was appointed to visit Tanganyika and to make recommendations to the Government on the future of the scheme. The Commission was proposed in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Archer Butler and supported by the speaker for the Conservative Party, Earl Crookshank, who said, in our opinion, that the public misundersandings about the scheme were due chiefly to the scarcity of food. Sir Stanley Wood, who suggested the name, pointed out that it discharges from the Government a public obligation

ancer for the scheme, and to behave as a responsible Minister of the Crown. The Minister has unquestionably shown lack of care in some matters and over-optimism in others, and the debate itself provided another example of his unique obstruction. There would have been no discussion at all before the summer recess if the Opposition had not agreed to devote one of its supply days to the topic. That meant that the subject was introduced from the non-Government benches. I firmly declining to speak next, Mr. Strachey held his silence, playing politics instead of making a statement which would have been open to examination by the House. When he did speak at a stage which gave him an opportunity of replying, he said not one word so far as we can judge was indicated by the fact that there was any value to the public in his repeated three-day visit to Koffsa. That expenditure of public funds, courtesy of the Commons, and the desirability of giving the public the facts should have induced him to render an account of his stewardship.

THE TONGA COMMONS had three days of business for the first time since 1945.

Where Southern Rhodesia Leads All Africa

High Commissioner's Report on Post-War Progress

VERY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES have occurred in the last three years in Southern Rhodesia. I left to take up my post here in July 1945, and have recently returned to find a 3,000-man tour of the country, which lasted for six weeks.

During the last 50 years of the country's history, Southern Rhodesia, despite steady progress in settlement and development, remained the whole of one of an outgoing people, both white and black. In 1945 the population of that vast territory was only 60,000. At present it is only 60,000 Europeans and 1,500,000 Africans. It produces a fair proportion of its own food, and the export of gold, base minerals, and a large quantity of mutton enabled it to support a large number of its people abroad. It maintains a high standard of living and has a high population.

Rhodesians are conscious of potentialities as yet largely uninvestigated. The economic sky of their country is as cloudless as the physical heavens above the country, and progress is though hindered of a good deal, was not very actively pursued.

The advent of war threw the country back on its own resources to a much greater extent than has been the case in Britain. There had been a stagnation of manufacturing since before 1939, but difficulties of supply brought about a very considerable expansion in

K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner for London for Southern Rhodesia, last week addressed a joint meeting in Rhodesia of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society. Cross-readings in this report have been inserted editorially. Editorial comment appears under Matters of Interest.

before and adjourned last Friday until October 18. This was a Colonial debate on July 20, 1945, and the African problem was prominent. A discussion on the ground was held on July 27, and a general debate on Africa two days later. Not for many years had there been a debate on African topics generally, though specific African subjects had, of course, been considered from time to time. The place of the European in Africa, the need for vigilance in regard to Communism, the desirability of federating the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the position of Tanganyika Territory in relation to a Trusteeship Council which has shown itself frightened and anti-British, the recognition that there can be no question of extending self-government to Africa until the economic foundations are made better arrangements for Colonial students in Great Britain, prompt and greater attention to the education of women in Africa, and general recognition that the future of East Africa demands mutual confidence and co-operation between Europeans, Africans, and Indians—these were the major subjects mentioned on an occasion which showed the House in a moderate and nonpartisan mood.

Home production of a wide variety of goods, the manufacture of which had not even been contemplated before. Thus by 1945 a very different spirit was abroad; Southern Rhodesia had become self-confident, being conscious of her power of self-help and her people began to look at their natural resources with a more calculating eye.

The story of the last three years has brought Rhodesians down to earth. We have realized the value of a large and industrious population to make available the large sources of national wealth beneath the ground. Apart from the full occupation of the African Rhodesia, the country must carry a steadily increased white population.

Problems of Food Supplies

That poses the problem of their maintenance, a number of indifferent seasons, such as the unprecedented drought of 1946 or years ago, hammered home to the public that Rhodesia is not a rich agricultural country. The areas of first-class soil do not always coincide with the areas of regular rainfall, and the carrying capacity of a field subject to months of parching every year is not such as to encourage streams of a pastoral industry equal to that of Argentina or New Zealand. The area of European occupation is largely along the watershed between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers, so that when impeded the rainfall is borne rapidly away by the streams and rivers that feed these two waterways.

Examination of the nation's capacity to produce her food supplies has on our home and Rhodesian public the prime necessity of a vigorous conservation policy. The Government's work to this end, therefore, has now the active interest of the population.

Training of Leadership in the Colonies

Points from a broadcast by Mr. Kenilworth B. Bailey

THERE IS SO MUCH to be said about whether we ought or ought not to expand our own brand of political democracy to the Colonies that we may all be forgiven if we forget the two most important factors in the whole situation.

First, that the Colonial peoples have decided for themselves that they want our brand of political democracy, and to have it, whatever you or I may say or think. Second, that our brand of political democracy demands ministers and statesmen of high calibre and a highly skilled, incorruptible and adequate civil service. The real problem of political development is that there are not enough material statesmen available in the Colonies. Most of the Colonies are at present short of their Civil Services to-day call for a high degree of expertise which most men in the Colonial Service do not possess.

The management of an organized country in this era of the highly organized Welfare State is a very technical and complex business, and the ramifications of public administration are just as varied and as far-reaching as in the Colonies as they do in this country. Every day more and more experts of every kind are needed.

Need for More Experts

What does a district commissioner do now if he has no one to whom he can refer for advice about such matters as the sterling bloc, the control of foreign exchange, imports and exports, prices, manufacture, and distribution? He has already learnt many strange new arts. He has learnt the technique of promoting trade unions and co-operative societies. He has even learnt something of financial policy; but he cannot hope to become a statistician or a commercial expert after a few months of spare-time study.

There is also a severe shortage of technical officers of all kinds. It is nearly true to say that the personnel of the Colonial Service is to-day over-worked. It means that the men at the top have no time to think, while those who work among the people in the towns and villages and tribal areas have not an enough time to maintain contact with them—that close, personal, day-to-day contact which is the essence of good administration. Nor can they give enough time to teach their locally born colleagues their job, which is now an indispensable part of the work of every Englishman in the Service.

The problem, then, is the shortage of skilled men, not only both to meet the demands of a service which is growing more complex every day, and to release the administrators for their own work, which is itself now more difficult and more vitally important than ever.

It is the settled policy in all British Colonies to give every possible opportunity to the local people, regardless of their race or colour, to enter the Civil Service of their country and get to the top of it. Our aim being self-government, this is an essential part of our administration.

How is it done, since there is no doubt that a Civil Service career is everywhere popular, that there are not more than enough local people available to fill all the gaps? It is because there are not enough young men with the necessary academic or technical qualifications.

It is a surprise, you see, because nowadays you can hardly get a first class in London without being a Colonial student. You are a quantity of first class honours and honours in the sciences. There are 3,000 African students in Great Britain, but they are still students, and are not doing any of the work of the Colonial Service.

Third Year, B.C.

We could fit, or at any rate reduce, some of the existing gaps in the Service by lowering the qualifications required; but would this be wise? Responsible Africans, I know, don't think it has had been my privilege to sit on appointments boards with African members. They were the more ruthless critics of the African candidates than we were, and insisted quite rightly on lower standards. That was the second problem, shortage of trained local candidates.

Education the Long-Term Answer

The only long-term answer to the rapid expansion of higher education in the Colonies themselves, and a great deal has been done recently in this direction.

I am not suggesting, of course, that the only reason for setting up universities in the Colonies is to turn out civil servants. There is a shortage of good quality manpower almost every-where in Colonial life. There are not enough trained business men, there are not enough engineers, there are not enough doctors, lawyers, and so on. Above all, after the first commissioning of a ship, it is the desire to manage it, own it, and so on, that distinguishes good politicians.

I suppose most people in any country would say that it is a pity that there are already far too many politicians in this country, and would say so with more conviction than they would say so with a traitor, who nowadays has to spend so much time in political manoeuvre—and to do not mean education, and so on, that it is a pity that so much of the time which he has to spend is devoted to creative administration.

Heaven knows there are plenty of politicians everywhere, even in the Colonies, but the success of political development in the Colonies depends just as much on there being statesmen as on a sufficient civil service. After all, as you know, we do not try to substitute a local for an imported civil service.

Every young man of more political responsibility is rightly or wrongly sent to the Colonial provinces, in fact as they can take it, and perhaps. This means that the politicians are being given more and more responsibility for administration.

They are being put on the floor of the Legislative Council, where they have learned to speak well and to advise and criticize, and are being invited to sit on committees and on the Executive Council, and to take responsibility for administration, which is a very different kind of shoes. Even in the most advanced Colonies it is not always easy to find enough really capable of wearing them. Usually there are only a few, and they find themselves hopelessly out of their depth. Now, five members of a West African Legislative Council who sit on no less than 14 national boards and committees.

Training in Public Affairs

If we expect to stand on our own feet politically as well as economically, they, and not their leaders, must be trained in public affairs just as much as in all the other walks of life. People who have not learned how to form their own judgments on public affairs are at the mercy of the newspaper and of political pressure groups, and the politician who has had no experience of administration of any kind is likely to be irresponsible in opposition and a menace when he is in office.

The motives which lead a young man into politics are, I suppose, ambition and patriotism, and the more opportunities which are open to them while they are still young for taking part in public affairs, the higher will be the calibre of those who will through to a seat in the Legislative Council, and finally to ministerial office.

The best possible training ground in the Colonies for budding politicians and statesmen is in the field of local government, and that is one reason why we are now placing more and more emphasis on local government. And it is just as true of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia as it is of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, whether the destiny of the Native Inhabitants of a Colony is to be the sole rulers of their country or whether they will rule in partnership with their own communities makes no difference. They need statesmen of the same calibre.

You may be thinking of the concrete particularly in local government is an attempt to side-track the bigger and more difficult issues of national leadership. But it is not that, that is actually every day in the training of the young men of the Colonial front. The first step is to get them out of the tribe. That is what we must build on. Education may come, but it has to be done yet. In Africa there has always been a strong system of tribal government, which is, in fact, a form of government, but many of the tribes called Indigoes. All has failed, and

MR. THOMAS REED (Labour) —

We have provided in the Colonies an administrative insurance anywhere for ability, integrity, and remarkable feelings. But a very small intelligentsia has developed. It is made self-conscious by education, and in spite of all the benefits of government bestowed on these colonies, those people become discontented and their minds for self-government.

They desire a Western standard of living which cannot be provided by a man working with a hoe or a bullock. Science has to be applied to provide the wealth required to provide something approaching a Western standard of living. It will require thousands of pounds to approach the standard of living of the French, the Belgians, and others. In spite of that, the intelligentsia demand self-government straight away, regardless of their country's poverty.

I do not agree that a Royal Commission should go roaming about the Colonies. Idealists who have worked there far more know their job and the people, and we much better able to give a penny than a roving commission from England. The only way to be remedied is to be a penny more. The economic reasons, because we cannot develop the economy of the Colonies, because the people are in gross ignorance — who

claim in favour of the Government pushing forward at a snail's pace with the development of self-government in these Colonies, because as long as they look to the British taxpayer to provide for every emergency and to provide tens of millions of pounds, they will not have a sense of responsibility. We have lived in the Colonies and know the risks of breakdown, but the risks should be taken and the responsibility placed on the educated leaders of the peoples themselves.

Sense of Responsibility

The Trustees for Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika was quite irresponsible and largely propaganda. People on this or that international Council are always extremely generous with American or British money. They should urge U.N.O. and the members to put an agency for the development of the Colonies for the good of Colonial and the good of the world.

The key to the development and the unity of the Colonies that they may have international collective security. A mass national collective security but that is the only way of preserving them from the aggressor in the future.

Our commitments in respect of the Colonial territories are colossal, economically, scientifically, and humanitarian. More than 600 million people depend largely upon us. They are helpless people in a backward state of civilization, looking to us to have them. It is quite mad that these people as they develop, want alien domination and, above all, white domination. Whether right or wrong, it is a fact that Communist propaganda comes on the scene to cash in on the human element, trying to persuade all these people to become Communist and that the result occurs, it would mean that they would not become political serfs.

Since 1944 we have given 100 free gifts to the Colonies, about 100 millions. I have seen the commitments and terrific responsibilities that we have assumed, not coming at the pace. The only way to get the Colonies to get on their feet is to give them the money to get on their feet. What is the harm in that? It is quite insufficient.

Development of Colonies

The D.F.W.P. has been developed by the European for the benefit of the world with kindness and firmness; we have seen the earnings. Members who had experience of what the D.F.W.P. was would pay tribute to their discipline and to the discipline which they exercised, and properly treated. It is the policy which we should continue.

It is a mistake to get away from the distant life of the D.F.W.P. The D.F.W.P. has gone ahead by leaps and bounds and get out of the control of Whitehall. It is a mistake to think of Southern Rhodesia, which now practically has a complete independence of the regions that country has gone forward so that it recruits its officials on the spot. The civil servant in Rhodesia is expected to regard Rhodesia as his home.

I hope that when recruitment to the Colonies becomes necessary, it will be as far as possible from men who look upon the Colonies as their home. The case of sensible young men from this country to do a tour of service there is out of date. We should now be training men to go to the second world war generation born in the Colonies and Africa. It is a mistake to think of the Colonies as a source of labour.

MR. A. LENNON (Conservative) —

I am very glad the Secretary of State has vigorously answered the Trustees Council, which tried to suggest that we have been exploiting the people of Tanganyika. We must congratulate the Government for a real change of heart. For in their reply they use these remarkable words, which it is incredible to think that a high official would have used five years ago: "These were the words: 'The productive capacity of the African peasant is at present far greater when in paid employment than when left to cultivate for himself as a peasant farmer.'"

The noble gentleman who is the father of the settlers that the Europeans have rendered great services to the development of the Colonies. I am sure that that they were entitled to the extent of a sense of security, a sense of stability, and a sense of self-achievement.

MR. PATRICK DONNER (Conservative) —

The long-run Colonial peoples will decide what the future of society they desire. Meanwhile, there is clearly a duty upon the Government to exhibit to the peoples of the Colonies the moral and material benefits of Western civilization. Obviously, if there is vigorous and sustained propaganda, the people will be deprived of fair opportunity to form a judgment.

If there are no definite social and educational policies in Islamic and non-Islamic areas, for and non-settler areas, and for tribal societies, it is a pity that an over-extended case has been made out for the establishment of a Royal Commission to consider the educational and social objectives in every area of the Colonies Empire.

In settler areas it is very important that European children should be taught not to regard themselves as a vast apart. But rather as natural leaders and not as part of a single community, which teaching that leadership with other races now or in the future.

The task of Health aims in education includes full cooperation with missionaries. Secondly, it preaches the full use of the much-neglected potentialities of European women, including the wives of officials, by casting their services on a part-time and paid basis for social service work amongst Native women, who will influence the transitional generation. Thirdly, it obviously does not make the training of the Civil Service any easier. Fourthly, it makes the publicizing of British Colonial aims and educational aims and objectives much more difficult.

Other

DR. L. HADEN GUEST (Labour) — It would be much better if the Colonial Health Service was a branch of the National Health Service of this country. Doctors could be sent out for six months each year, and when they are another doctors from the National Health Service could take their place.

SIR JAMES HOGG (Conservative) — Even if we must be obliged with great numbers of the Minkets, a planning speech, I consider it is a very deplorable but it would not be honest if I allowed it to blind me to the great work which he has performed.

MR. A. GREENWOOD (Labour) — I believe that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies has done more to improve the welfare of Native peoples in the Colonial Empire than anyone in the history of the British Empire.

MR. T. F. PEAR (Labour) —

Soil erosion is perhaps the most important and most problematic of the Colonial problems. But it is a world problem. Over 50 per cent of the productive land in the United States is eroded. In Africa, according to the head of the United States Soil Conservation Service:

"In the Colonies, too, we do not need labourers and teachers; they need inventors and rural specialists and technicians; the main problem is to increase productivity, how to find their rich resources. If we delay the development, we shall sow the dragon seed of war."

MR. S. A. WATSON (Labour) — With great patience and plodding the Colonial Secretary has achieved his objectives. His persistence in the face of the difficulties which he has met, and his willingness to do anything in our whole Colonial history, we have done nothing in the last few years. We have written some splendid reports, but we have not done anything to put them upon the Colonies and Africa.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "The country must abandon this 44-hour week scheme. — Lord Rennell.

"I have nothing to regret, nothing to withdraw, nothing to apologize for." — Lord Kinnaird.

Rumania is in the position in which England was in the Reformation. — Mr. A. J. V. —

"New Zealand consists of two islands, one of which must be left the mainland." — Mr. A. J. — M.P.

"In citizenship of the Commonwealth there should be as much a matter of indifference as creed." — Spectator.

"Socialist insistence on equality for the world has put a premium on idleness and indifference." — Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"Pool betting is not the seventh largest form of business in the country." — Sir A. J. — Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

"If one goes the right way about, one can change an English pound into 2,200 lire, that into 22 Swiss francs, that into 2,200 French francs, and that again into two English pounds." — A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Private life is a private matter, but very much a concern of the Communist Party and the people. — *Sunday Express*, Budapest Communist newspaper.

Since the war His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom provided gifts, loans and drawing rights to other countries totaling £100,000,000. — Lord Curzon.

"In America no one treats negroes seriously. I have often heard people say 'the D.D.' for Dearly Departed Dumb, and 'D.D.' for Dumbly Dumb." — The Rev. James McCracken.

Remittances to the United States from abroad exist, including those applied in theatrical production, amounted to £470,000 in the year ended March 31, 1949. — Mr. Henry Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Communism will in future fall automatically upon Roman Catholics who profess, defend, or propagate the materialist and anti-Christian doctrine of Communism. Members will be regarded as apostates of the Catholic faith. — *Decege* published in the official bulletin of the Vatican.

Over-simplification of problems is the bane of democratic institutions. — Mr. W. J. Brown.

"Millions of people are going blind, not getting anywhere in life, only near to death." — The Rev. Dr. —

"That philosophy can have no part in getting through life with more ability, ease and dignity than other people is a fallacy." — Professor Joad.

"Taxation equals 44.8% of the total personal income of Great Britain, and nearly 41% of the gross national product." — Lord Brand.

"I do not believe in a classless society in which there is the differentiation of function; there is no ambition in such a society." — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the past fortnight has merely served to emphasize the dependence of the Government as a whole on the intellectual brilliance of a single star performer." — *Financial Times*.

"In this age of great corporations, capital has a decreasing measure of control, that power having passed to technicians and directing experts. Workers could not get control by getting rid of the shareholder, who has already lost most of his power." — The Earl of Halifax.



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PERSONALIA

Mr. E. P. HUTCHINGS has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory.

SIR STEWART DUKIN EPPER, surgeon ophthalmologist, is now paying a short visit to East Africa to advise on ophthalmology.

COLONEL CHARLES E. PONSOMBY, M.P., left by sea on Saturday for Brazil. He is expected to be back in London in about two months.

THE REV. J. KENNEDY GRANT broadcast from Edinburgh in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

Mr. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, left London on Tuesday by flying-boat en his way to Lusaka.

Mr. VIVIAN SOPER has been appointed chairman and managing director of Messrs. Dainoff and Soper, Ltd. in succession to his brother, the late Ronald G. Soper.

Mr. ROY WELNSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, will leave London to-morrow by air for

Uganda. Mr. H. H. HARRIS, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and a member of the Uganda Electricity Board, will arrive in London by air from Kampala towards the end of August.

Mr. C. C. MORRIS has entered upon his duties as general manager of the Dar es Salaam Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. Mr. NORMAN RAMSEY is the deputy general manager. A large expansion scheme is in progress.

Mr. C. HOLLAND-MARTIN and LADY ANNE HUNLOKE were married in London last week. Mr. Holland-Martin is a director of the Uganda C.S. Ltd. and was at one time private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

Mr. JOHN J. ARRELL, chairman of Farrell Lines, Inc., sailed in the S.S. "AMERICAN ENTERPRISE" last week-end after a maiden voyage to Cape Town. Mr. L. C. PALMER, director of Farrell Lines, and other officials accompanied him.

SIR AUGUS GILLAN, formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed representative of the British Council in Australia and New Guinea and he has moved to Sydney, New South Wales, which will be their headquarters.

SIR ALFRED BETT, who has been a trustee of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research since the death in 1930 of his father, Sir Otto Beit, founder of the fund, has resigned from the board because he is now resident in Africa.

Mr. A. DUBERY, who has been appointed local manager in Southampton of the Union-Castle Line, joined Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., Ltd., then managers of the line in 1909. He has been deputy to the local manager since 1939.

Mr. R. O. WILLIAMS, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar until 1942, and now secretary-manager of the Cane Growers' Association, contributes an article on the work of that body to the current issue of the monthly journal of the Colonial Service.

THE REV. L. J. BAKWELL, who has returned from Australia to Tanganyika to be Archdeacon of the diocese in western Tanganyika, has served for more than 20 years with the Church Missionary Society, and was one-time chancellor of Central Tanganyika.

Mr. BAKWELL will live in Kaloke, near Dar es Salaam. An engagement is announced between Mr. ROBERT ERIC CHARLES CRAWLEY, son of Captain D. C. Crawley of Kenya, and Lady Claude Hamilton, of Mombasa, Kenya, and Miss Eric Suter, daughter of RICHARD LEAKE, elder daughter of Sir Richard Leakey, of Mombasa, Kenya, and Mrs. Margaret Leake, of 22 Hyde Park Place, London.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, LORD HEDDER is to relinquish the post of Chief of the Air Staff at his own request, on January 1, 1950. During the recent war he was Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force under General Eisenhower. At the end of 1947 Lord Hedder, accompanied by his wife, toured East Africa and Rhodesia.

When Sir George BARKER, Governor, was transferred from Northern Rhodesia to Sierra Leone as Governor, he took the first opportunity of stating publicly that in his view the expansion in commerce was as important as Africanization in the Civil Service. Now he has appointed a Commission to study the part taken by Africans in commerce in the colony and to recommend how their activities might be extended.

Mr. V. G. MATHEW, who has been appointed Member for Finance in the Government of Kenya, left London by air yesterday for Nairobi to take up his new duties. Since the end of 1947 he has been Controller of Imports and Exports, Controller of Supplies. He served for many years in the Finance and Customs Department of India, being at one time Controller of Customs, Bombay. Mr. Mathew has retired from Government service and therefore ranks as a non-official.

SIR JOHN CHANCE, who has been appointed Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, held a meeting in London last week of the African Union and Royal Empire Societies and that he had visited East Africa in 1911 and 1912 years later became the first Governor of Southern Rhodesia when it had attained self-government. He has since been a pioneer of self-government in the general sense offered by General Smuts in the formation of the Union of South Africa. He believed that Southern Rhodesia had shown a great enlightenment in Native Affairs and other matters, and self-government had unquestionably been a great success.



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Obituaries

Mr. Geoffrey Musgrave
Rhodesian Mining Expert

MR. GEOFFREY MUSGRAVE, B.A., who has died in Selukwe, was chairman of the Rhodesian Industrial Commission, consulting engineer to Rhodesian Chrome Mines, Ltd., and a member of Selukwe's best-known mining and industrial community. He had held a variety of important posts in the Colony and overseas.

Born in Bradford in 1882, he trained as a mechanical engineer and passed into business in Great Britain after public works experience with the London County Council. Then he did mining work in Norway, Russia, Siberia, and Hungary.

His first experience of Africa was in 1909, when as a consultant engineer he went to Bechuanaland for Linchew Concessions, Ltd. In the following year he became the first registered mine manager of the Selukwe workings of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd.

During the 1914-18 war he went to Baluchistan, and later for temporary mining services, under the Trade Department (Admiralty) to India, Malaya, China, Japan, Canada, and America.

Public Work

He did much public work in Southern Rhodesia and in 1941 was awarded the O.B.E. In the previous year he had represented base metal mining and heavy industry on the Colony's delegation to the Eastern Group Conference in New Delhi, and he acted as chairman, Australia, to Captain E. Harris (then in Colony) Minister of Agriculture and Co-ordination during the negotiations of a trade agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

Until his resignation at the end of 1941, through pressure of work, Musgrave was chairman of the national industrial council of the mining industry, Chief chairmanships which he had held were those of Rhodesian Steel Sales Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Alcohol Committee. He was a director of the Carbide Corporation (S.A.), Ltd. and of the Middle Building Society, Ltd.

Naturalized here he had long engaged his interest and he was chairman of the Selukwe Hospital Fund when it was handed over to the Government in 1939.

As the first chairman of the Iron and Steel Commission, he was largely responsible for setting up the steel works at Que Que.

Viscount Cobham

VISCOUNT COBHAM, K.C., T.D., Parliamentary and Secretaries of State for W.R. from 1920 to 1924, has died at Hales, Here, Worcestershire, at the age of 67. He was for 22 years chairman of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies, and paid two extended visits to the territories in 1922 and 1925. His activities covered a wide range. As a soldier he served in the South African and 1914-18 campaigns, taking a great interest in the territorial policy of which he commanded the 10th Field Brigade. He was also an ex-chairman of the County Terenure Association and in 1917, in support of the war, he served as president of the M.C. in 1925. He was a member since 1916, when in politics he was Conservative, of the M.C. of members for the British Division of the W.R. Empire.

MR. J.A. COBHAM, a well-known manager of Messrs. Mitchell Roberts and Co., was one of the many persons killed when an air crash crashed in the East African Territory.

MR. GEORGE MATHIAS, a prominent member of the Indian Police, was killed in a plane in Southern Rhodesia.

Chieftainship of Bamangwato
Judicial Inquiry Held

THE CHIEFTAINSHIP OF BAMANGWATO, chiefdom designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has been installed and enquiries as to be the subject of a judicial inquiry under the authority of Sir Walter Harcourt.

Difficulties had arisen as a result of Seretsi Khama's marriage to an Englishwoman, Miss Berry. This marriage had offered him the choice of giving up either his title or the chieftainship, but in June a large tribal gathering accepted his offer and made it clear that he would not give up his title thereupon his uncle, Chekele, a chieftain who has been absent since 1926, and 40 leading headmen decided to demand a judicial inquiry.

On Saturday last the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Sir Evelyn Baring, made the following announcement:

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 3 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation (No. 2 of 1943), the High Commissioner has been pleased to direct that a judicial inquiry, presided over by Sir Walter Harcourt, C.M.G., J.C., of the High Court, be held to investigate the circumstances attending and matters arising from the designation of Seretsi Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland at Serowe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate between June 20 and 25.

The High Commissioner has also been pleased to direct that in the meantime, and subject to certain conditions, the present arrangements for the conduct of the Native Administration of the Bamangwato Reserve shall continue.

The above references of the inquiry and the names of the persons designated to assist the judge in the inquiry will be published at a later date.

Rules of Succession

THE BECHUANALAND Section 3 of the 1943 Proclamation directed to above declares that:

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the chieftainship of a tribe it shall be the duty of the full assembly of the tribe to designate a person to fill the vacant chieftainship in accordance with the custom of the person who undertakes the chieftainship, and if the person so designated is not acceptable to the tribe, the person so designated shall be admitted to the chieftainship of the tribe in accordance with the provisions of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation and the Secretary of State's instructions.

Provided that where any tribe, or section of a tribe, is so designated, and where it is the reason of the designation that he is unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly or for any other sufficient reasons, a fit and proper person to discharge the functions of chief or regent, the High Commissioner may direct that a judicial inquiry be held to inquire into the matter and to report thereon to the High Commissioner, who shall then decide the matter.

Termination of regency is governed by the provisions of section of the proclamation which reads:

The minority of a chief shall terminate and the regent shall cease to have effect on such date as may be fixed by the tribe in law, unless the High Commissioner shall otherwise direct.

The "chief" or regent shall be inferior arrangements for the conduct of the native administration of the Bamangwato Reserve.

A Tribunal of Native Courts for Bechuanaland and High Commissioner, or other subordinate Courts, or other tribunals, and especially cases having bearings on the present situation.

Assumption in the district of the position of administration and chief of the Native Tribes.

Assumption by a subject Commissioner, or other authority for tax collectors.

Consent of a district Commissioner, or other authority, or any public officer, to the exercise of the powers of the High Commissioner.

The object of these provisions is to provide for the possibility of friction in the future, if necessary.

Sir Walter Harcourt held his court office in Nyasaland, Kenya, and the Gold Coast before his recent appointment as legal adviser to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

Southern Rhodesia: \$150 million loan

No to the Rand in London

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has just announced approval by Great Britain of a £15,000,000 sterling loan to be raised by the Government on the London market.

The amount and date of issue of the loan is decided in accordance with the terms of the contract with the Bank of England.

The loan will be used in connection with the development of the country which will be discussed in the Finance Statement to be presented to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers. It will be allocated by Mr. Leake Whitehead, Additional Commissioner, Rhodesia, Bankers, and money for local connection with the Agricultural Training scheme.

Substantial Dollar Expenditure

A second statement issued from the office of Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister says that there will be substantial cuts in dollar expenditure by the Colony as a part of the continued Commonwealth effort to reduce the gold dollar reserves. There will be assistance that commerce and industry would be considered before any such measure is made.

The annual conference of Finance Ministers of the sterling area, the Ministers agreed to recommend to the Government a loan comparable in amount to the £15 million loan in London.

The Government accepted these recommendations and will increase dollar earnings and the production of asbestos output and the encouragement of investment and tourism. It will also increase coal exports to Northern Rhodesia which would assist that territory's copper production, thereby enabling Britain to reduce her dollar expenditure on copper.

FINCHIN IN DUTY

There was a very important election in the Southern Rhodesia Sunday.

The election was held in the 24 constituencies of the country.

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Mr. E. S. BELL: "I have asked the Command for the information which is not available here. When it has been obtained, I will write to the hon. and gallant member."

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS asked for a report on Colonial Month in London.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "My rt. hon. friend feels confident that Colonial Month has done much towards the Rhodesia view, which was to stimulate greater interest in Colonial peoples and a better understanding of our fellowship with them. We have been greatly helped by all the organizations and firms who participated and by those who displayed our posters, and are grateful for their interest and assistance. Attendance to date at the Colonial Exhibition is 250,000 and is a record for this special exhibition continues to draw large crowds, and in consequence it has been decided to keep it open for a further period."

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS asked what representatives of commerce and industry were invited to the official opening of the Colonial Month.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "Thirty-five representatives were invited from firms and commercial organizations who were themselves staging special exhibitions or displays as part of Colonial Month."

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS asked the Secretary of State whether he would now investigate the Kenya Land Control Board's refusal to allow a sale of land by Mr. M. R. Tenpen to African Trust Holdings, Ltd.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "Information about this case has not yet been received from the Governor. I will write to the hon. member as soon as it is available."

Colonial Hamper

A HAMPER OF FOODSTUFFS and other products from 28 Colonial Territories was presented last week by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to the 250,000th visitor to the Colonial Exhibition in London. Among the contents were butter from Kenya, ivory and servers from Northern Rhodesia, tea from Uganda, fruit and nuts from Tanganyika, cooking-fat from Uganda, clove from Zanzibar, and sugar from Mauritius.

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Where S. Rhodesia Leads All Africa

(Continued from page 1538)

Despite these aches and pains, I found everywhere the same spirit of optimism and faith in the future. Every individual has its plans for development and the extension of activities. The whole country is covered by local development associations, which have recognized the need to prevent overlapping and waste of effort. Industrialists are expanding their plants and encouraging new ventures with an energy, yet coupled with a level-headedness, that is admirable to a degree.

I could not help feeling that it is in countries like ours that the answer may lie to some of the problems now besetting the Empire. Here, as part of the Empire's estate, is a country as big as pre-war Germany, with enormous mineral resources, some of which have been only scratched with the finest climate in the world, with administrative machinery already in being, and the nucleus of a white population carrying on the British tradition, which needs only men and money to make a really significant contribution to world trade.

Unfortunately, the men and women we need are the best that this continent has, and that, of course, is wanted everywhere. What is coming to us, more and more, is that if we are to gain our position in the world, a diffusion of population, of capital, and of know-how from these islands to our outlying territories is essential.

We cannot let these vast fields lie fallow for the lack of the application of human endeavour to them, and, as far as Africa is concerned, there is no part of the continent where the British flag which offers more prospects of such a successful venture than Southern Rhodesia.

More Liberal Attitude to Africans

The awakening of Rhodesia to her vast possibilities has accelerated the growth of a more liberal attitude on the part of the European towards the African population. This trend has been noticeable for the past 10 years, but returning after my short absence, I could detect a very considerable advance since 1946.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect, and possibly a growing realization of the implications of the democratic concept, I think that the very tempo of development has brought home to the white Rhodesian the fact that the Africans and Europeans must join in a co-operative effort, if only because otherwise the dead weight of African indifference would dictate a pedestrian pace which would bring us to a standstill.

The far-sightedness of the Prime Minister, directed over so many years towards the good health, good food, good housing, education, and a thorough grounding of the African in such the local powers of administration, in the elementary principles and practices of democratic government, is now being appreciated more fully by the European population, and is largely endorsed.

A great deal remains to be done, of course, not the least onerous task being to overcome African indifference and gain his active co-operation. The more aid we receive, Europeans are convinced that racial co-operation is essential to the success of an endeavour, and is ultimately the failure. To me this growth of a liberal opinion in Southern Rhodesia is the most hopeful augury I found for the country's future.

It has brought away the implications of a country full of optimism and confidence, blumming with activity, doing its best to put first things first, and laying, I believe, sure foundations for a great future.

I believe it may point a way in Africa, where so many tragic blunders are already being made by well-meaning developers, and I trust you will join with me in saying "I'll be at Rhodesia."

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Cable and Wireless

CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., record in their memorandum on operations in 1948 that the company took over two services previously operated by the Zanzibar Government, the Zanzibar Wireless Service and the Zanzibar-Fern Wireless Telegraph Circuit, referring to the broader services provided by the company in Kenya, the memorandum gives the number of licence holders as 11,000. New and more powerful transmitters have been installed.

Company Meeting

British South Africa Company

"Recent Results Spectacular"

Rise in Revenues, Envy

Sir Dougal G. Malcolm, Chairman of the Board

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on Thursday, July 28, at the Chartered Assurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

Sir Dougal G. MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the president of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary and the accountant, Mr. W. H. White, having read the minutes convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The president said: "Gentlemen—"

"I come to the matter about which you will naturally be particularly anxious to hear from me today, that is the relation in which we stand to-day to His Majesty's Government in regard to our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights. I think it will be convenient that I should first go through, as shortly as I reasonably can, what may describe as the routine part of the proceedings of this meeting—our main first business being the presentation of our report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1948.

"These have been in your hands for some time, and I hope you will allow me to take them as read, that you will agree with me that we have had another very good year, and that the prophecy on which I ventured last year that our results would not be less favourable than they were for the year ended September 30, 1947, has been justified.

Balance-Sheet Figures

"As regards the balance-sheet now before you for the year ended September 30, 1948, the only important changes on the liability side are the increase in our reserves for future United Kingdom income tax from £171,000 to £403,000, and on account of unappropriated profits from £1,155,623 to £1,766,819, the latter of course, reflecting the proposed increase in our carry-forward of about £430,000.

"There is also the increase of current liabilities for United Kingdom taxation of £430,000 odd to £177,000 odd, and for the same income tax of £176,000 odd to £846,000 odd.

"On the assets side I have no very important changes to call your attention to. But our investments, including our investment in our subsidiary company, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., have increased by about £172,000 from £9,663,708 to £9,835,708. The market value of the quoted securities at the date of the balance-sheet exceeded the balance-sheet figure by £3,717,000. The latest corresponding figure which I have to date is £7,049,501, cash at bankers and in hand at £94,416 exceeds last year's figure by nearly £814,800.

Profit and Loss Account

"Let me now turn to the profit and loss account. On the debit side, there is a new item £34,445 for exploration and prospecting, which I have explained already, and the figure for taxation has gone up from £1,148,000 under £1,000,000 to a little over £1,384,000.

"On the credit side, receipts from mining royalties, rents and fees, have gone up from £1,257,251 by nearly £1 million to £2,238,449, of course very much the biggest year that we have ever received. I shall return to this moment.

"Profit from our estates, which has increased by a little or, compared with last year, in spite of an

season of drought. But the results on our estates during the year now current may be serious if we do not get a good rainy season this time.

Profit and Dividends

"The result of all this is that we have a profit for the year under review of £939,651, as compared with £951,568 last year.

"We paid on May 27 last an interim dividend of 26 2/3% less income tax, absorbing £963,658, as compared with last year's dividend of 16 2/3% absorbing £602,200. But, as was pointed out when the interim dividend was paid, and as is stated in the reports, we do not propose any further dividend for the year, considering the dividend to increase our carry-forward by the sum of about £430,000, to which I have already referred.

"The reason why we've opted to an interim dividend this year was that the new Companies Act makes it necessary for us to bring out a consolidated profit and loss account and a consolidated balance-sheet for the year under review, incorporating with our own the results obtained by our subsidiary company, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Shabani Railway Company, Ltd.

"It was not possible to complete these by the inclusion of the last mentioned at an earlier date than that which I've enabled us to hold this meeting today. This is so late a date, as compared with the dates at which it has been possible for us to hold our corresponding meetings in previous years, that we thought that it would be for your convenience to receive the dividend which we should be able to pay for the whole year in the form of an interim dividend at about the date to which you have become accustomed.

Growth of Revenue

"Let me now revert to our revenue for the year under review from mining royalties, rents and fees, which I mentioned a few minutes ago.

"The very large figure of £2,238,449, exceeding by nearly a million last year's figure of £1,257,251, which was itself easily a record and more than three times what you received in the year before, was, of course, due to the very high price of copper which obtained during the whole of the year under review. I expect that for the year now current ending on September 30 of this year this revenue will not be found to be less than it was for the year under review, and this notwithstanding that there has been recently a fall in the price of copper.

"This is because the copper-mining companies have been selling their copper to their consumers, and have thus not yet felt the full effect of the fall in price. The sterling price of a ton of the New York price for electrolytic copper stands at £100 a ton, as compared with an average of £70 a ton during the year under review.

"The price reached a peak of about £115 in August, 1948, but in April, 1949, a downward movement in price set in and by June, 1949, the price had fallen to £80.

"Our royalty is calculated on values based upon, but somewhat lower than these, being calculated on the corresponding values of three months prior to the date of sale.

"I cannot expect that the price of copper will rise in October, 1949, to September, 1950, and that the price will be in the area 1947-48, and that of our

which the results of quite exceptional copper prices have had a fear, in some quarters, the effect of exciting feelings of envy and capidity.

Copper Production

The total production of copper from Northern Rhodesia during our year under review was 213,394 long tons, as compared with 170,000 in the year before, the value of the production being £335,952, as compared with £1,421,646.

Of that total production the Rhokana Corporation produced 74,681 long tons of copper, and in respect of financial year ended June 30, 1948, paid dividends of its nominal share capital of 10s. by any means, you must always remember, the same thing, or anything like it, must be the amounts actually due to Rhokana's undertaking—£5,100.

Northam Consolidated Copper Mines produced 100,000 long tons of copper during our year under review, but is not yet in the field in respect of zinc; but is now producing at the rate of 2,000 tons of copper a month, and it is to be hoped that its production will increase largely in 1950 as the result of its development programme now being carried out.

Antlers Copper Mines and Mufulira Copper Mines produced respectively 22,000 long tons and 58,559 long tons of copper during our year under review, and paid dividends of 22½% and 17½% respectively for their financial year ended June 30, 1948.

The mine of Rhodesia Crown Hill Development Company's production during the year under review of zinc, lead, and vanadium are given under the heading "Minerals" in our reports. Their dividends for each of the last two years have been at the rate of 30%.

Prosperity Only a Dream

Our recent results have not been spectacular. But because they are liable to excite envy and not for that reason only, it is important to consider how realistic is this present abundance of money and how transitory it may be, and how much is so largely on the amount and price of the minerals, particularly copper, produced from Northern Rhodesia.

When I told you last year I remain true to this, that an investment in the first issue of 100 shares in 1939 and held ever since has far exceeded any other investment of the same magnitude made at the same date in stocks at virtually no risk, that due to the investor, though, as regards market appreciation of the share, 100 units of our stock are worth to-day £246, as against £21,700 or £100 nominal of Consols.

Political Aspect

There has been this political aspect to what our report refers to, the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, in your position as the owners of the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

It was in December last that the leader of the non-official members announced the intention of moving for the imposition of a tax aimed at our royalty revenue. I felt that in your interests I could not keep silent, and on March 1 last, I published in the *Financial Times* an article which some of you may have read. I caused copies of it to be circulated to all our registered stockholders.

This publication was an advance of the meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council during the end of last March, at which I attended as a spectator. During that session the leader of the non-official members proposed and obtained a majority of 25 to 2 of the non-official members for a resolution the text of which is quoted in our report, that in the opinion of the House, the time has not yet come for the introduction of legislation providing for the imposition of a special tax on the windfall profits from royalties recovered from minerals in this country.

I forbore from comment there on this speech, made by the leader of the non-official members on that occasion. I made some reply to it in a speech which I had the opportunity of making in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, just before Easter, a verbatim report of which, if anyone is sufficiently interested in it, I should be glad to send to any of you who cares to apply for it to the company's office.

The leader of the non-official members wrote a letter on this speech to a local newspaper in Southern Rhodesia, and I replied to it on the following day. So much for public controversy so far as that has gone.

Reference to Secretary of State

But the matter has, of course, been brought before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the accounts for the printed slip which accompanied our report dated June 24 last giving the text of a statement issued to the Press by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 30. Meetings of the character indicated in this statement were held at the Colonial Office on July 20 and 27.

As our report had gone to press, and notice of this meeting had been given, the best we could do was to include a printed slip telling you that discussions were taking place.

The information contained in that slip is so important that you would like to read it to you. It is as follows: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the South African Company to nominate a representative of representatives to discuss with him at the Colonial Office the question of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. He has also invited representatives of Northern Rhodesian Government and two non-official members of the Legislative Council, who have nominated their non-official colleagues for this purpose, Mr. R. Welensky, C.M.G., and Mr. G. B. Beckett, to participate in the discussions. It is expected that the discussions will take place about July 20."

Seeking a Solution

These discussions have been going on, and are still taking place.

The Secretary of State seems to what he calls the question of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. I do not think he has to find any question as to the existence, validity, or extent of those rights, but, of course, in his position he has to have regard to the political situation with suggestions or proposals of special taxation which has been going on. His object in getting us together is to see whether, having regard to the political circumstances, we can arrive at some settlement of the problem which he has before him, which can be accepted all round as a fair, binding and permanent solution of it.

I feel that the Secretary of State is approaching the problem with a sincere desire to arrive at a final settlement. More than that, I hope you will excuse me from saying, I think, I could not honourably tell you that it would be a breach of confidence if I did, as the discussions are still going on.

With the able assistance of my colleagues and expert advice, I shall do my best for you, and I hope that an arrangement will emerge which will be permanent and which I shall be able to recommend to you as fair, and which is possible for any statement to be made about the results of these meetings, it will be circulated to you, and if the result is something which your approval would be required, we shall not fail to summon an extraordinary general meeting for that purpose.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Mr. Percival and Messrs. L. F. A. d'Eranger, were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Eames, Bros. and Co., was fixed.

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